



OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

Bill Analysis

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132nd General Assembly

(As Reported by S. Gov't Oversight & Reform)

Reps. Dever, Celebrezze, Antonio, Arndt, Ashford, Blessing, Boggs, Galonski, Hambley, Holmes, Ingram, Rogers, Seitz, Strahorn, Sweeney

BILL SUMMARY

- Prohibits a person from performing appraisal management services, or otherwise engaging in business as an appraisal management company, without an appraisal management company license.
- Establishes procedures and criteria relating to an appraisal management company license.
- Prohibits certain acts relating to the appraisal management business.
- Changes the circumstances under which a lender can be excused from the general requirement that a person performing a real estate appraisal for a mortgage loan be licensed or certified as an appraiser.
- Makes changes to the Real Estate Appraisal Law.
- Declares an emergency, but delays most of the bill's provisions to six months after the bill's effective date.

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CONTENT AND OPERATION

Background – federal law

Under federal law, if a state does not regulate appraisal management companies in accordance with federal law by August 10, 2018, appraisal management companies are barred from providing appraisal management services in that state for federally related transactions (a real estate related financial transaction that requires the services of an appraiser and that a federal financial institutions regulatory agency or the Resolution Trust Corporation engages in, contracts for, or regulates). This requirement does not apply to an appraisal management company that:

- (1) Is owned and controlled by a federally regulated depository institution; or
- (2) Oversees an appraiser panel of 15 or less state-certified or state-licensed appraisers in a single state or less than 25 appraisers nationally in a year.

To comply with federal law, the state must require that appraisal management companies:

- Register with, and be subject to supervision by, an appraiser certifying and licensing agency in the state or states where the company operates;
- Verify that only state-certified or state-licensed appraisers are used for federally related transactions;
- Require that appraisals comply with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice; and

- Require that appraisals are conducted in accordance with the statutory valuation independence standards under the Truth in Lending Act and its implementing regulations.

Additionally, each person that owns more than 10% of an appraisal management company must be of good moral character and must submit to a background investigation.

If an appraisal management company is a subsidiary owned and controlled by an insured depository institution and regulated by a federal financial institutions regulatory agency, the appraisal management company is subject to all of the minimum requirements except the requirement to register with a state.

An appraisal management company cannot be registered by a state or included on the national appraisal management registry if the company is owned by any person who has had an appraiser license or certificate refused, denied, cancelled, surrendered in lieu of revocation, or revoked in any state.

The August 10, 2018, deadline may be extended by an additional 12 months if the Appraisal Subcommittee of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council finds that the state has made substantial progress in establishing a state appraisal management registration and supervision system that appears to conform with federal law. Additionally, a state may still adopt an appraisal management regulation system after the deadline, at which point appraisal management companies operating in the state would then be able to provide appraisal management services for federally related transactions.¹

The Appraisal Management Company Law

Licensure of appraisal management companies

The bill prohibits a person from doing any of the following without an appraisal management company license:

- (1) Engaging in or attempting to engage in business as an appraisal management company;
- (2) Engaging in or attempting to perform appraisal management services;

¹ 12 U.S.C. 3350 and 3353; 12 C.F.R. 225.190 (notes); and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, *Minimum Requirements for Appraisal Management Companies*, https://www.fdic.gov/news/board/2015/2015-04-21_notice_sum_d_fr.pdf (accessed September 11, 2017).

(3) Advertising or holding itself out as conducting business as an appraisal management company.²

This provision takes effect six months after the bill's effective date.³

An "appraisal management company" is any person authorized either by a creditor of a consumer credit transaction secured by a consumer's principal dwelling, or by an underwriter of or other principal in the secondary mortgage markets, that performs appraisal management services in connection with valuing properties collateralizing mortgage loans or valuing properties collateralizing mortgages incorporated in a securitization.⁴ "Appraisal management services" means performing any of the following functions on behalf of a lender, financial institution, client, or any other person in conjunction with a consumer credit transaction that is secured by a consumer's primary dwelling:

- (1) Administering an appraiser panel;
- (2) Recruiting, retaining, or selecting appraisers;
- (3) Qualifying, verifying licensure or certification, and negotiating fees and service level expectations with persons who are part of an appraiser panel;
- (4) Contracting with appraisers to perform appraisal assignments;
- (5) Receiving an order for an appraisal and delivering it to an appraiser that is part of an appraiser panel for completion;
- (6) Managing the process of having an appraisal performed, including receiving appraisal orders and reports, submitting completed appraisal reports to creditors and underwriters, collecting fees from creditors and underwriters for services provided, and reimbursing appraisers for services performed;
- (7) Tracking and determining the status of orders for appraisals;
- (8) Conducting quality control of a completed appraisal prior to delivery;

² R.C. 4768.02(A).

³ Section 5.

⁴ R.C. 4768.01(B).



(9) Providing a completed appraisal performed by an appraiser to one or more clients.⁵

The bill permits the Superintendent of Real Estate and Professional Licensing to investigate any alleged violation of this licensing requirement and permits the Real Estate Appraiser Board to assess a civil penalty if it finds that a violation has occurred (see "**Sanctions against unlicensed activity**" below).

Persons not subject to the bill

The bill does not apply to any of the following:

(1) An appraisal management company that is a federally regulated appraisal management company;

(2) Any person that exclusively employs appraisers on an employer and employee basis for the performance of appraisals;

(3) Any person engaged in appraisal services who, in the normal course of business, enters into an agreement with an independent appraiser for appraisals that the hiring or contracting person is not completing for any reason, including competency, work load, schedule, or geographic location. This exception applies only to an appraiser and to that appraiser's business entity provided that entity is engaging in real estate appraisal services, not appraisal management services.

(4) Any person engaged in appraisal services who, in the normal course of business, enters into an agreement with an independent contractor appraiser for a appraisals and, upon the completion of the appraisal, the report of the independent contractor appraiser performing the appraisal is cosigned by the person who subcontracted with the independent contractor appraiser for the performance of the appraisal. An appraisal management company cannot avoid this requirement by requiring an employee of the appraisal management company, who is an appraiser, to sign the appraisal report that has been completed by an appraiser that is part of the appraisal panel for the appraisal management company.

(5) Any appraiser engaged in mass appraisal services under the direction of the Tax Commissioner or a county auditor.⁶

⁵ R.C. 4768.01(C).

⁶ R.C. 4768.02(B).



