

Call to Order

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, COMMUNITY & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DIVISION OF
CORPORATIONS, BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL LICENSING
Tentative Meeting Agenda

Board of Real Estate Appraisers

April 25, 2023

Join Zoom Meeting Link: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/84279099787>

Meeting ID: 842 7909 9787 Passcode: 789568

Call In #: +1 253 215 8782

- | | | | |
|----|------|--|-------------|
| 1. | 9:00 | Call to Order/Roll Call
-Review/Approve Agenda
-Ethics Report | Chair Hayes |
| 2. | 9:10 | Regulation Project(s) Discussion
- Open discussion for Consideration of AQB, CAP,
IDECC Automatic Acceptance in regulation verbiage,
PAREA, and Practicums

Adjourn | Chair Hayes |

DRAFT

Ethics Report

CONFIDENTIAL

ETHICS SUPERVISOR DETERMINATION FORM

(Board or Commission Member)

Board or Commission: _____

Member Disclosing Potential Ethics Violation: _____

I have determined that the situation described on the attached ethics disclosure form

does or would violate AS 39.52.110 - .190. Identify applicable statute below.

does not or would not violate AS 39.52.110 - .190.

Signature of Designated Ethics Supervisor (Chair)

Printed Name of Designated Ethics Supervisor

Date: _____

COMMENTS (Please attach a separate sheet for additional space):

Note: Disclosure Form must be attached. Under AS 39.52.220, if the chair or a majority of the board or commission, not including the disclosing member, determines that a violation of AS 39.52.110-39.52.190 will exist if the member participates, the member shall refrain from voting, deliberating, or participating in the matter. A member will not be liable under the Ethics Act for action in accordance with such a determination so long as the member has fully disclosed all facts reasonably necessary to the determination and the attorney general has not advised the member, chair, or board or commission that the action is a violation. Forward disclosures with determinations to the State Ethics Attorney as part of your quarterly report. Quarterly reports are submitted to Litigation Assistant, Opinions, Appeals & Ethics, Department of Law, 1031 W. 4th Avenue, Suite 200, Anchorage, AK 99501.

Revised 2012

Regulation Project(s)

Update from Ms. Sather -
Conversation with ASC
Policy Manager

Consideration of AQB, CAP, IDECC Automatic Acceptance in Regulation Verbiage

**-Regulations from Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Utah as
examples**

-AQB CAP Policies

-AQB Criteria

Pg 13(15) - 14(16) Practicum, Mass Appraisal, PAREA

Pg 30(32) - 36(38) PAREA

Pg 43(45) - 44(46) Practicum

Pg 58(60) - 69(71) PAREA

Pennsylvania

<http://www.pacodeandbulletin.gov/Display/pacode?file=/secure/pacode/data/049/chapter36/chap36toc.html&d=>

§ 36.2. Application process.

(a) *Application form.* An individual who applies for licensure as a licensed appraiser trainee or for certification as a certified residential real estate appraiser or a certified general real estate appraiser shall do all of the following:

(1) Submit an application to the Board on a form provided by the Board.

(2) Submit an official criminal history record information check from the State Police or other state agency for every state in which the candidate has lived or worked during the past 5 years. A report must be dated within 90 days of the date of application.

(3) Pay the required application fee in the amount prescribed in § 36.6 (relating to fees).

(4) Satisfy the requirements for licensure or certification in this subchapter.

(5) Satisfy the requirements in the AQB Qualification Criteria.

(b) *Application fee.* The payment of a fee for processing an application is nonrefundable and must satisfy the following conditions:

(1) The application fee must be in the amount in § 36.6.

(2) Payment of the application fee must be in the form of a personal check or money order payable to “Commonwealth of Pennsylvania” or an electronic payment in a form or method approved by the Commissioner of Professional and Occupational Affairs.

(c) *Approved applications.* Residential real estate appraiser and general real estate appraiser certification applications approved by the Board are subject to all of the following conditions:

(1) Approval by the Board of an initial application for certification as a residential real estate appraiser or a general real estate appraiser constitutes approval to take the examination approved by the AQB with all of the following limitations:

(i) Approval of the application will be valid for 1 year from the date of approval.

(ii) Approval of the application will be subject to subsection (e).

(iii) If an applicant does not pass the certification examination approved by the AQB within 1 year of the date of approval, the application will be deemed to be withdrawn.

(iv) If an applicant wishes to take the certification examination approved by the AQB more than 1 year after the date of approval of an application, the applicant shall file a new application that complies with subsections (a) and (b).

(2) Approval by the Board of an application for licensure as an appraiser trainee, certification as a residential real estate appraiser or certification as a general real estate appraiser under section 7 of the act (63 P.S. § 457.7), regarding reciprocity, constitutes approval to issue a license or certificate to the applicant.

(d) *Disapproved applications.* Subject to subsection (e), an applicant for licensure as an appraiser trainee, certification as a residential real estate appraiser or certification as a general real estate appraiser whose application has been disapproved by the Board will be notified in writing of the reasons for the disapproval, and will have 1 year from the date of disapproval to correct the deficiencies or to file a request for reconsideration.

(1) A request for reconsideration must give the reason for the applicant's request, must be accompanied by documentary materials not previously submitted which the applicant wishes the Board to consider and may include a request for an informal interview with the Board.

(2) If a request for reconsideration is denied or, subject to subsection (e), an applicant is unable to correct the deficiencies which resulted in the disapproval of the application within 1 year from the date of disapproval, a new application, along with the required fee, shall be submitted to the Board.

(e) *Compliance with new requirements.*

(1) *Residential real estate appraiser and general real estate appraiser applicants.* Except as otherwise provided in § 36.11 and 36.12 (relating to qualifications for certification as residential real estate appraiser; and qualifications for certification as general real estate appraiser) or as required by the AQB Qualification Criteria, an applicant for certification as a residential real estate appraiser or general real estate appraiser shall comply with any increased education or experience requirements that take effect between the applicant's filing of an initial application and the applicant's passing the certification examination.

(2) *Appraiser trainee applicants.* Except as otherwise provided in § 36.12a (relating to qualifications for licensure as appraiser trainee), or as required by the AQB Qualification Criteria, an applicant for licensure as an appraiser trainee shall comply with any increased education requirement that takes effect between the applicant's filing of an application that is disapproved and the applicant's filing of a new application.

(f) *Notification of AQB Qualification Criteria changes.*

(1) Whenever the AQB adopts changes to the AQB Qualification Criteria, the Board will:

(i) Post a notice on the Board's web site.

(ii) Notify licensees by means of e-mail.

(iii) Announce the AQB Qualification Criteria changes at the next scheduled Board meeting.

(2) The Board may in its discretion publish notice of AQB Qualification Criteria changes in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin*.

§ 36.11. Qualifications for certification as residential real estate appraiser.

(a) *General qualifications.* An applicant for certification as a residential real estate appraiser shall:

(1) Be of good moral character.

(2) Satisfy the education and experience requirements prescribed by this section prior to the date of examination.

(3) Pass an AQB-approved examination for certification as a residential real estate appraiser.

(4) Satisfy the requirements in the AQB Qualification Criteria for certification as a residential real estate appraiser.

(b) *Appraisal classroom hours.* An applicant for certification as a residential real estate appraiser shall submit evidence to the Board of having completed the classroom hours required by the AQB Qualification Criteria as of the date of the application.

(1) *Length of classroom hour and courses; course examination requirement.*

(i) The length of classroom hours and courses must comply with the requirements in the AQB Qualification Criteria.

(ii) Credit toward the classroom hour requirement will be granted only if the applicant successfully completes an examination pertinent to the course and attends at least the minimum length of time, as required by the AQB Qualification Criteria, to receive course credit.

(iii) The course examination must comply with the requirements in the AQB Qualification Criteria.

(2) *Providers of appraisal courses.* Credit for the classroom hour requirement may be obtained from types of providers set forth in the AQB Qualification Criteria subject to the following:

(i) Credit for the classroom hour requirement may be obtained from accredited colleges or universities and community or junior colleges.

(ii) Real estate appraisal or real estate related organizations, State or Federal agencies or commissions, proprietary schools, and other providers are subject to Board approval under § 36.31 (relating to provider registration/appraisal courses).

(3) *Distance education.* Distance education courses must comply with the requirements in the AQB Qualification Criteria. A distance education course is acceptable to meet the classroom hour requirement if the course is approved by the Board and meets all of the following conditions:

(i) The course is presented by one of the following:

(A) An accredited (Commission on Colleges or a regional accreditation association) college or university that offers distance education programs in other disciplines.

(B) A course provider that has received approval for course design and delivery mechanism from the IDECC and approval for course content from the Board or from the AQB through its Course Approval Program.

(ii) The applicant successfully completes a written examination proctored by an official approved by the college, university or other course provider.

(iii) The length and content of the course meet the requirements of paragraph (1) and subsection (c), respectively.

(c) *Content of appraisal education.*

(1) The content of an applicant's appraisal education must comply with the qualifying education requirements in the AQB Qualification Criteria and as specified in the Required Core Curriculum in the AQB Qualification Criteria.

(2) All courses must consist of instruction in the subject areas in Guide Note 1 of the AQB Qualification Criteria or any successor Guide Note.

(d) *Postsecondary education.* An applicant for certification as a residential real estate appraiser shall satisfy the postsecondary education requirements in the AQB Qualification Criteria.

(e) *Experience.* An applicant's experience must comply with all of the following:

(1) An applicant for certification as a residential real estate appraiser shall satisfy the experience requirements in the AQB Qualification Criteria.

(2) At least 75% of the total experience requirement shall be in the actual preparation of real estate appraisal reports, which includes physical inspections of the interior and exterior of the

subject properties, in accordance with § 36.13 (relating to experience options for preparation of appraisal reports; experience logs).

(3) Effective January 1, 2008, experience must be acquired after January 30, 1989, and must comply with USPAP. Experience acquired after August 2, 1993, will not be accepted unless the applicant completed 45 classroom hours of appraisal education, including 15 hours on USPAP prior to acquiring the experience. Effective January 1, 2020, experience credit may be obtained only by individuals who possess a license as an appraiser trainee.

(4) Acceptable categories of appraisal experience include all of the following:

(i) Fee and staff appraisals.

(ii) Ad valorem tax appraisals, if the applicant can demonstrate that the applicant used techniques to value properties similar to those used by appraisers and that the applicant effectively used the appraisal process.

(iii) Review appraisals.

(iv) Appraisal analysis (synonymous with an appraisal).

(v) Real estate counseling, if the counselor can satisfactorily demonstrate that:

(A) The client clearly asked for counseling services.

(B) The client was informed that the counselor's time would be devoted to counseling services, which are separate from other real estate functions such as appraising, sales management and mortgage lending.

(C) A file memorandum was prepared on each assignment indicating the nature of the assignment, recommendations and disposition.

(D) Compensation for the counseling services was separate from other real estate services rendered.

(vi) Highest and best use analysis.

(vii) Feasibility analysis/study.

(viii) Real estate related experience such as that of an officer of a lending institution, if the experience consists of the actual performance or professional review of real estate appraisals.

(ix) Evaluations under FIRREA in accordance with requirements of Federal financial institution regulatory agencies.

(x) Case studies or practicum courses that are approved by the AQB Course Approval Program.

§ 36.12. Qualifications for certification as general real estate appraiser.

(a) *General qualifications.* An applicant for certification as a general real estate appraiser shall:

(1) Be of good moral character.

(2) Satisfy the education and experience requirements prescribed by this section as of the date of the examination.

(3) Pass an AQB-approved examination for certification as a general real estate appraiser.

(4) Satisfy all the requirements in the AQB Qualification Criteria for certification as a general real estate appraiser.

(b) *Appraisal classroom hours.* An applicant for certification as a general real estate appraiser shall submit evidence to the Board of having completed the classroom hours required by the AQB Qualification Criteria as of the date of application.

(1) *Length of classroom hour and courses; course examination requirement.*

(i) The length of classroom hours and courses must comply with the requirements in the AQB Qualification Criteria.

(ii) Credit toward the classroom hour requirement will be granted only if the applicant successfully completes an examination pertinent to the course and attends at least the minimum length of time, as required by the AQB Qualification Criteria, to receive course credit.

(iii) The course examination must comply with the requirements in the AQB Qualification Criteria.

(2) *Providers of appraisal courses.* Credit for the classroom hour requirement may be obtained from the types of providers set forth in the AQB Qualification Criteria subject to all of the following:

(i) Credit for the classroom hour requirement may be obtained from accredited colleges or universities and community or junior colleges.

(ii) Real estate appraisal or real estate related organizations, State or Federal agencies or commissions, proprietary schools, and other providers are subject to Board approval under § 36.31 (relating to provider registration/appraisal courses).

(3) *Distance education.* Distance education courses must comply with the requirements in the AQB Qualification Criteria. A distance education course is acceptable to meet the classroom hour requirement if the course is approved by the Board, and meets all of the following conditions:

(i) The course is presented by one of the following:

(A) An accredited (Commission on Colleges or a regional accreditation association) college or university that offers distance education programs in other disciplines.

(B) A course provider that has received approval for course design and delivery mechanism from the IDECC and approval for course content from the Board or from the AQB through its Course Approval Program.

(ii) The applicant successfully completes a written examination proctored by an official approved by the college, university or other course provider.

(iii) The length and content of the course meet the requirements of paragraph (1) and subsection (c), respectively.

(c) *Content of appraisal education.*

(1) The content of an applicant's appraisal education must comply with the qualifying education requirements in the AQB Qualification Criteria and as specified in the Required Core Curriculum in the AQB Qualification Criteria.

(2) All courses must consist of instruction in the subject areas outlined in Guide Note 1 of the AQB Qualification Criteria or any successor Guide Note.

(d) *Postsecondary education.* An applicant for certification as a general real estate appraiser shall satisfy the postsecondary education requirements in the AQB Qualification Criteria.

(e) *Experience.* An applicant's experience must comply with all of the following:

(1) An applicant for certification as a general real estate appraiser shall satisfy the experience requirements in the AQB Qualification Criteria.

(2) At least 50% of the total experience requirement must be in the actual preparation of real estate appraisal reports, which includes physical inspections of the interior and exterior of the subject properties, in accordance with § 36.13 (relating to experience options for preparation of appraisal reports; experience logs).

(3) Effective January 1, 2008, experience must be acquired after January 30, 1989, and must comply with USPAP. Experience acquired after August 2, 1993, will not be accepted unless the applicant completed 45 classroom hours of appraisal education, including 15 hours on USPAP prior to acquiring the experience. Effective January 1, 2020, experience credit can be obtained only by individuals who possess a license as an appraiser trainee or a certification as a residential real estate appraiser.

(4) Acceptable categories of appraisal experience include:

(i) Fee and staff appraisals.

(ii) Ad valorem tax appraisals, if the applicant can demonstrate that the applicant used techniques to value properties similar to those used by appraisers and that the applicant effectively used the appraisal process.

(iii) Review appraisals.

(iv) Appraisal analysis (synonymous with an appraisal).

(v) Real estate counseling, if the counselor can satisfactorily demonstrate that:

(A) The client clearly asked for counseling services.

(B) The client was informed that the counselor's time would be devoted to counseling services, which are separate from other real estate functions such as appraising, sales management and mortgage lending.

(C) A file memorandum was prepared on each assignment, indicating the nature of the assignment, recommendations and disposition.

(D) Compensation for the counseling services was separate from other real estate services rendered.

(vi) Highest and best use analysis.

(vii) Feasibility analysis/study.

(viii) Real estate experience such as that of an officer of a lending institution, if the experience consists of the actual performance or professional review of real estate appraisals.

(ix) Evaluations under FIRREA in accordance with requirements of Federal financial institution regulatory agencies.

(x) Case studies or practicum courses that are approved by the AQB Course Approval Program

§ 36.12a. Qualifications for licensure as appraiser trainee.

(a) *General qualifications.* An applicant for licensure as an appraiser trainee shall:

- (1) Be of good moral character.
- (2) Satisfy the education requirements prescribed by this section.
- (3) Complete a course that, at a minimum, complies with the specifications for course content established by the AQB Qualification Criteria, which is specifically oriented to the requirements and responsibilities of supervisory appraisers and licensed appraiser trainees.
- (4) Satisfy the requirements in the AQB Qualification Criteria for licensure as an appraiser trainee.

(b) *Appraisal classroom hours.* An applicant for licensure as an appraiser trainee shall comply with the qualifying educational standards required by the AQB Qualification Criteria.

(1) *Content of appraisal education.*

(i) The content of an applicant's appraisal education must comply with the qualifying education requirements in the AQB Qualification Criteria.

(ii) All courses must consist of instruction in the subject areas outlined in Guide Note 1 of the AQB Qualification Criteria or any successor Guide Note.

(2) *Length of classroom hour and courses; course examination requirement.* The length of classroom hours and course requirements must comply with all of the following:

(i) The length of classroom hours and courses must comply with the requirements in the AQB Qualification Criteria.

(ii) Credit toward the classroom hour requirement will be granted only when the applicant successfully completes an examination pertinent to the course and attends at least the minimum length of time, as required by the AQB Qualification Criteria, to receive course credit.

(iii) The course examination must comply with the requirements in the AQB Qualification Criteria.

(3) *Providers of appraisal courses.* Credit for the classroom hour requirement may be obtained from the types of providers set forth in the AQB Qualification Criteria subject to all of the following:

(i) Credit for the classroom hour requirement may be obtained from accredited colleges or universities and community or junior colleges.

(ii) Real estate appraisal or real estate related organizations, State or Federal agencies or commissions, proprietary schools, and other providers are subject to Board approval under § 36.31 (relating to provider registration/appraisal courses).

(4) *Distance education.* Distance education courses **must comply with the requirements in the AQB Qualification Criteria**. A distance education course is acceptable to meet the classroom hour requirement if the course is approved by the Board and meets all of the following conditions:

(i) The course is presented by one of the following:

(A) An accredited (Commission on Colleges or a regional accreditation association) college or university that offers distance education programs in other disciplines.

