

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Regulated Industries

BILL: SB 608

INTRODUCER: Senator Stargel

SUBJECT: Real Estate Brokers and Appraisers

DATE: March 2, 2015

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Oxamendi	Imhof	RI	Pre-meeting
2.			AGG	
3.			FP	

I. Summary:

SB 608 authorizes the Florida Real Estate Commission (commission) within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (department) to adopt rules to permit a real estate brokerage to register a broker on a temporary, emergency basis if a sole broker of a brokerage dies or is unexpectedly unable to remain a broker.

The bill clarifies the exemption to postlicensure education and the education course requirements applies to persons who have received a 4-year degree, or higher, in real estate from an accredited institution of higher education.

The bill authorizes the commission to, at its discretion, to reinstate a license that has become void if the commission determines that the individual failed to comply because of illness or economic hardship, as defined by rule.

The bill specifies the workfile documentation that appraisers and registered appraisal management companies must retain and requires that the appraiser's workfile must meet the standards of the Appraisal Standards Board of The Appraisal Foundation, as established by rule of the Florida Real Estate Appraisal Board (board) within the department. The bill deletes the prohibition that the department cannot inspect or copy the records of an appraisal management company except in connection with a pending investigation or complaint.

The bill deletes the requirement of a written agreement between Florida and other states for the reciprocal licensing of out-of-state appraisers.

II. Present Situation:

The regulation of real estate brokers is overseen by the Florida Real Estate Commission (commission) within the Division of Real Estate in the Department of Business and Professional

Regulation (department). The commission administers and enforces the provisions of part I of ch. 475, F.S.

The regulation of the real estate appraisers is overseen by the Florida Real Estate Appraisal Board (board) within the department. The board administers and enforces the provisions of part II of ch. 475, F.S.

Real Estate Brokers - Qualifications

Section 475.17(1), F.S., sets forth the qualifications for practice for a real estate broker. Specifically, an applicant must:

- Be a natural person of at least eighteen years of age;
- Hold a high school diploma or its equivalent;
- Be honest, truthful, trustworthy, of good character, and have a good reputation for fair dealing; and
- Be competent and qualified to make real estate transactions and conduct negotiations.

In addition to the requirements provided in s. 475.17(1)(a), F.S., the applicant must also hold an active real estate sales associate license for a specified period of time,¹ complete a pre-licensing course,² pass the Florida Real Estate Brokers' Examination,³ and participate in post-licensure education.⁴

The commission may require licensees to meet a postlicensure education requirement in order to maintain a valid sales associate's license. The postlicensure education requirement may not exceed 45 classroom hours of 50 minutes each, inclusive of examination, prior to the first renewal following initial licensure. The postlicensure education requirement may consist of one or more commission-approved courses which total at least 45 classroom hours on one or more subjects which include, but are not limited to, property management, appraisal, real estate finance, the economics of real estate management, marketing, technology, sales and listing of properties, business office management, courses teaching practical real estate application skills, development of business plans, marketing of property, and time management. The required postlicensure education courses must be provided by an accredited college, university, or community college, by a career center, by a registered real estate school, or by a commission-approved sponsor.⁵

Section 475.17(6), F.S., provides an exemption to the postlicensure education and the education course requirements for an applicant or licensee who has received a 4-year degree in real estate from an accredited institution of higher education.

Section 475.15, F.S., requires that a partnership, limited liability partnership, limited liability company, or corporation that acts as a broker must register with the commission and renew the licenses or registrations of its members, officers, and directors for each license period. For a

¹ Section 475.17(2)(b), F.S.

² Section 475.17(2)(a), F.S.

³ Section 475.175, F.S.

⁴ Section 475.17(3)(a), F.S.

⁵ *Id.*

limited partnership, only the general partners must be licensed brokers or registered brokerage corporation. The registration of a corporation, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, or partnership is canceled automatically during the period of time the entity does not have at least on broker who has an active license or registration.

Real Estate Brokers - Inactive License

Section 475.183, F.S., provides for the activation of licenses that have become voluntarily or involuntarily inactive. Licenses that have been involuntarily inactive for more than 2 years shall automatically expire, and become null and void without any further action by the commission or department. The department is required to give notice to the licensee 90 days prior to expiration of the license. The commission must by rule impose a fee not to exceed \$100 for the late renewal of an involuntarily inactive license.⁶ The commission adopted a \$50 late fee.⁷

The Appraisal Subcommittee

The Appraisal Subcommittee (ASC)⁸ of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council was created in 1989, pursuant to Title XI of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 (FIRREA).⁹ The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (Dodd-Frank Act) amended several sections of Title 11 of FIRREA.