Real Estate Appraiser Board

Duties

The bill requires the Real Estate Appraiser Board, upon the bill's effective date, to do all of the following with respect to appraisal management companies:

(1) Adopt rules, in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, that establish (a) procedures for the criminal records checks that are required for initial licensure, (b) nonrefundable fees for the initial appraisal management company license (which cannot exceed \$2,000), the annual renewal of that license (which also cannot exceed \$2,000), and late filing (which cannot exceed \$1,000), (c) requirements for settlement agreements that the Superintendent and an appraisal management company or other person can enter into under the bill, (d) presumptions of compliance with regard to customary and reasonable fees that are required to be paid to each appraiser who performs appraisal services for an appraisal management company, with consideration for presumptions of compliance promulgated under the federal Truth in Lending Act, and (e) rules regarding consent to service of process for appraisal management companies, which appraisal management companies are required to complete when applying for an appraisal management company license.

(2) Determine the appropriate disciplinary actions to be taken against a person for prohibited acts (see "**Sanctions against prohibited acts**" below);

(3) Hear appeals from decisions and orders that the Superintendent issues under the bill;

(4) Request that the Superintendent initiate an investigation of a violation of the Appraisal Management Company Law or the rules adopted under it.⁷

Additionally, the bill permits the Board to subpoena witnesses and to compel the production of any book, paper, or document pertaining to any matter over which the Board has jurisdiction (see "**Orders and subpoenas of the Board and Superintendent**" below).⁸

Composition

Continuing law requires four members of the five-member Board to be persons certified or licensed under the Real Estate Appraiser Law, at least two of whom hold a state-certified general real estate appraiser certificate. The bill adds that one of the four

⁷ R.C. 4768.03 and Section 6.

⁸ R.C. 4768.05.



certified or licensed members also must be an owner, controlling person, or management-level employee of a licensed appraisal management company that is in good standing. Under current law, one member must represent the public and cannot be engaged in the practice of issuing real estate appraisals, real estate brokerage or sales, or have any financial interest in these practices. The bill changes this, in part, by stating that the member representing the public cannot be engaged in the practice of *performing* real estate appraisals or have any financial interest in such practices, *or be actively engaged* in real estate brokerage or sales.

The bill specifies that the Director of Commerce is ex officio the executive officer of the Board, but permits the Director to designate the Superintendent to act as the executive officer.

The bill extends the time that a member of the Board may remain in office if no successor is appointed. Under the bill, a member must remain in office until a successor takes office or until 90 days have elapsed, whichever is sooner. Current law limits the period to 60 days.

The bill also requires the Board to annually select a vice-chairperson from its membership. Current law only requires a chairperson to be selected.⁹

None of the bill's changes to the Board affect the term of any member of the Board serving on the effective date of the bill.¹⁰

Duties of the Superintendent

The bill requires the Superintendent of Real Estate and Professional Licensing to do all of the following with respect to appraisal management companies:

- (1) Prescribe the form and content of all appraisal management company license and license renewal applications;
- (2) Receive applications for such licenses and license renewals and establish procedures for processing, approving, and disapproving those applications;
- (3) Retain records and all application materials submitted to the Superintendent;
- (4) Issue licenses and maintain a register of the names and addresses of all appraisal management company licensees;

⁹ R.C. 4763.02(A), (B), and (D).

¹⁰ Section 3.



(5) Perform any other functions and duties, including the employment of staff, necessary to administer the Appraisal Management Company Law;

(6) Administer the Appraisal Management Company Law;

(7) Issue all orders necessary to implement the Appraisal Management Company Law;

(8) Investigate complaints concerning any violation of the Appraisal Management Company Law or the conduct of any person holding an appraisal management company license;

(9) Establish and maintain an investigation and audit section to investigate complaints and conduct inspections, audits, and other inquiries as appropriate to enforce the Appraisal Management Company Law;

(10) Appoint a hearing examiner for any proceeding involving prohibited acts or unlicensed activity;

(11) Make and transmit any reports and collect and transmit any fees that are required by the federal Financial Institutions, Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act.¹¹

Additionally, the bill grants the Superintendent authority to further various parts of the Appraisal Management Company Law. The Superintendent may subpoena witnesses in accordance with its investigatory powers under the bill and may compel the production of any book, paper, or document pertaining to any matter over which the Superintendent has jurisdiction.

The Superintendent may apply to the appropriate court to enjoin any violation of the Appraisal Management Company Law. Upon a showing that any person has violated or is about to violate the Appraisal Management Company Law, the court must grant appropriate relief.

The bill also permits the Superintendent to request the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation (BCII) conduct a criminal records check of any owner or controlling person of a licensee that the Superintendent has reasonable cause to believe has committed a criminal offense. BCII must obtain information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation as part of the criminal records check. The Superintendent may assess the licensee a fee equal to the fee assessed for the check.¹²

¹¹ R.C. 121.08(H) and 4768.04(A).

¹² R.C. 4768.04(B) and 4768.05.



Investigations of the Board and Superintendent

Orders and subpoenas

The bill grants the Board and the Superintendent the same authority to compel witnesses and evidence under the Appraisal Management Companies Law as under the existing Real Estate Appraisers Law.¹³ The bill allows the Board and the Superintendent to compel, by order or subpoena, witnesses to testify in relation to any matter that is the subject of inquiry and investigation relating to an appraisal management company, and allows the Board and Superintendent to require the production of any book, paper, or document pertaining to such an investigation. The bill also gives the Board and Superintendent the same power as judges of county courts to administer oaths, compel the attendance of witnesses, and punish witness for refusal to testify.

The bill establishes requirements for actions relating to the right of the Board and Superintendent to conduct inquiries and investigations. Service of a subpoena may be made by sheriffs or by certified mail, return receipt requested. The subpoena is deemed served on the date delivery is made or the date the recipient refuses to accept delivery. Sheriffs or constables must return the process and will receive the same fees for doing so as are allowed for like services if the sheriff or constable had served it. Witnesses will receive the requisite witness fees and mileage after their appearance before the Board or Superintendent.¹⁴

If a person fails to file any statement or report, obey any subpoena, give testimony, answer questions, or produce books, records, or papers that the Board or Superintendent requires in the course of an inquiry or investigation, the Board or Superintendent may apply to the court of common pleas of any county in the state setting forth this failure. After receiving an application, the court may (1) make an order awarding process of subpoena or subpoena *duces tecum* (a type of subpoena that requires a person to appear and produce documents) for the person to appear and testify before the Board or Superintendent, (2) order any person to give testimony and answer questions, and (3) order any person to produce books, records, or papers, as required by the Board or Superintendent.

The court may order the offender to be committed and kept in close custody if the offender disobeys such a court order.¹⁵

¹³ R.C. 4768.05 and R.C. 4763.04, not in the bill.

¹⁴ R.C. 119.094, not in the bill.

¹⁵ R.C. 4768.05.