(B) A course provider that has received approval for course design and delivery mechanism from **the IDECC and approval for course content from the Board or from the AQB through its Course Approval Program**.

(ii) The applicant successfully completes a written examination proctored by an official approved by the college, university or other course provider.

(iii) The content and classroom hours of the course meet the requirements of paragraphs (1) and (2).

(c) *Noneligibility for licensure.* A certified real estate appraiser is not eligible to be licensed as an appraiser trainee.

(d) *Limitation on license renewal.* An appraiser trainee license may not be biennially renewed more than four times unless the Board, for good cause shown and on a case-by-case basis, should determine that one or more additional renewals is warranted.

§ 36.41. Continuing education requirement.

(a) Continuing education for certified real estate appraisers and licensed appraiser trainees is necessary to ensure that they maintain and increase their skill, knowledge and competency in real estate appraising. Except as provided in subsection (b), certified real estate appraisers and licensed appraiser trainees **shall satisfy the continuing education requirements in the AQB**

Qualification Criteria, which must include at least 2 hours on the act, this chapter and the policies of the Board during each biennial renewal period as a condition of renewal of certification for the next biennial renewal period.

(b) A certified general real estate appraiser, residential real estate appraiser or licensed appraiser trainee whose initial certification or license becomes effective between January 1 and June 30 of a biennial renewal year will not be required to furnish proof of continuing education as a condition of renewal of certification in that biennial renewal year.

137–100.02. Qualifications.

(A) In order to qualify as a state apprentice, licensed or certified appraiser, an applicant must meet the requirements set forth below, as well as any requirements established by the Appraiser Qualifications Board (AQB) and the Appraisal Standards Board (ASB) of the Appraisal Foundation, as subsequently endorsed by the Appraisal Subcommittee pursuant to Title XI of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989.

(B) In order to qualify as an apprentice appraiser, an applicant:

(1) must have received 75 hours of Core Curriculum prescribed by the AQB in qualifying education covering thirty (30) hours in Basic Appraisal Principles, thirty (30) hours in Basic Appraisal Procedures, and fifteen (15) hours in National Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice or its equivalent as determined by the AQB;

(2) must attend a trainee/supervisor orientation conducted in compliance with AQB requirements.

(C) In order to qualify to become a state licensed real estate appraiser, an applicant:

(1) must have received one hundred fifty (150) hours of Core Curriculum prescribed by the AQB in qualifying education covering thirty (30) hours in Basic Appraisal Principles, thirty (30) hours in Basic Appraisal Procedures, fifteen (15) hour National Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice or its equivalent as determined by the AQB, fifteen (15) hours in Market Analysis and Highest and Best Use, fifteen (15) hours in Appraiser Site Valuation and Cost Approach, thirty (30) hours in Sales Comparison and Income Approaches, and fifteen (15) hours in Report Writing and Case Studies.

(2) Applicants for the Licensed appraiser classification must hold a high school diploma or certificate of equivalency.

(3) must have earned a minimum of one thousand (1,000) hours of appraisal experience in appraising either residential or nonresidential properties. However, the maximum number of hours which an applicant can earn in review (field, documentary, or desk) appraisal experience is limited to five hundred (500) hours. Qualifying experience must be obtained after January 1, 1992, be in appraisal work conforming to USPAP Standards where the appraiser demonstrates proficiency in appraisal principles, methodology, procedures (development), reporting conclusions, sufficient to demonstrate competency in all USPAP requirements; and

(4) must have at least six (6) months of real estate appraisal experience commencing as of the date that the first assignment is completed after the initial license is issued; and

(5) must stand for and pass an exam administered or approved by the Board. An applicant who does not become licensed within two years after passing the examination must retake the examination.

(D) In order to qualify to become a state certified residential real estate appraiser, an applicant:

(1) must have received two hundred (200) hours of Core Curriculum prescribed by the AQB in qualifying education covering thirty hours in Basic Appraisal Principles, thirty (30) hours in Basic Appraisal Procedures, fifteen (15) hour National Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice or its equivalent as determined by the AQB, fifteen (15) hours in Market Analysis and Highest and Best Use, fifteen (15) hours in Appraiser Site Valuation and Cost Approach, thirty (30) hours in Sales Comparison and Income Approaches, fifteen (15) hours in Report Writing and Case Studies, fifteen (15) hours in Statistics, Modeling, and Finance, fifteen (15) hours in Advanced Applications and Case Studies, and twenty (20) hours in appraisal subject matter electives;

(2) must have maintained a Licensed Appraiser credential for a minimum of five (5) years and have no record of any disciplinary action affecting the Licensed Appraiser's legal eligibility to engage in appraisal practice within the previous five (5) years, or must hold a Bachelor's degree or higher, or an Associate's degree in a field of study related to Business Administration, Accounting, Finance, Economics or Real Estate from an accredited college, community college, or university. In lieu of the degree requirement, an applicant for the certified residential appraiser credential shall successfully

complete thirty (30) semester hours of college-level education from an accredited college, junior college, community college or university in the following topic areas:

English Composition (3 hours)

Microeconomics (3 hours)

Macroeconomics (3 hours)

Finance (3 hours)

Algebra, Geometry or Higher Math (3 hours)

Statistics (3 hours)

Computer Science (3 hours)

Business or Real Estate Law (3 hours)

Two elective courses in any of the above topics, or in Accounting, Geography, Agricultural Economics, Business Management or Real Estate (3 hours each)

The college or university must be a degree-granting institution accredited by the Commission on Colleges, a regional or national accreditation association, or by an accrediting agency that is recognized by the U.S. Secretary of Education. If an accredited college or university accepts the College-Level Examination Program (CLEP) examination(s) and issues a transcript for the exam, showing its approval, it will be considered as credit for the college course.

(3) must have earned a minimum of one thousand five hundred (1,500) hours of appraisal experience in appraising either residential or nonresidential properties. However, the maximum number of hours which an applicant can earn in review (field, documentary, or desk) appraisal experience is limited to seven hundred fifty (750) hours. Qualifying experience must be obtained after January 1, 1992, be in appraisal work conforming to USPAP Standards where the appraiser demonstrates proficiency in appraisal principles, methodology, procedures (development), reporting conclusions, and be of a variety sufficient to demonstrate competency in all USPAP requirements;

(4) must have at least twelve (12) months of real estate appraisal experience commencing as of the date that the first assignment is completed after the initial license is issued; and

(5) must stand for and pass an exam administered or approved by the Board. An applicant who does not become certified within two years after passing the examination must retake the examination to qualify for residential certification.

(E) In order to qualify to become a state certified general real estate appraiser, an applicant:

(1) must have received three hundred (300) hours of Core Curriculum **prescribed by the AQB** in qualifying education covering thirty (30) hours in Basic Appraisal Principles, thirty (30) hours in Basic Appraisal Procedures, fifteen (15) hour National Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice or its equivalent as determined by the AQB, thirty (30) hours in General Appraiser Market Analysis and Highest and Best Use, fifteen (15) hours in Statistics, Modeling, and Finance, thirty (30) hours in General Appraiser Sales Comparison Approach, at least thirty (30) hours in General Appraiser Site Valuation and Cost Approach, sixty (60) hours in General Appraiser Income Approach, thirty (30) hours in General Appraiser Report Writing and Case Studies, and thirty (30) hours in appraisal subject matter electives;

(2) must hold a Bachelors degree or higher from an accredited college or university;

(3) must have earned a minimum of three thousand hours of appraisal experience, fifty (50%) percent of which must come from appraising nonresidential properties. The maximum number of hours which an applicant can earn in review (field, documentary, or desk) appraisal experience is limited to one thousand five hundred (1,500) hours. Qualifying experience must be obtained after January 1, 1992, be in appraisal work conforming to USPAP Standards where the appraiser demonstrates proficiency in appraisal principles, methodology, procedures (development), reporting conclusions, sufficient to demonstrate competency in all USPAP requirements;

(4) must have at least eighteen (18) months of real estate appraisal experience commencing as of the date that the first assignment is completed after the initial license is issued; and

(5) must stand for and pass an exam administered or approved by the Board. An applicant who does not become certified within two years after passing the examination must retake the examination to qualify for general certification.

(F) Courses taken in satisfying the qualifying education requirements should not be repetitive in nature. Each course credited toward the required number of qualifying education hours should represent a progression in which the appraiser's knowledge is increased.

(G) The Board may waive the examination requirements for those applicants who are currently licensed or certified in another state upon proof that the applicant has successfully passed an Appraisal Qualifications Board approved exam which served as a requirement for licensure or certification in the state where he is currently licensed or certified.

Utah

<https://adminrules.utah.gov/public/rule/R162-2g/Current%20Rules#>

R162-2g-302. Application for Trainee Registration.

(1) Registration required.

(a) Except for an individual who successfully completes an AQB-approved Licensed Residential PAREA module, an individual who intends to obtain a license to practice as a state-licensed appraiser shall first register with the division as a trainee. An individual who successfully completes an AQB-approved Licensed Residential PAREA module need not register as a trainee before making application to sit for the state-licensed appraiser exam.

(b) The division and the board shall not award or recognize experience hours toward licensure for any appraisal work that is performed by an individual during a period when the individual is not registered as a trainee.

(2) Character. An individual registering with the division as a trainee shall evidence honesty, integrity, and truthfulness.

(a) A trainee applicant shall be denied registration for:

(i) a felony that resulted in:

(A) a conviction occurring within five years of the date of application; or

(B) a jail or prison release date falling within five years of the date of application; or

(ii) a misdemeanor involving fraud, misrepresentation, theft, or dishonesty that resulted in:

(A) a conviction occurring within three years of the date of application; or

(B) a jail or prison release date falling within three years of the date of application.

(b) A trainee applicant may be denied registration upon consideration of the following:

(i) criminal convictions and pleas entered at any time before the date of application;

(ii) the circumstances that led to any criminal convictions or pleas under consideration;

(iii) past acts related to honesty, with particular consideration given to any such acts involving the appraisal business;

(iv) dishonest conduct that would be grounds under Utah law for sanctioning an existing licensee;

(v) civil judgments in lawsuits brought on grounds of fraud, misrepresentation, or deceit;

(vi) court findings of fraudulent or deceitful activity in civil lawsuits;

(vii) evidence of non-compliance with court orders or conditions of sentencing;

(viii) evidence of non-compliance with terms of a probation agreement, plea in abeyance, or diversion agreement; and

(ix) failure to pay taxes or child support obligations.

(3) An individual registering with the division as a trainee shall evidence competency. In evaluating an applicant for competency, the division and board may consider any evidence, including the following:

(a) civil judgments, with particular consideration given to any such judgments involving the appraisal business;

(b) failure to satisfy a civil judgment that has not been discharged in bankruptcy;

(c) the extent and quality of the applicant's training and education in appraisal;

(d) the extent of the applicant's knowledge of the Utah Real Estate Appraiser Licensing and Certification Act;

(e) evidence of disregard for licensing laws;

(f) evidence of drug or alcohol dependency; and

(g) the amount of time that has passed since any incident under consideration.

(4) Pre-licensing education.

(a) Within the five-year period preceding the date of application, an applicant shall successfully complete 81 hours:

(i) approved by the AQB; and

(ii)(A) certified by the division pursuant to Subsections R162-2g-307c(1) through (3); or

(B) not required to be certified by the division pursuant to Subsection R162-2g-307c(6).

(b) The 81 hours of required education shall include:

(i) 30 hours of appraisal principles;

(ii) 30 hours of appraisal procedures;

(iii) the 15-hour National USPAP course, or its equivalent; and

(iv) the six-hour Utah appraiser supervisor and trainee course.

(c) The 15-hour National USPAP Course or its equivalent may not be accepted by the division as qualifying education unless it is:

(i) taught by an instructor who:

(A) is a state-certified residential or state-certified general appraiser; and

(B) has been certified by the AQB; or

(ii) approved as a distance education course by the AQB and International Distance Education Certification Center.

(d) A person who applies for trainee registration shall have successfully completed the division approved Supervisory Appraiser and Appraiser Trainee Course:

(i) as taught by a division-approved instructor; and

(ii) within the two-year period preceding the date of application.

(e) An applicant shall evidence having passed the final examination in required pre-licensing courses.

(5) An applicant shall submit the following to the division:

- (a) a completed application as provided by the division;
 - (b) course completion certificates for the 75 hours of pre-licensing education;
 - (c) a course completion certificate for the six-hour Utah appraiser supervisor and trainee course;
 - (d)(i) two fingerprint cards in a form acceptable to the division; or
 - (ii) evidence that the applicant's fingerprints have been successfully scanned at a testing center;
 - (e) the court documents related to any past criminal proceeding;
 - (f) complete documentation of any sanction taken against any license in any jurisdiction;
 - (g) a signed letter of waiver authorizing the division to:
 - (i) obtain the fingerprints of the applicant;
 - (ii) review past and present employment records;
 - (iii) review education records; and
 - (iv) conduct a criminal background check;
 - (h) the fee for the criminal background check;
 - (i) the name of the state-certified appraisers with whom the trainee is affiliated;
 - (j) the name and business address of any appraisal entity or government agency with which the trainee is affiliated; and
 - (k) the nonrefundable application fee.
- (6) A trainee applicant shall affiliate with at least one supervising certified appraiser and evidence that affiliation by:
- (a) identifying each supervising certified appraiser on a form supplied by the division; and
 - (b) obtaining each supervising certified appraiser's signature on the application.

R162-2g-304a. Application to Sit for the State-Licensed Appraiser Exam.

- (1) An applicant to sit for the state-licensed appraiser exam shall provide the following to the division:
- (a) an application signed by the applicant and by each supervising certified appraiser with whom the applicant is affiliated;
 - (b) evidence of having successfully completed a state-licensed appraiser pre-licensing required core curriculum of 156 hours of qualifying education as described in Appendix 4, Table 1 and that has been certified by the division pursuant to Section R162-2g-307c;
 - (c) evidence of having completed the required experience; and
 - (d) a nonrefundable application fee.
- (2) Evidence of the experience required in Subsection (1)(c) shall include:
- (a) the successful completion of an AQB-approved PAREA Licensed Residential Module; or
 - (b) division-approved experience forms documenting the total number of experience hours completed by the applicant from the date of trainee registration to the date of application for licensure under the supervision of one or more certified appraisers with whom the trainee is affiliated; and
 - (c) at least 1,000 hours of appraisal experience;
 - (i) completed pursuant to Section R162-2g-304d;
 - (ii) completed during the time when the applicant was registered with the division as a trainee; and
 - (iii) accrued in no fewer than:
 - (A) six months for applicants submitting experience primarily from Appendices 1 and 2; or
 - (B) 12 months for applicants submitting experience primarily from Appendix 3.
- (3) PAREA participants must complete, as a prerequisite before beginning an AQB-approved PAREA training module, 156 hours of qualifying education as specified in the Required Core Curriculum for the Licensed Appraiser classification.
- (4) The pre-licensing curriculum required by Subsection (1)(b) shall be conducted by:
- (a) a college or university;
 - (b) a community or junior college;
 - (c) a real estate appraisal or real estate related organization;
 - (d) a state or federal agency or commission;
 - (e) a proprietary school;
 - (f) a provider approved by a state certification and licensing agency; or
 - (g) the Appraisal Foundation or its boards.
- (5)(a) Upon determining that the applicant satisfies the education and experience requirements, the division shall issue to the applicant a form permitting the applicant to register for the examination.
- (b) Upon being approved to register for the examination pursuant to Subsection (5)(a), an applicant shall:
- (i) return the examination application form to the testing service designated by the division; and
 - (ii) pay a nonrefundable examination fee to the testing service designated by the division.
- (c) The permission to register to sit for the examination shall be valid for 24 months after issuance.

R162-2g-304b. Application to Sit for the State-Certified Residential Appraiser Exam.

