

Territory of Guam Teritorion Guam

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR UFISINAN I MAGA'LAHI AGANA, GUAM 96910 U.S.A.

MAY 17 1991

LEGISLATIVE SECRETARY



The Honorable Joe T. San Agustin Speaker, Twenty-First Guam Legislatur 155 Hessler Street Agana, Guam 96910

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Transmitted herewith is Bill No. 240, which has been signed into law this date as Public Law No. 21-28.

Sincerely,

FRANK F. BLAS Governor of Guam

Acting

Attachment 210275



### TWENTY-FIRST GUAM LEGISLATURE 1991 (FIRST) Regular Session

## CERTIFICATION OF PASSAGE OF AN ACT TO THE GOVERNOR

This is to certify that Substitute Bill 240(COR), "AN ACT RELATING TO REAL ESTATE; ESTABLISHING PROCEDURES FOR DETERMINING MARKET VALUE; ENACTING REAL ESTATE APPRAISER REGISTRATION AND CERTIFICATION E Œ M, D 1,

AND REINSTATEMENT OF REGISTRA MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS OF TH RECOVERY AND ENFORCEMENT AC	TTS; PROVIDING REGISTRATION AN ROCEDURES FOR RENEWAL, REISSUANC ATION AND CERTIFICATION TO MEET THE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS REFORM TOF 1989; ENUMERATING GROUNDS AN ACTION," was on the 2nd day of May, 199
dury and regularry passed.	$\alpha$ / .
	John P. an
	JOHN PAGUON
Attested:	Acting Speaker
PILAR C. LUMAN Senator and Legislative Secretary	
This Act was received by the Governous 4:44 o'clock ? M.	or this $15$ day of $M + \gamma$ , 1991, at
	Anni T. Santor Assistant Staff Officer
	Governor's Office
APPROVED:	Governor's Office
FRANK F. BLAS Governor of Guam	
Acting	
Date: MAY 17 1991	
Public Law No. 21-28	

#### TWENTY-FIRST GUAM LEGISLATURE 1991 (FIRST) REGULAR SESSION

Bill No. 240(COR)
As substituted by the author 5/2/91

Introduced by:

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A. C. Blaz

A. R. Unpingco

T. V. C. Tanaka

J. G. Bamba

M. D. A. Manibusan

M. J. Reidy

E. R. Duenas

M. C. Ruth

E. M. Espaldon

D. F. Brooks

J. P. Aguon

E. P. Arriola

M. Z. Bordallo

H. D. Dierking

C. T. C. Gutierrez

G. Mailloux

D. Parkinson

J. T. San Agustin

F. R. Santos

D. L. G. Shimizu

AN ACT RELATING TO REAL ESTATE; ESTABLISHING PROCEDURES FOR DETERMINING MARKET VALUE; ENACTING REAL ESTATE APPRAISER REGISTRATION AND CERTIFICATION ACT; DEFINING UNLAWFUL ACTS; PROVIDING REGISTRATION AND CERTIFICATION STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES FOR RENEWAL, REISSUANCE AND REINSTATEMENT OF REGISTRATION AND CERTIFICATION TO MEET THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS OF THE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS REFORM, RECOVERY AND ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1989; ENUMERATING GROUNDS AND PROCEDURES FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE TERRITORY OF GUAM:

Section 1. Legislative intent. The federal government, as a result of the massive real estate defaults in "savings and loan" financing, has drastically overhauled the standards for real estate appraisers where federally insured financing is involved. The provisions of the federal law (Financial Institution Reform Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989) go into effect in July of 1991. Unless Guam has complied with the standards prescribed therein federally insured loans by banks and savings and loan associations can no longer be made. Home loans on Guam will thus be essentially shutdown. To comply with the federal law it is the intent of the Legislature to empower the Director of Revenue and Taxation as the regulator of real estate appraisers on Guam, and to assure compliance with the federal guidelines.

#### Section 2. Definitions.

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- (a) "Real Estate Appraiser" means an individual licensed or certified to engage in the practice of real estate appraising as defined under "Real Estate Appraisal."
  - (b) "Director" means the Director of Revenue and Taxation.
- (c) "Real Estate Appraisal" means the act or process of estimating values, or the giving of opinions concerning the valuation or evaluation of real estate or any interest therein, for a fee or other valuable compensation; including any of the following valuation or evaluation performed or offered to be performed for another for compensation, or with the expectation of receiving compensation, by a person who: advises, consults or prepares analyses with respect to real estate values, uses, sales developments or disposition, including dispositions through eminent domain, or renders opinions relevant to the marketability of real estate.
- (d) "Class Room Hour" is defined as fifty (50) minutes out of each sixty (60) minute segment.
- (e) "Person" for purposes of this Act means an individual who holds the certificate and may not be used following or immediately in connection with the name or signature of a firm, partnership, corporation, or group in such a manner that it might be interpreted as referring to a firm, partnership, corporation, group, or anyone other than an individual holder of the certificate.

Section 3. License Required. It shall be unlawful for any individual to engage in appraisal activity without first obtaining a real estate appraiser certification or license as provided in this Act. This Act shall not apply to a real estate broker or salesperson licensed by the government of Guam, or a government of Guam employee appraiser (so long as federally insured financing is not involved), who in the ordinary course of his or her business, gives an opinion of the prices of real estate for the purpose of a prospective sale. However, in no event may this opinion be referred to or construed as an appraisal, nor can any compensation fee, or consideration be charged for the opinion other than the normal commission or fee for services rendered in the sale of the real property involved.

Section 4. Powers and Duties. The Director shall:

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- (a) Receive applications for certification or license of appraisers;
- (b) Establish the procedure for processing applications made under this Act;
  - (c) Retain all applications and other records submitted to him;
- (d) Maintain a registry of the names and addresses of persons certified under this Act;
- (e) Adopt, amend and repeal rules and regulations to implement and administer the provision of this Act, including without limitation such rules and regulations as may be from time to time appropriate or necessary to insure that the certification and licensing requirements under this Act conform to such standard as may be established or approved by the Appraisal Subcommittee of the Federal Financial Institution Examination Council or by any successor entity thereto;
- (f) Establish and collect fees commensurate with the costs of certification and licensing;
- (g) Establish requirements for education, experience, and examination commensurate with certification requirements;
- (h) Prescribe and administer examinations to qualified applicants and determine the acceptable level of performance on examinations;

- (i) Approve/disapprove applications for certification and license and issue the same;
- (j) Review periodically the standards for developments and communications of appraisals and adopt rules explaining and interpreting such standards;
- (k) Establish disciplinary procedures of reprimand, suspension, or revocation of certification and license;
- (1) Reprimand, suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew the certification or license of one who has violated the standards established for certified or licensed real estate appraisers;
- (m) Establish continuing education requirements that are conditions of certification renewal;
  - (n) Perform the other duties necessary to implement this Act;
- (o) Establish an appropriate apprenticeship program to encourage and develop qualified appraisers; and
- (p) Develop rules and regulations on ethics of appraisers in their dealing with the public.
- Section 5. Legal Opinions.

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- (a) The Attorney General shall render to the Director opinions on all questions arising in the administration of this Act, and shall act as attorney for the Director in all actions and proceedings brought by or against him under or pursuant to any of the provisions of this Act.
- (b) The Attorney General shall have the power to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, documents, records and other papers, to administer oaths, and to take testimony and receive evidence concerning all matters within his jurisdiction.
- Section 6. Application for certification or license. An individual who desires to engage in real estate appraisal activity in Guam shall make application for certification or license, in writing, in such form as the Director may prescribe. In the event that an applicant is denied certification or licensing he may obtain judicial review of the decision. The court may reverse if the findings of facts of the Director are clearly erroneous in view of the evidence of the whole record. Facts not presented initially to the Director shall not be considered by the court except for good cause.