Application for licensure

To obtain a license to operate as an appraisal management company, an applicant must submit all of the following to the Superintendent:

- (1) A completed application on a form provided by the Superintendent;
- (2) The name of a controlling person who will be the main contact between the appraisal management company and the Division of Real Estate and Professional Licensing and the Board;
- (3) Payment of the required fee for initial licensure;
- (4) A list of all owners and controlling persons of the appraisal management company;
- (5) A completed consent to service of process in Ohio as prescribed by Board rule;
- (6) The name of each state in which the appraisal management company holds an appraisal management company license, certificate, or registration and affirmation that the applicant is in good standing in each of those states;
- (7) Statements that the applicant acknowledges that a system or process must be in place to:
 - Verify that any appraiser added to the appraisal management company's appraiser panel is licensed or certified under the Real Estate Appraisers Law in good standing;
 - Review the work of appraisers who are performing real estate appraisal services for compliance with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice;
 - Verify that any employee of or independent contractor to the appraisal management company that performs an appraisal review must be an appraiser licensed or certified under the Real Estate Appraisers Law;
 - Disclose to its client the actual fees paid to an appraiser for appraisal services separately from any other fees or charges for appraisal management services;
 - Disclose the license, certificate, or registration number of the appraisal management company on each engagement letter used in assigning an appraisal request for real estate appraisal assignments in Ohio.



(8) Statements that:

- The applicant understands the grounds for any disciplinary action that can be initiated under the Appraisal Management Company Law;
- The applicant acknowledges that the controlling person of the appraisal management company has successfully completed 15 hours of Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice and thereafter must complete seven hours of instruction in those standards at least once every two years;
- The applicant acknowledges that it is required to report suspected violations of the Real Estate Appraisal Law;
- The applicant acknowledges the Board or the Superintendent may require the applicant to submit to an audit, conducted by Division staff;
- The applicant acknowledges that it is required to comply with the federal Truth in Lending Act;
- Each owner and controlling person of the appraisal management company is (1) at least 18, (2) has graduated the 12th grade or received a certificate of high school equivalence, (3) is honest, truthful, and of good moral character, and (4) has not had a license, certificate, or registration to act as an appraiser be refused, denied, canceled, surrendered, or revoked in Ohio or in any other state for a substantive reason.¹⁶

Additionally, the bill requires that each owner and controlling person of an appraisal management company satisfy all of the criteria in the immediately preceding bullet point and submit to a criminal records check.¹⁷

The bill requires that when the Superintendent receives a license application, the Superintendent must request BCII, or a vendor approved by the Bureau, to conduct a criminal records check based on the fingerprint impressions of each owner and controlling person of the applicant. The Superintendent must additionally request that information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation be obtained as part of the criminal records check. Upon that request, BCII must conduct a criminal records check to determine whether any information exists indicating that the person who is the subject of the request has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony in Ohio or in any other

¹⁶ R.C. 4768.03 and 4768.06(A) and (B) and Truth in Lending Act, section 129e, 82 Stat. 146, 15 U.S.C. 1639e.

¹⁷ R.C. 4768.06(B).



state. The bill requires the applicant to pay for any fee required for the criminal records check.¹⁸

Issuing a license

The bill requires the Superintendent to issue an appraisal management company license to an applicant if the applicant and each owner or controlling person of the applicant satisfies the requirements for licensure (see "**Application for licensure**" above) and no grounds for refusal exist (see "**Grounds for refusal to issue or renew a license**" below). However, the bill prohibits the Superintendent from issuing a license to an applicant if any owner or controlling person of the applicant has been convicted of or pleaded guilty or no contest to a felony unless the person has proven to the Superintendent, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the person's activities and employment record since the conviction or plea show that the person is honest, truthful, and of good moral character, and there is no basis in fact for believing that the person will commit a felony again.¹⁹

License renewal

An appraisal management company license issued or renewed under the bill expires one year from the date of issue. To obtain a renewal license, the bill requires an appraisal management company to file a renewal application with the Superintendent and to pay the required renewal fee. The Superintendent sets the fee by rule, but the fee set may not exceed \$2,000. The renewal application must include a statement, similar to the statement required for the initial application, signed by the licensee's controlling person, which states all of the following:

(1) The licensee has a system or process in place to verify that any appraiser added to the appraisal management company's appraiser panel for the purpose of performing real estate appraiser services is a licensed or certified appraiser in good standing.

(2) The licensee has a system or process in place to review the work of appraisers who are performing real estate appraisal services for compliance with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(3) The controlling person of the licensee has successfully completed an initial 15 hours of Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice and thereafter completes seven hours of instruction in those standards at least once every two years.

¹⁸ R.C. 109.572 and 4768.06(C).

¹⁹ R.C. 4768.06(D).



(4) The licensee has a system or process in place to disclose to its client the actual fees paid to an appraiser for appraisal services separately from any other fees or charges for appraisal management services.

(5) The licensee has a system or process in place to disclose the appraisal management company's license, certificate, or registration number on each engagement letter used in assigning an appraisal request within Ohio.

(6) Each owner and controlling person of the licensee continues to satisfy the age, education, and character requirements for initial licensure described in (8) under "**Application for licensure**," above.

(7) The licensee acknowledges that it is required to report suspected violations of the Real Estate Appraisal Law by a person licensed, registered, or certified under that Law.

(8) The licensee acknowledges that the Board or the Superintendent may require the licensee to submit to an audit, conducted by Division staff, of the applicant's operations or books.

(9) The licensee acknowledges that it is required to comply with the federal Truth in Lending Act.²⁰

The bill requires that the renewal application be filed between 120 and 30 days before the license expires. If a licensee fails to renew its license before its expiration, the licensee is ineligible to obtain a renewal license and must instead go through the process for initial licensure to regain licensure (see "**Application for licensure**" above). However, a licensee can, within three months after the license's expiration, renew the license without having to comply with the requirements for initial licensure if the licensee pays the requisite renewal fees and late filing fee. The Superintendent sets the fee by rule, but the fee set may not exceed \$1,000. The bill provides that a licensee who applies for late renewal of the licensee's license cannot engage in any activities permitted by the license during the three-month period following the license's normal expiration date until all renewal fees and the late filing fee are paid.²¹

²⁰ R.C. 4768.03, 4768.06(E), and 4768.07(A) and (B).

²¹ R.C. 4768.03 and 4768.07(B) and (C).



The Superintendent must renew the license if the applicant satisfies the above requirements and there exist no grounds for the Superintendent to refuse renewal (see "**Grounds for refusal to issue or renew a license**" below).²²

Grounds for refusal to issue or renew a license

The Superintendent may refuse to issue to an applicant an appraisal management company license based upon any prohibited act for which a person, including a licensee, can be disciplined under the bill (see "**Prohibited acts**" below). The Superintendent also may refuse to renew a license if the licensee has failed to comply with the Appraisal Management Company Law. If the Superintendent refuses to issue or renew a license, the Superintendent must notify the applicant or the licensee of the basis for the refusal, by certified mail, return receipt requested, and must conduct a hearing in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act.