- (1) An applicant to sit for the state-certified residential appraiser exam shall provide the following to the division:
- (a) completed experience forms, as required by the division, evidencing at least 1,500 hours of appraisal experience, at least 500 of which:
 - (i) meet the requirements of Section R162-2g-304d;
 - (ii) are completed during the time when the applicant is licensed as a state-licensed appraiser:
 - (A) with the division; or
 - (B) in another state, if licensure was required in that state when the appraisal was performed; and
 - (iii) are accrued in no fewer than:
 - (A) for applicants submitting experience primarily from Appendices 1 and 2, six months from the date the applicant received the state-licensed appraiser credential; or
 - (B) for applicants submitting experience primarily from Appendix 3, 12 months from the date the applicant received the state-licensed appraiser credential; or
 - (b) evidence of having obtained:
 - (i) 1,500 experience hours by successfully completing the AQB-approved PAREA modules for both the Licensed Residential Module and the Certified Residential Module;
 - (ii) 1,000 experience hours by successfully completing the AQB-approved Licensed Appraiser PAREA Module, plus at least 500 hours of supervised appraisal experience that meets the requirements of Subsections (a)(i), (ii), and (iii); or
 - (iii) 500 experience hours by successfully completing the AQB-approved Certified Residential Appraiser PAREA Module, plus at least 1,000 hours of supervised appraisal experience, at least 500 of which meet the requirements as described in Subsections (a)(i), (ii), and (iii);
 - (c) evidence of having completed at least one of the following six education options:
 - (i) option 1: received a Bachelor's degree or higher in any field of study from an accredited college or university;
 - (ii) option 2: received an Associate's degree from an accredited college or university in a field of study related to:
 - (A) Business Administration;
 - (B) Accounting;
 - (C) Finance;
 - (D) Economics; or
 - (E) Real Estate;
 - (iii) option 3: successful completion of 30 semester hours of college-level courses that cover each of the following specific topic areas and hours:
 - (A) English composition: three semester hours;
 - (B) micro economics: three semester hours;
 - (C) macro economics: three semester hours;
 - (D) finance: three semester hours;
 - (E) algebra, geometry, or higher mathematics: three semester hours;
 - (F) statistics: three semester hours;
 - (G) computer science: three semester hours;
 - (H) business law or real estate law: three semester hours; and
 - (I) two elective courses in: accounting, geography, agricultural economics, business management, or real estate: three semester hours each;
 - (iv) option 4: successful completion of at least 30 hours of College Level Examination Program 7 (CLEP7) examinations from the following subject matter areas:
 - (A) College Algebra;
 - (B) College Composition;
 - (C) College Composition Modular;
 - (D) College Mathematics;
 - (E) Principals of Macroeconomics;
 - (F) Principals of Microeconomics;
 - (G) Introductory Business Law; and
 - (H) Principals of Management.
 - (v) option 5: any combination of option 3 and option 4 that includes the topics identified in option 3; or
 - (vi) option 6: no college-level education is required for appraisers who have held a state-licensed appraiser credential for a minimum of five years and have no record of any adverse, final, and non-appealable disciplinary action affecting the state-licensed appraiser's legal eligibility to engage in appraisal practice within the five years immediately preceding the date of application for a state-certified residential credential;
 - (d) evidence of having successfully completed a state-certified residential appraiser pre-licensing required core curriculum as described in Appendix 4, Table 1 and that has been certified by the division pursuant to Section R162-2g-307c; and
 - (e) except as provided in Subsection (5)(a), a nonrefundable application fee.
- (2) The pre-licensing curriculum required by Subsection (1)(d) shall be provided by:
- (a) a college or university;
 - (b) a community or junior college;

- (c) a real estate appraisal or real estate related organization;
 - (d) a state or federal agency or commission;
 - (e) a proprietary school;
 - (f) a provider approved by a state certification and licensing agency; or
 - (g) the Appraisal Foundation or its boards.
- (3) PAREA participants must complete, as a prerequisite before beginning an AQB-approved PAREA training module, 206 hours of qualifying education as specified in the Required Core Curriculum for the Certified Residential Real Property Appraiser classification.
- (4)(a) Upon determining that the applicant satisfies the education and experience requirements, the division shall issue to the applicant a form permitting the applicant to register for the examination.
- (b) Upon being approved to register for the examination pursuant to Subsection (4)(a), an applicant shall:
- (i) return the examination application form to the testing service designated by the division; and
 - (ii) pay a nonrefundable examination fee to the testing service designated by the division.
- The permission to register to sit for the examination shall be valid for 24 months after issuance.
- (5)(a) A state-licensed appraiser who, within six months of renewing the license, submits an application and consequently qualifies for certification shall not be required to pay the entire application fee but shall instead pay the difference between the renewal fee and the application fee.
- (b) A certification that is obtained under Subsection (5)(a) shall expire on the date that the license was due to expire before the granting of certification.

R162-2g-304d. Experience Hours.

- (1)(a) Except as provided in Subsection (1)(b), appraisal experience shall be measured in hours according to the appraisal experience hours schedules found in Appendices 1 through 3 or according to AQB-approved experience hours for PAREA modules.
- (b)(i) An applicant who has experience in categories other than those shown on the appraisal experience hours schedules or who believes the schedules do not adequately reflect the applicant's experience or the complexity or time spent on an appraisal, may petition the board on an individual basis for approval of the experience as being substantially equivalent to that required for licensure or certification.
- (ii) Upon a finding that an applicant's experience is substantially equivalent to that required for licensure or certification, the board may award the applicant an appropriate number of hours for the alternate experience.
- (2) Appraisal experience obtained pursuant to Appendices 1 through 3 are restricted as follows:
- (a) An applicant may not accrue more than 2,000 experience hours in any 12-month period.
 - (b) The board may not award credit for:
 - (i) appraisal experience earned more than five years before the date of application;
 - (ii) appraisals that were performed in violation of:
 - (A) Utah law;
 - (B) the law of another jurisdiction; or
 - (C) the administrative rules adopted by the division and the board;
 - (iii) appraisals that fail to comply with USPAP;
 - (iv) the performance of an evaluation as defined in the Real Estate Appraiser and Certification Act that does not comply with USPAP;
 - (v) appraisals of the value of a business as distinguished from the appraisal of commercial real estate;
 - (vi) personal property appraisals; or
 - (vii) an appraisal that fails to clearly and conspicuously disclose the contribution made by the applicant in completing the assignment.
 - (c) At least 50% of the appraisals submitted for experience credit shall be appraisals of properties located in Utah.
 - (d) With regard to experience hours claimed from the schedules found in Appendices 1 and 2, no more than 25% of the total experience required for licensure or certification may be earned from appraisals where the interior of the subject property is not inspected.
 - (e) A maximum of 50% of required experience hours may be earned from appraisal of vacant land.
 - (f) Experience gained through the successful completion of an AQB-approved PAREA module may, when approved, exceed 50% of the total experience requirement. Except for AQB-approved PAREA modules, experience gained for work without a traditional client may qualify for experience hours but may not exceed 50% of the total experience requirement. Work without a traditional client includes the following:
 - (i) a client hiring an appraiser for a business purpose; or
 - (ii) a practicum course so long as the course is approved by the AQB course approval program and, if the course is taught in Utah either live or by distance education, also approved by the division.
 - (g) An applicant may receive credit only for experience hours actually worked by the applicant and as limited by the maximum experience hours described in these rules.

APPRAISER QUALIFICATIONS BOARD



THE APPRAISAL FOUNDATION

*Authorized by Congress as the Source of Appraisal
Standards and Appraiser Qualifications*

Course Approval Program Policies and Procedures

Effective January 1, 2017

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	4
Section 1. Program Purposes/Definitions and Participation.....	5
Section 2. Course Approval Overview	8
Section 3. Application for Initial Course Approval	9
Section 4. Criteria Specific to Approval of Distance Education	13
Section 5. Criteria Specific to Approval of Qualifying Education	14
Section 6. Criteria Specific to Approval of Continuing Education	14
Section 7. Criteria Specific to Approval of Equivalent USPAP Education.....	14
Section 8. Course Renewal Requirements	15
Section 9. Course Resubmission/Withdrawal Requirements	16
Section 10. Course Owner/Joint Course Owners/Secondary Provider Responsibilities	17
Section 11. Withdrawal of Approval by the AQB	19
Section 12. Practicum Course Approval	19
Section 13. Amendments to Policies and Procedures.....	23
APPENDIX I.....	24

APPENDIX II..... 26

APPENDIX III..... 31

INTRODUCTION

The Appraiser Qualifications Board (AQB) of The Appraisal Foundation has established the Course Approval Program (CAP) at the request of and as a service to state appraiser regulatory agencies and providers of real estate appraisal education. The AQB hopes this voluntary program will provide a minimum level of acceptance for real estate appraisal education courses meeting the *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria* as established by the AQB.

The AQB was assisted in the development of CAP by three special task forces consisting of persons with outstanding qualifications as appraisers, state regulators, education providers and/or appraisal educators. These individuals devoted many hours to this difficult task and we are deeply indebted to them for their efforts.

The adoption and implementation of the *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria* created a need to better identify existing appraisal education content in light of the new criteria requirements. A course matrix was developed that will assist in analyzing what subject matter areas are addressed by existing education courses. This process will enable appraisers and state regulators to uniformly grant education hours to appraisers.

When developing CAP, consideration was given to both the current status of real estate appraisal education and to future educational offerings. As the real estate appraiser education qualification criteria continue to evolve, CAP will evolve accordingly.

Appraiser Qualifications Board

**APPRAISER QUALIFICATIONS BOARD
COURSE APPROVAL PROGRAM
POLICIES AND PROCEDURES**

SECTION 1. PROGRAM PURPOSES/DEFINITIONS AND PARTICIPATION

- A. The Appraiser Qualifications Board (AQB) of The Appraisal Foundation (TAF) establishes this COURSE APPROVAL PROGRAM (CAP) to offer a VOLUNTARY national system for the approval of real property appraisal courses of instruction that satisfy the education criteria established by the AQB for the licensure and certification of real estate appraisers pursuant to Title XI of the Financial Institutions Recovery, Reform, and Enforcement Act (FIRREA).
- B. Specific purposes of this Program are:
1. To assist state appraiser regulatory agencies in the task of reviewing and awarding credit for courses to be applied toward the education requirement for initial real estate appraiser licensure or certification (i.e., "QUALIFYING EDUCATION" [QE] requirements) and the education requirements for retention of real estate appraiser licensure or certification (i.e., "CONTINUING EDUCATION" [CE] requirements).
 2. To encourage the development and availability of education programs for licensed and certified real estate appraisers.
 3. To encourage the development and implementation of *consistent standards* for the approval or recognition of education for licensed and certified real estate appraisers among the various state appraiser regulatory agencies, and to thereby:
 - a. Standardize the review of appraisal education and;
 - b. Promote reciprocity with regard to both appraiser education and licensure/certification.
 4. To provide a secure website for posting approved courses that will be available to state regulatory agencies for review of approved material and to reduce paper work for all participants of CAP.
 5. To provide a course equivalency matrix for conversion of existing and new courses to the *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria*.

IMPORTANT NOTE: “Courses” of the COURSE APPROVAL PROGRAM shall refer to Qualifying Education (QE) or Continuing Education (CE). “Courses” **do not** refer to Practicum courses for the purposes of gaining experience, which are addressed in a separate section.

C. Definitions

1. **Asynchronous Distance Education** -- Any distance education course that does not require a student to take the course at a specific time (i.e. tied to a live, active, verbal presentation by an instructor). Examples of asynchronous courses include: internet or web-based courses or CD ROM based training.
2. **Classroom Education** – Any course delivered in a setting where there is no geographical separation between the instructor(s) and student(s). Also sometimes referred to as “live” or “traditional” education.
3. **Continuing Education (CE)** – Appraisal education that is creditable toward the renewal of a trainee, license or certified classification. All continuing education must be a minimum of 2 hours in length.
4. **Course** – An education offering that includes student material, instructor material, learning objectives, timed outline, a matrix (if applicable), and a Final Examination (if applicable). Each individual delivery method comprises one course.
5. **Course Approval Period** – Classroom courses are approved for three years from the date of approval by the AQB. Distance education courses are approved for up to three years from the date of approval by the AQB or the delivery mechanism approval, whichever comes first.
6. **Course Owner** – Any school, organization, person, or other entity that owns the proprietary rights to a course. Course owners may have developed their own materials or may have purchased the proprietary rights to course materials. Course owners are responsible for the actions of any secondary providers which utilize AQB approved educational material.
7. **Creditable Classroom Hour** – Fifty minutes of teaching out of each sixty-minute segment.
8. **Delivery Method** – Courses may be delivered to students in one of three formats: Classroom (in-person), Synchronous Distance Education or Asynchronous Distance Education.
9. **Distance Education** – Appraisal education that is creditable toward either QE or CE and where there is geographical separation of student and instructor.

10. **Final Examination** – End-of-course, closed-book, proctored cumulative assessment.
11. **Integrated Course** – A course which is based upon the *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria* Guide Note 1 and contains any mix of modules.
12. **Joint Course Owner** - Any combination of schools, organizations, individuals, or other entities that own the proprietary rights to a course. Joint course owners may have jointly developed the course materials or may have purchased proprietary rights to the course materials. Each of the joint course owners is responsible for the actions of all secondary providers that utilize AQB approved educational material.
13. **Material Revision** – Changes and developments in the real estate field have a substantial impact on the appraisal profession. Course owners are expected to review and revise course materials as necessary for errors or deficiencies, and changes and developments within the industry. Changes made to a course which substantially affect course materials will be considered a “material revision.”
14. **Modular Course** – A course which is based upon the Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria Guide Note 1 and contains the prescribed number of hours per module.

IMPORTANT NOTE: *There is no requirement that any course title mirror the major module topic.*

15. **Presentation Ready** – Free of major methodological, spelling, mathematical and reference errors. No course is considered to be without error; however, significant errors or a series of minor errors will not be acceptable.
16. **Proctoring** – The observation of the test taker by an outside party(ies) to ensure the test taker is not using any unauthorized outside materials or aids while taking the examination. The observation may take many forms including but not limited to the physical presence of a proctor, video observation or electronic monitoring.
17. **Qualifying Education (QE)** – Appraisal education that is creditable toward obtaining a trainee, licensed or certified classification. All qualifying education must be a minimum of 15 hours in length and include a closed-book, proctored, Final Examination.
18. **Secondary Provider** – A school, organization, person or other entity that purchases rights to (but not proprietary rights), or otherwise lawfully acquires

from a course owner AQB approved course material. The secondary provider may independently conduct a course using such acquired course materials subject to CAP Policies & Procedures.

19. **Significant Deficiencies** – Errors in the material that result in a course not being “presentation ready.” These errors may include, but are not limited to: incorrect definitions, references, techniques and/or application of techniques, or any error which impacts the learning objectives of the course. Also, a course may contain a series of errors which might not be considered significant individually, but in the aggregate affects the overall quality of the course material; therefore, the course would be found to have significant deficiencies.
 20. **Synchronous Distance Education** – Any distance education course that requires a student to be engaged at a specific time (i.e., simultaneously tied to a live, active, verbal presentation by an instructor). The presentation may be delivered via any number of different technologies including the internet, satellite, or other telecommunications device.
- D. Participation in CAP by education providers is not mandatory. Similarly, state appraiser regulatory agencies are not obligated to utilize or recognize this program. Education providers that have obtained CAP approval of their course(s) must still satisfy any requirements for course approval or recognition promulgated by a state in which approval is sought.
 - E. The AQB will consult an advisory panel, as needed, to assist in providing recommendations to improve CAP. This panel may include representatives from the state appraiser regulatory agencies, education providers and others.
 - F. The AQB may at any time conduct an audit of any approved course to verify that course is being conducted in accordance with the rules and regulations of the CAP approval.

SECTION 2. COURSE APPROVAL OVERVIEW

- A. Any school, organization, person or other entity that *owns* the proprietary rights to a course is eligible to apply for course approval under CAP.

IMPORTANT NOTE: States wishing to approve qualifying education courses ***only*** for qualifying education may do so. This program allows for course approval for both qualifying and/or continuing education, but states may be more restrictive.

- B. Initial course approval commences on the date of approval granted by the AQB and courses will be approved for up to a maximum of three (3) years. USPAP courses will expire the day prior to the effective date of the next edition of USPAP. Distance

education courses may be approved for up to a maximum of three (3) years from the date of AQB approval or the expiration of the distance education delivery method certification, whichever is less. Providers are required to maintain course content in a current form which includes theory, methodology, and USPAP requirements. Courses that include USPAP citations and references must be updated as necessary to reflect changes to USPAP.

- C. CAP approval does not apply retroactively (prior to the date approval is initially granted).
- D. After receiving course approval, the course owner may represent in any advertising or other materials that the course is a CAP approved course, provided that:
 - 1. The number of hours awarded by the AQB by module(s) are indicated; and
 - 2. All CAP approved course advertisements include the exact title and hours that were approved by the AQB; and
 - 3. “CAP Approved” or “AQB Approved” refers to the materials only and not course providers.
- E. Each delivery method of a course will require a separate application and separate delivery system approvals.
- F. Multiple courses may not be combined to reduce the total amount of application fees paid.
- G. The identity of an applicant during the application and course review process shall be disclosed only to those persons directly involved in the process.
- H. Applicants may not state in any advertising or other materials that a course is being or has been submitted to the AQB for review. If an applicant violates this provision, the AQB may suspend the review of the course in question until the violation is corrected. If the violation is not corrected within thirty (30) days of notice, then the application may be declined.

SECTION 3. APPLICATION FOR INITIAL COURSE APPROVAL

- A. Course owners seeking initial AQB approval of their courses must:
 - 1. Complete the online application;
 - 2. Electronically submit in a PDF format all information required by the application; and
 - 3. Submit the appropriate application fee(s) as determined by The Appraisal Foundation found in Appendix 1.

- B. A complete application must be submitted in electronic format. The submission of an application for QE including modules or subtopics other than those listed in the *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria* will result in an application being returned without action. Course material that is outside of listed modules and subtopics but is still considered appraisal education will be listed under electives as shown on the matrix.
- C. Current Offering and Presentation Method
1. The course must be a current offering that is presented by traditional classroom methods or distance learning methods as described in the AQB *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria*.
 2. All courses submitted must be presentation ready.
 3. Distance education courses must include supporting documentation for course delivery approval.
- D. Course Submission Requirements
1. Course Description. The application materials must include a course description, which clearly describes the content of the course.
 2. Course Matrix (QE Courses). The application materials must include a course matrix reflecting hours of credit per module(s) and subtopic(s) based upon Guide Note 1 of the 2015 Criteria. The *15-Hour National USPAP Course* does not require breakout of the matrix topics.
 3. Timed Outline. An outline that accounts for the general flow and recommended time spent on topics contained within a course.
 4. Learning Objectives. The application materials must include a statement of specific learning objectives which:
 - a. Are appropriate for a qualifying and/or continuing education course;
 - b. Clearly state the specific knowledge and/or skills students are expected to acquire by completing the course;
 - c. Are consistent with the course description;
 - d. Are consistent with the textbook and/or other instructional materials;
 - e. Are reasonably achievable within the number of classroom hours allotted for the course; and

- f. Include material to adequately cover the depth and breadth of the required topic area.
5. Student/Instructor Materials. Student and instructor materials to be used by students and the instructor for the course must:
 - a. Cover the subject matter in sufficient depth to achieve the stated course learning objectives;
 - b. Provide appropriately balanced coverage of the subject matter in view of the stated course learning objectives and module(s)/subtopic(s);
 - c. Reflect current knowledge and practice; and
 - d. Not contain significant deficiencies.
6. Final Examination(s). Courses must have appropriate testing of each module(s) covered in the course. The course examination(s) must comply with the following criteria:
 - a. The examination(s) must contain a sufficient number of questions to adequately test the subject matter covered in the course;
 - b. The amount of time devoted to examinations must be appropriate for the course;
 - c. Examination questions must, individually and collectively, test at a difficulty level appropriate to measure student achievement of the stated course learning objectives;
 - d. Successful completion of the examination(s) requires the student to answer a minimum of 70% of the examination questions correctly.
 - e. Examination questions must be written in a clear and unambiguous manner;
 - f. The examination must be proctored; and
 - g. No open book exams are permitted.
7. Instructor Qualifications Policy. The course owner must have a written policy regarding instructor qualifications that requires the use of instructors who satisfy, at a minimum, at least one of the following qualification requirements:
 - a. A baccalaureate degree in any field and three (3) years of experience directly related to the subject matter to be taught;

- b. A master's degree in any field and one (1) year of experience directly related to the subject matter to be taught;
 - c. A masters or higher degree in a field that is directly related to the subject matter to be taught;
 - d. Five (5) years of real estate appraisal teaching experience directly related to the subject matter to be taught; or
 - e. Seven (7) years of real estate appraisal experience directly related to the subject matter to be taught.
8. Additional Course Owner Policies must include the following:
- a. Attendance Policy – For classroom courses, the course owner must have a written attendance policy that requires student attendance to be verified in accordance with the AQB Criteria. For distance education courses, the course owner must utilize a method acceptable to the AQB for ensuring student achievement of the classroom hour equivalent.
 - b. Course Scheduling Policy - The course owner must have established a policy on course scheduling that provides for a maximum of eight (8) classroom hours of instruction in any given day and for appropriate breaks during each class session.
 - c. Record Retention Policy - The course owner must maintain, for a period of at least five (5) years, accurate records of students' course completion and to provide, within a reasonable period of time, course completion letters or certificates for students who satisfactorily completed a course.
9. The AQB Course Approval Program will not accept applications for courses that rely upon a textbook as the primary instructional material. Textbooks are permitted to be used as a background reference for a course; however, textbooks will not be reviewed as **the** course. The submission must contain sufficient stand-alone instructional materials supporting the specific course learning objectives which enable the CAP Program to review the content and the requested hours of credit.