The Appraisal Subcommittee is the federal agency charged with oversight of the states' appraisal regulatory programs.¹⁰ It is responsible for monitoring and reviewing the activities of the Appraisal Foundation and its three boards.¹¹ The Appraisal Subcommittee oversees Florida's appraiser regulatory program.

The Appraisal Subcommittee has six members, designated by the heads of the following agencies:

- Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (FRB);
- Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC);
- Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC);
- Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS);
- National Credit Union Administration (NCUA); and
- Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).¹²

On September 22, 1997, the ASC adopted the most recent version of the Policy Statements Regarding State Certification and Licensing of Real Estate Appraisers. These policy statements are intended to "assist the States in the continuing development and maintenance of appropriate

⁶ Section 475.183(2)(b), F.S.

⁷ Rule 61J2-1.011(5)(c), L.O.F.

⁸ For information about the Appraisal Subcommittee (ASC): <https://www.asc.gov/About-the-ASC/ASCHistory.aspx> (last visited on February 26, 2015). *See also* s. 475.611(1)(b), F.S.

⁹ *See*, generally: 12 U.S.C. s. 3331-3351.

¹⁰ 12 U.S.C. s. 3332(a).

¹¹ 12 U.S.C. s. 3332(b).

¹² 12 C.F.R. 1102.303(b).

organizational and regulatory structures for certifying, licensing and supervising real estate appraisers.”¹³

The Appraisal Subcommittee conducts biennial on-site reviews of each state’s appraisal agency, with more frequent visits to states with weak enforcement programs. The Appraisal Subcommittee has the ability to disapprove a state’s appraisal regulatory program, which effectively disqualifies that state’s appraisers from conducting appraisals for federally-related transactions.¹⁴ A “federally-related transaction” is any real estate-related financial transaction which: 1) a federal financial institution’s regulatory agency or the Resolution Trust Corporation engages in, contracts for, or regulates; and 2) requires the services of an appraiser.¹⁵ An appraiser must be listed on the National Registry to be eligible to perform appraisals in connection with federally related transactions, which would include mortgage transactions.

The Appraisal Foundation

The Appraisal Foundation (TAF)¹⁶ of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council is a private, non-profit educational organization that was formed in 1987 to promote professionalism in the valuation industry. The Appraisal Foundation is governed by a Board of Trustees, which oversees three independent boards:

- The Appraisal Standards Board (ASB), which establishes the generally-accepted standards of the profession, known as the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP);
- The Appraiser Qualifications Board (AQB), which establishes the minimum education, experience, and examination qualifications for appraisers; and
- The Appraisal Practices Board (APB), which is responsible for developing best practices and providing voluntary guidance to professionals.¹⁷

Real Estate Appraisers

Real estate appraisers in Florida are regulated by the Florida Real Estate Appraisal Board (board) within the Division of Real Estate of Department of Business and Professional Regulation (department), which administers and enforces the provisions of part II of ch. 475, F.S. The board is authorized to:

- Regulate the issuance of licenses, certifications, registrations, and permits;
- Discipline appraisers;
- Establish qualifications for licenses, certifications, registrations, and permits;
- Regulate approved education courses;
- Establish standards for real estate appraisers; and
- Establish standards for and regulate supervisory appraisers.

The board’s headquarters is located in Orlando, Florida.

Section 475.611(1), F.S., defines the term “appraisal” or “appraisal services” to mean:

¹³ *Supra*, note 8.

¹⁴ *See*, generally: 12 U.S.C. s. 3347 and 12 C.F.R. 1102 Subpart B.

¹⁵ 12 U.S.C. s. 3350(4).

¹⁶ For information about the Appraisal Foundation, *see* <https://netforum.avectra.com/eWeb/DynamicPage.aspx?Site=TAF> (last visited March 2, 2015).

¹⁷ *Id.*

the services provided by certified or licensed appraisers or registered trainee appraisers, and includes:

1. "Appraisal assignment" denotes an engagement for which a person is employed or retained to act, or could be perceived by third parties or the public as acting, as an agent or a disinterested third party in rendering an unbiased analysis, opinion, review, or conclusion relating to the nature, quality, value, or utility of specified interests in, or aspects of, identified real property.
2. "Analysis assignment" denotes appraisal services that relate to the employer's or client's individual needs or investment objectives and includes specialized marketing, financing, and feasibility studies as well as analyses, opinions, and conclusions given in connection with activities such as real estate brokerage, mortgage banking, real estate counseling, or real estate consulting.
3. "Appraisal review assignment" denotes an engagement for which an appraiser is employed or retained to develop and communicate an opinion about the quality of another appraiser's appraisal, appraisal report, or work. An appraisal review may or may not contain the reviewing appraiser's opinion of value.