An applicant or licensee may appeal the Superintendent's decision to the Board, which must provide the applicant or licensee with the opportunity to be heard in person or by counsel, or both. The decision and order of the Board is final, subject to review in the manner provided in the Administrative Procedure Act and appeal to the Franklin County Court of Common Pleas.²³

Prohibited acts

General prohibitions

The bill prohibits any person, including licensed and unlicensed appraisal management companies, from doing any of the following:

(1) Procuring or attempting to procure an appraisal management company license by knowingly making a false statement, submitting false information, refusing to provide complete information in response to a question in an application for licensure, or by any means of fraud or misrepresentation;

(2) Paying, or attempting to pay, anything of value (other than the required fees or assessments) to any Board member or employee for the purpose of procuring an appraisal management company license;

(3) Failing to provide copies of records to the Superintendent or to include certain information in the appraisal assignment file as required under the bill;

²² R.C. 4768.07(B).

²³ R.C. 4768.08.



(4) Failing to assist the Superintendent in the Superintendent's investigation of complaints, including failure to comply with a subpoena;

(5) Offering or otherwise providing appraisal management services without a license under a business structure designed to circumvent the requirements and prohibitions of the bill.²⁴

Appraisal management company prohibitions – licensed and unlicensed

The bill prohibits any appraisal management company, regardless of whether the appraisal management company is licensed or unlicensed, from doing any of the following:

(1) Removing an independent appraiser from the appraisal management company's appraiser panel, or otherwise refusing to assign requests for real estate appraisal services to an appraiser, without first (a) notifying the appraiser in writing of the reasons for the decision and (b) providing the appraiser with an opportunity to respond to that notification, in writing, within 10 days after the appraisal management company sends the removal notification (if the removal occurs after the appraiser has been on the panel for at least 30 days). A violation of this prohibition is a first degree misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of up to \$1,000, a jail term of up to 180 days, and other possible sanctions.²⁵

(2) Recklessly altering, modifying, or otherwise changing a completed appraisal report submitted by an appraiser except the format of the appraisal report may be modified solely for the purpose of transmission.²⁶ A violation of this prohibition is a fifth degree felony punishable by a fine up to \$2,500, between six to 12 months imprisonment, and other possible sanctions.²⁷

(3) Having a license, certificate, or registration that was issued by another state revoked or surrendered for a substantive reason;²⁸

(4) Having an owner or controlling person that is convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony.²⁹

²⁴ R.C. 4768.13(K)(1), (2), (3), (7), and (10).

²⁵ R.C. 4768.09, 4768.11(A)(10), 4768.13(K)(4), and 4768.99.

²⁶ R.C. 4768.13(K)(5) and 4768.11(C).

²⁷ R.C. 4768.99(A) and R.C. 2929.14 to 2929.18 and 2929.24 to 2929.28, not in the bill.

²⁸ R.C. 4768.13(K)(11).

²⁹ R.C. 4768.13(K)(16).



Licensed appraisal management company prohibitions

The bill prohibits only those appraisal management companies licensed under the bill from doing any of the following:

(1) Failing to maintain the original copy of every request relating to the report that the appraisal management company receives from a client; the original copy of each request sent to an appraiser who is considered for the assignment; and copies of the appraisal report and all versions of that report, for a period of at least five years from the date the appraisal report is submitted to the client.³⁰ Failure to comply with a subpoena related to these records is prima facie evidence of a violation.³¹

(2) Failing to include in each appraisal assignment file the name and contact information of both the appraisal management company and the individual from the appraisal management company involved in ordering the appraisal; the amount of any fee paid to the appraiser for each assignment included in the assignment file and the time and method of payment; and details of all communications between the appraisal management company, the appraiser, and the client for each appraisal assignment included in the assignment file;³²

(3) Having a final judgment entered against the licensee for fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or coercion in the making of any real estate appraisal;³³

(4) Failing to notify the Board within 30 days of an order revoking or permanently surrendering any professional appraisal management company license, certificate, or registration issued by any public entity other than the Division;³⁴

(5) Failing to provide written notice to the Division within 15 days of changing the controlling person who was designated in the application for licensure as the appraisal management company's main contact;³⁵

(6) Entering into contracts or agreements with an appraiser who is not licensed or certified under the Real Estate Appraisers Law for the performance of real estate appraisal services;³⁶

³⁰ R.C. 4768.13(K)(7) and 4768.10(A).

³¹ R.C. 4768.13(L).

³² R.C. 4768.13(K)(7) and 4768.10(B).

³³ R.C. 4768.13(K)(8).

³⁴ R.C. 4768.13(K)(9) and (M).

³⁵ R.C. 4768.13(K)(12).



(7) Failing to pay an appraiser for the completion of an appraisal within 60 days of the date on which the appraiser transmits or otherwise provides the completed appraisal to the appraisal management company or its assignees, except in cases of breach of contract or substandard performance of services;³⁷

(8) Failing to compensate each appraiser who performs appraisal services for the appraisal management company a customary and reasonable rate, in accordance with the federal Truth in Lending Act, and taking into account the increased time, difficulty, and scope of the work for a complex assignment;³⁸

(9) Failing to verify that an appraiser added to the appraisal management company's appraiser panel is licensed under the Real Estate Appraisers Law;³⁹

(10) Failing to require appraisals coordinated by the appraisal management company to comply with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.⁴⁰

Employee, officer, and agent prohibitions

The bill specifically prohibits an employee, director, officer, or agent of a licensed appraisal management company from recklessly influencing or attempting to influence the development, reporting, or review of an appraisal through coercion, extortion, collusion, compensation, instruction, inducement, intimidation, bribery, or in any other manner, including the following:

(1) Withholding or threatening to withhold timely payment for appraisal services rendered in accordance with a contract between the parties;

(2) Withholding or threatening to withhold future business for an appraiser, or demoting or terminating, or threatening to demote or terminate, an appraiser;

(3) Expressly or impliedly promising future business, promotions, or increased compensation for an appraiser;

(4) Conditioning the assignment of an appraisal or payment for an appraisal on the opinion, conclusion, or valuation to be reached by, or on a preliminary estimate or opinion requested from, an appraiser;

³⁶ R.C. 4768.13(K)(13).

³⁷ R.C. 4768.12 and 4768.13(K)(6).

³⁸ R.C. 4768.12 and 4768.13(K)(6).

³⁹ R.C. 4768.13(K)(14).

⁴⁰ R.C. 4768.13(K)(15).