Courses that are currently approved in the textbook format will continue to be CAP approved until the current expiration of the course. At expiration, renewals will not be accepted and all courses in this format must be rewritten and submitted as initial applications.

SECTION 4. CRITERIA SPECIFIC TO APPROVAL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

- A. Distance education must contain a closed book, proctored Final Examination or appropriate course mechanisms that demonstrate knowledge of subject matter as required by the *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria* as stated in Section III (F)(6).
- B. Electronic access to the distance education course must provide administrative rights to allow the course reviewer to access the course, quizzes and examinations without having to take the course in sequential order or without having to take quizzes or examinations to proceed with the course. Further, all website links must be valid and active until completion of the review process. If any changes occur, the CAP Administrator must be notified.
- C. A transcript of the distance education course must be sent to CAP in a PDF format.
- D. Course delivery mechanism approval must be obtained from one of the following sources:
 - 1. An AQB approved organization providing approval of course design and delivery; or
 - 2. An accredited college, community college, or university that offers distance education programs and is approved or accredited by the Commission on Colleges, a regional or national accreditation association, or by an accrediting agency that is recognized by the U.S. Secretary of Education, that awards academic credit for the distance education courses; or
 - 3. A qualifying college for content approval with a distance education delivery program that approves the course design and delivery that incorporate interactivity.
- E. A distance education course can be submitted to CAP without delivery mechanism approval, however, once the distance education course receives content approval through CAP, the delivery mechanism approval must be submitted to CAP within 90 days or the course must be resubmitted for initial course approval with appropriate fees.
- F. Synchronous distance education may be subject to a discounted review fee *if* the classroom version of the course is already CAP-approved and the synchronous distance presentation of the materials will substantially follow the classroom presentation (with the addition of quizzes and other monitoring methods as required for distance education). Please refer to the appendix for fee information.
- G. Joint Presentation of Distance Education - In the event two providers jointly offer a distance education course, only the provider responsible for the course delivery mechanism is required to meet the requirements of Section 4(D) above.

Contact the CAP Administrator for a listing of AQB-approved organizations that review distance education course delivery mechanisms.

SECTION 5. CRITERIA SPECIFIC TO APPROVAL OF QUALIFYING EDUCATION

Applications for approval of QE shall include the following (in addition to any requirements specific to an initial application, renewal application, or distance education application):

- A. Course Length and Content. The course must be a real estate appraisal course with a minimum of fifteen (15) classroom hours of instruction, including Final Examination time, and must comply with the Required Core Curriculum in the *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria*.
- B. Each application for qualifying education will include a course matrix completed by the provider to reflect credit hours by module(s) and subtopic(s) of the course as shown in Guide Note 1 of the Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria.
- C. Approval of a course for QE will include:
 - 1. An assignment of classroom credit hours and Final Examination hours;
 - 2. The AQB course matrix¹ reflecting credit hours per module(s) and subtopic(s); and
 - 3. Approval as a CE course with Final Examination hours and without Final Examination hours.

SECTION 6. CRITERIA SPECIFIC TO APPROVAL OF CONTINUING EDUCATION

Applications for approval of CE shall be a minimum of two (2) classroom hours of instruction on real estate appraisal or related topics such as, but not limited to, those examples identified in the *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria*.

SECTION 7. CRITERIA SPECIFIC TO APPROVAL OF EQUIVALENT USPAP EDUCATION

- A. Providers must submit to the AQB any USPAP courses they have developed for equivalency review and approval. Equivalent USPAP course developers must follow the USPAP Equivalency Checklist as well as the Functional Specifications for Developing Distance Education USPAP Courses (if applicable).

¹ The matrix is the worksheet that breaks out the Required Core Curriculum modules and subtopics (as identified in Guide Note 1). The AQB matrix can be found in the appendix.

- B. An equivalent distance education USPAP course must receive distance education delivery method approval (if applicable) prior to submission for CAP approval.
- C. Equivalent courses must be titled:
 - 1. {Insert USPAP Cycle Years} *15-Hour Equivalent USPAP Course*
 - 2. {Insert USPAP Cycle Years} *7-Hour Equivalent USPAP Update Course*
- D. The Appraisal Foundation USPAP final examinations must be utilized for all USPAP courses that require a closed-book, proctored final examination. For more information on obtaining The Appraisal Foundation USPAP final examination and examination retake policies, please refer to the “Procedures for Offering the National USPAP Courses.”
- E. A *15-Hour Equivalent USPAP Course* does not require breakout of the matrix topics.
- F. USPAP courses cannot be renewed—they expire December 31 of odd-numbered years.

SECTION 8. COURSE RENEWAL REQUIREMENTS

- A. Approval Period. Courses will have a maximum approval period of three years, with the exception of USPAP courses (which expire the day prior to the effective date of a new edition of USPAP) and distance education (which can expire earlier depending on the approval dates of the delivery mechanism). The approval date of a renewal course will begin on the day following the expiration date of the current approval. Distance education courses will have a maximum approval of up to three years from AQB approval or expiration of distance education delivery mechanism certification, whichever is less.
- B. Renewal Submission Requirements
 - 1. Any CAP-approved course, except USPAP, may be renewed up to a maximum of two (2) times after initial approval. Reasonable course revisions and updates that improve courses or keep them current are encouraged; however, if such revisions are so extensive that they substantially alter the scope of the course and effectively create a new and different course, an initial application and fee will be required. Providers will be notified within 15 business days after course renewal submission if an initial application/fee will be required.
 - 2. The course renewal fees shall be determined by The Appraisal Foundation as outlined in Appendix 1.

3. Courses submitted for renewal must include a detailed document of any material revisions made to the course (commonly referred to as a “roadmap of changes”). Additionally, if material revisions are made the course material must be submitted and all revisions must be highlighted.
4. All courses for qualifying education must contain the completed course matrix reflecting course hours per module(s) and subtopic(s) as applicable to the course shown in the *Real Property Appraiser Criteria*.
5. All distance courses must have a current approval for course design and delivery in accordance with these policies.
 - a. Owners of approved courses are not required to submit course materials or other supplemental course information with the renewal application if no material revisions have been made.
6. In addition to material revisions, course owners need to identify and explain in detail any significant revisions to education provider policies.

C. Notification of Renewal and Submission Timeframe

As a courtesy to course owners, the CAP Administrator will send two notifications with instructions on how to renew by at least 90 and 60 days prior to course expiration. The renewal application, along with the required renewal fee (found in Appendix 1), is due no later than 30 days prior to expiration of the course or an initial application (along with the appropriate fee) will be required. Also, renewal applications filed after expiration will require an application for initial course approval.

SECTION 9. COURSE RESUBMISSION/WITHDRAWAL REQUIREMENTS

- A. If the AQB finds deficiencies in a course, a resubmission of the course will be required within 90 days of receipt of a letter indicating the deficiencies in the course. For any content deficiencies, the course owner must make the corrections to the course or may opt to withdraw the course from CAP.
- B. For any reallocation of hours in the matrix, within 90 days of receipt of a letter from CAP, the course owner can agree to the reallocation, appeal the decision to the AQB, withdraw the course from CAP, or resubmit the course by changing the content of the course to agree with the original matrix allocation request.
- C. Courses are required to contain current material, theory and methodologies. If a course is materially revised during the three-year approval period, it must be resubmitted as an initial application for review and approval. The application must include the completed course matrix for course equivalency to the *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria*. Fees for this review are as established by The Appraisal Foundation.

- D. Resubmissions must include a separate document that specifically addresses all the deficiencies or objections identified by the AQB and needs to explain how the course applicant has satisfied each deficiency or objection. All revised material must be shaded, coded or otherwise designated to quickly aid in the review process. The course applicant shall remove all original electronically-submitted files for the course and electronically submit clearly labeled replacement files. Material revisions do not include updates to USPAP courses which are considered a new application.
- E. If a course is not approved by the AQB, the course owner may, at any time within 90 days of the AQB's rejection notice, resubmit the course for reconsideration. Two resubmissions are permitted and the provider will be responsible for any resubmission fees as established by The Appraisal Foundation in Appendix 1. Resubmissions made after 90 days of the AQB's rejection notice will be treated as an application for initial approval and will be charged the initial course review fee. If a course is rejected after two resubmissions, then the course will be treated as an initial application with applicable fees as established by The Appraisal Foundation in Appendix 1.

SECTION 10. COURSE OWNER/JOINT COURSE OWNERS/SECONDARY PROVIDER RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Course approval granted to a course owner or joint course owners shall be considered as extending to any entity or secondary provider that conducts or sponsors the course under the auspices or written authorization of the course owner. The course owner must:
 - 1. Inform the Course Approval Program Administrator in writing, when the course materials/rights are sold to a secondary provider. The notification must include the entity name, state/end date of the agreement, the secondary provider delivery mechanism approval certificate website link (if a distance education course), and the specific courses attributable to the secondary provider.
- B. Course owners must require the secondary provider to:
 - 1. Utilize the course owner's materials (including textbook and examinations, if any) without any change in the materials; and for the same number of classroom hours as approved by CAP.
 - 2. Conduct the course in accordance with the course owner's policies relating to instructor qualifications, student attendance, course scheduling and course prerequisites (if applicable) or its own policies if they meet the minimum CAP requirements. Course owners must assume full responsibility and the consequence thereof (including withdrawal of CAP approval) in the event the secondary provider violates any of the provisions of these policies.

3. Obtain approval of the delivery system in accordance with these policies if the course will be offered by distance education. Course owners *and* secondary providers need to obtain approval of the delivery system.
 4. Clearly state in any advertising that the course has been purchased from the course owner (who shall be specifically named), and that any AQB approval has been granted to that course owner and not to any secondary provider. If a secondary provider does not wish to utilize CAP approval, any and all references to “AQB CAP approval” must be deleted from the course materials and advertising.
- C. CAP approval expires based on the CAP approval period for all entities—course owner and secondary provider—regardless of the possibility of differing expiration dates for AQB approved distance education entities.
 - D. Secondary providers are not eligible to submit courses for CAP approval. Only owners or joint course owners as defined in these policies are eligible to have a course approved by CAP. In the event that the course owner or joint course owners sell the proprietary rights of a CAP-approved course, the course owner or joint course owners must inform the CAP Administrator in writing within 30 days of such sale.
 - E. CAP approval of a course does not automatically transfer to a new course owner or joint course owners. The new owner(s) will be required to certify in writing that they will abide by all requirements pertaining to the CAP-approved course, including administration of the course and delivery method. The new owner must also certify that they will be responsible for the actions of all approved secondary providers associated with the course. In the event that the new owner(s) wish to change the course as approved, a new application for CAP approval must be submitted, meeting all the requirements for a new course submission.
 - F. If proprietary rights to a course are transferred to a new course owner, the expiration date of course approval will remain as the original expiration date of issue to the previous owner.
 - G. In the event of multiple course owners, the course must be submitted for CAP approval by all course owners at the same time. Approval will be extended to all schools, organizations, persons, or other entities that own the proprietary rights to the course and appear on the course approval application. In the event of any changes to the course as approved, all course owners must make the approved changes and certify in writing to the CAP Administrator that the changes have been made to the course.

IMPORTANT NOTE: *The course owner is responsible for monitoring any secondary providers or entities that offer the course, ensuring that all provisions of these policies and procedures and all requirements of AQB approval are complied with at all times when the approved course is offered.*

SECTION 11. WITHDRAWAL OF APPROVAL BY THE AQB

Course approval may be withdrawn at any time by the AQB upon finding any of the following:

- A. Course material is not contemporary with all current appraisal practice, including any references to the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.
- B. The course owner submitted to the AQB any false or misleading information in connection with an application for course approval.
- C. A course is not being conducted in the manner represented to the AQB at the time approval was requested, or a course no longer complies with the criteria for approval.
- D. The course owner does not enforce all information and policies required by the CAP application, including but not limited to course prerequisites, instructor qualifications, record retention, student attendance or course scheduling.
- E. The course owner utilizes classroom facilities that do not provide an appropriate learning environment.
- F. The course owner misrepresents approval of a course by the AQB in any manner. This includes, but is not limited to failure to represent in any advertising or other material that the number of classroom hours and/or topic coverage awarded by the AQB is different than the actual number of scheduled classroom hours or topics covered in the course.
- G. The course owner misrepresents the course.
- H. Failure of course owners to notify the AQB of courses sold to secondary providers.
- I. Failure of the course owners to notify the AQB that the proprietary rights have been sold to a new course owner(s).

SECTION 12. PRACTICUM COURSE APPROVAL

CAP Policies and Procedures also apply to practicum courses submitted for review. This section addresses issues unique to practicum courses.

- A. **Purpose and Credit:** The purpose of the practicum course is to provide students with the opportunity to apply current material, theory, and methodologies by completing instructor supervised appraisal assignments. Practicum experience may be submitted to fulfill portions of state required experience credits for appraisal licensing and certification. However, no practicum course experience hours will be approved for fulfillment of any education (QE or CE) requirements.

- B. Delivery: Because of the practical, hands-on nature of the practicum course, course instruction and supervision must be face-to-face. Distance education is not a viable delivery option for practicum courses.
- C. Learning Objectives: Because the practicum course is focused on the practical application of current material, theories, and methodologies, the practicum course learning objectives should focus on what skills will be applied and practiced as opposed to subject matter topics (please note that a CAP topic matrix is not applicable). Application materials must include specific learning objectives for each practicum course module. All submitted learning objectives should:
1. Be appropriate for a practicum course and consistent with the practicum course description and Guide Note 4 in the *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria*;
 2. Clearly state the specific knowledge and/or skills students are expected to apply by participating in the practicum course;
 3. Be consistent with the practicum materials;
 4. Be reasonably achievable considering the number of experience hours allocated; and
 5. Adequately cover the depth and breadth of the required application of a topic area.
- D. Work Assignments: A work assignment is an appraisal completed in the practicum course. Work assignments must follow the guidelines below:
1. The practicum course materials or syllabus must provide for in-class work assignments and out-of-class work assignments to accomplish the stated learning objectives.
 2. The time period for any experience credit to be granted in a practicum course must be consistent with the type and complexity of the assignment.
 3. The course must include a written policy for the assignment of hours to be earned for each work assignment.
 4. All work assignments must be in compliance with the current version of USPAP including requirements for the intended user and intended use.
 5. Work assignments must be communicated in compliance with either the Self-Contained or Summary Appraisal report options of Standard 2 of USPAP and

final reports must be maintained by the student according to the Record Keeping section of the ETHICS RULE of USPAP.