1	Section 7. Certified appraisers - classifications.
2	(a) There are two (2) classes of certification for certified or
3	licensed real estate appraisers;
4	(b) Each application for original certification or for the renewal
5	of certification shall specify the classification of certification being
6	applied for and, if applicable, the certification previously granted.
7	(c) Each application for original certification shall provide to the
8	Director evidence of:
9	(1) Completion of the certification examination with a
10	satisfactory score. The minimum acceptable score is seventy
1 1	percent (70%); and
12	(2) Satisfactory completion of the education required
1 3	under this Act.
1 4	Section 8. Guam licensed appraiser: classification:
1 5	qualification criteria.
16	The Guam Licensed Appraiser classification authorizes the
1 7	appraisal of one (1) to four (4) residential units. Notwithstanding
18	licensing requirements established by the Appraisal Subcommittee and
19	Appraisal Qualification Board or any successor, the Guam Licensed
20	Appraiser shall not be disqualified as the result of dollar increases in
2 1	the appraised price of residential property. Applicants must meet the
22	following examination, education, and experience requirements.
23	Subsequent to being certified, individuals must meet the continuing
24	education requirement:
2 5	(a) Examination. Successful completion of the Appraiser
26	Qualification Board of the Appraisal Foundation's endorsed Uniform
27	Certification Examination or its equivalent.
28	(b) Education.
29	(1) Prerequisites to the examination: Seventy-five
30	(75) classroom hours of courses in subjects related to real estate
3 1	appraisal which shall include coverage of the Uniform Standards
3 2	of Professional Appraisal Practice.
3 3	(2) Credit toward the classroom hour requirement may
3 4	only be granted where the length of the educational offering is at

1	least fifteen (15) hours, and the individual successfully completes
2	an examination pertinent to that educational offering.
3	(3) Credit for the classroom hour requirement may be
4	obtained from the following:
5	(A) Colleges or universities;
6	(B) Community or junior colleges;
7	(C) Real estate appraisal or real estate
8	related organizations;
9	(D) State or federal agencies of
10	commissions; and
11	(E) Proprietary schools.
1 2	(4) Various appraisal courses may be credited toward
1 3	the seventy-five (75) classroom hour education requirement.
1 4	Applicants must demonstrate that their education involved
1 5	coverage of all topics listed below in subsection (c)(2) with
16	particular emphasis on the appraisal of one $(1)$ to four $(4)$ unit
1 7	residential properties.
18	(c) Experience.
19	Equivalence of two (2) years appraisal experience. If
20	requested, experience documentation in the form of reports or
2 1	file memoranda should be available to support the claim for
2 2	experience.
23	(1) A year is defined in terms of hours within a calendar
2 4	year. One thousand (1,000) hours constitute one (1) year of
2 5	appraisal experience A minimum of two (2) calendar years is
26	required. Hours may be treated as cumulative in order to
27	achieve the necessary two thousand (2,000) hours of appraisal
28	experience;
29	(2) Acceptable appraisal experience as set forth by the
3 0	Director; and
3 1	(3) The verification for experience credit claimed by an
3 2	applicant shall be an affidavit in the form prescribed by the
3 3	Director.
3 4	(d) Continuing education

1	(1) The equivalent of ten (10) classroom hours of
2	instruction in courses or seminars for each year during the period
3	preceding the renewal is required. (For example, a two-(2-) year
4	certification term would require twenty (20) hours. These hours
5	may be obtained any time during the two-(2-) year term.);
6	(2) Credit toward the classroom hour requirement may be
7	granted only where the length of the educational offering is at
8	least two-(2-) hours;
9	(3) Credit for the classroom hour requirement may be
10	obtained from the following:
1 1	(A) Colleges or universities;
12	(B) Community or junior colleges;
1 3	(C) Real estate appraisal or real estate related
1 4	organizations;
1 5	(D) Territorial, state or federal agencies or
16	commissions;
1 7	(E) Proprietary schools; and
18	(F) Other providers approved by the Director.
19	(4) Credit may be granted for educational offerings
20	which cover residential real estate related appraisal topics such as
2 1	those listed below and which are consistent with the purpose of
22	continuing education as stated in subsection (5) below.
23	(A) Ad valorem taxation;
2 4	(B) Arbitration;
2 5	(C) Business courses related to practice of real
26	estate appraisal;
27	(D) Construction estimating;
28	(E) Ethics and standards of professional practices;
29	(F) Land use planning, zoning and taxation;
3 0	(G) Litigation;
3 1	(H) Management, leasing, brokerage, timesharing;
3 2	(I) Property development;
3 3	(J) Real estate appraisal (valuations/evaluations);
3 4	(K) Real estate law:

1	(L) Real estate financing and investment;
2	(M) Real estate appraisal related computer
3	applications;
4	(N) Real estate securities and syndication; and
5	(O) Real property exchange.
6	(5) Continuing education credit may also be granted for
7	participation, other than as a student, in appraisal educational
8	processes and programs. Examples of activities for which credit
9	may be granted are teaching, program development, authorship of
10	textbooks, or similar activities which are determined by the
1 1	Director to be equivalent to obtaining continuing education.
12	Section 9. Guam certified appraiser - classification:
1 3	qualification criteria. The Guam Certified Appraiser classification applies
1 4	to the appraisal of all types of real property. Applicants must meet the
1 5	following examination, education, and experience requirements. Subsequent
16	to being licensed or certified, an individual must meet the continuing
17	education requirement.
18	(a) Examination. Successful completion of the Appraiser
19	Qualifications Board of the Appraisal Foundation's endorsed Uniform
20	Certification Examination or its equivalent.
21	(b) Education.
22	(1) Prerequisites to the examination: One hundred
23	sixty-five (165) classroom hours, which may include the seventy-
24	five (75) classroom hours required for the Residential
25	Classification of courses in subjects related to real estate appraisal
26	which shall include coverage of the Uniform Standards of
27	Professional Appraisal Practice.
28	(2) Credit toward the classroom hour requirement may
29	only be granted where the length of the educational offering is
30	at least fifteen (15) hours, and the individual successfully
3 1	completes an examination pertinent to that educational offering.
3 2	(3) Credit for the classroom hour requirement may be
33	obtained from the following:
3 4	(A) Colleges or universities;
	(17) Conleges of universities;

1	(B) Community or junior colleges;
2	(C) Real estate appraisal or real estate related
3	organizations;
4	(D) Territorial, state or federal agencies or
5	commissions;
6	(E) Proprietary schools; and
7	(F) Other providers approved by the Director.
8	(4) There is no time limit regarding when qualifying
9	education credit must have been obtained.
10	(5) The Director may grant credit for courses where the
1 1	applicant obtained credit from the course provider by challenge
1 2	examination without attending the courses; provided, that such
1 3	credit was granted by the course provider prior to July 1, 1990,
1 4	and provided, further that the Director is satisfied with the
1 5	quality of the challenge examination that was administered by
1 6	the course provider.
1 7	(6) Various appraisal courses may be credited toward
1 8	the one hundred sixty-five (165) classroom hour education
19	requirement. Applicants must demonstrate that their education
20	included coverage of all the topics listed below with particular
2 1	emphasis on the appraisal of non-residential properties.
2 2	(A) Influences on real estate value;
2 3	(B) Legal considerations in appraisal;
2 4	(C) Type of value;
2 5	(D) Economic principles;
26	(E) Real estate markets and analysis;
27	(F) Valuation process;
28	(G) Property description;
29	(H) Highest and best use analysis;
3 0	(I) Appraisal math and statistics;
3 1	(J) Sales comparison approach;
3 2	(K) Site value;
3 3	(L) Cost approach;
3 4	(M) Valuation of partial interest: and

3	required minimum. If requested, experience documentation in
4	the form of reports or file memoranda should be available to
5	support the claim for experience.
6	(1) A year is defined in terms of hours within a
7	calendar year. One thousand (1,000) hours constitute one (1)
8	year of appraisal experience. A minimum of two (2) calendar
9	years is required. Hours may be treated as cumulative in order
10	to achieve the necessary two thousand (2,000) hours of
1 1	appraisal experience.
12	(2) The applicant, for two (2) years experience credit
13	must have accumulated a total of two thousand (2,000) hours
14	of appraisal experience of which at least fifty percent (50%) or
15	one thousand (1,000) hours must be in non-residential
16	appraisal work.
17	(3) Acceptable appraisal experience as set forth by the
18	Director. This should not be construed as limiting credit to only
19	those individuals who are Guam certified or Guam licensed.
20	(4) The verification for experience credit claimed by an
21	applicant shall be an affidavit in the form prescribed by the
22	Director.
23	(d) Continuing education.
24	(1) The equivalent of ten (10) classroom hours of
25	instruction in courses or seminars for each year during the
26	period preceding the renewal is required. (For example, a two
27	(2) year certification term would require twenty ((20) hours.
28	These hours may be obtained anytime during the two (2) year
29	term.)
30	(A) Credit for the classroom hour requirement may
3 1	be obtained from the following:
3 2	(i) Colleges or universities;
3 3	(ii) Community or junior colleges;

(N)

Experience.