(5) Requesting that an appraiser provide a desired valuation in an appraisal report, or provide estimated values or comparable sales at any time prior to the independent appraiser's completion of an appraisal;

(6) Providing to an appraiser a desired value for a subject property or a proposed or target amount to be loaned to the borrower, except that the employee, director, officer, or agent of an appraisal management company can provide the appraiser with a copy of the sales contract for purchase transactions;

(7) Providing stock or other financial or nonfinancial benefits to an appraiser or any person related to the appraiser;

(8) Any other act or practice that impairs an appraiser's independence, objectivity, or impartiality;

(9) Obtaining a subsequent appraisal or ordering an automated valuation model in connection with a mortgage financing transaction, unless (a) there is a reasonable basis to believe that the initial appraisal was flawed or tainted and such basis is clearly and appropriately noted in the loan file, (b) the appraisal or automated valuation model is done pursuant to a bona fide pre- or post-funding appraisal review or quality control process, or (c) a second appraisal is required under state or federal law;

(10) Allowing the removal of an independent appraiser from the appraisal management company's appraiser panel, after the first 30 days of being added to the panel, without prior written notice and an opportunity to respond as required under the bill;

(11) Requiring an appraiser to indemnify the appraisal management company against liability, damages, losses, or claims other than those arising out of the services performed by the appraiser, whether as a result of negligence or willful misconduct. This provision applies only to contracts entered into on or after the effective date of the bill.

(12) Requiring an appraiser to perform an appraisal assignment if the appraiser informs the appraisal management company that the appraiser is not competent to perform the appraisal assignment and the appraiser declines to acquire the necessary competency to perform the assignment;

(13) Requiring an appraiser who has notified the appraisal management company and declined the assignment to prepare an appraisal under a time frame that

the appraiser, in the appraiser's own professional judgment, believes does not afford the appraiser the ability to meet all the relevant legal and professional obligations.⁴¹

In addition to the sanctions to which an employee, director, officer, or agent of a licensed appraisal management company may be subject under the bill for influencing an appraisal through coercion, extortion, or similar tactics (see "**Sanctions against prohibited acts**" below), a person who engages in the acts specified in (1) through (9) above is guilty of a fifth degree felony and a person who engages in the acts specified in (10) through (13) is guilty of a first degree misdemeanor.

The bill specifies that its prohibition against coercive and intimidating acts does not prohibit an appraisal management company from requesting that an appraiser consider additional, appropriate property information, including the consideration of additional comparable properties, to provide further detail, substantiation, or explanation for an appraisal or correct objective factual errors in an appraisal report.⁴²

Each appraisal management company must require that appraisals are conducted independently and free from inappropriate influence and coercion pursuant to the appraisal independence standards established by the federal Truth in Lending Act.⁴³

Sanctions against prohibited acts

Within ten business days after a person files with the Division a written complaint against a person licensed under the Appraisal Management Company Law or any other person, the Superintendent must acknowledge receipt of the complaint by sending notice to the person against whom the complaint is filed that includes a copy of the complaint. That notice and the acknowledgment to the complainant can additionally state that an informal mediation meeting will be held with the complainant, the person against whom the complaint is filed, and an investigator from the Division's investigation and audit section, if the complainant and person both request such a meeting within 20 calendar days after the acknowledgment and notice are mailed.⁴⁴

If the complainant and the person against whom the complaint is filed both request an informal mediation meeting, the Superintendent must notify them of the

⁴¹ R.C. 4768.11(A) and Section 4.

⁴² R.C. 4768.11(B), 4768.13(K), and 4768.99.

⁴³ R.C. 4768.11(D).

⁴⁴ R.C. 4768.13(A).



date, time, and place of the meeting by regular mail. If they reach an accommodation at the meeting, the investigator must report the accommodation to the Superintendent, and the parties, and the file must be closed when the Superintendent receives satisfactory notice that the accommodation agreement was fulfilled.⁴⁵

If the complainant and the person against whom the complaint is filed fail to agree to an informal mediation meeting, fail to reach an accommodation agreement, or fail to fulfill an accommodation agreement, the Superintendent must assign the complaint to an investigator for an investigation. During the investigation, and at any time that the Superintendent feels it is necessary, the investigators and auditors employed by the Division can review and audit the business records of licensees during normal business hours. Under the bill, any information that is obtained during these investigations and audits, and all work products that arise from that information and that are prepared by personnel of the Department of Commerce, are confidential and are not public records under the Public Records Law. However, the bill allows the Division to release information relating to licensees to other governmental agencies for certain specified purposes.⁴⁶

At the end of the investigation, the investigator must file a written report of the results of the investigation with the Superintendent. The Superintendent must review the report and determine whether there exists reasonable and substantial evidence to justify disciplinary action against the person for committing a prohibited act (see "**Prohibited acts**" above). Regardless of the Superintendent's determination, the bill requires the Superintendent to notify the complainant and the person against whom the complaint was made of that determination. If the Superintendent determines that the necessary level of evidence does not exist, the Superintendent also must inform the parties of the basis for the determination.⁴⁷

If the Superintendent finds the evidence to justify disciplinary action does not exist, the complainant has 15 days after notification of the Superintendent's decision to file with the Division a request for review by the Board. That review must be conducted at the next regularly scheduled meeting held at least 15 business days after the request is filed but not longer than six months after the request is filed. If the Board affirms the Superintendent's determination, the bill requires the Superintendent to notify the complainant and the person against whom the complaint is filed within ten business days. If the Board reverses the Superintendent's determination, a hearing before a

⁴⁵ R.C. 4768.13(B).

⁴⁶ R.C. 4768.04(A)(9) and (C) and 4768.13(C).

⁴⁷ R.C. 4768.13(D), (E), and (F).

hearing examiner must be held, and the complainant and the person against whom the complaint is filed must be notified.⁴⁸

Under the bill, except as otherwise provided, all notices, written reports, and determinations relating to sanctions for prohibited acts must be mailed via certified mail, return receipt requested. If the notice, written report, or determination is returned because of failure of delivery or was unclaimed, it is deemed served if the Superintendent sends it via regular mail and obtains a certificate of its mailing. Refusal of delivery by personal service or by mail is not failure of delivery and service is deemed to be complete.⁴⁹

If the Superintendent finds that reasonable and substantial evidence to justify disciplinary action against the person does exist, the bill allows the person against whom the complaint was filed to request a hearing before a hearing examiner pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act.

The bill also allows the person to apply to the Superintendent to enter into a settlement agreement regarding the alleged violation before the hearing. If this is done, any hearing before a hearing examiner must be postponed and the Board must review the settlement agreement at its next regularly scheduled meeting. If the Board disapproves the settlement agreement, the hearing before the hearing examiner must be rescheduled.⁵⁰

Upon completion of a hearing, the hearing officer must submit a report of findings of fact and conclusions of law to the Superintendent, the Board, the complainant, and the person against whom the complaint is filed. The person against whom the complaint was filed and the Division may file with the Board objections to that report within ten calendar days of receiving a copy of the report. The bill requires that the Board consider these objections before approving, modifying, or rejecting the hearing examiner's report.⁵¹

If, after review of the hearing examiner's report or the settlement agreement, the Board determines that a person engaged in a prohibited act (see "**Prohibited acts**" above), the bill requires the Board to order the disciplinary action it considers appropriate. The order cannot be inconsistent with a settlement agreement in the matter

⁴⁸ R.C. 4768.13(E).