- E. Prerequisites: Because the practicum course is focused on the application of material, theory and methodologies, the course owner must have established Basic Appraisal Principles, Basic Appraisal Procedures, and a course on USPAP as minimum prerequisites.
- F. Practicum Instructor Qualification Policy: The practicum course owner must have a written policy outlining practicum instructor qualifications that require, at a minimum, the following qualifications:
 - 1. The instructor must meet or exceed the following appraisal experience requirements:
 - a. Five years of full-time appraisal experience in the last 10 years for a residential focused practicum course.
 - b. Seven years of full-time general appraisal experience in the last 10 years for a general focused practicum course.
 - 2. Hold at least a baccalaureate degree.
 - 3. Hold a current state issued appraisal credential (residential certification or general certification) that matches or exceeds the level of experience that the practicum student will pursue. The practicum instructor's state credential should be issued by the same state as the practicum student is applying for experience.
 - 4. Be in compliance with the COMPETENCY RULE of USPAP for the types of assignments prepared during the practicum course.
- G. Practicum Instructor Guidelines: The practicum course owner must have a written policy of instructor guidelines that, at a minimum, requires:
 - 1. The practicum instructor to meet with students for a minimum of 50% of the practicum course hours.
 - 2. The practicum instructor to grade and correct all work assignments to a minimum of USPAP compliance. The practicum course must outline a policy on how to ensure USPAP compliance.
 - 3. The practicum instructor must sign off as supervisory appraiser on all work assignments (the appraisals completed as part of the practicum course) completed by the student.
- H. Practicum Course Owner's Policies: Submitted policies must include the following:

1. Instructor/Student Ratio - The practicum course owner must have a written policy defining appropriate instructor-to-student ratios. Stated ratios must be enforced with student enrollment ceilings.
 2. Attendance Policy - The practicum course owner must have a written attendance policy that requires student attendance to be verified in accordance with the AQB Criteria. For non-instruction portions of the practicum courses where attendance cannot be proctored by an on-site official approved by the presenting entity, there must be a method acceptable to the AQB for ensuring student achievement of the practicum experience hours.
 3. Course Scheduling Policy - The practicum course owner must have established a policy on practicum course scheduling that provides for a maximum of eight (8) practicum hours of instruction in any given day and for appropriate breaks during each practicum session.
 4. Record Retention Policy - The practicum course owner must maintain, for a period of at least five (5) years, accurate records, including copies of each practicum appraisal assignment and respective reviews for grading purposes of students' practicum course completion and to provide, within a reasonable period of time, completion letters or certificates for students who satisfactorily completed a practicum course.
- I. Subject Property Selection and Practicum Data: The practicum course must have a policy for the selection of the subject property or properties. This policy must provide for the following:
1. The appropriate property type and complexity for the credential category the practicum course was developed.
 2. If more than one subject property, the appropriate mix of properties to provide appropriate experiential training.
 3. Student inspection of the subject property or properties.
 4. Student verification, with at least one market participant, of comparable sales and rentals.
 5. The authenticity of the subject property and all data used in the practicum course (must be actual and identifiable in the market).
- J. Review Fees: The fees for practicum course review will be based on an hourly rate of the estimated time necessary for the reviewer to review the course.

SECTION 13. AMENDMENTS TO POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

- A. Amendments to these Policies and Procedures may be made by the AQB without advance notice to course applicants or other parties and will be effective upon the date of adoption by the AQB.

- B. Course owners will be required to comply with the Policies and Procedures in effect at the time of approval or renewal. However, the AQB will make every attempt to provide reasonable notice of such amendments to course providers before they become effective.

APPENDIX I
Course Approval Program (CAP) Course Fee Schedule
(Effective 1/15/12)

- A. Course owners seeking AQB approval of their courses must submit their course(s) via the online application system and submit the appropriate application fee(s) with credit card only as described in paragraph B.
- B. An application fee(s) must be paid for each course submitted by an applicant for initial review and approval as either a qualifying or continuing education course. Additional fees may be required by other entities for approval of distance education courses. The application fee for each course shall be determined according to the following fee schedule, which is based on the number of actual classroom hours including examination time

CAP FEES	
Qualifying Education-Initial Submission	
15-Hour USPAP Equivalency	\$2,100
15-29 Hours	\$2,100
30-59 Hours	\$2,500
60+ Hours	\$2,900
Synchronous Distance Education*	\$500
Qualifying Education-Renewal	
All QE Courses	\$500
Continuing Education-Initial Submission	
7-Hour USPAP Equivalency	\$1,500
2-13 Hours	\$1,500
14-29 Hours	\$1,800
30-59 Hours	\$2,100
60+ Hours	\$2,400
Synchronous Distance Education*	\$500
Continuing Education-Renewal	
All CE Courses	\$400
Other Fees	
Material Revisions to Course Content	Initial fee is required for any material revision in a course.
Practicum Courses	Fees are based on an hourly rate of the estimated time necessary to complete a review of a course.
Resubmission	Fees are based on an hourly rate (\$175/per hour) of the estimated time necessary to complete a re-review of a course.
Refunds	The application fee is non-refundable except when an application is cancelled and returned by the CAP Administrator due to incompleteness of the application or ineligibility of the applicant. An administrative fee of \$175 will be charged to the applicant in this case.

***Synchronous distance education fees are subject to CAP Policies, Section 4(F). The fee for synchronous distance education does not apply to USPAP equivalent course submissions.**

- C. Separate courses may not be combined to reduce the total amount of application fees paid. If a segment of course instruction may be taken by students independently of other segments, or if separate credit is awarded for such segments, then the segment is a separate course for the purpose of application under this Program.

APPENDIX II
Topic Matrix

CORE CURRICULUM CONTENT	
Basic Appraisal Principles	
A.	Real Property Concepts & Characteristics
	1. Basic Real Property Concepts
	2. Real Property Characteristics
	3. Legal Description
B.	Legal Consideration
	1. Forms of Ownership
	2. Public and Private Controls
	3. Real Estate Contracts
	4. Leases
C.	Influences on Real Estate Values
	1. Governmental
	2. Economic
	3. Social
	4. Environmental, Geographic, and Physical
D.	Types of Value
	1. Market Value
	2. Other Value Types
E.	Economic Principles
	1. Classic Economic Principles
	2. Application and Illustrations of the Economic Principles
F.	Overview of Real Estate Markets and Analysis
	1. Market Fundamentals, Characteristics, and Definitions
	2. Supply Analysis
	3. Demand Analysis
	4. Use of Market Analysis
G.	Ethics and How They Apply in Appraisal Theory and Practice
	Exam Hours
	TOTAL=30 HOURS

Basic Appraisal Procedures	
A.	Overview of Approaches to Value
B.	Valuation Procedures
	1. Defining the Problem
	2. Collecting and Selecting Data
	3. Analyzing
	4. Reconciling and Final Value Opinion
	5. Communicating the Appraisal
C.	Property Description
	1. Geographic Characteristics of the Land/Site
	2. Geologic Characteristics of the Land/Site
	3. Location and Neighborhood Characteristics
	4. Land/Site Considerations for Highest and Best Use
	5. Improvements - Architectural Styles and Types of Construction
D.	Residential or General Applications
	Exam Hours
	TOTAL=30 HOURS
15-Hour National USPAP Course (or its equivalent)	
	Instructional Hours
	Exam Hours
	TOTAL=15 HOURS
Residential Market Analysis and Highest and Best Use	
A.	Residential Markets and Analysis
	1. Market Fundamentals, Characteristics, and Definitions
	2. Supply Analysis
	3. Demand Analysis
	4. Use of Market Analysis
B.	Highest and Best Use
	1. Test Constraints
	2. Application of Highest and Best Use
	3. Special Considerations
	4. Market Analysis
	5. Case Studies
	Exam Hours
	TOTAL=15 HOURS

Residential Appraiser Site Valuation and Cost Approach	
A.	Site Valuation
	1. Methods
	2. Case Studies
B.	Cost Approach
	1. Concepts and Definitions
	2. Replacement/Reproduction Cost New
	3. Accrued Depreciation
	4. Methods of Estimating Accrued Depreciation
	5. Case Studies
	Exam Hours
	TOTAL=15 HOURS
Residential Sales Comparison and Income Approaches	
A.	Valuation Principles and Procedures - Sales Comparison Approach
B.	Valuation Principles and Procedures - Income Approach
C.	Finance and Cash Equivalency
	1. Identification of Seller Concessions and Their Impact on Value
D.	Financial Calculator Introduction
E.	Identification, Derivation, and Measurement of Adjustments
F.	Gross Rent Multipliers
G.	Partial Interests
H.	Reconciliation
I.	Case Studies and Applications
	Exam Hours
	TOTAL=30 HOURS
Residential Report Writing and Case Studies	
A.	Writing and Reasoning Skills
B.	Common Writing Problems
C.	Form Reports
D.	Report Options and USPAP Compliance
E.	Case Studies
	Exam Hours
	TOTAL=15 HOURS
Statistics, Modeling and Finance	
A.	Statistics
B.	Valuation Models (AVMs and Mass Appraisal)
C.	Real Estate Finance
	Exam Hours
	TOTAL=15 HOURS

Advanced Residential Applications and Case Studies	
A.	Complex Property, Ownership, and Market Conditions
B.	Deriving and Supporting Adjustments
C.	Residential Market Analysis
D.	Advanced Case Studies
	1. Seller Concessions
	2. Special Energy Efficient Items (i.e., Green Buildings)
	Exam Hours
	TOTAL=15 HOURS
General Appraiser Market Analysis and Highest and Best Use	
A.	Real Estate Markets and Analysis
	1. Market Fundamentals, Characteristics, and Definitions
	2. Supply Analysis
	3. Demand Analysis
	4. Use of Market Analysis
B.	Highest and Best Use
	1. Test Constraints
	2. Application of Highest and Best Use
	3. Special Considerations
	4. Market Analysis
	5. Case Studies
	Exam Hours
	TOTAL=30 HOURS
General Appraiser Sales Comparison Approach	
A.	Value Principles
B.	Procedures
C.	Identification and Measurement of Adjustments
D.	Reconciliation
E.	Case Studies
	1. Seller Concessions
	2. Special Energy Efficient Items (i.e. Green Buildings)
	Exam Hours
	TOTAL=30 HOURS

General Appraiser Site Valuation and Cost Approach	
A.	Site Valuation
	1. Methods
	2. Case Studies
B.	Cost Approach
	1. Concepts and Definitions
	2. Replacement/Reproduction Cost New
	3. Accrued Depreciation
	4. Methods of Estimating Accrued Depreciation
	5. Case Studies
	Exam Hours
	TOTAL=30 HOURS
General Appraiser Income Approach	
A.	Overview
B.	Compound Interest
C.	Lease Analysis
D.	Income Analysis
E.	Vacancy and Collection Loss
F.	Estimating Operating Expenses and Reserves
G.	Reconstructed Income and Expense Statement
H.	Stabilized Net Operating Income Estimate
I.	Direct Capitalization
J.	Discounted Cash Flow
K.	Yield Capitalization
L.	Partial Interests
M.	Case Studies
	Exam Hours
	TOTAL=60 HOURS
General Appraiser Report Writing and Case Studies	
A.	Writing and Reasoning Skills
B.	Common Writing Problems
C.	Report Options and USPAP Compliance
D.	Case Studies
	Exam Hours
	TOTAL=30 HOURS

APPENDIX III

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THE REAL PROPERTY APPRAISER QUALIFICATION CRITERIA

AND INTERPRETATIONS OF THE CRITERIA

Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria
Effective January 1, 2022

Appendix:
AQB Guide Notes



Authorized by Congress as the Source of Appraisal
Standards and Appraiser Qualifications

APPRAISER QUALIFICATIONS BOARD



VISION AND MISSION STATEMENT OF THE APPRAISAL FOUNDATION

VISION STATEMENT

To ensure public trust in the valuation profession.

Mission Statement

The Appraisal Foundation is dedicated to promoting professionalism and ensuring public trust in the valuation profession. This is accomplished through the promulgation of standards, appraiser qualifications, and guidance regarding valuation methods and techniques.

The Appraisal Foundation is the nation's foremost authority on the valuation profession. The organization sets the Congressionally-authorized standards and qualifications for real estate appraisers, and provides voluntary guidance on recognized valuation methods and techniques for all valuation professionals. This work advances the profession by ensuring appraisals are independent, consistent, and objective. More information on The Appraisal Foundation is available at www.appraisalfoundation.org.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

What is the Appraiser Qualifications Board? 3

***Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria Effective January 1, 2022.* 7**

 Definitions 8

 General Interpretations 8

Criteria Applicable To All Appraiser Classifications 8

 Standards of Practice 8

 Existing Credential Holders. 8

 Generic Education Criteria 8

 Generic Examination Criteria 12

 Generic Experience Criteria 12

 Practical Applications of Real Estate Appraisal (PAREA). 13

 Background Checks. 14

 Interpretations and Guide Notes (GN). 14

Supervisory Appraiser Requirements. 15

 General. 15

REAL PROPERTY APPRAISER CLASSIFICATIONS:

Trainee Real Property Appraiser. 17

 General. 17

 Examination 17

 Qualifying Education 17

 Experience 18

 Training. 18

Licensed Residential Real Property Appraiser. 19

 General. 19

 Examination 19

 Qualifying Education 19

 Experience 19

Certified Residential Real Property Appraiser 20

 General. 20

 Examination 20

 Qualifying Education 20

 Experience 22

Certified General Real Property Appraiser 23

 General. 23

 Examination 23



Qualifying Education 23

Experience 24

Required Core Curriculum 25

Supervisory Appraiser/Trainee Appraiser Course Objectives and Outline 27

 Course Objectives. 27

 Course Content Outline. 27

Practical Applications of Real Estate Appraisal (PAREA). 30

 Minimum Content Requirements – Licensed Residential Classification 30

 Minimum Content Requirements – Certified Residential Classification 34

Appendix:

GUIDE NOTES

AQB Guide Note 1 (GN-1): AQB Guidance for Required Core Curriculum Content 38

AQB Guide Note 2 (GN-2): AQB Guidance for Criteria Implementation (retired) 41

AQB Guide Note 3 (GN-3): AQB Guidance on the Scope of Practice for the Licensed Residential and Certified Residential Classifications 42

AQB Guide Note 4 (GN-4): AQB Guidance on Practicum Courses 43

AQB Guide Note 5 (GN-5): AQB Guidance for Existing Credential Holders 45

AQB Guide Note 6 (GN-6): AQB Guidance on Verification of Experience Credit 47

AQB Guide Note 7 (GN-7): AQB Guidance on Degree Programs in Real Estate (retired). 50

AQB Guide Note 8 (GN-8): AQB Guidance on College-Level Education from Foreign Degree-Granting Colleges/Universities (retired) 51

AQB Guide Note 9 (GN-9): AQB Guidance on Background Check Requirements. 52

AQB Guide Note 10 (GN-10): AQB Guidance on College-Level Education Requirements for Certified Residential Credential. 55

AQB GUIDE NOTE 11 (GN-11): AQB Guidance For Delivery Methods And Techniques In PAREA Training . . 58

WHAT IS THE AQB?

The Appraiser Qualifications Board (AQB) is an independent board of The Appraisal Foundation (Foundation). The AQB is comprised of at least five practicing appraisers who are appointed by the Foundation's Board of Trustees for one- to three-year terms.

Under the provisions of Title XI of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 (FIRREA), the AQB establishes the minimum education, experience, and examination requirements for real property appraisers to obtain a state license or certification as well as Supervisory Appraiser requirements. In addition, the AQB performs a number of ancillary duties related to real property and personal property appraiser qualifications (see "Other AQB Work" on page 5).

REAL PROPERTY APPRAISER QUALIFICATION CRITERIA, INTERPRETATIONS OF THE CRITERIA, GUIDE NOTES, AND Q&As

States are required to implement appraiser licensing and certification requirements that are no less stringent than those issued by the AQB in the *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria (Criteria)*.

The AQB has statutory authority to develop mandatory *Criteria* for Supervisory Appraisers (not an appraiser credential classification) and the Trainee Appraiser, Licensed Residential, Certified Residential, and Certified General appraiser classifications. If a state has these classifications, they are required to adopt these *Criteria*, at a minimum, for appraisals performed in federally-related transactions.

The original *Criteria*, adopted by the AQB in March 1991, included the following classifications: Licensed Residential, Certified Residential, and Certified General. Each of these classifications included requirements for education, experience, and an examination. The Trainee Appraiser classification was adopted by the AQB in 1993 and does not include experience or examination requirements.

After public exposure, the AQB adopted revisions to all classifications in early 1994 for implementation in January 1998. Major components of the revised *Criteria* included:

- An increase in the qualifying education requirements for the Licensed Residential and Certified General classifications;
- The requirement that all real property appraisers take the *15-Hour National Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP) Course*;
- An increase in the experience requirements for the Certified Residential and Certified General Classifications from 2,000 to 2,500 hours, and from 2,000 to 3,000 hours, respectively; and
- An increase in the annual continuing education requirement from 10 to 14 classroom hours for all classifications.

After thorough public exposure, the AQB adopted significant revisions to the *Criteria* in early 2004 for implementation in January 2008. Highlights of the major revisions include:

- An increase in the qualifying education requirements for the Licensed Residential, Certified Residential, and Certified General classifications. The required education hours were raised from 90 to 150 hours for the Licensed Residential classification, 120 to 200 hours for the Certified Residential classification, and 180 to 300 hours for the Certified General classification; and
- A requirement for college-level education for the Certified Residential and Certified General classifications. The Certified Residential classification required an Associate degree or higher; or in lieu of a degree, a minimum of 21 college semester hours in specified coursework. The Certified General required a Bachelor's degree or higher, or in lieu of a degree, a minimum of 30 semester hours in specified college course work.



After five exposure drafts, in December 2011 the AQB adopted revisions to the *Criteria* for implementation in January 2015. Major revisions include:

- Education and experience must be completed prior to taking the *National Uniform Licensing and Certification Examinations*;
- Applicants for the Certified Residential and Certified General classifications must have a Bachelor's degree or higher from an accredited college or university;
- Applicants for the Licensed Residential classification must successfully complete 30 semester hours of college-level education from an accredited college, junior college, community college, or university, or have an Associate's degree or higher from an accredited college, junior college, community college, or university;
- Recognition of university degree programs as counting toward the education requirements in the *Criteria*;
- Removal of the "Segmented" Approach to implementation of the *Criteria*;
- Prohibition of repetitive continuing education within the same continuing education cycle;
- Clarification of the term "written examination";
- Revisions to the Trainee Appraiser classification that include a requirement to take a course oriented to the requirements and responsibilities of Trainee Appraisers and Supervisory Appraisers;
- New Supervisory Appraiser requirements;
- Revisions to Guide Note 1; and
- Additions to the illustrative list of educational topics acceptable for continuing education.

In July 2015, the AQB issued a Concept Paper exploring alternative requirements to the *Criteria*. In October 2015, the AQB held a Public Hearing with major stakeholders of the *Criteria*. In the following two years, the AQB issued a Discussion Draft and four Exposure Drafts of proposed changes to the 2015 *Criteria*. On February 1, 2018, the AQB adopted revisions to the *Criteria*. Major revisions include:

- Elimination of college-level education requirements for the Licensed Residential Real Property classification;
- Alternative college-level education requirements for the Certified Residential Real Property classification;
- An alternative track for Licensed Residential Real Property Appraisers to move to the Certified Residential Real Property Appraiser classification; and
- Modification of experience hours and experience time frames for the Licensed Residential and Certified Residential classifications, and modification of the experience time frame for the Certified General classification.