(c)

Appraisal standards and ethics.

Two (2) years appraisal experience are the

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1	(iii) Real estate appraisal or real estate
2	related organizations;
3	(iv) Territorial, state or federal agencies or
4	commissions;
5	(v) Proprietary schools; and
6	(vi) Other providers approved by the Director.
7	(B) Credit may be granted for educational offerings
8	which cover real estate appraisal related topics such as those
9	listed below and which are consistent with the purposes of
10	continuing education stated in subsection (3) below.
1 1	(i) Ad valorem taxation;
1 2	(ii) Arbitration;
1 3	(iii) Business courses related to real estate
1 4	appraisal;
1 5	(iv) Construction estimating;
16	(v) Ethics and standards of professional
17	practice;
18	(vi) Land use planning, zoning and taxation;
19	(vii) Litigation;
20	(viii) Management, leasing, brokerage,
2 1	timesharing;
22	(ix) Property development;
23	(x) Real estate appraisal
2 4	(valuations/evaluations);
2 5	(xi) Real estate financing and investment;
26	(xii) Real estate law;
27	(xiii) Real estate litigation;
28	(xiv) Real estate appraisal related computer
29	applications;
30	(xv) Real estate securities and syndication; and
3 1	(xvi) Real property exchanges.
3 2	(2) Continuing education credit may also be granted for
3 3	participation, other than as a student, in appraisal educational
3 4	processes and programs. Examples of activities for which credit

may be granted are teaching, program development, authorship of 1 2 textbooks, or similar activities which are determined to be 3 equivalent to obtaining continuing education. 4 The purpose of continuing education is to ensure that 5 appraiser participates in a program that maintains the increases his or her skill, knowledge and competency in real 6 7 estate appraising. Section 10. Designation of classification. An appraiser in appraisal 8 reports shall designate his or her appraisal classification as provided in this 9 10 Act. 11 Section 11. Appraisal reports requirements. 12 At a minimum, an appraisal report must conform to Uniform 13 Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP-1990 Revision) 14 and must be in writing. Future revisions in the Standards shall take 15 effect immediately. 16 (b) An appraisal reporting an estimated value shall 17 supported with written documentation or written memoranda, which shall include, but are not limited to the following: 18 19 An adequate and definite description of the property 20 being appraised, including a legal description. 21 The purpose of the appraisal and a definition of the 22 value estimated. 23 Highest and best use analysis conclusion. (3) 24 All facts, assumptions and conditions upon which the 25 appraisal is based, stated clearly and unequivocally. 26 The effective date of the appraisal. (5)27 (6) The data and reasoning supporting 28 conclusion, which may include the direct sales comparison 29 approach, the income approach and the cost approach. The 30 exclusion of any of these three (3) approaches must be explained 3 1 and supported. 32 (7) The final estate of value. 33 (8) Special and limiting conditions, if any.

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- Certification. Each appraisal report must contain a certification by the appraiser charged with rendering valuation which, at the minimum, must certify that:
- The appraiser has no present or contemplated future interest in the real estate that is the subject of the appraisal report.
- The appraiser has no personal interest or bias with (2) respect to the subject matter of the appraisal report or the parties involved.
- To the best of the appraiser's knowledge and belief, (3) the statements of fact contained in the appraisal report, upon which the analyses, opinions and conclusions expressed therein are based, are true and correct.
- (4) The appraiser has set forth in the appraisal report all of the limiting conditions (imposed by the terms of the appraiser's assignment or by the appraiser) affecting analyses, opinions and conclusions contained in the report.
- The appraiser has prepared the appraisal report in (5) conformity with the requirements set by the Appraisal Qualifications Board of the Appraisal Foundation.
- The appraiser personally inspected or did not inspect the subject property.
- No person other than the appraiser, except as (7)otherwise acknowledged, prepared the analyses, opinions and conclusions concerning the subject real property described in the appraisal report.
- If a client requests that something less than a full (8) and complete written appraisal report be prepared by the appraiser, the appraiser may accept such limited assignment: provided, that he or she complies with the following requirements:
  - (A) Prior to accepting such limited assignment, the appraiser must advise the client in writing that the assignment calls for something less

than a full and complete appraisal report and that the appraisal report will be qualified to reflect the limited scope of the assignment.

- (B) The limited scope of the appraisal report must be set forth and described in the report in a clear and precise manner.
- (C) The contents of the appraisal report must not be so limited that the report cannot possibly be meaningful, or so limited that the effect would be to mislead the client or the public.
- (9) A copy of each appraisal or the data and reasoning supporting the value conclusion of each appraisal shall be retained by the appraiser for not less than five (5) years. In the case of litigation, appraisals must be retained until the case is finally adjudicated and all appeals exhausted.
- thereto to omit, without good cause, any of the foregoing minimum requirements from any appraisal report transmitted to the client. If, for good cause, any of such minimum requirements are not included in the appraisal report transmitted to the client, the appraiser shall clearly set forth within the appraisal report a statement to the effect that the portion excluded or assumptions made are included in the appraiser's written appraisal or memoranda which has been prepared and retained in the appraiser's file for the assignment, and that the retained written appraisal or memoranda is incorporated therein by reference and is an integral part thereof.

### Section 12. Non-resident certification.

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(a) Based upon the premise that the appraiser's home state's certification program has been approved by the Appraisal Subcommittee of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC), a non-resident may be certified as a real estate appraiser upon compliance with all the provisions and conditions of this Act. Any

person who is certified to practice real estate appraising in another state, or territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, who, in the opinion of the Director, meets the qualifications and requirements for certification in Guam, shall be entitled to receive a certificate under this Act, upon submission of a duly certified copy of his or her certification from such other state, or territory of the United States, or from the District of Columbia, and any other information the Director may require, and the payment of the appropriate fee; provided, however, that the laws of such state, or territory of the United States, or of the District of Columbia accord equal reciprocal rights to a certified real estate appraiser in good standing in Guam who desires to practice his or her profession in such state, or territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia; provided, that no proceeding is pending against such appraiser under this Act or is unresolved. In any such application for a certificate, all questions of the academic and experience requirements of other states, or territories of the United States, or of the District of Columbia shall be determined by the Director and at the discretion of the Director, the reciprocal or nonresident appraisal applicant must comply with additional requirements specified by the Director in his regulations.

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- (b) A non-resident appraiser shall not be required to maintain a place of business in Guam if he or she maintains an active place of business in the state of domicile. Every non-resident appraiser shall file an irrevocable consent agreeing that in lawsuits and actions arising out of any appraisal work performed in Guam, the service of legal process on the Director shall be valid and binding in all courts as if due service of process had been made directly upon the non-resident appraiser in Guam. In case any such process is served upon the Director, he shall forward a copy of the process by registered mail to the main office of the licensee against which the process is directed.
- (c) The Director shall issue to any certified real estate appraiser of Guam who is in good standing in Guam in accordance with regulations issued by the Director, a Certificate of Good Standing upon payment of a fee in an amount provided in the regulations.

Section 13. Renewal of certification.