⁴⁹ R.C. 4768.13(N).

⁵⁰ R.C. 4768.13(F) and (H).

⁵¹ R.C. 4768.13(G).



if the agreement was approved by the Board. Otherwise, the disciplinary action allowed under the bill can include any of the following:

- (1) Reprimand of the person, if the person is licensed as an appraisal management company;
- (2) Imposition of a fine, not exceeding \$25,000 per violation;
- (3) Suspension of the appraisal management company license for a specific period of time;
- (4) Revocation of the appraisal management company license.

Under the bill, the decision and order of the Board is final, subject to review in the manner provided for in the Administrative Procedure Act and appeal to the Franklin County Court of Common Pleas.⁵²

Sanctions against unlicensed activity

The bill allows the Superintendent, on written complaint or the Superintendent's own motion, to investigate any person that allegedly operates as an appraisal management company in violation of the prohibitions against operating without a license described in "**Licensure of appraisal management companies**" above.⁵³ During any investigation conducted by the Superintendent, the Division investigators and auditors can review and audit the business records of licensees during normal business hours.⁵⁴ Any information that is obtained during those investigations and audits, and all work products that arise from that information and that are prepared by personnel of the Department of Commerce, are confidential and are not public records under the Public Records Law. However, the Division may release information relating to licensees to other governmental agencies for certain purposes.⁵⁵

If, after investigation, the Superintendent determines that there exists reasonable evidence of a violation, the Superintendent must send the party who is the subject of the investigation a written notice, by regular mail, within 14 business days after that determination. The written notice must include all of the following information:

- (1) A description of the alleged activity that constitutes the violation;

⁵² R.C. 4768.13(I) and (J).

⁵³ R.C. 4768.02(A) and 4768.14(A).

⁵⁴ R.C. 4768.04(A)(9).

⁵⁵ R.C. 4768.04(C).



(2) The applicable law allegedly violated;

(3) A statement informing the party that a hearing concerning the alleged violation will be held before a hearing examiner, including the date and place of that hearing;

(4) A statement informing the party that the party or the party's attorney can appear in person at the hearing and present evidence and examine witnesses, or the party can submit written testimony stating any positions, arguments, or contentions.⁵⁶

Before the hearing, the person who is the subject of the investigation can apply to the Superintendent to enter into a settlement agreement regarding the alleged violation. If a settlement agreement is reached, the hearing must be postponed and the Board must review the settlement agreement at its next regularly scheduled meeting. If the Board disapproves the settlement agreement, the bill requires that the hearing be rescheduled.⁵⁷

The bill requires that, at the hearing, the hearing examiner must hear the testimony of all parties present at the hearing and consider any written testimony submitted by the party or the party's attorney. At the end of the hearing, the hearing examiner must determine if there has been a violation of the licensure requirement and file with the Superintendent, the Board, the complainant, and the parties a written report setting forth the examiner's findings of fact and conclusions of law and a recommendation of the action to be taken by the Superintendent. The parties and the Division have ten days to file with the Board written objections to the report. The Board must review the hearing examiner's report at the next regularly scheduled Board meeting held at least 15 business days after receiving the hearing examiner's report and it must consider the objections before approving, modifying, or disapproving the report.⁵⁸

Under the bill, the Board must decide whether to impose sanctions after reviewing the hearing examiner's report or the settlement agreement. The Board can assess a civil penalty under the bill in an amount it determines, not to exceed \$1,000 per violation (not to exceed \$10,000 in aggregate), but the civil penalty must be consistent with any Board-approved settlement agreement that exists in the matter. Each day a violation occurs or continues is a separate violation. The Board must determine the terms of payment and it must maintain a transcript of the proceedings of the hearing

⁵⁶ R.C. 4768.14(B).

⁵⁷ R.C. 4768.14(C).

⁵⁸ R.C. 4768.14(D) and (E).



and issue a written opinion to all parties, citing its findings and grounds for any action taken.⁵⁹

Under the bill, if a party fails to timely pay a civil penalty assessed for unlicensed activity, the Superintendent must forward to the Attorney General the name of the party and the amount of the civil penalty, for the purpose of collecting that civil penalty. The Attorney General can impose an additional fee up to \$10,000 for collection of the civil penalty.⁶⁰

Real Estate Appraiser Operating Fund

The bill directs the Superintendent to deposit all money from fines, and all other money collected under the Appraisal Management Company Law, into the existing Real Estate Appraiser Operating Fund.⁶¹ The bill expands the purposes for which the Fund may be used to include expenses of the Superintendent relating to the administration and enforcement of the Appraisal Management Company Law.⁶²

Definitions

The bill provides the following definitions under the Appraisal Management Company Law:

(1) "**Real estate appraisal**" or "**appraisal**" means the act or process of developing an opinion of value of real property in conformity with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(2) "**Appraisal report**" has the same meaning in the Appraisal Management Licensing Law as it does in the Real Estate Appraiser Law: a written communication of a real estate appraisal or appraisal review or an oral communication of a real estate appraisal or appraisal review that is documented by a writing that supports the oral communication.

(3) "**Appraisal review**" means the act or process of developing and communicating an opinion about the quality of another appraiser's work that was performed as part of an appraisal or appraisal review. "Appraisal review" does not include an examination of an appraisal for grammatical errors, typographical errors, or completeness, provided the review for completeness does not require an opinion about

⁵⁹ R.C. 4768.14(F).

⁶⁰ R.C. 4768.14(H).

⁶¹ R.C. 4768.14(G) and 4768.15.

⁶² R.C. 4763.15.



the quality of the work of an appraiser. The Board may define, by rule, "review for completeness."

(4) "**Appraisal services**" or "**real estate appraisal services**" means a real estate appraisal or appraisal review.

(5) "**Appraiser**" means a person licensed or certified under the Real Estate Appraisers Law.

(6) "**Appraiser panel**" means a network of appraisers who are independent contractors to the appraisal management company who have been approved by the appraisal management company, after responding to an invitation or request from the appraisal management company, to perform appraisals for any client of the appraisal management company or for the company directly, on a periodic basis, as assigned by the company.

(7) "**Automated valuation model**" means a computer software program that analyzes data using an automated process, such as regression, adaptive estimation, neural network, expert reasoning, or artificial intelligence programs, that produces an output that may become a basis for appraisal or appraisal review if the appraiser believes the output to be credible for use in a specific assignment.