In April 2019, the AQB issued an Exposure Draft of a proposed Interpretation relating to qualification requirements for Supervisory Appraisers. The AQB issued a second Exposure Draft on this topic in September 2019. At its November 1, 2019 public meeting, the Board adopted the Interpretation in the second Exposure Draft. The Interpretation clarified that Supervisory Appraisers who have been imposed discipline for "administrative" reasons (as opposed to "practice-related" reasons) would still be eligible to supervise.

Interpretations of the Criteria and Q&As

To further clarify AQB intent to users of the *Criteria*, the AQB may issue Interpretations of the *Criteria*. Interpretations are essential to properly understanding the *Criteria* and are, therefore, binding on users of the *Criteria*. Interpretations are added to the text of this document subsequent to their adoption by the AQB. These Interpretations are listed in subject matter order, which is designed to follow the applicable *Criteria*. As a result, the dates reflecting the adoption of some Interpretations may not follow a chronological sequence.

The AQB also issues Q&As which are published periodically and available on The Appraisal Foundation website. The Q&As are a form of guidance issued by the AQB to respond to questions raised by appraisers, enforcement officials, users of appraisal services and the public to illustrate the applicability of the *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria* and Interpretations of the *Criteria* in specific situations and to offer advice from the AQB for the resolution of appraisal issues and problems. The AQB Q&A may not represent the only possible solution to the issues discussed nor may the advice provided be applied equally to seemingly similar situations. AQB Q&A does not establish new *Criteria*. AQB Q&A is not part of the *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria*. AQB Q&A is approved by the AQB without public exposure and comment. To review the latest AQB Q&As, please visit the Q&A webpage located on the Foundation's website at www.appraisalfoundation.org.

Supporting the Work of the AQB

The AQB strongly encourages input from appraisers, users of appraisal services, and the public through the exposure draft process, public meetings, speaking engagements, and correspondence. Detailed information on how to support the work of the AQB is available online via the Foundation's website at www.appraisalfoundation.org, or by contacting the Board's staff at the Foundation by calling (202) 347-7722, or via e-mail at AQB@appraisalfoundation.org.

Exposure Draft Process

In recognition of the public authority of the AQB, all proposed revisions to the *Criteria* must be exposed for public comment prior to adoption. The AQB considers all comments in public meetings prior to taking final action. Prior to publication of an exposure draft, all proposed revisions to the *Criteria* are reviewed by a regulatory attorney.

Public Meetings

The AQB conducts periodic public meetings. Observers are encouraged to attend and, if time permits, address the Board regarding an agenda item.

Speaking Engagements

Members of the AQB are available for speaking engagements and presentations on the current work of the Board. Invitations to speak may be submitted via the "Request a Speaker" section on The Appraisal Foundation's website (www.appraisalfoundation.org). These requests should be submitted as early as possible in order to facilitate scheduling.

Other AQB Work

In addition to its work on the *Criteria*, the AQB is involved in numerous other ongoing projects, including:

- Maintenance and periodic updating of the *National Uniform Licensing and Certification Examinations* and their accompanying Examination Content Outlines (ECO's). The ECO's are used in the development of the examinations.
- Development of and enhancements to the Program to Improve USPAP Education.
- Administration of the Course Approval Program (CAP).
- Administration of the Real Estate Degree Review Program.
- Development of **voluntary** minimum *Personal Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria*.

More information on The Appraisal Foundation and the activities of the AQB is available online at www.appraisalfoundation.org or by contacting the Board's staff at The Appraisal Foundation by phone at (202) 347-7722 or via e-mail at AQB@appraisalfoundation.org.



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REAL PROPERTY APPRAISER QUALIFICATION CRITERIA

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2022



DEFINITIONS:

Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria (Criteria): Established by the Appraiser Qualifications Board (AQB) of The Appraisal Foundation, these *Criteria* set forth the minimum education, experience, and examination requirements for real property appraisers.

Required Core Curriculum: A set of major appraisal subject matter headings, known as “modules,” which require a specified number of educational hours at each credential level.

For example, as part of the Required Core Curriculum, a minimum of 30 hours of coverage of the module “Basic Appraisal Principles” is required.

Subtopics: Areas of appraisal education (as identified in AQB Guide Note 1) that may be included within the modules of the *Required Core Curriculum*.

As Guide Note 1 is not a binding requirement, coverage of the subtopics is not required for educational offerings to be valid; however, individuals will be expected to demonstrate competency in the subtopics in order to pass the respective licensing or certification examinations.

Interpretations: Elaborations or clarifications of the *Criteria* issued by the AQB. Interpretations are essential to a proper understanding of the requirements set forth in the *Criteria* and are, therefore, binding upon users of the *Criteria*.

Guide Notes: Guidance or advice provided by the AQB for assistance in understanding and implementing the *Criteria*.

For example, AQB Guide Note 1 (GN-1) “AQB Guidance for Curriculum Content” provides state appraiser regulators, students, and educators with suggested subtopics and items of coverage for each module in the Required Core Curriculum. The subtopics identified in Guide Note 1 represent those areas of education in which appraisers should be able to demonstrate competency to pass the respective licensing or certification examinations.

GENERAL INTERPRETATIONS

- A. The following is an exception for implementing the *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria*:
An applicant in the Reserve components of the U.S. Armed Forces, who was pursuing an appraiser license or certification prior to December 1, 2011, and who was called to active duty between December 1, 2011 and December 31, 2014, may satisfy the qualifications required under the 2008 Criteria for an additional time period after January 1, 2015. The extension of time shall be equal to the applicant’s time of active duty, plus 12 months.
- B. The following is a clarification of the existing *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria*:
With respect to the prerequisites needed before an applicant takes the National Uniform Licensing and Certification Examinations as referenced in the various sections II. B., applicants must have all experience and education completely verified by the appropriate state appraiser regulatory agency prior to taking the National Exam. Applicants cannot self-verify experience.

CRITERIA APPLICABLE TO ALL APPRAISER CLASSIFICATIONS

I. Standards of Practice

Appraisers in all classifications shall perform and practice in compliance with the *Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP)*.

II. Existing Credential Holders

Existing credential holders (with the exception of Trainee Appraisers) in good standing in any jurisdiction shall be considered in compliance with current Appraiser Qualifications Board *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria (Criteria)* if they have passed an AQB-approved qualifying examination for that credential. This applies to reciprocity, temporary practice, renewals, and applications for the same credential (with the exception of Trainee Appraisers) in another jurisdiction. All credential holders must comply with ongoing requirements for continuing education and state renewal procedures.

III. Generic Education Criteria

- A. Class hour
 1. A class hour is defined as 60 minutes, of which at least 50 minutes are instruction attended by the student.
 2. The prescribed number of class hours includes time for examinations.

- B. Credit for the class hour requirements may be obtained only from the following providers:
1. Colleges or universities;
 2. Community or junior colleges;
 3. Real estate appraisal or real estate-related organizations;
 4. State or federal agencies or commissions;
 5. Proprietary schools;
 6. Providers approved by state certification/licensing agencies; or
 7. The Appraisal Foundation or its Boards.
- C. Experience may not be substituted for education.
- D. Distance education is defined as any education process based on the geographical separation of student and instructor. Components of distance education include synchronous, asynchronous, and hybrid. In synchronous educational offerings, the instructor and students interact simultaneously online, similar to a phone call, video chat or live webinar, or web-based meeting. In asynchronous educational offerings, the instructor and student interaction is non-simultaneous; the students progress at their own pace and follow a structured course content and quiz/exam schedule. Hybrid courses, also known as blended courses, are learning environments that allow for both in-person and online (synchronous, or asynchronous) interaction.

Synchronous courses provide for instruction and interaction substantially the same as on-site classroom courses. Synchronous courses meet class hour requirements if they comply with requirements III.A and III.B.

An asynchronous distance education course is acceptable to meet class hour requirements if:

1. The course provides interaction. Interaction is a reciprocal environment where the student has verbal or written communication with the instructor; and
 2. Content approval is obtained from the AQB, a state appraiser regulatory jurisdiction, or an accredited college, community college, or university that offers distance education programs and is approved or accredited by the Commission on Colleges, a regional or national accreditation association, or by an accrediting agency that is recognized by the US Secretary of Education. Non-academic credit college courses provided by a college shall be approved by the AQB or the state appraiser regulatory jurisdiction; and
 3. Course delivery mechanism approval is obtained from one of the following sources:
 - a. The AQB; or
 - b. AQB approved organizations providing approval of course design and delivery (such as The Appraisal Foundation or other independent approved entity); or
 - c. a college or university that qualifies for content approval in paragraph 2 above that awards academic credit for the distance education course; or
 - d. a qualifying college or university for content approval with a distance education delivery program that approves the course design and delivery that incorporate interactivity.
 4. Hybrid courses meet class hour requirements if each of its sessions meet the requirement for the delivery method employed:
 - a. in-person course sessions must meet III.A. and III.B.
 - b. synchronous course sessions must meet III.A. and III.B.
 - c. asynchronous courses sessions must meet III.A., III.B., and III.D.1-3
- E. *Criteria Specific to Qualifying Education*
1. Class hours will be credited only for educational offerings with content that follows the *Required Core Curriculum* for each respective credential classification. Course content requirements may be general or specific to property types. The *Required Core Curriculum* is to be followed by major headings with the classroom hours for each. Guide Note (GN-1) contains guidance for curriculum content with subtopics listed under each major module. The subtopics listed in GN-1 are used for developing Examination Content Outlines for each applicable credential classification, and may also be amended from time to time to reflect changes in technology or in the Body of Knowledge. GN-1 is not mandatory for meeting the *Required Core Curriculum*.
 2. Credit toward qualifying education requirements may also be obtained via the completion of a degree in Real Estate from an accredited degree-granting college or university approved by the Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business, or a regional or national accreditation agency recognized by the



US Secretary of Education, **provided that the college or university has had its curriculum reviewed and approved by the AQB.**

The AQB may maintain a list of approved college or university degree programs, including the *Required Core Curriculum* and Appraisal Subject Matter Elective hours satisfied by the award of the degree. Candidates for the Trainee Appraiser, Licensed Residential, Certified Residential, or Certified General credential who are awarded degrees from approved institutions are required to complete all additional education required for the credential in which the approved degree is judged to be deficient by the AQB.

3. Class hours may be obtained only where:
 - a. the minimum length of the educational offering is at least 15 hours; and
 - b. the individual successfully completes a proctored, closed-book final examination pertinent to that educational offering.
 4. Where the qualifying education course includes multiple modules as listed in the *Required Core Curriculum*, there must be appropriate testing of each module included in the course.
 5. Courses taken to satisfy the qualifying education requirements must not be repetitive. Courses shall foster problem-solving skills in the education process by utilizing case studies as a major teaching method when applicable.
 6. Applicants must take the *15-Hour National USPAP Course*, or its AQB-approved equivalent, and pass the associated *15-Hour National USPAP Course* examination. At least one of the course instructors must be an AQB Certified USPAP Instructor who is also a state certified appraiser in good standing. Course equivalency shall be determined through the AQB Course Approval Program or by an alternate method established by the AQB. USPAP education presented in a distance education format must be designed to foster appropriate student-to-student, student-to-instructor, and student-to-material interaction.
 7. In addition to the generic requirements described in III.D., distance education courses intended for use as qualifying education must include a written, closed-book final examination. The examination must be proctored in person or remotely by an official approved by the college or university, or by the sponsoring organization. Bio-metric proctoring is acceptable.¹ The term, "written," as used herein, refers to an exam that might be written on paper or administered electronically on a computer workstation or other device. Oral exams are not acceptable. The testing must comply with the examination requirements of this section.
- F. *Criteria* Specific to Continuing Education
1. The purpose of continuing education is to ensure that appraisers participate in a program that maintains and increases their skill, knowledge, and competency in real property appraising.

Aside from complying with the requirements to complete the *7-Hour National USPAP Update Course*, or its equivalent, appraisers may not receive credit for completion of the same continuing education course offering within the same continuing education cycle.
 2. Credit towards the continuing education hour requirements for each appraiser classification may be granted only where the length of the educational offering is at least two (2) hours.
 3. Credit may be granted for education offerings that are consistent with the purpose of continuing education and cover real property related appraisal topics, including, but not limited to:
 - a. Ad valorem taxation;
 - b. Arbitration, dispute resolution;
 - c. Courses related to the practice of real estate appraisal or consulting;
 - d. Development cost estimating;
 - e. Ethics and standards of professional practice, USPAP;
 - f. Valuation bias, fair housing, and/or equal opportunity;
 - g. Land use planning, zoning;
 - h. Management, leasing, timesharing;

¹ Bio-metric proctoring process provides that student identity is continually verified through processes, such as facial recognition, consistency in keystroke cadence, and the observation of activity in the testing location. Aberrant behavior or activity can be readily observed.

- i. Property development, partial interests;
 - j. Real estate law, easements, and legal interests;
 - k. Real estate litigation, damages, condemnation;
 - l. Real estate financing and investment;
 - m. Real estate appraisal-related computer applications;
 - n. Real estate securities and syndication;
 - o. Developing opinions of real property value in appraisals that also include personal property and/or business value;
 - p. Seller concessions and impact on value; and/or
 - q. Energy-efficient items and “green building” appraisals.
4. Up to one half of an individual’s continuing education requirement may also be granted for participation, other than as a student, in appraisal educational processes and programs. Examples of activities for which credit may be granted are teaching, program development, authorship of textbooks, or similar activities that are determined to be equivalent to obtaining continuing education. Credit for instructing any given course or seminar can only be awarded once during a continuing education cycle.
 5. Educational offerings taken by an individual in order to fulfill the class hour requirement for a different classification than his/her current classification may be simultaneously counted towards the continuing education requirement of his/her current classification.
 6. In addition to the generic requirements described in III.D., asynchronous distance education courses intended for use as continuing education must include at least one of the following:
 - a. A written examination proctored by an official approved by the college or university, or by the sponsoring organization. Remote proctoring, including bio-metric procedures as noted in III E. 7. above, is acceptable. The term “written” as used herein refers to an exam that might be written on paper, or administered electronically on a computer workstation or other device. Oral exams are not acceptable; or
 - b. Successful completion of prescribed course mechanisms required to demonstrate knowledge of the subject matter.
 7. Real estate appraisal-related field trips may be acceptable for credit toward the continuing education requirements. However, transit time to or from the field trip may not be included when awarding credit unless instruction occurs during said transit time.
 8. Appraisers must successfully complete the *7-Hour National USPAP Update Course*, or its AQB-approved equivalent, every two calendar years. Equivalency shall be determined through the AQB Course Approval Program or by an alternate method established by the AQB.
 9. Individuals who are credentialed in more than one jurisdiction shall not have to take more than one *7-Hour National USPAP Update Course* within a two calendar year period for the purposes of meeting AQB *Criteria*.
 10. USPAP continuing education credit shall only be awarded when the course is instructed by at least one AQB Certified USPAP Instructor who is also a state certified appraiser in good standing.
 11. The equivalent of fourteen (14) class hours of instruction in courses or seminars for each year during the period preceding the renewal is required. For example, a two-year continuing education cycle would require twenty-eight hours. The class hour requirement can be fulfilled at any time during the cycle.
 12. AQB Certified USPAP Instructors successfully completing a *7-Hour Instructor Recertification Course* and exam (if required) within their current continuing education cycle have satisfied the *7-Hour National USPAP Update Course* continuing education requirement.
 13. State appraiser regulatory agencies with the appropriate authority to do so may place a credential holder in an “inactive status” in the event the state determines a deficiency in continuing education was due to extenuating circumstances.

Prior to reactivation, credential holders in an inactive status must complete all required continuing education hours that would have been required if the credential holder was in an active status. The



required hours must also include the most recent edition of a *7-Hour National USPAP Update Course* (or its AQB-approved equivalent).

Waivers may not be granted to credential holders who have failed to meet the continuing education requirements.

Deferrals may not be granted to credential holders, except in the case of individuals returning from active military duty, or individuals impacted by a state- or federally-declared disaster. State appraiser regulatory agencies may allow credential holders returning from active military duty to be placed in active status for a period of up to 90 days pending completion of all continuing education requirements. State appraiser regulatory agencies may allow credential holders impacted by a state- or federally-declared disaster that occurs within 90 days prior to the end of the continuing education cycle to remain (or be placed in) active status for a period of up to 90 days after the end of the credential holder's continuing education cycle, pending completion of all continuing education requirements.

- 14. Credentialed appraisers are required to complete continuing education for a partial year in a continuing education cycle as follows:

For continuing education cycle periods of 185 days or more, 14 hours of continuing education is required.

For continuing education cycle periods of less than 185 days, no hours of continuing education are required.

Example #1: A credential issued on August 15 that expires on December 31 of the same year would not require any continuing education hours for that year.

Example #2: A credential issued on May 15 that expires on December 31 of the same year would require 14 continuing education hours for that year.

Example #3: A credential issued on August 15 that expires on December 31 of the following year would require 14 hours of continuing education to renew.

- 15. State appraiser regulatory agencies may award continuing education credit to credentialed appraisers who attend a state appraiser regulatory agency meeting, under the following conditions:
 - a. Credit may be awarded for a single state appraiser regulatory agency meeting per continuing education cycle. The meeting must be open to the public and must be a minimum of two (2) hours in length. The total credit cannot exceed seven (7) hours; and
 - b. The state appraiser regulatory agency must ensure that the credentialed appraiser attends the meeting for the required period of time.

IV. Generic Examination Criteria

A new applicant not currently licensed or certified and in good standing in another jurisdiction shall have up to 24 months, after approval by the state, to take and pass an AQB-approved qualifying examination for the credential. Successful completion of the examination is valid for a period of 24 months.