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- (a) Each application for a real estate appraiser certification or for the renewal therefor shall be accompanied by the appropriate fee which shall be prescribed by the Director by rule or regulation, but shall not be more than One Hundred Dollars (\$100).
- (b) If the Director determines that an applicant meets the qualifications and requirements of this Act and is otherwise qualified for certification, he shall issue a certificate to the applicant. Any certificate or renewal thereof shall remain in effect for two (2) years following the date of issuance unless revoked or suspended prior thereto.
- (c) Every two (2) years each applicant for renewal of appraisal certification must demonstrate a minimum of twenty (20) hours of education related to appraising, such education to be approved by the Director.
- (d) Any practicing appraiser who fails or refuses, after thirty (30) days written notice from the Director, to apply for the renewal and pay the fee and all penalties imposed, shall be deemed to be practicing without a certificate and shall be subject to the penalties provided in this Act and any civil penalties.
- (e) Any appraiser under this Act who fails to apply for the renewal of his or her certification and pay the fee therefor on or before the date of its expiration and who continues to perform or offers to perform the services of a certified real estate appraiser shall pay in addition to the renewal fee, Five Hundred Dollars (\$500) for each month or fraction thereof after the expiration of his or her certification and before his or her certification shall be reinstated.

Section 14. Complaints and investigators.

The Director may, upon his own motion, and shall, upon the written complaint of any aggrieved person, investigate the activities of any person engaged in the practice of real estate appraising, and shall have the power to deny, censure, suspend or revoke certification at any time, after a hearing in accordance with the provisions of the Administrative Adjudication Law if he finds an applicant has:

(a) Willfully made a material misrepresentation in any application filed, or obtained certification through fraud or misrepresentation;
 (b) Failed to meet the minimum qualifications and requirements

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- (b) Failed to meet the minimum qualifications and requirements of this Act;
- (c) Performed any act in the practice of real estate appraising which constitutes dishonest, fraudulent or improper conduct;
- (d) Paid money to any person to secure certification other than the fees provided for in this Act;
- (e) Engaged in the business of real estate appraiser under an assumed or fictitious name not properly registered in the place where he or she received certification; or
- (f) Been found convicted of a felony or a crime involving moral turpitude.
- Section 15. Willful and knowing violation. The following conduct by an appraiser may be considered grounds for disciplinary action by the Director, namely the appraisers:
  - (a) Permitted his or her signature to be affixed to any appraisal report if such report was not prepared by the appraiser or under the appraiser's direct supervision, unless acknowledgement of this is clearly stated in the report;
  - (b) Accepted an engagement to appraise property where the employment or fee is contingent upon reporting a predetermined or specified value, or is otherwise contingent upon a particular finding to be reported;
  - (c) Made the fee or compensation in any case where the amount of an award or recovery would be affected by the appraisal, contingent upon the award or recovery; or establish a fee arrangement based on a percentage of the final estimate of value;
  - (d) Violated any provision of this Act or any rule or regulation promulgated hereunder;
  - (e) Made a false or misleading statement in that portion of a written appraisal report that deals with professional qualification, or in any testimony concerning professional qualifications;

(f) Did not disclose the use of professional assistance that deviates from the normal data research procedure, in arriving at the analyses, opinions or conclusions concerning real estate contained in an appraisal report signed by the appraiser, unless such party specifically requests that the party's name not be used;

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- (g) Signed or co-signed an appraisal report without accepting responsibility for the contents of the entire report;
- (h) Rendered professional real estate appraisal services when the appraiser knew, or when a reasonable person with the same experience would have known, that his or her professional experience with respect to the subject matter of the assignment was insufficient to permit completion of the assignment: (1) without associating with another appraiser who has had such previous experience; or (2) unless the applicant or licensee discloses such lack of experience to the client prior to accepting the assignment.
- (i) Contracted or accepted compensation for appraisal services in the form of a commission, rebate, a division of brokerage commissions or any other similar forms;
  - (j) Received or paid finder's or referral fees;
- (k) Made any use of advertising media in connection with the real estate appraisal practice except in the manner expressly permitted by the rules of the Director;
- (l) Failed to comply with the minimum requirements for an appraisal as set forth in this Act, except as expressly provided for herein;
- (m) Disclosed an appraisal report in its entirety or those portions of a report that contain analyses, opinions or conclusions concerning the tract or parcel of real estate which is the subject of the report, to anyone other than:
  - (1) Those persons specifically authorized by the client to receive such information.
  - (2) Third parties, when and to the extent that the appraiser is legally required to do so by order of the court.

(n) Disclosed confidential factual data which came into the appraiser's possession in the course of an appraisal assignment when such confidential factual data are used in the appraisal report, to anyone other than those persons specifically authorized by the client to receive such information, or to third parties, when and to the extent that an individual is legally required to do so by order of the court; or

(o) Was grossly negligent or incompetent in the practice of real estate appraising. The type of error that affect an appraiser's competence and may place the appraiser in violation of this provision is as follows: A willful error of omission or commission of an act which substantially and materially affects the results of an individual appraisal assignment, and evidence the fact that an appraiser is repeatedly rendering professional services in a careless and negligent manner.

Section 16. Professional corporation not prohibited. Nothing contained in this Act shall be deemed to prohibit any licensee from engaging in the practice of real estate appraising as a professional corporation in accordance with the provisions of the Professional Service Corporation Act of Guam.

Section 17. Place of business and license display. Every resident licensee shall maintain a place of business in Guam and shall conspicuously display his or her license therein. Notice in writing shall be given to the Director by each licensee of any change of principal business location, whereupon the Director shall issue a new license for the unexpired term.

Section 18. Practicing without a license. Any person required to be certified by this Act, who engages in the practice of real estate appraising without obtaining a license, shall be liable for a penalty as prescribed by the Director. The appraiser shall be ineligible to obtain certification for such period of time as may be fixed by the Director from date of conviction of such offense, unless the Director, at his discretion, waives such period of ineligibility.

Section 19. Penalty. Any person required by this Act to be certified who engages in the profession of real estate appraising without obtaining certification therefor, or who violates any provision of the Act, shall be guilty

of a misdemeanor and shall be ineligible to obtain a license for one (1) year from the date of conviction of such offense, except that the Director, at his discretion, may grant certification to such person within such one (1) year period upon application and after a hearing thereon.

#### Section 20. Record-keeping requirement.

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- (a) All persons registered or certified under this Act shall retain for a period of five (5) years the original or true copy of:
  - (1) Each written contract engaging his service for real estate or real property appraisal work;
    - (2) Each appraisal report prepared or co-signed by him; and
  - (3) All supporting data assembled and formulated by the appraiser in preparing each appraisal report.
- (b) The five (5) year period for retention of records is applicable to each engagement of the services of the appraiser and begins upon the date of the delivery of each appraisal report to the client unless, within the five (5) year period, the appraiser is notified that the appraisal or the appraisal report is involved in litigation, in which event the five (5) year period of the retention of records begins upon the date of the final disposition of the litigation.
- (c) Upon reasonable notice, all persons registered or certified under this Act shall make all records required to be maintained under this Act available to the Director for inspection and copying.

Section 21. Severability clause. If any provision of this Act, or the application of any provision to any person or circumstance, is held invalid or determined to be contrary to federal or other laws governing the certification or licensure of real estate appraisers, the remainder of this Act shall be given effect without the invalid provision or application.

Section 22. Transitional license. A practicing appraiser with at least two (2) years experience who lacks only the educational requirements required by this Act may upon passage of a certifying examination approved by the Director receive a transitional license valid for no more than two (2) years. Within this two (2) year period the recipient of the transitional license must fulfill this Act's educational requirements in order for his or her license to be renewed.

## Twenty-First Guam Legislature

155 Hesler Street Pacific Arcade Agana, Guam 96910 Telephone: (671) 472-3407 FAX: (671) 477-3161



Chairman, Committe on Wavs & Means

Vice-Chairman, Commion Tourism & Transport.

# CARL T. C. GUTIERREZ Senator

April 30, 1991

Honorable Speaker Joe T. San Agustin Speaker, Twenty-First Guam Legislature 155 Hesler St. Agana, Guam 96910

Dear Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on Ways & Means wishes to report out its findings on Bill NO. 240 "AN ACT RELATING TO REAL ESTATE; ESTABLISHING PROCEDURES FOR DETERMINING MARKET VALUE; ENACTING REAL ESTATE APPRAISER REGISTRATION AND CERTIFICATION ACT; PROVIDING FOR ADMINISTRATION OF THE ACT; DEFINING UNLAWFUL ACTS; CREATING A BOARD; PROVIDING REGISTRATION AND CERTIFICATION STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES FOR RENEWAL, REISSUANCE AND REINSTATEMENT OF REGISTRATION AND CERTIFICATION TO MEET THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS OF THE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS REFORM, RECOVERY AND ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1989; ENUMERATING GROUNDS AND PROCEDURES FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION", to the full Legislature with the recommendation to do Pass as Substituted by the Author.

