

FINAL BILL REPORT

ESHB 3040

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Synopsis as Enacted

Brief Description: Regarding the licensing of appraisal management companies.

Sponsors: House Committee on Commerce & Labor (originally sponsored by Representatives Conway, Wood, Appleton, Rolfes, Sells, Sullivan and Finn).

House Committee on Commerce & Labor
House Committee on General Government Appropriations
Senate Committee on Labor, Commerce & Consumer Protection

Background:

An appraisal management company (AMC) is a business entity that administers a panel of appraisers to complete real estate appraisal assignments on behalf of other entities. An AMC's functions include recruiting appraisers, negotiating fees, and administering appraisal orders.

Real estate appraisers evaluate the value of real property. The Department of Licensing (Department) certifies and licenses real estate appraisers.

The Department regulates many businesses and professions under specific licensing laws. Each business and profession is under either the disciplinary authority of the Director of the Department, or a board or commission charged with regulating that particular profession. The Uniform Regulation of Business and Professions Act (URBPA) provides consolidated disciplinary procedures for these licensed businesses and professions.

Summary:

Licensing.

A person in business as an AMC or engaging in appraisal management services must obtain a license from the Department. The Department must adopt rules, adopt fees, carry out these provisions, and investigate violations.

"Appraisal management services" means to perform any of the following functions on behalf of a lender, financial institution, mortgage broker, loan originator, or any other person:

- administer an appraiser panel;

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- recruit, qualify, verify licensing or certification, and negotiate fees and service level expectations with persons who are part of an appraiser panel;
- receive an order for an appraisal from one person, or entity, and deliver the order for the appraisal to an appraiser for completion;
- track and determine the status of appraisal orders;
- conduct quality control of a completed appraisal prior to the delivery of the appraisal to the person that ordered the appraisal; and
- provide a completed appraisal to one or more persons that have ordered an appraisal.

An "appraiser panel" is defined as a network of licensed or certified appraisers who are independent contractors of an AMC who perform appraisals through the AMC.

An application for licensure must include certain information about the entity and controlling persons, and certification that the entity:

- has a system and process in place to verify that members of the appraiser panel are properly licensed or certified;
- has a system in place to review the work of all appraisers performing real estate appraisal services;
- maintains a detailed record of each service request and the appraiser that performs the appraisal; and
- maintains a complete copy of appraisal reports.

Applicants must also maintain a surety bond of \$25,000 with Washington as obligee. The AMC must include names under which it does business on any engagement document issued.

Owners.

A person that owns more than 10 percent of an AMC must be of good moral character and submit to a background investigation. An AMC may not be more than 10 percent owned by: a person who has had an appraiser's license or certificate denied, canceled, or revoked; or an entity that is more than 10 percent owned and directly controlled by a person who has had an appraiser's license or certificate denied, canceled, or revoked.

Controlling Persons.

An AMC is required to designate one controlling person to be the main contact for all communication with the Department and the AMC. A controlling person must be of good moral character and submit to a background investigation. A controlling person must never have been subject to an appraisal license or certificate denial or revocation or any other disciplinary action related to the license or certificate.

Appraisers.

An AMC may not employ or contract with an appraiser who has been:

- subject to a disciplinary action or any license or certificate denial or revocation;
- convicted of an offense that reflects adversely upon the appraiser's integrity, competence, or fitness to meet the responsibilities of an appraiser;
- convicted of, or who has pled guilty or nolo contendre to, a felony related to participation in the real estate or mortgage loan industry:
 1. during the seven-year period preceding the date of the application for licensing and registration; or

2. at any time preceding the date of application, if the felony involved an act of fraud, dishonesty, or a breach of trust, or money laundering.

Exemptions

The provisions regulating an AMC do not apply to units within a financial institution that assign appraisal requests or to an appraiser that enters into an agreement with another appraiser for the performance of an appraisal.

Adjudication of Disputes Between an AMC and an Appraiser

An AMC may not remove an appraiser from an appraiser panel without following certain procedures. The AMC must notify the appraiser of the reasons why the appraiser is being removed from the appraiser panel, including if the appraiser is being removed from the panel for illegal conduct, a violation of state licensing standards, substandard performance, or administrative purposes. If the appraiser is removed for alleged illegal conduct or a violation of state licensing provisions, the appraiser may file a complaint with the Department for a review of the decision. The Department may investigate the complaint. During the investigation, the appraiser remains removed from the appraiser panel.

If, after an opportunity for hearing and review, the Department determines that an appraiser did not commit a violation of law, the Department must order that an appraiser be restored to the appraiser panel without prejudice. Following such an order, an AMC may not refuse to make assignments to an appraiser, reduce the number of assignments, or otherwise penalize the appraiser in relation to the adjudicated complaint.

The Department may not make any determination regarding the nature of the business relationship between the appraiser and the AMC.

Disciplinary Actions

In addition to unprofessional conduct described in the URBPA, the Department may take disciplinary action against an AMC for the following:

- failing to meet the minimum licensing qualifications;
- failing to pay appraisers no later than 45 days after completion of the appraisal service, whichever comes first, unless otherwise agreed, or unless the appraiser has been notified in writing that a bona fide dispute exists regarding the performance or quality of the appraisal service;
- failing to pay appraisers even if AMC is not paid by its client;
- coercing, extorting, colluding, compensating, instructing, inducing, intimidating, or bribing an appraiser;
- altering a completed appraisal report submitted by an appraiser;
- copying and using the appraiser's signature for any purpose or in any other report;
- extracting, copying, or using only a portion of the appraisal report without reference to the entire report;
- prohibiting the appraiser from referencing the appraisal fee, the AMC fee, the AMC name or identity, or the client's or lender's name or identity in the appraisal report;
- knowingly requiring an appraiser to prepare an appraisal report under such a limited time frame that the appraiser believes it does not afford the appraiser the ability to meet all relevant legal and professional obligations or provide a credible opinion of value for the property being appraised;

- requiring, or attempting to require, an appraiser to modify an appraisal report except as permitted in situations where an AMC requests that an appraiser provide more information or correct objective factual errors;
- prohibiting or inhibiting legal or other allowable communication between the appraiser and the lender, a real estate licensee, a property owner, or any other party from whom the appraiser believes information would be relevant in completing the appraisal;
- knowingly requiring the appraiser to do anything that violates state and federal laws regulating appraisers; or
- prohibiting the transfer of an appraisal from one lender to another lender if the lenders are allowed to transfer an appraisal under applicable federal law.

The URBPA also applies to regulation of the AMCs.

Votes on Final Passage:

House	98	0
Senate	45	2 (Senate amended)
House	94	0 (House concurred)

Effective: July 1, 2011