V. Generic Experience Criteria

- A. Education may not be substituted for experience, except as shown below in Section D below.
- B. The quantitative experience requirements must be satisfied by time spent in the appraisal process. The appraisal process consists of: analyzing factors that affect value; defining the problem; gathering and analyzing data; applying the appropriate analysis and methodology; and arriving at an opinion and correctly reporting the opinion in compliance with USPAP.
- C. Hours may be treated as cumulative in order to achieve the necessary number of hours of appraisal experience.
 - 1. Cumulative is defined as experience that may be acquired over multiple time periods.
 - 2. The following is an example of cumulative experience:

Year 1	200 Hours
Year 2	800 Hours
Year 3	600 Hours
Year 4	400 Hours
Year 5	500 Hours
Total	2,500 Hours

- D. There need not be a client in a traditional sense (e.g., a client hiring an appraiser for a business purpose) in order for an appraisal to qualify for experience. Experience gained for work without a traditional client can meet any portion of the total experience requirement.
- E. **Practicum courses** that are approved by the AQB Course Approval Program or state appraiser regulatory agencies can satisfy the non-traditional client experience requirement. A practicum course must include the generally applicable methods of appraisal practice for the credential category. Content includes, but is not limited to: requiring the student to produce credible appraisals that utilize an actual subject property; performing market research containing sales analysis; and applying and reporting the applicable appraisal approaches in conformity with USPAP. Assignments must require problem solving skills for a variety of property types for the credential category.

Experience credit shall be granted for the actual classroom hours of instruction and hours of documented research and analysis as awarded from the practicum course approval process.

- F. An hour of experience is defined as verifiable time spent in performing tasks in accordance with acceptable appraisal practice. Acceptable real property appraisal practice for experience credit includes appraisal, appraisal review, appraisal consulting, and **mass appraisal**.

All experience must be obtained after January 30, 1989, and must be USPAP-compliant. An applicant's experience must be in appraisal work conforming to Standards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and/or 6, where the appraiser demonstrates proficiency in appraisal principles, methodology, procedures (development), and reporting conclusions.

- G. Documentation in the form of reports, certifications, or file memoranda, or, if such reports and memoranda are unavailable for good cause, other evidence at the credentialing authority's discretion that the work is compliant with USPAP must be provided as part of the state experience verification process to support the experience claimed.
- H. The verification for experience credit claimed by an applicant shall be on forms prescribed by the state certification/licensing agency, which shall include:
1. Type of property;
 2. Date of report;
 3. Address of appraised property;
 4. Description of work performed by the trainee/applicant and scope of the review and supervision of the supervising appraiser;
 5. Number of actual work hours by the trainee/applicant on the assignment; and
 6. The signature and state certification number of the supervising appraiser, if applicable. Separate appraisal logs shall be maintained for each supervising appraiser, if applicable.
- I. There is no maximum time limit during which experience may be obtained.

VI. Practical Applications of Real Estate Appraisal (PAREA)

Practical Applications of Real Estate Appraisal (PAREA) programs approved by the AQB utilize simulated experience training, and serve as an alternative to the traditional Supervisor/Trainee experience model, under Section V. To qualify as creditable experience, AQB-approved PAREA programs shall:

1. Contain, at a minimum, the content specified in the Practical Applications of Real Estate Appraisal section of this Criteria;
2. Require participants to possess the following prerequisites prior to commencement of training:
 - a. For the Licensed Residential Module: 150 hours of qualifying education as specified in the Required Core Curriculum for the Licensed Residential Real Property Appraiser classification.
 - b. For the Certified Residential Module: 200 hours of qualifying education as specified in the Required Core Curriculum for the Certified Residential Real Property Appraiser classification; and
 - i. Possession of a valid Licensed Residential Real Property Appraiser credential; or
 - ii. Successful completion of an AQB-approved PAREA program for the Licensed Residential Real Property Appraiser classification;
3. Provide an adequate number of Mentors to ensure timely and competent mentoring for all program participants;



4. Ensure Mentors meet or exceed the following qualifications:
 - a. Mentors shall be state-certified appraisers and in “good standing” for a period of at least three (3) years prior to being eligible to become a Mentor; and
 - b. Mentors shall not have been subject to any disciplinary action, within any jurisdiction, within the last three (3) years that affected the Mentor’s legal eligibility to engage in appraisal practice, or to act as a Supervisory Appraiser. A Mentor subject to a disciplinary action would be considered to be in “good standing” three (3) years after the successful completion/termination of the imposed sanction; and
5. Ensure program participants produce appraisal reports that comply with USPAP, and meet or exceed the following requirements:
 - a. Licensed Residential
 - i. No fewer than three (3) appraisal reports;
 - ii. Reports must represent a variety of assignment types and property types that are consistent with the Licensed Residential program content; and
 - iii. Reports must comply with the edition of USPAP that is in effect at the time.
 - b. Certified Residential
 - i. No fewer than three (3) appraisal reports;
 - ii. Reports must represent a variety of assignment types and property types that are consistent with the Certified Residential program content; and
 - iii. Reports must comply with the edition of USPAP that is in effect at the time; and
6. Provide each program participant that successfully completes PAREA training with a certificate of completion, subject to the following:
 - a. Participants may not receive partial credit for PAREA training;
 - b. Participants may not receive a certificate of completion until all required components of PAREA training have been successfully completed and approved by a program Mentor;
 - c. Certificates of completion must be signed by an individual from the training entity qualified to verify a participant’s successful completion; and
 - d. Certificates of completion must not contain an expiration date or other constraints that either limit or restrict the participant’s ability to receive appropriate credit; and
7. Allow participants successfully completing approved PAREA programs to receive the following experience credit:
 - a. For participants completing an approved Licensed Residential program:
 - i. Licensed Residential classification: up to 100 percent of the required experience hours.
 - ii. Certified Residential classification: up to 67 percent of the required experience hours.
 - iii. Certified General classification: up to 33 percent of the total required experience, none of which is eligible towards the required non-residential hours.
 - b. For participants completing an approved Certified Residential program:
 - i. Licensed Residential classification: up to 100 percent of the required experience hours.
 - ii. Certified Residential classification: up to 100 percent of the required experience hours.
 - iii. Certified General classification: up to 50 percent of the total required experience, none of which is eligible towards the required non-residential hours.

VII. Background Checks

- A. All applicants for a real property appraiser credential shall possess a background that would not call into question public trust.
- B. Applicants shall provide state appraiser regulatory agencies with all of the information and documentation necessary for the jurisdiction to determine the applicant’s fitness for licensure or certification.
- C. An applicant shall not be eligible for a real property appraiser credential if, during at least the five (5) year period immediately preceding the date of the application for licensing or certification, the applicant has been convicted of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to a crime that would call into question the applicant’s fitness for licensure.
- D. Additional guidance related to background checks for applicants for a real property appraiser credential may be found in Guide Note 9 (GN-9).

VIII. Interpretations and Guide Notes (GN)

Periodically, the AQB may issue Interpretations to the *Criteria* (binding) or Guide Notes (advisory) on interpretations or application of the *Criteria*.

SUPERVISORY APPRAISER REQUIREMENTS

APPLICABLE TO SUPERVISION OF **TRAINEE APPRAISERS** ONLY

Supervisory Appraisers provide a critical role in the mentoring, training, and development of future valuation professionals. It is inherently important to strike a proper balance between enhancing public trust by ensuring Supervisory Appraisers are competent and qualified to supervise Trainee Appraisers without making the criteria too stringent and restrictive as to discourage or prevent qualified Supervisory Appraisers from actually participating in the training and supervision of Trainee Appraisers.

I. General

- A. Supervisory Appraisers shall be responsible for the training, guidance, and direct supervision of the Trainee Appraiser by:
 1. Accepting responsibility for the appraisal by signing and certifying the appraisal complies with USPAP;
 2. Reviewing and signing the Trainee Appraiser appraisal report(s); and
 3. Personally inspecting each appraised property with the Trainee Appraiser until the Supervisory Appraiser determines the Trainee Appraiser is competent to inspect the property, in accordance with the COMPETENCY RULE of USPAP for the property type.
- B. Supervisory Appraisers shall be state-certified and in “good standing” for a period of at least three (3) years prior to being eligible to become a Supervisory Appraiser. Supervisory Appraisers do not need to be state certified and in good standing *in the jurisdiction* in which the Trainee Appraiser practices **for any specific minimum period of time**. Supervisory Appraisers shall not have been subject to any disciplinary action—within any jurisdiction—within the last three (3) years that affected the Supervisory Appraiser’s legal eligibility to engage in appraisal practice. A Supervisory Appraiser subject to a disciplinary action would be considered to be in “good standing” three (3) years *after* the successful completion/termination of the sanction imposed against the appraiser.

Supervisory Appraiser Requirements Interpretation

With respect to disciplinary sanctions that affect an individual’s legal eligibility to practice as referenced in Section 1.B. above, sanctions imposed as a result of administrative actions not related to an individual’s obligations of ethical and competent appraisal practice do not apply. Examples may involve isolated administrative responsibilities including late payment of fees, failure to timely renew a credential, or failure to notify a regulatory office of a change in contact information. The intent of the language stated in Section 1.B. above, was to prevent Supervisory Appraisers from training due to egregious appraisal practice issues that involved ethics and competency. Administrative infractions do not preclude an individual from acting as a Supervisory Appraiser for three years after the sanction.

- C. Supervisory Appraisers must comply with the COMPETENCY RULE of USPAP for the property type and geographic location where the Trainee Appraiser is being supervised.
- D. Whereas a Trainee Appraiser is permitted to have more than one Supervisory Appraiser, Supervisory Appraisers may not supervise more than three (3) Trainee Appraisers at one time, unless a state program in the credentialing jurisdiction provides for progress monitoring, supervisory certified appraiser qualifications, and supervision and oversight requirements for Supervisory Appraisers.



- E. An appraisal experience log shall be maintained jointly by the Supervisory Appraiser and the Trainee Appraiser. It is the responsibility of both the Supervisory Appraiser and Trainee Appraiser to ensure the experience log is accurate, current, and complies with the requirements of the Trainee Appraiser's credentialing jurisdiction. At a minimum, the appraisal log requirements shall include:
1. Type of property;
 2. Date of report;
 3. Address of appraised property;
 4. Description of work performed by the Trainee Appraiser and the scope of the review and supervision of the Supervisory Appraiser;
 5. Number of actual work hours by the Trainee Appraiser on the assignment; and
 6. The signature and state certification number of the Supervisory Appraiser. Separate appraisal logs shall be maintained for each Supervisory Appraiser, if applicable.
- F. Supervisory Appraisers shall be required to complete a course that, at a minimum, complies with the specifications for course content established by the AQB, which is specifically oriented to the requirements and responsibilities of Supervisory Appraisers and Trainee Appraisers. The course is to be completed by the Supervisory Appraiser prior to supervising a Trainee Appraiser. Please refer to the Supervisory Appraiser / Trainee Appraiser Course Objectives and Outline in this booklet for more information.

REAL PROPERTY APPRAISER CLASSIFICATIONS

TRAINEE REAL PROPERTY APPRAISER

Please consult the **CRITERIA APPLICABLE TO ALL APPRAISER CLASSIFICATIONS** for additional requirements.

I. General

- A. The Trainee Appraiser classification is intended to incorporate any documented non-certified/non-licensed real property appraisers who are subject to the *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria*. Recognizing that individual credentialing jurisdictions may use different terminologies, “Trainee Appraisers” include, but are not limited to: registered appraisers, apprentice appraisers, provisional appraisers, or other similar designations created by state appraiser regulatory agencies.
- B. The scope of practice for the Trainee Appraiser classification is the appraisal of those properties which the state-certified Supervisory Appraiser is permitted by his/her current credential and that the Supervisory Appraiser is competent to appraise.
- C. The Trainee Appraiser, as well as the Supervisory Appraiser, shall be entitled to obtain copies of appraisal reports and/or permitted appropriate access and retrieval arrangements for all workfiles for appraisals in which he or she participated, in accordance with the RECORD KEEPING RULE of USPAP.
- D. All Trainee Appraisers must comply with the COMPETENCY RULE of USPAP for all assignments.

II. Examination

There is no examination requirement for the Trainee Appraiser classification, but the Trainee Appraiser shall pass the appropriate end-of-course examinations in all of the prerequisite qualifying education courses in order to earn credit for those courses.

III. Qualifying Education

- A. As the prerequisite for application, an applicant must have completed seventy-five (75) hours of qualifying education as specified in the *Required Core Curriculum*. Additionally, applicants must pass the course examinations and pass the *15-Hour National USPAP Course* (or its AQB-approved equivalent) and examination as part of the 75 hours. All qualifying education must be completed within the five (5) year period immediately preceding the date of application for a Trainee Appraiser credential.
- B. Appraisers holding a valid **Licensed Residential Real Property Appraiser** credential satisfy the educational requirements for the Trainee Appraiser credential.



- C. Appraisers holding a valid **Certified Residential Real Property Appraiser** credential satisfy the educational requirements for the Trainee Appraiser credential.
- D. Appraisers holding a valid **Certified General Real Property Appraiser** credential satisfy the educational requirements for the Trainee Appraiser credential.

IV. Experience

No experience is required as a prerequisite for the Trainee Appraiser classification.

V. Training

- A. The Trainee Appraiser shall be subject to direct control and supervision by a Supervisory Appraiser in good standing, who shall be state certified. A Trainee Appraiser is permitted to have more than one Supervisory Appraiser.
- B. The Supervisory Appraiser shall be responsible for the training, guidance, and direct control and supervision of the Trainee Appraiser by:
 1. Accepting responsibility for the appraisal by signing and certifying the appraisal complies with USPAP;
 2. Reviewing and signing the Trainee Appraiser appraisal report(s); and
 3. Personally inspecting each appraised property with the Trainee Appraiser until the Supervisory Appraiser determines the Trainee Appraiser is competent to inspect the property, in accordance with the COMPETENCY RULE of USPAP for the property type.
- C. The Trainee Appraiser is permitted to have more than one Supervisory Appraiser, but a Supervisory Appraiser may not supervise more than three (3) Trainee Appraisers, at one time, unless a program in the state appraiser regulatory jurisdiction provides for progress monitoring, supervising certified appraiser qualifications, and supervision and oversight requirements for Supervisory Appraisers.
- D. An appraisal experience log shall be maintained jointly by the Supervisory Appraiser and the Trainee Appraiser. It is the responsibility of both the Supervisory Appraiser and the Trainee Appraiser to ensure the appraisal experience log is accurate, current, and complies with the requirements of the Trainee Appraiser's credentialing jurisdiction. At a minimum, the appraisal log requirements shall include:
 1. Type of property;
 2. Date of report;
 3. Address of appraised property;
 4. Description of work performed by the Trainee Appraiser and scope of the review and supervision of the Supervisory Appraiser;
 5. Number of actual work hours by the Trainee Appraiser on the assignment; and
 6. The signature and state certification number of the Supervisory Appraiser. Separate appraisal logs shall be maintained for each Supervisory Appraiser, if applicable.
- E. Supervisory Appraisers shall be state certified and in good standing for a period of at least three (3) years prior to being eligible to become a Supervisory Appraiser. Supervisory Appraisers do not need to be state certified and in good standing **in the jurisdiction** in which the Trainee Appraiser practices **for any specific minimum period of time**. Supervisory Appraisers shall not have been subject to any disciplinary action—within any jurisdiction—within the last three (3) years that affected the Supervisory Appraiser's legal eligibility to engage in appraisal practice. A Supervisory Appraiser subject to a disciplinary action would be considered to be in "good standing" three (3) years after the successful completion/termination of the sanction imposed against the appraiser.
- F. Trainee Appraisers shall be required to complete a course that, at minimum, complies with the specifications for course content established by the AQB, which is specifically oriented to the requirements and responsibilities of Supervisory Appraisers and Trainee Appraisers. The course must be completed by the Trainee Appraiser prior to obtaining a Trainee Appraiser credential from the individual credentialing jurisdiction. Further, the Trainee Appraiser course is not eligible towards the 75 hours of qualifying education required. Please refer to the Supervisory Appraiser / Trainee Appraiser Course Objectives and Outline in this booklet for more information.

LICENSED RESIDENTIAL REAL PROPERTY APPRAISER

Please consult the **CRITERIA APPLICABLE TO ALL APPRAISER CLASSIFICATIONS** for additional requirements.

I. General

- A. The Licensed Residential Real Property Appraiser classification applies to the appraisal of non-complex one-to-four residential units having a transaction value less than \$1,000,000, and complex one-to-four residential units having a transaction value less than \$400,000.
- B. Complex one-to-four unit residential property appraisal means one in which the property to be appraised, the form of ownership, or the market conditions are atypical.
- C. For non-federally related transaction appraisals, transaction value shall mean market value.
 - 1. The classification includes the appraisal of vacant or unimproved land that is utilized for one-to-four residential units, or for which the highest and best use is for one-to-four residential units.
 - 2. The classification does not include the appraisal of subdivisions for which a development analysis/appraisal is necessary.
- D. All Licensed Residential Real Property Appraisers must comply with the COMPETENCY RULE of USPAP.

II. Examination

- A. The AQB-approved Licensed Residential Real Property Appraiser examination must be successfully completed. The only alternative to successful completion of the Licensed Residential examination is the successful completion of the Certified Residential or Certified General examination.
- B. The prerequisites for taking the AQB-approved examination are completion of:
 - 1. One hundred fifty (150) creditable class hours as specified in the *Required Core Curriculum*; and
 - 2. One thousand (1,000) hours of qualifying experience in no fewer than six (6) months.