The Committee Voting Record is as follows:

TO PASS:

NOT TO PASS:

ABSTENTIONS:

INACTIVE FILE:

Copies of the Committee Report and all pertinent documents are attached for your information.

Sincerely,

CARL T. C. GUTIERREZ
Chairman, Committee on

Ways & Means

#### TWENTY-FIRST GUAM LEGISLATURE 1991 (FIRST) REGULAR SESSION

Bill No. 240 As substituted by the author

Introduced by:

A.C. BLAZ AM

A.R. UNPINGCO

T. TANAKA

J.G. BAMBA

M. MANIBUSANTA

M. REIDY

E. DUENAS M. RUTH 12,2

E. ESPALDON

AN ACT RELATING TO REAL ESPATE; ESTABLISHING PROCEDURES FOR DETERMINING MARKET VALUE; ENACTING REAL ESTATE APPRAISER REGISTRATION AND CERTIFICATION ACT; PROVIDING FOR ADMINISTRATION OF THE ACT; DEFINING UNLAWFUL ACTS; CREATING A BOARD; PROVIDING REGISTRATION CERTIFICATION STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES FOR RENEWAL, REISSUANCE AND REINSTATE-MENT OF REGISTRATION AND CERTIFICATION TO MEET THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS OF THE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS REFORM, RECOVERY AND ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1989; ENUMERATING GROUNDS AND PROCEDURES FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION.

- BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE TERRITORY OF GUAM:
- 2 Section 1. Definitions.
- 3 "Real Estate Appraiser" means a person who engages
- in the practice of real estate appraising such as defined
- 5 under "Real Estate Appraisal."
- (b) "Board" means the Real Estate Appraisal Board under 6
- 7 this Act.
- 8 "Real Estate Appraisal" means the act or process of
- estimating values, or the giving of opinions concerning the
- valuation or evaluation of real estate or any interest 10

- 1 therein, for a fee or other valuable compensation; including
- 2 any of the following valuation or evaluation performed or
- offered to be performed for another for compensation, or with
- 4 the expectation of receiving compensation, by a person who:
- 5 advises, consults or prepares analyses with respect to real
- 6 estate values, uses, sales developments or disposition,
- 7 including dispositions through eminent domain, or renders
- 8 opinions relevant to the marketability of real estate.
- 9 (d) "Class Room Hour" is defined as fifty (50) minutes
- 10 out of each sixty (60) minute segment.
- 11 Section 2. It shall unlawful for anyone to engage in
- 12 appraisal activity without first obtaining a real estate
- 13 appraiser certification as provided in this Act.
- 14 This Act shall not apply to a real estate broker or
- salesperson licensed by the Territory, who in the ordinary
- 16 course of his or her business, gives an opinion of the prices
- of real estate for the purpose of a prospective sale.
- 18 However, in no event may this opinion be referred to or
- 19 construed as an appraisal, nor can any compensation fee, or
- 20 consideration be charged for the opinion other than the normal
- 21 commission or fee for services rendered in the sale of the
- 22 real property involved.
- 23 Section 3. Real Estate Appraisal Board.
- 24 (a) There is hereby created a Real Estate Appraisal
- 25 Board whose duty will be to administer and enforce the
- 26 provisions of this Act. Said Board shall consist of at least
- 27 five (5) members appointed by the Governor who shall be

- 1 residents of this Territory at least three (3) shall be
- 2 qualified real estate appraisers who have engaged in the
- 3 general practice of real estate appraising for not less than
- 4 five (5) years. No more than one individual from any one
- 5 appraisal company can be a member of the board at the same
- 6 time.
- 7 (b) Initially, one member of the Board shall be
- 8 appointed for one year (1), two members for two (2) years and
- 9 two members for three (3) year terms. All terms shall
- 10 commence thirty (30) days, after the appointment, if
- 11 confirmed, and all members shall serve until their successors
- 12 have been appointed and qualified. Vacancies occurring in the
- 13 membership of the Commission for any cause shall be filled by
- 14 appointment for the unexpired term. Each member of the Board,
- 15 before entering upon his duties, shall take and file with the
- 16 Board an oath to discharge faithfully the duties of his
- 17 office.
- 18 (c) The member of the Board shall receive per diem
- 19 compensation, plus reimbursement for such actual and necessary
- 20 expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this Act.
- 21 The Governor, after reasonable notice and hearing, may remove
- 22 any member of the Board for misconduct, incompetency, or
- 23 neglect of duty. After the initial appointments, all
- 24 appraisers on the Board should be certified. The members of
- 25 the Board

1 shall not be held civilly liable for any action taken in good faith by the 2 Board in its official capacity pursuant to the law unless such action is 3 arbitrary and capricious. 4 Section 4. Powers and Duties. The Board shall: 5 Receive applications for certification; (b) Establish the procedure for processing applications made under 7 this Act; 8 (c) Retain all applications and other records submitted to it; 9 (d) Maintain a registry of the names and addresses of persons 10 certified under this Act: (e) Adopt, amend and repeal rules and regulations to implement and 11 12 administer the provisions of this Act: 13 (f) Establish and collect fees commensurate with the costs of certification; 14 15 (g) Establish requirements for education, experience, and examination commensurate with certification requirements; 16 17 (h) Prescribe and administer examinations to qualified applicants and 18 determine the acceptable level of performance on examinations; Approve/disapprove applications for certification and issue same; 19 20 Review periodically the standards for developments and 21 communication of appraisals and adopt rules explaining and interpreting the 22 standards: 23 (k) Establish disciplinary procedures of reprimand, suspension, or 24 revocation of certification; 25 Reprimand, suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew the certification 26 of one who has violated the standards established for certified real estate 27 appraisers; 28 (m) Establish continuing education requirements that are conditions of 29 certification renewal; and 30 (n) Perform the other duties necessary to implement this Act. 31 Section 5. Legal Opinions. 32 (a) The Attorney General shall render to the Board opinions on all 33 questions of law or arising in the administration thereof, and shall act as

attorney for the Board in all actions and proceedings brought by or against it under or pursuant to any of the provisions of Act.

(b) The Attorney General shall have the power to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, documents, results

- attendance of witnesses and the production of books, documents, records and other papers; to administer oaths and to take testimony and receive evidence concerning all matters within its jurisdiction.
- Section 6. Application for Certification. An individual who desires to engage in real estate appraisal activity in this Territory shall make application for certification, in writing, in such form as the Board may prescribe.
  - Section 7. Certified Appraisers Classifications.
- (a) There are two classes of certification for certified real estate appraisers:
  - Certified residential appraiser; and
  - 2) Certified general appraisers.

- (b) Each application for original certification or for the renewal of certification shall specify the classification of certification being applied for and, if applicable, the certification previously granted.
- (c) Each applicant for original certification shall provide to the Board evidence of:
  - (1) Completion of the certification examination with a satisfactory score. The minimum acceptable score is seventy percent (70%).
  - (2) Satisfactory completion of the education required under this Chapter.
- Section 8. Residential Real Property Appraiser Classification: Qualification Criteria.

The Residential Real Property Appraiser Classification applies to the appraisal of one to four residential units. Applicants must meet the following examination, education, and experience requirements. Subsequent to being certified, individuals must meet the continuing education requirement:

(a) Examination. Successful completion of the Appraiser Qualifications Board of the Appraisal Foundation's endorsed Uniform Certification Examination or its equivalent.