Real Appraiser License Classifications

Section 475.611(1)(u), F.S., defines the term "supervisory appraiser" to mean:

a certified residential appraiser,¹⁸ or a certified general appraiser¹⁹ responsible for the direct supervision of one or more registered trainee appraisers and fully responsible for appraisals and appraisal reports prepared by those registered trainee appraisers.

Section 475.611(1)(q), F.S., defines the term "licensed appraiser" to mean "a person who is licensed by the department as qualified to issue appraisal reports for residential real property of one to four residential units or on such real estate or real property as may be authorized by federal regulation.

Section 475.611(1)(q), F.S., also prohibits, as of July 1, 2003, the department from issuing licenses for the category of licensed appraiser.

Section 475.611(1)(r), F.S., defines the term "registered trainee appraiser" to mean:

a person who is registered with the department as qualified to perform appraisal services only under the direct supervision of a licensed or certified appraiser. A registered trainee appraiser may accept appraisal assignments only from her or his primary or secondary supervisory appraiser.

¹⁸ Section 475.611(1)(l), F.S., defines the term "certified residential appraiser" to mean "a person who is certified by the department as qualified to issue appraisal reports for residential real property of one to four residential units, without regard to transaction value or complexity, or real property as may be authorized by federal regulation."

¹⁹ Section 475.611(1)(k), F.S., defines the term "certified general appraiser" to mean "a person who is certified by the department as qualified to issue appraisal reports for any type of real property."

According to the department, there are remaining licensed appraisers, but the number continues to decline. According to the department, the ASC does not permit licensed appraisers to supervise trainee appraisers.

Real Estate Appraisers Qualifications –

Section 475.615, F.S., provides the qualifications for registration or certification of appraisers, as outlined by the Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria of the AQB. In December 2011, the AQB adopted the latest version of the Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria with an effective date of January 1, 2015.²⁰ An appraiser applicant must be competent to handle appraisals with safety to those with whom they may undertake a relationship of trust and confidence. If an applicant has been denied a prior registration or certification application, or has had a license, registration, or certification revoked or suspended in any jurisdiction, the applicant is deemed not to be qualified. The board may grant the application if, because of lapse of time and subsequent good conduct and reputation, or other reason deemed sufficient, it appears to the board that the interest of the public is not likely to be endangered by the granting of registration or certification.

Real Estate Appraisers – Retention of Records

Section 475.629, F.S., requires that registered, licensed, or certified appraisers and registered appraisal management companies must retain, for 5 years or the period specified in the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP),²¹ whichever is greater, original or true copies of any contracts engaging the appraiser's or appraisal management company's services, appraisal reports, and supporting data assembled and formulated by the appraiser or company in preparing appraisal reports or engaging in appraisal management services. The retention period runs from the date of the submission of the appraisal report to the client, unless otherwise specified in the USPAP.

The appraiser or appraisal management company must make the records available for inspection or copying by the department upon reasonable notice to the appraiser or company. The department may not inspect or copy the records of an appraisal management company except in connection with a pending investigation or complaint. If an appraisal has been the subject of or has served as evidence for litigation, reports and records must be retained for at least 2 years after the trial or the period specified in the USPAP, whichever is greater.

The USPAP requires that a workfile of an appraiser must be established and must include:

- The name of the client and the identity, by name or type, of any other intended users;
- True copies of any written reports, documented on any type of media. (A true copy is a replica of the report transmitted to the client. A photocopy or an electronic copy of the entire report transmitted to the client satisfies that requirement of a true copy.);

²⁰ A copy of the AQB's *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria* is available at: <https://netforum.avectra.com/eweb/DynamicPage.aspx?Site=taf&WebCode=RPCriteria> (last visited February 25, 2015).

²¹ Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice also specifies a five-year records retention period. A copy of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice may be found at <https://netforum.avectra.com/eweb/DynamicPage.aspx?Site=TAF&WebCode=USPAP> (last visited February 25, 2015).