(8) "**Client**" means any person that contracts with, or otherwise enters into an agreement with, an appraisal management company for residential or commercial real estate appraisal services.

(9) "**Controlling person**" means any of the following:

(a) An owner, officer, or director of a business entity seeking to offer appraisal management services in Ohio;

(b) An individual employed, appointed, or authorized by an appraisal management company, who has the authority to enter into contractual relationships with clients for the performance of appraisal management services and the authority to enter into agreements with independent appraisers for the performance of residential or commercial real estate appraisal services;

(c) An individual who possesses, directly or indirectly, the power to direct or cause the direction of the management or policies of an appraisal management company.

(10) "**Federally regulated appraisal management company**" means an appraisal management company that is owned and controlled by an insured depository institution or an insured credit union and that is regulated by the Office of the



Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the National Credit Union Administration, or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

(11) "**Owner**" means a person who owns or controls 10% or more of an appraisal management company.

(12) "**Person**" means an individual, corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship, subsidiary, unit, or other business entity.

(13) "**Real estate**" includes leaseholds as well as any and every interest or estate in land situated in Ohio, whether corporeal or incorporeal, whether freehold or nonfreehold, and the improvements on the land, but does not include cemetery interment rights.⁶³

Real estate appraisers

Under continuing law, real estate appraisers are governed by the Real Estate Appraisers Law.⁶⁴ The bill makes a number of changes to the Law.

Division of Real Estate and Professional Licensing

Under continuing law, the Division can release information relating to certificate holders, registrants, and licensees to certain individuals and entities, such as to the Attorney General. The bill expands this list to include:

(1) The Commissioner of Securities, for purposes relating to the Corporations and Partnerships Law; and

(2) All law enforcement agencies, not just local agencies as under current law.⁶⁵

Real Estate Appraisers Board rules

The bill provides that any rule the Board adopts relating to real estate appraisers, as required by continuing law, must meet or exceed the requirements specified in federal law or regulations. Current law requires the rules to not exceed the requirements specified in federal law or regulations.⁶⁶

⁶³ R.C. 4768.01.

⁶⁴ R.C. Chapter 4763.

⁶⁵ R.C. 4763.03(E).

⁶⁶ R.C. 4763.03(F).



Renewals

The bill removes the requirement that a renewal real estate appraiser certificate, registration, or license include the principal address of the certificate holder, registrant, or licensee.⁶⁷

Out-of-state licenses and certificates

The bill permits a person who has obtained a residential real estate appraiser license, a residential real estate appraiser certificate, or a general real estate appraiser certificate from another state to obtain a license or certificate in Ohio provided that the state that issued the license or certificate has requirements that meet or exceed the requirements found under the Ohio Real Estate Appraisal Law. The bill permits the application for out-of-state licensees or certificate holders to include:

(1) A pledge, signed by the applicant, that the applicant will comply with the standards under the Ohio Real Estate Appraisal Law;

(2) A statement that the applicant understands the types of misconduct for which disciplinary proceedings may be initiated against the applicant under the Ohio Real Estate Appraisal Law; and

(3) A consent to service of process.

Under current law, a nonresident may obtain a certificate, registration, or license and, like the bill, the Board is required to adopt rules regarding specific requirements. Also, under current law, a nonresident applicant must submit a statement consenting to service of process.

The bill also requires an application for a temporary registration to contain the information described in (1) to (3) immediately above. Under continuing law a temporary registration can be issued to a person twice a year and allows the person to perform one appraisal in Ohio with each issuance.

The bill also permits the Board to enter into reciprocal agreements with other states. The Board must adopt reciprocal agreement requirements by rule.⁶⁸

Disciplinary action

The bill permits the certificate holder, registrant, or licensee to enter into a settlement agreement with the Superintendent if the Superintendent finds evidence

⁶⁷ R.C. 4763.08.

⁶⁸ R.C. 4763.05(E).



exists that the certificate holder, registrant, or licensee violated one of the specified acts prohibited under the Real Estate Appraisal Law.

Under continuing law the certificate holder, registrant, or licensee can request an administrative hearing regarding the Superintendent's finding of a violation. If a formal hearing is conducted, the hearing examiner must file a report of the examiner's findings of fact and conclusions of law with:

- (1) The Board;
- (2) The Superintendent;
- (3) The complainant; and
- (4) The certificate holder, licensee, or registrant.

The bill instead requires that this report be filed with the division hearing administrator and the administrator serve the hearing examiner report to the interested parties listed above. Additionally, the bill expands the list of interested parties who receive the report to also include the Assistant Attorney General representing the Superintendent and if applicable, counsel representing the complainant, certificate holder, licensee, or registrant.

Under the bill, within ten days of receipt by the Assistant Attorney General representing the Superintendent of the report, the Assistant Attorney General may file with the Board written objections to the hearing examiner's report, which must be considered by the Board before approving, modifying, or rejecting the hearing examiner's report (similar to continuing law regarding certificate holder, licensee, and registrant objections). The Superintendent may grant an extension of time to file an objection to the report for good cause shown.

If the Board orders a disciplinary action, the Superintendent may grant an extension of time to satisfy the Board-ordered disciplinary action for good cause shown. The bill also adds to the list of disciplinary action the Board may take surrender of the appraiser certificate.

In addition, the bill requires the Board to take disciplinary action when a certificate holder, applicant, or licensee, or applicant is convicted of or pleads guilty or no contest to a crime involving theft, receiving stolen property, embezzlement, forgery, fraud, passing bad checks, money laundering, drug trafficking, or any criminal offense involving money or securities, including a violation of an existing or former Ohio law, any other state law, or U.S. law that is substantially equivalent to the offense.

The Board must also take disciplinary action for the following:



- In the case of a certificate holder acting as a supervisory appraiser, refusing to sign an appraiser experience log required by rule for a person making application for an initial state-certified general real estate appraiser certificate, state-certified residential real estate appraiser certificate, or state-licensed residential real estate appraiser license, unless there is reasonable and substantial evidence that there is false information contained within the log;
- When a certificate holder, applicant, or licensee is being sanctioned or disciplined in another jurisdiction as a real estate appraiser;
- When a certificate holder, applicant, or licensee fails to provide assistance to the members and staff of the Board or to the Division in the enforcement of the Real Estate Appraisal Law and the rules adopted under it.

The bill eliminates a requirement that the Board take disciplinary action when the certificate holder, applicant, or licensee willfully disregards Real Estate Appraiser Law or rules (but retains the ability to take disciplinary actions for violations by those persons).⁶⁹

Notices

The bill requires that acknowledgment of complaint notices and continuance notices associated with hearings must be sent by regular mail and a certificate of mailing must be obtained for the notices. All other notices issued to a complainant and to a certificate holder, registrant, licensee, or other party must be mailed via certified mail, return receipt requested. Current law requires all notices be sent via certified mail, return receipt requested.