1	(b) Education.
2	(1) Prerequisites to the examination: Seventy-five (75)
3	classroom hours of courses in subjects related to real estate appraisal
4	which shall include coverage of the Uniform Standards of Professional
5	Appraisal Practice.
6	(2) Credit toward the classroom hour requirement may only be
7	granted where the length of the educational offering is at least fifteen
8	(15) hours, and the individual successfully completes an examination
9	pertinent to that educational offering.
10	(3) Credit for the classroom hour requirement may be obtained
11	from the following:
12	(A) Colleges or Universities;
13	(B) Community or Junior Colleges;
14	(C) Real Estate Appraisal or Real Estate Related
15	Organizations;
16	(D) State or Federal Agencies or Commissions;
17	(E) Proprietary Schools.
18	(4) Various appraisal courses may be credited toward the
19	seventy-five (75) classroom hour education requirement. Applicants
20	must demonstrate that their education involved coverage of all topics
21	listed below in subsection (c)(2) with particular emphasis on the
22	appraisal of one to four unit residential properties.
23	(c) Experience.
24	Equivalent of two (2) years appraisal experience. If requested,
25	experience documentation in the form of reports or file memoranda should be
26	available to support the claim for experience.
27	(1) A year is defined in terms of hours within a calendar year.
28	One thousand (1,000) hours constitutes a year of appraisal experience.
29	A minimum of two calendar years is required. Hours may be treated
30 31	as cumulative in order to achieve the necessary two thousand (2,000)
32	hours of appraisal experience.
32	(2) Acceptable appraisal experience includes, but is not limited

to the following:

1	Fee and staff appraisal, ad valorem tax appraisal, review
2	appraisal, appraisal analysis, real estate counseling, highest
3	and best use analysis, feasibility analysis/study and teaching
4	of appraisal courses. This shou a not be construed as
5	limiting experience credit to only those individuals who are
6	state certified or state licensed.
7	(3) The verification for experience credit claimed by an applicant
8	shall be in the form of affidavit prescribed by the Board.
9	(d) Continuing Education.
10	(1) The equivalent of ten (10) classroom hours of instruction in
11	courses or seminars for each year during the period preceding the
12	renewal is required. (For example, a two-year certification term would
13	require twenty (20) hours. These hours may be obtained any time
14	during the two-year term.)
15	(2) Credit toward the classroom hour requirement may be
16	granted only where the length of the educational offering is at least
17	two (2) hours.
18	(3) Credit for the classroom hour requirement may be obtained
19	from the following:
20	(A) Colleges or Universities;
21	(B) Community or Junior Colleges;
22	(C) Real Estate Appraisal or Real Estate Related
23	Organization
24	(D) State of Federal Agencies or Commissions;
25	(E) Proprietary Schools;
26	(F) Other providers approved by the state certification/
27	licensing agency.
28	(4) Credit may be granted for educational offerings which cover
29	residential real estate related appraisal topics such as those listed
30	below and which are consistent with the purpose of continuing
31	education as stated in subsection (6) below.
32	(A) Ad Valorem Taxation;
33	(B) Arbitrations:

(B) Arbitrations;

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1	(C) Business courses related to practice of real estate
2	appraisal;
3	(D) Construction estimating;
4	(E) Ethics and standards of professional practices;
5	(F) Land use planning, zoning and taxation;
6	(G) Litigation;
7	(H) Management, leasing, brokerage, timesharing;
8	(I) Property development;
9	<ul><li>(J) Real estate appraisal (valuations/evaluations);</li></ul>
10	(K) Real estate law;
11	(L) Real estate financing and investment;
12	(M) Real estate appraisal related computer applications;
13	<ul><li>(N) Real estate securities and syndication;</li></ul>
14	(O) Real property exchange.
15	(5) Continuing education credit may also be granted for
16	participation, other than as a student, in appraisal educational
17	processes and programs. Examples of activities for which credit may
18	be granted are teaching, program development, authorship of
19	textbooks, or similar activities which are determined to be equivalent
20	to obtaining continuing education.
21	(6) The purpose of continuing education is to ensure that the
22	appraiser participates in a program that maintains and increases his or
23	her skill, knowledge and competency in real estate appraising.
24	Section 9. General Real Property Appraiser Classification:
25	Qualification Criteria. The General Real Property Appraiser Classification
26	applies to the appraisal of all types of real property. Applicants must meet
27	the following examination, education, and experience requirements.
28	Subsequent to being licensed or certified, an individual must meet the
29	continuing education requirement.
30	(a) Examination. Successful completion of the Appraiser Qualifications
31	Board of the Appraisal Foundation's endorsed Uniform Certification
32	Examination or its equivalent.
33	(b) Education.

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1	(1) Prerequisites to the examination: One hundred sixty-five				
2	(165) classroom hours, which may include the seventy-five classroom				
3	hours required for the Residential Classification, of courses in subjects				
4	related to real estate appraisal which shall include coverage of the				
5	Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.				
6	(2) Credit toward the classroom hour requirement may only be				
7	granted where the length of the educational offering is at least fifteen				
8	(15) hours, and the individual successfully completes an examination				
9	pertinent to that educational offering.				
10	(3) Credit for the classroom hour requirement may be obtained				
11	from the following:				
12	(A) Colleges or Universities;				
13	(B) Community or Junior Colleges;				
14	(C) Real Estate Appraisal or Real Estate Related				
15	Organizations;				
16	(D) State or Federal Agencies or Commissions;				
17	(E) Proprietary Schools;				
18	(F) Other providers approved by the territorial certification				
19	agency.				
20	(4) There is no time limit regarding when qualifying education				
21	credit must have been obtained.				
22	(5) The Board may grant credit for courses where the applicant				
23	obtained credit from the course provider by challenge examination				
24	without attending the courses; provided that such credit was granted				
25	by the course provider prior to July 1, 1990, and provided further				
26	that the Board is satisfied with the quality of the challenge				
27	examination that was administered by the course provider.				
28	(6) Various appraisal courses may be credited toward the one				
29	nundred sixty-five (165) classroom hour education requirement				
30 .	Applicants must demonstrate that their education included coverage of				
31	all the topics listed below with particular emphasis on the appraisal of				
32	non-residential properties. Residential is defined as one to four				
33	residential units				

residential units.

1	(A) Influences on Real Estate Value;					
2	(B) Legal Considerations in Appraisal;					
3	(C) Type of Value;					
4	(D) Economic Principles;					
5	(E) Real Estate Markets and Analysis;					
6	(F) Valuation Process;					
7	(G) Property Description;					
8	(H) Highest and Best Use Analysis;					
9	(I) Appraisal Math and Statistics;					
10	(J) Sales Comparison Approach;					
11	(K) Site Value;					
12	(L) Cost Approach;					
13	(M) Income Approach;					
14	(N) Valuation of Partial Interests;					
15	(O) Appraisal Standards and Ethics.					
16	(c) Experience. Two years appraisal experience is the required					
17	minimum. If requested, experience documentation in the form of reports or					
18	file memoranda should be available to support the claim for experience					
19	(1) A year is defined in terms of hours within a calendar year.					
20	One thousand hours hours constitutes a year of appraisal experience.					
21	A minimum of two calendar years is required. Hours may be treated					
22	as cumulative in order to achieve the necessary two thousand (2,000)					
23	hours of appraisal experience.					
24	(2) The applicant, for two years experience credit must have					
25	accumulated a total of two thousand hours of appraisal experience of					
26	which at least fifty percent (50%) (one thousand hours) must be in					
27	non-residential appraisal work. Residential is defined as one to four					
28	residential units.					
29	(3) Acceptable appraisal experience includes but is not limited to					
30	the following:					
31	Fee and staff appraisal, ad valorem tax					
32	appraisal, review appraisal, appraisal					
33	analysis, real estate counseling, highest and					