- Summaries of all oral reports or testimony, or a transcript of testimony, including the appraiser's signed and dated certification;
- All other data, information, and documentation necessary to support the appraiser's opinions and calculations and to show compliance with USPAP, or reference to the location(s) of such other documentation; and
- A workfile in support of a Restricted Appraisal Report must be sufficient for the appraiser to produce an Appraisal Report.

Real Estate Appraisers – Nonresident Licenses and Certifications

Section 475.631, F.S., authorizes the board to enter into written agreements with other states, territories or jurisdictions of the United States that have similar licensing requirements as Florida to ensure that Florida residents have the same opportunity to become licensed in those states that is afforded to their residents in Florida. If the board determines that other jurisdictions requirements do not offer nonresident licensure or certification to Florida-certified appraisers that are substantially comparable to those afforded to certified appraisers or licensees of that jurisdiction, the board must require that certified appraisers or licensees of that jurisdiction who apply for nonresident certification meet the education, experience, and examination requirements substantially comparable to those required by that jurisdiction with respect to Florida-certified appraisers who seek nonresident licensure or certification.

Effective July 1, 2013, F.S., the FIRREA requires states to have in place a policy for issuing a reciprocity certification or license to an appraiser from another state. The state's reciprocity provision must meet the following conditions:

1. The appraiser licensing and certification program of the other State is in compliance with the provisions of FIRREA Title XI; and
2. The appraiser holds a valid certification from a State with requirements for certification or licensing that meet or exceed the certification and licensure standards established by the State where an individual seeks reciprocity.²²

The FIRREA does not require written agreements between states.

Section 475.631(2)(a), F.S, provides that any resident state-certified appraiser who becomes a nonresident must, within 60 days, notify the board of the change in residency and comply with nonresident requirements. Failure to notify and comply is a violation of the license law, subject to the penalties in s. 475.624, F.S.

Section 475.631(2)(b), F.S., authorizes the board to adopt rules for the regulation of nonresident certified appraisers and licensees. The board's rule permits out-of-state certified residential and certified general appraisers to become certified in Florida based upon their education, experience, and national exam grades from other states. Out-of-

²² 12 U.S.C. s. 3350(4); and Appraisal Subcommittee Policy 6.

state appraisers are only required to complete a 40-question Florida supplemental exam on Florida's laws.²³

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Real Estate Brokers - Qualifications

The bill amends s. 475.15, F.S., to require the commission to adopt rules that allow a brokerage to register a broker on a temporary, emergency basis if a sole broker of a brokerage dies or is unexpectedly unable to remain a broker.

The bill amends s. 475.17(6), F.S., to clarify that the exemption to the postlicensure education and the education course requirements apply to persons who have received a 4-year degree, or higher, in real estate from an accredited institution of higher education.

Real Estate Brokers - Inactive License

The bill creates s. 475.183(4), F.S., to authorize the commission to, at its discretion, to reinstate a license that has become void if the commission determines that the individual failed to comply because of illness or economic hardship, as defined by rule. To reactivate the license, the individual must apply to the commission for reinstatement within 6 months after the date that the license became void. An individual whose license is reinstated must meet all continuing education requirements prescribed by law, pay appropriate licensing fees, and otherwise be eligible for renewal of licensure.

Real Estate Appraisers – Retention of Records

The bill amends s. 475.629, F.S., to provide that registered, licensed, or certified appraisers and registered appraisal management companies must retain a work file for each appraisal, appraisal review, or appraisal consulting assignment. It requires that the appraiser's workfile contain, in addition to the original contract and other records required by current law, all other documents required by the standards for the development or communication of a real estate appraisal as approved and adopted by the Appraisal Standards Board of The Appraisal Foundation, as established by rule of the board.

The bill amends s. 475.629, F.S., to require that appraisal management companies must also retain the company accounts, correspondence, memoranda, papers, books, and other records in accordance with administrative rules adopted by the board.

The bill amends s. 475.6295, F.S., to allow authorized agents and employees of the department to inspect appraisal management companies in addition to the other licensees under ch. 475, F.S.

The bill also amends s. 475.629, F.S., to delete the prohibition that the department cannot inspect or copy the records of an appraisal management company except in connection with a pending investigation or complaint.

²³ Rule 61J1-3.004, F.A.C.

Real Appraiser License Classifications

The bill repeals the reciprocity provisions of s. 473.631(1), F.S., that require written agreements between Florida and other states.

IV. Constitutional Issues:**A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:**

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:**A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 475.15, 475.17, 475.183, 475.629, 475.6295, and 475.631.

IX. Additional Information:

- A. **Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:**
(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

- B. **Amendments:**

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.