The bill adds additional procedures that must be followed after failure of delivery of one of the notices described above. The bill specifies that failure of delivery occurs only when a mailed notice is returned by the postal authorities make undeliverable, address or addressee unknown, or forwarding address unknown or expired. If a notice is returned for failure of delivery, then the Superintendent must make personal delivery of the notice by an employee or agent of the Department of Commerce or must cause a summary of the substantive provision of the notice to be published once a week for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the last known address of the party is located.

⁶⁹ R.C. 4763.11.

When notice is given by publication, a proof of publication affidavit, with the first publication of the notice set forth in affidavit, must be mailed by regular mail to the party at the party's last known address. The notice is deemed received as of the date of the last publication of the summary.

The bill permits a Department employee or agent to make personal delivery of the notice upon the party at any time.⁷⁰

Exemptions

Continuing law prohibits a person performing a real estate appraisal for a mortgage loan without a real estate appraiser license or certification. The bill additionally prohibits a person from performing or preparing an appraisal, an appraisal report, or a real estate appraisal review for a mortgage loan without licensure or certification.⁷¹ The bill makes changes to the exemptions to the licensure requirements. Continuing law exempts from the licensing/certification requirement a lender who uses (1) a market analysis or price opinion, (2) an internal valuation analysis, or (3) an automated valuation model or report based on such a model, and any person providing that report to the lender. The bill qualifies (3) by requiring the purpose of the report to be to validate or support the value conclusion provided by the person licensed or certified under the Real Estate Appraisers Law to do the appraisal.

The bill removes current law's requirements that the lender, in performing a valuation for purposes of a loan application;

(1) Give the consumer loan applicant a copy of any written market analysis or price opinion or valuation report based on an automated valuation model; and

(2) Include a disclaimer on the consumer's copy specifying that the valuation used for the application was obtained from a market analysis or price opinion or automated valuation model report and not from a person licensed or certified under the Real Estate Appraiser Law.⁷²

Requirements for written reports

The bill requires that, in addition to including all the information required by continuing law, every written report rendered by a certificate holder or licensee in conjunction with an appraisal assignment or specialized service performed must

⁷⁰ R.C. 4763.11(H) and (K).

⁷¹ R.C. 4763.19(A).

⁷² R.C. 4763.19(B).



include the license, certificate, or registration number of the appraisal management company that has engaged the appraiser. In addition, if an appraisal report is completed for an appraisal management company, the report must include actual fees paid to the appraiser or, if the appraiser is employed by the appraisal management company on an employee and employer basis for the performance of appraisals, a statement of that fact and a statement that the appraiser was not paid a fee.⁷³

Records retention

The bill extends the time period in which a person licensed, registered, or certified under the Real Estate Appraisers Law must retain records. Under current law, the records normally must be retained for five years after the date the appraisal report is submitted to the client. But, if, during that five-year period, the person is notified that the appraisal report is the subject of or is otherwise involved in pending litigation, the five-year retention period begins on the date of final disposition of the litigation. Under the bill, the retention period begins two years after that date.⁷⁴

Definitions

The bill changes the definition of "**real estate appraisal**" or "**appraisal**" to match the definition for those same terms in the Appraisal Management Company Law. Currently, the law defines "real estate appraisal" or "appraisal" as an analysis, opinion, or conclusion relating to the nature, quality, value, or utility of specified interests in, or aspects of identified real estate that is classified as either a valuation or an analysis. The bill changes the terms to mean the act or process of developing an opinion of value of real property in conformity with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.⁷⁵

The bill changes the definition of "**state-registered real estate appraiser assistant**" to reflect the changes to the definition of "real estate appraisal" or "appraisal." The bill provides that such an assistant is a person, other than a state-certified general or residential or state-licensed residential real estate appraiser, who satisfies the registration requirements of the Real Estate Appraiser Law for participating in real estate appraisals and who holds a current and valid registration or renewal registration issued to the person. Current law contains a similar definition for a state-registered real estate appraiser assistant, except that it specifies that an assistant is a person who

⁷³ R.C. 4763.12(C).

⁷⁴ R.C. 4763.14.

⁷⁵ R.C. 4763.01(A), with conforming changes in R.C. 4763.02, 4763.05, 4763.08, 4763.11, 4763.12, 4763.13, 4763.14, and 4763.17.



satisfies the registration requirement of the Law for participating in the development and preparation of real estate appraisals.⁷⁶

Similarly, in order to match the definition provided in the Appraisal Management Company Law, the definition of "**appraisal review**" specifies that "appraisal review" does not include an examination of an appraisal for grammatical, typographical errors, or completeness, provided the review for completeness does not require an opinion about the quality of the work of an appraiser. The Board may define, by rule, "review for completeness."⁷⁷

The bill changes the definition of "**institution of higher education**" to have the same meaning as the Real Estate Broker Law, which includes all of the following:

(1) A state institution of higher education (University of Akron, Bowling Green State University, Central State University, University of Cincinnati, Cleveland State University, Kent State University, Miami University, Ohio University, Ohio State University, Shawnee State University, University of Toledo, Wright State University, Youngstown State University, the Northeast Ohio Medical University; community colleges, state community colleges, university branches, and technical colleges);

(2) A nonprofit institution issued a certificate of authorization under the Educational Corporation Law;

(3) A private institution exempt from regulation under the Career College and School Law;

(4) An institution with a certificate of registration from the State Board of Career Colleges and Schools that is approved to offer degree programs.⁷⁸

"**Prepare**" means to develop and communicate, whether through a personal physical inspection or through the act or process of critically studying a report prepared by another who made the physical inspection, an appraisal report or specialized service report. This differs from the current law definition, which includes the study of an analysis or opinion.⁷⁹

"**Automated valuation model**" means a computer software program that analyzes data using an automated process, such as regression, adaptive estimation,

⁷⁶ R.C. 4763.01(O).

⁷⁷ R.C. 4763.01(S).

⁷⁸ R.C. 4763.01(P).

⁷⁹ R.C. 4763.01(I).

neural network, expert reasoning, or artificial intelligence programs, that produces an output that may become a basis for appraisal or appraisal review if the appraiser believes the output to be credible for use in a specific assignment.⁸⁰

Effective date

The requirement for the Real Estate Appraisal Board to adopt rules related to the Appraisal Management Company Law becomes effective immediately. The remainder of the bill's provisions takes effect six months after the effective date.⁸¹

HISTORY

ACTION	DATE
Introduced	05-09-17
Reported, H. Civil Justice	06-08-17
Passed House (87-8)	06-21-17
Reported, S. Gov't Oversight & Reform	03-07-18

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⁸⁰ R.C. 4763.01(U).

⁸¹ R.C. 4768.03 and Sections 5 and 6.