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1	best use analysis, feasibility analysis/study,						
2	and teaching of appraisal courses.						
3	This should not be construed as limiting credit to only those						
4	individuals who are state certified c state licensed.						
5	(4) The verification for experience credit claimed by an applicant						
6	shall be in the form of affidavit prescribed by the Board.						
7	(d) Continuing Education.						
8	(1) The equivalent of ten (10) classroom hours of instruction in						
9	courses or seminars for each year during the period preceding the						
10	renewal is required. (For example, a two-year certification term would						
11	require twenty hours. These hours may be obtained anytime during						
12	the two-year term.)						
13	(A) Credit for the classroom hour requirement may be						
14	obtained from the following:						
15	(i) Colleges or Universities;						
16	(ii) Community or Junior Colleges;						
17	(iii) Real Estate Appraisal or Real Estate Related						
18	Organizations;						
19	<ul><li>(iv) State or Federal Agencies or Commissions;</li></ul>						
20	(v) Proprietary Schools;						
21	(vi) Other providers approved by the state						
22	certification/licensing agenc $\hat{m{y}}$ .						
23	(B) Credit may be granted for educational offerings which						
24	cover real estate appraisal related topics such as those listed						
25	below and which are consistent with the purposes of continuing						
26	education stated in subsection (3) below.						
27	(i) Ad Valorem Taxation						
28	(ii) Arbitrations						
29	(iii) Business courses related to real estate						
30	. appraisal						
31	(iv) Construction estimating						
32	(v) Ethics and standards of professional practice						
33	(vi) Land use planning, zoning and taxation						
34	(vii) Litigation						

1	(viii) Management, leasing, brokerage, timesharing						
2	(ix) Property development						
3	(x) Real estate appraisal (valuations/evaluations)						
4	(xi) Real estate financing and investment						
5	(xii) Real estate law						
6	(xiii) Real estate litigation						
7	(xiv) Real estate appraisal related computer						
8	applications						
9	(xv) Real estate securities and syndication						
10	(xvi) Real property exchange						
11	(2) Continuing education credit may also be granted for						
12	participation, other than as a student, in appraisal educational						
13	processes and programs. Examples of activities for which credit may						
14	be granted are teaching, program development, authorship of						
15	textbooks, or similar activities which are determined to be equivalent						
16	to obtained continuing education.						
17	(3) The purpose of continuing education is to ensure that the						
18	appraiser participates in a program that maintains and increases his or						
19	her skill, knowledge and competency in real estate appraising.						
20	Section 10. Designation of Classification. An appraiser in appraisal						
21	reports shall designate his or her appraisal classification as herein						
22	provided.						
23	Section 11. Appraisal Reports Requirements.						
24	(a) At a minimum, an appraisal must conform to Uniform Standards of						
25	Professional Appraisal practice (USPAP-1990 revision) and must be in						
26	writing. Future revisions become effective immediately.						
27	(b) An appraisal, reporting an estimated value, shall be supported						
28	with written documentation or written memoranda, which shall include, but						
29	is not limited to the following:						
30	(1) An adequate and definite description of the property being						
31	appraised, including a legal description.						
32	(2) The purpose of the appraisal and a definition of the value						
33	estimated.						

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appraisal is based, stated clearly and unequivocally. 4 The effective date of the appraisal. 5 The data and reasoning supporting the value conclusion, which may include the direct sales comparison approach, the income 6 7 approach and the cost approach. The exclusion of any of the usual 8 three approaches must be explained and supported. 9 (7)The final estate of value. 10 Special and limiting conditions, if any. (8) 11 Certification. Each appraisal report must contain a certification by the appraiser charged with rendering the valuation which, at the 12 13 minimum, must certify that: 14 (1) The Appraiser has no present or contemplated future 15 interest in the real estate that is the subject of the appraisal report. 16 The appraiser has no personal interest or bias with respect to the subject matter of the appraisal report or the parties involved. 17 (However, if a statement, as required herein and in item 1 above, 18 19 cannot be made, then such appraisal report must contain a clear 20 statement disclosing all such personal interest or bias.) 21 (3) To the best of the appraiser's knowledge and belief, the 22 statements of fact contained in the appraisal report, upon which the 23 analysis, opinions and conclusions expressed therein are based, are 24 true and correct. 25 (4) The appraiser has set forth in the appraisal report all of the 26 limiting conditions (imposed by the terms of the appraiser's assignment 27 or by the appraiser) affecting the analysis, opinions and conclusions 28 contained in the report. 29 The appraiser has prepared the appraisal report in 30 conformity with the requirements set by the Appraisal Qualifications 31 Board of the Appraisal Foundation. 32 (6) The appraiser personally inspected or did not inspect the 33 subject property.

Highest and best use analysis conclusion.

(4) All facts, assumptions and conditions upon which the

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(7) No person other than the undersigned therein, except as otherwise acknowledged, prepared the analysis, opinions and conclusions concerning the subject real property described in the appraisal report.

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- (8) If a client requests that something less than a full and complete written appraisal report be prepared by the appraiser, the appraiser may accept such limited assignment, provided that he or she complies with the following requirements:
  - (A) Prior to accepting such limited assignments, the appraiser must advise the client in writing that the assignment calls for something less than a full and complete appraisal report and that the appraisal report will be qualified to reflect the limited scope of the assignment.
  - (B) The limited scope of the appraisal report must be set forth and described in the report in a clear and precise manner.
  - (C) The contents of the appraisal report must not be so limited that the report cannot possibly be meaningful, or so limited that the effect would be to mislead the client or the public.
- (9) A copy of each appraisal or the data and reasoning supporting the value conclusion of each appraisal shall be retained by the appraiser for not less than five (5) years. In the case of litigation, appraisals must be retained until the case is finally adjudicated and all means of appeal exhausted.
- (10) It is a violation of this Act for a person subject hereto to omit, without good cause, any of the above minimum requirements from any appraisal report transmitted to the client. If, with good cause, any of the above minimum requirements are not included in the appraisal report transmitted to the client, the appraiser shall clearly set forth within the appraisal report a statement to the effect that the portion excluded or assumptions made are included in the appraiser's written appraisal or memoranda which has been prepared and retained in the appraiser's file for said assignment, and that said retained

written appraisal or memoranda is incorporated thereon by reference and is an integral part thereof.

Section 12. Non-Resident Certification.

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- Based upon the primise that the appraiser's home state's certification program has been approved by the Appraisal Subcommittee of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC), a non-resident may be certified as a real estate appraiser upon complying with all the provisions and conditions of this Act. Any person who is certified to practice real estate appraising in another state, territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, who, in the opinion of the Board, meets the qualifications and requirements for certification in this Territory, shall be entitled to receive a certificate hereunder, upon submission of a duly certified copy of their certification from such other state, territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, and any other information the Board may require, and the payment of the appropriate fee; provided, however, that the laws of such state, territory or the District of Columbia accords equal reciprocal rights to a certified real estate appraiser in good standing in this Territory who desires to practice his or her profession in such state, territory or the District of Columbia, provided that no proceeding is pending against such appraiser under this Act or is unresolved. In any such application for a certificate, all questions of the academic and experience requirements of other states, territories or the District of Columbia shall be determined by the Board and at the discretion of the Board, the reciprocal or non-resident appraisal applicant must comply with additional requirements specified by the Board in its regulations.
- (b) A non-resident appraiser shall not be required to maintain a place of business in this Territory if he or she maintains an active place of business in the state of domicile. Every non-resident appraiser shall file an irrevocable consent agreeing that in regard to suits and actions arising out of any appraisal work performed in this Territory, the service of legal process on the chairman of the Board shall be valid and binding in all courts as if due service of process had been made directly upon the non-resident appraiser of this Territory. In case any process herein mentioned is served upon the Chairman, it shall be his duty to forward a

copy of the process by registered mail to the main office of the licensee against which the process is directed.

(c) The Board shall issue to any certified real estate appraiser of this Territory who is in good standing in this Territory in accordance with Regulations issued by the Board, a Certificate of Good Standing upon payment of a fee in an amount provided in the Regulations.

Section 13. Renewal of Certification.

- (a) Each application for a real estate appraiser certification or for the renewal therefore shall be accompanied by the appropriate fee which shall be prescribed by the Board by rule or regulation, but shall not be more than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00).
- (b) If the Board determines that an applicant meets the qualifications and requirements of this Act and is otherwise qualified for certification, it shall issue a certificate to the applicant. Any certificate or renewal thereof shall remain in effect for two years following the date of issuance unless revoked or suspended prior thereto.
- (c) Every two years each applicant for renewal of appraisal certification must demonstrate a minimum of twenty (20) hours of education related to appraising, such education to be approved by the Board.
- (d) Any practicing appraiser who fails or refuses, after thirty (30) days' written notice from the Board, to apply for the renewal and pay the fee and all penalties imposed, shall be deemed to be practicing without a certificate and shall be subject to the penalties provided in this Act and any civil penalties.
- (e) Any appraiser under this Act who fails to apply for the renewal of his or her certification and pay the fee therefore on or before the date of its expiration and who continues to perform or offers to perform the services of a certified real estate appraiser shall pay in addition to the renewal fee, the sum of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) for each month or a fractional part thereof after the expiration of his or her certification and before his or her certification shall be reinstated.

Section 14. Complaints and Investigators.

The Board may, upon its own motion, and shall, upon the written complaint of any aggrieved person, investigate the activities of any person

engaged in the practice of real estate appraising, and shall have the power to deny, censure, suspend or revoke certification at any time, after a hearing in accordance with the provisions of the Territory of Guam statutes applicable to administrative proceedings if it finds an applicant has:

- (a) Willfully made a material misrepresentation in an application filed, or obtained certification through fraud or misrepresentation;
- (b) Failed to meet the minimum qualifications and requirements of this Act;
- (c) Performed any act in the practice of real estate appraising which constitutes dishonest, fraudulent or improper conduct;
- (d) Paid money to any person to secure certification other than the fees provided for in this Act;
- (e) Engaged in the business of real estate appraiser under an assumed or fictitious name not properly registered in the state where he or she received certification; or
  - (f) Been convicted of a felony or a crime involving moral turpitude.
- Section 15. Willful and knowing violation by an appraiser of the following standards of conduct may be considered grounds for disciplinary action by the Board:
- (a) Permitted his or her signature to be affixed to any appraisal report if such report was not prepared by applicant or licensee or under the licensee's direct supervision, unless acknowledgment of this is clearly stated in the report;
- (b) Accepted an engagement to appraise a property where employment or fee is contingent upon reporting a predetermined or specified value, or is otherwise contingent upon a particular finding to be reported;
- (c) Made the fee or compensation in any case where the amount of an award or recovery would be affected by the appraisal, contingent upon the award or recovery; or establish a fee arrangement based on a percentage of the final estimate of value;
- (d) Violated any provision of this Act or any rule or regulation promulgated hereunder;

(e) Made a false or misleading statement in that portion of a written appraisal report that deals with professional qualification, or in any testimony concerning professional qualifications;

- (f) Did not disclose the use of professional assistance that deviates from the normal data research procedure, in arriving at the analysis, opinions or conclusions concerning real estate contained in an appraisal report signed by the appraiser, unless such party specifically requests that the party's name not be used;
- (g) Signed or co-signed an appraisal report without accepting responsibility for the contents of the entire report;
- (h) Rendered professional real estate appraisal services when the applicant or licensee knew, or when a reasonable person with the same experience would have known, that his or her professional experience with respect to the subject matter of the assignment was insufficient to permit completion of the assignment: (1) without associating with another appraiser who has had such previous experience; or (2) unless applicant or licensee discloses such lack of experience to the client prior to accepting the assignment.
- (i) Contracted for accepted compensation for appraisal services in the form of commission, rebate, division of brokerage commissions or any other similar forms;
  - (j) Received or paid finder's or referral fees;
- (k) Made any use of advertising media in connection with the real estate appraisal practice except in the manner expressly permitted by the rules of the Board.
- (1) Failed to comply with the minimum requirements for an appraisal as set forth in this Act, except as expressly provided for herein;
- (m) Disclosed an appraisal report in its entirety or those portions of a report that contain analyses, opinions or conclusions concerning the tract or parcel of real estate which is the subject of the report, to anyone other than:
  - (1) Those persons specifically authorized by the client to received such information.

(2) Third parties, when and to the extent that the appraiser is legally required to do so by order of the court.

- (n) Disclosed confidential factual data which came into the appraiser's possession in the course of an appraisal assignment when such confidential factual data is used in the appraisal report, to anyone other than those persons specifically authorized by the client to receive such information, or to third parties, when and to the extent that an individual is legally required to do so by order of the court; or
- (o) Was grossly negligent or incompetent in the practice of real estate appraising. The types of error that affect an appraiser's competence and may place the appraiser in violation of this provision may be classified as follows:

A willful error of omission or commission of an act which substantially and materially affects the results of individual appraisal assignments but, nevertheless, evidence the fact that an appraiser is repeatedly rendering professional services in a careless and negligent manner.

Section 16. Nothing contained in this Act shall be deemed to prohibit any licensee from engaging in the practice of real estate appraising as a professional corporation in accordance with the provisions of the Professional Service Corporation Act of this Territory.

Section 17. Every resident licensee shall maintain a place of business in this Territory and shall conspicuously display his or her license therein. Notice in writing shall be given to the Board by early licensee of any change of principal business location, whereupon the Board shall issue a new license for the unexpired term.

Section 18. (a) No person shall testify as an appraiser before any court, tribunal, judge, referee or judicial committee without being certified under the provisions of this Act.

(b) No person engaged in the business or acting in the capacity of a real estate appraiser may bring or maintain any action in any court of this Territory for the collection of compensation for the performance of any act or contract for which certification is required by this Act without alleging

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and proving that the appraiser at all times during the performance of the act or contract was certified in this Territory as an appraiser.

Section 19. Any person required to be certified by this Act, who engages in the practice of real estate appraising without obtaining a license, shall be liable for a penalty as prescribed by the Board. The appraiser shall be ineligible to obtain certification for such period of time as may be fixed by the Board from date of conviction of such offense, unless the Board, at its discretion, waives such period of ineligibility.

Section 20. Penalty. Any person required by this Act to be certified who engages in the profession of real estate appraising without obtaining certification therefor, or who violates any provision of the Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be ineligible to obtain a license for one year from the date of conviction of such offense, except that the Board, at its discretion, may grant certification to such person within such one-year period upon application and after a hearing thereon.

Section 21. Recordingkeeping Requirement.

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- (a) All persons registered or certified under this Chapter shall retain for a period of five (5) years the original or true copy of:
  - (1) Each written contract engaging his services for real estate or real property appraisal work;
    - (2) Each appraisal report prepared or co-signed by him; and
  - (3) All supporting data assembled and formulated by the appraiser in preparing each appraisal report.
- (b) The five-year period for retention of records is applicable to each engagement of the services of the appraiser and begins upon the date of the delivery of each appraisal report to the client unless, within the five-year (5) period, the appraiser is notified that the appraisal or the appraisal report is involved in litigation, in which event the five-year (5) of the retention of records begins upon the date of the final disposition of the litigation.
- (c) Upon reasonable notice, all persons registered or certified under this Act shall make all records required to be maintained under this Act available to the Board for inspection and copying.

Section 22. Severability Clause. If any provision of 1 2 this Act, or the application of any provision to any provision to any person or circumstance, is held invalid or determined 3 to be contrary to federal laws governing the certification or 4 5 licensure of real estate appraisers, the remainder of this Act is given effect without the invalid provision or application. 6 7 Section 23. A practicing appraiser with at least five 8 (5) years experience who lacks only the educational 9 requirements as stipulated by this act may upon passage of a 10 certifying examination receive a transitional license valid 11 for no more than two (2) years. Within this two year period 12 recipient of transitional license must fulfill educational

requirements in order to become certified.

## Twenty-First Guam Legislature Committee on Ways & Means VOTING SHIEET

BILL NO. 240

AN ACT RELATING TO REAL ESTATE; ESTABLISHING PROCEDURES FOR DETERMINING MARKET VALUE; ENACTING REAL ESTATE APPRAISER REGISTRATION AND CERTIFICATION ACT; PROVIDING FOR ADMINISTRATION OF THE ACT; DEFINING UNLAWFUL ACTS; CREATING A BOARD; PRVIDING REGISTRATION AND CERTIFICATION STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES FOR RENEWAL, REISSUANCE AND REINSTATEMENT OF REGISTRATION AND CERTIFICATION TO MEET THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS OF THE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS REFORM, RECOVERY AND ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1989; ENUMERATING GROUNDS AND PROCEDURES FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION.

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Chairman				
Senator Herminia D. DIERKING				
Vice-Chairman				
Senator John P. AGUON				
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