III. Qualifying Education

- A. The Licensed Residential Real Property Appraiser classification requires completion of one hundred fifty (150) creditable class hours as specified in the *Required Core Curriculum*. As part of the 150 required hours, the applicant shall successfully complete the *15-Hour National USPAP Course*, or its AQB-approved equivalent, and successfully pass the examination. There is no alternative to successful completion of the USPAP Course and examination.
- B. Appraisers holding a valid **Trainee Appraiser** credential may satisfy the educational requirements for the Licensed Residential Real Property Appraiser credential by successfully completing the following additional educational hours:

1. Residential Market Analysis and Highest and Best Use	15 Hours
2. Residential Appraiser Site Valuation and Cost Approach	15 Hours
3. Residential Sales Comparison and Income Approaches	30 Hours
4. Residential Report Writing and Case Studies	15 Hours
TOTAL	75 Hours
- C. Appraisers holding a valid **Certified Residential Real Property Appraiser** credential satisfy the educational requirements for the Licensed Residential Real Property Appraiser credential.
- D. Appraisers holding a valid **Certified General Real Property Appraiser** credential satisfy the educational requirements for the Licensed Residential Real Property Appraiser credential.

IV. Experience:

One thousand (1,000) hours of experience are required to be obtained in no fewer than six (6) months.

CERTIFIED RESIDENTIAL REAL PROPERTY APPRAISER

Please consult the **CRITERIA APPLICABLE TO ALL APPRAISER CLASSIFICATIONS** for additional requirements.

I. General

- A. The Certified Residential Real Property Appraiser classification qualifies the appraiser to appraise one-to-four residential units without regard to value or complexity.
 1. The classification includes the appraisal of vacant or unimproved land that is utilized for one-to-four residential units purposes or for which the highest and best use is for one-to-four residential units.
 2. The classification does not include the appraisal of subdivisions for which a development analysis/appraisal is necessary.
- B. All Certified Residential appraisers must comply with the COMPETENCY RULE of USPAP.

II. Examination

- A. The AQB-approved Certified Residential Real Property Appraiser examination must be successfully completed. The only alternative to successful completion of the Certified Residential examination is the successful completion of the Certified General examination.
- B. The prerequisites for taking the AQB-approved examination are completion of:
 1. Two hundred (200) creditable class hours as specified in the *Required Core Curriculum*;
 2. Completion of the requirements specified in Section III.B. or III.C., "Qualifying Education"; and
 3. One thousand five hundred (1,500) hours of qualifying experience obtained in no fewer than twelve (12) months.

III. Qualifying Education

- A. All college-level education must be obtained from a degree-granting institution by the Commission on Colleges, a national or regional accreditation association, or by an accrediting agency that is recognized by the US Secretary of Education.

Applicants with a college degree from a foreign country may have their education evaluated for "equivalency" by one of the following:

- An accredited, degree-granting domestic college or university;
- A foreign degree credential evaluation service company that is a member of the National Association of Credential Evaluation Services (NACES); or
- A foreign degree credential evaluation service company that provides equivalency evaluation reports accepted by an accredited degree-granting domestic college or university or by a state licensing board that issues credentials in another discipline.

- B. Applicants for the Certified Residential credential must satisfy at least one of the following five options (III.B.1., III.B.2., III.B.3., III.B.4., or III.B.5.):
 1. Possession of a Bachelor's Degree in any field of study;
 2. Possession of an Associate's Degree in a field of study related to:
 - a. Business Administration;
 - b. Accounting;
 - c. Finance;
 - d. Economics; or
 - e. Real Estate



3. Successful completion of 30 semester hours of college-level courses that cover each of the following specific topic areas and hours:
 - a. English Composition (3 semester hours);
 - b. Microeconomics (3 semester hours);
 - c. Macroeconomics (3 semester hours);
 - d. Finance (3 semester hours);
 - e. Algebra, Geometry, or higher mathematics (3 semester hours);
 - f. Statistics (3 semester hours);
 - g. Computer Science (3 semester hours);
 - h. Business or Real Estate Law (3 semester hours); and
 - i. Two elective courses in any of the topics listed above or in accounting, geography, agricultural economics, business management, or real estate (3 semester hours each).
 4. Successful completion of at least 30 semester hours of College Level Examination Program® (CLEP®) examinations from each of the following subject matter areas:
 - a. College Algebra (3 semester hours);
 - b. College Composition (6 semester hours);
 - c. College Composition Modular (3 semester hours);
 - d. College Mathematics (6 semester hours);
 - e. Principles of Macroeconomics (3 semester hours);
 - f. Principles of Microeconomics (3 semester hours);
 - g. Introductory Business Law (3 semester hours); and
 - h. Information Systems (3 semester hours).
 5. Any combination of III.B.3 and III.B.4 above that ensures coverage of all topics and hours identified in III.B.3.
- C. As an alternative to the requirements in Section III.B. above, individuals who have held a Licensed Residential credential for a minimum of five (5) years may qualify for a Certified Residential credential by satisfying all of the following:
1. No record of any adverse, final, and non-appealable disciplinary action affecting the Licensed Residential appraiser’s legal eligibility to engage in appraisal practice within the five (5) years immediately preceding the date of application for a Certified Residential credential;
 2. Successful completion of the additional required qualifying education as specified in Section III.F. below;
 3. Successful completion of the required experience as specified in Section IV below; and
 4. Successful completion of the Certified Residential Real Property Appraiser examination as specified in Section II above.
- D. The Certified Residential Real Property Appraiser classification requires completion of two hundred (200) creditable class hours as specified in the *Required Core Curriculum*. As part of the 200 required hours, the applicant shall successfully complete the *15-Hour National USPAP Course*, or its AQB-approved equivalent, and the examination. There is no alternative to successful completion of the USPAP Course and examination.
- E. Appraisers holding a valid **Trainee Appraiser** credential may satisfy the educational requirements for the Certified Residential Real Property Appraiser credential by successfully completing the following additional educational hours:
- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. Residential Market Analysis and Highest and Best Use | 15 Hours |
| 2. Residential Appraiser Site Valuation and Cost Approach | 15 Hours |
| 3. Residential Sales Comparison and Income Approaches | 30 Hours |
| 4. Residential Report Writing and Case Studies | 15 Hours |
| 5. Statistics, Modeling and Finance | 15 Hours |
| 6. Advanced Residential Applications and Case Studies | 15 Hours |
| 7. Appraisal Subject Matter Electives | 20 Hours |
| TOTAL | 125 Hours |
- F. Appraisers holding a valid **Licensed Residential Real Property Appraiser** credential may satisfy the educational requirements for the Certified Residential Real Property Appraiser credential by successfully completing the following additional educational hours:
- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Statistics, Modeling and Finance | 15 Hours |
| 2. Advanced Residential Applications and Case Studies | 15 Hours |
| 3. Appraisal Subject Matter Electives | 20 Hours |
| TOTAL | 50 Hours |



- G. Appraisers holding a valid **Trainee Appraiser** credential wishing to change to the Certified Residential Real Property Appraiser classification must also satisfy the college-level education requirement as specified in III.B.
- H. Appraisers holding a valid **Licensed Residential Real Property Appraiser** credential wishing to change to the Certified Residential Real Property Appraiser classification who do not meet the requirements outlined in Section III.C. must also satisfy the college-level education requirements as specified in Section III.B.
- I. Appraisers holding a valid **Licensed Residential Real Property Appraiser** credential wishing to change to the Certified Residential Real Property Appraiser classification who meet the requirements outlined in Section III.C. do not need to satisfy college-level education requirements as specified in Section III.B.
- J. Appraisers holding a valid **Certified General Real Property Appraiser** credential satisfy the educational requirements for the Certified Residential Real Property Appraiser credential.

IV. Experience:

One thousand five hundred (1,500) hours of experience are required to be obtained during no fewer than twelve (12) months. While the hours may be cumulative, the required number of months must accrue before an individual can be certified.

CERTIFIED GENERAL REAL PROPERTY APPRAISER

Please consult the **CRITERIA APPLICABLE TO ALL APPRAISER CLASSIFICATIONS** for additional requirements.

I. General

- A. The Certified General Real Property Appraiser classification qualifies the appraiser to appraise all types of real property.
- B. All Certified General appraisers must comply with the COMPETENCY RULE of USPAP.

II. Examination

- A. The AQB-approved Certified General Real Property Appraiser examination must be successfully completed. There is no alternative to successful completion of the exam.
- B. The prerequisites for taking the AQB-approved examination are completion of:
 1. Three hundred (300) creditable class hours as specified in the *Required Core Curriculum*; and
 2. Completion of the college-level education requirements specified in III.A. "Qualifying Education"; and
 3. Three thousand (3,000) hours of qualifying experience obtained in no fewer than eighteen (18) months, where a minimum of one thousand five hundred (1,500) hours must be obtained in non-residential appraisal work.

III. Qualifying Education

- A. Applicants for the Certified General credential must hold a Bachelor's degree or higher from an accredited college or university. The college or university must be a degree-granting institution accredited by the Commission on Colleges, a national or regional accreditation association, or by an accrediting agency that is recognized by the US Secretary of Education. Applicants with a college degree from a foreign country may have their education evaluated for "equivalency" by one of the following:
 - An accredited, degree-granting domestic college or university;
 - A foreign degree credential evaluation service company that is a member of the National Association of Credential Evaluation Services (NACES); or
 - A foreign degree credential evaluation service company that provides equivalency evaluation reports accepted by an accredited degree-granting domestic college or university or by a state licensing board that issues credentials in another discipline.
- B. The Certified General Real Property Appraiser classification requires completion of three hundred (300) creditable class hours as specified in the *Required Core Curriculum*. As part of the 300 required hours, the applicant shall complete the *15-Hour National USPAP Course*, or its AQB-approved equivalent, and the examination. There is no alternative to successful completion of the USPAP Course and examination.
- C. Applicants must demonstrate that their education includes the core courses listed in these *Criteria*, with particular emphasis on non-residential properties. Residential is defined as "composed of one-to-four residential units."



D. Appraisers holding a valid **Trainee Appraiser** credential may satisfy the educational requirements for the Certified General Real Property Appraiser credential by successfully completing the following additional educational hours:

1. General Appraiser Market Analysis and Highest and Best Use	30 Hours
2. Statistics, Modeling and Finance	15 Hours
3. General Appraiser Sales Comparison Approach	30 Hours
4. General Appraiser Site Valuation and Cost Approach	30 Hours
5. General Appraiser Income Approach	60 Hours
6. General Appraiser Report Writing and Case Studies	30 Hours
7. Appraisal Subject Matter Electives	30 Hours
TOTAL	225 Hours

E. Appraisers holding a valid **Licensed Residential Real Property Appraiser** credential may satisfy the educational requirements for the Certified General Real Property Appraiser credential by successfully completing the following additional educational hours:

1. General Appraiser Market Analysis and Highest and Best Use	15 Hours
2. Statistics, Modeling and Finance	15 Hours
3. General Appraiser Sales Comparison Approach	15 Hours
4. General Appraiser Site Valuation and Cost Approach	15 Hours
5. General Appraiser Income Approach	45 Hours
6. General Appraiser Report Writing and Case Studies	15 Hours
7. Appraisal Subject Matter Electives	30 Hours
TOTAL	150 Hours

F. Appraisers holding a valid **Certified Residential Real Property Appraiser** credential may satisfy the educational requirements for the Certified General Real Property Appraiser credential by successfully completing the following additional educational hours:

1. General Appraiser Market Analysis and Highest and Best Use	15 Hours
2. General Appraiser Sales Comparison Approach	15 Hours
3. General Appraiser Site Valuation and Cost Approach	15 Hours
4. General Appraiser Income Approach	45 Hours
5. General Appraiser Report Writing and Case Studies	10 Hours
TOTAL	100 Hours

G. **Trainee Appraisers, Licensed Residential Real Property Appraisers, and Certified Residential Real Property Appraisers** wishing to change to the Certified General Real Property Appraiser classification must also satisfy the requirements in III.A. and III.C.

IV. Experience

Three thousand (3,000) hours of experience are required to be obtained during no fewer than eighteen (18) months. One thousand five hundred (1,500) hours must be in non-residential appraisal work. While the hours may be cumulative, the required number of months must accrue before an individual can be certified.



REQUIRED CORE CURRICULUM

TRAINEE APPRAISER

BASIC APPRAISAL PRINCIPLES	30 HOURS
BASIC APPRAISAL PROCEDURES	30 HOURS
15-HOUR NATIONAL USPAP COURSE (OR ITS EQUIVALENT)	15 HOURS
TOTAL	75 HOURS

LICENSED RESIDENTIAL

BASIC APPRAISAL PRINCIPLES	30 HOURS
BASIC APPRAISAL PROCEDURES	30 HOURS
15-HOUR NATIONAL USPAP COURSE (OR ITS EQUIVALENT)	15 HOURS
RESIDENTIAL MARKET ANALYSIS AND HIGHEST AND BEST USE	15 HOURS
RESIDENTIAL APPRAISER SITE VALUATION AND COST APPROACH	15 HOURS
RESIDENTIAL SALES COMPARISON AND INCOME APPROACHES	30 HOURS
RESIDENTIAL REPORT WRITING AND CASE STUDIES	15 HOURS
TOTAL	150 HOURS

CERTIFIED RESIDENTIAL

BASIC APPRAISAL PRINCIPLES	30 HOURS
BASIC APPRAISAL PROCEDURES	30 HOURS
15-HOUR NATIONAL USPAP COURSE (OR ITS EQUIVALENT)	15 HOURS
RESIDENTIAL APPRAISER MARKET ANALYSIS AND HIGHEST AND BEST USE	15 HOURS
RESIDENTIAL APPRAISER SITE VALUATION AND COST APPROACH	15 HOURS
RESIDENTIAL SALES COMPARISON AND INCOME APPROACHES	30 HOURS
RESIDENTIAL REPORT WRITING AND CASE STUDIES	15 HOURS
STATISTICS, MODELING AND FINANCE	15 HOURS
ADVANCED RESIDENTIAL APPLICATIONS AND CASE STUDIES	15 HOURS
APPRAISAL SUBJECT MATTER ELECTIVES (May include hours over minimum shown above in other modules)	20 HOURS
TOTAL	200 HOURS



CERTIFIED GENERAL

BASIC APPRAISAL PRINCIPLES	30 HOURS
BASIC APPRAISAL PROCEDURES	30 HOURS
<i>15-HOUR NATIONAL USPAP COURSE (OR ITS EQUIVALENT)</i>	15 HOURS
GENERAL APPRAISER MARKET ANALYSIS AND HIGHEST AND BEST USE	30 HOURS
STATISTICS, MODELING AND FINANCE	15 HOURS
GENERAL APPRAISER SITE VALUATION AND COST APPROACH	30 HOURS
GENERAL APPRAISER SALES COMPARISON APPROACH	30 HOURS
GENERAL APPRAISER INCOME APPROACH	60 HOURS
GENERAL APPRAISER REPORT WRITING AND CASE STUDIES	30 HOURS
APPRAISAL SUBJECT MATTER ELECTIVES (May include hours over minimum shown above in other modules)	30 HOURS
TOTAL	300 HOURS



SUPERVISORY APPRAISER / TRAINEE APPRAISER COURSE OBJECTIVES AND OUTLINE

COURSE OBJECTIVES

In developing the course, providers must include the following course objectives, which address both the Supervisory Appraiser and Trainee Appraiser.

Supervisory Appraiser Objectives

The course must provide adequate information to ensure the Supervisory Appraiser understands the qualifications and responsibilities of that role. Specifically, the objective of the course shall be that the student understands:

- AQB minimum qualifications for becoming and remaining a Supervisory Appraiser;
- Jurisdictional credentialing requirements for both Supervisory Appraisers and Trainee Appraisers that may exceed those of the *Criteria*;
- Expectations and responsibilities of being a Supervisory Appraiser;
- Responsibilities and requirements of a Supervisory Appraiser in maintaining and signing all appropriate Trainee Appraiser experience logs; and
- Expectations and responsibilities of the Trainee Appraiser.

Trainee Appraiser Objectives

The course must provide adequate information to ensure the Trainee Appraiser understands the qualifications and responsibilities of that role. Specifically, the objective of the course shall be that the student understands:

- AQB minimum qualifications for becoming a credentialed appraiser;
- Jurisdictional credentialing requirements for Trainee Appraisers that may exceed those of the *Criteria*;
- AQB minimum qualifications for becoming and remaining a Supervisory Appraiser, as well as jurisdictional credentialing requirements that may exceed those of the *Criteria*;
- Processes and roles of the entities involved in establishing qualifications for credentialed appraisers;
- Expectations and responsibilities of the Trainee Appraiser;
- Basics of the *Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP)*; and
- Responsibilities and requirements of a Trainee Appraiser's role in maintaining and signing all appropriate Trainee Appraiser experience logs.

COURSE CONTENT OUTLINE

Education developers must include the topics contained in the following outline when creating course content:

I. Table of Contents

II. Course Introduction and Overview

III. Qualification and Credentialing Entities

- A. The Appraisal Foundation
 1. Overview of the creation and role of The Appraisal Foundation
- B. The Appraiser Qualifications Board (AQB)
 1. Overview of the role of the AQB in establishing qualifications for real property appraisers



- C. Individual State or Territory Credentialing Authorities
 - 1. Overview of a jurisdiction's role in issuing appraiser credentials and disciplining appraisers
 - 2. Specific information regarding the regulatory structure of the individual jurisdiction (optional)
- D. Professional Appraiser Organizations
 - 1. Overview of the role of professional appraiser organizations
 - 2. Explain difference between required regulatory state appraiser credentials and "voluntary" professional appraiser organization designations

IV. Qualifications for Appraiser Credentials

- A. AQB Qualifications
 - 1. Overview of the AQB minimum qualifications for real property appraisers, including the education, experience, and examination requirements for the following categories:
 - a. Trainee Appraiser
 - b. Licensed Residential
 - c. Certified Residential
 - d. Certified General

Comment: Course developers shall include a summary matrix outlining the minimum education, experience, and examination requirements necessary for each of the credentials.

- 2. Overview of Supervisory Appraiser Qualifications
 - a. AQB minimum qualifications
 - b. Discussion noting individual credentialing jurisdictions could have qualifications that may exceed AQB minimum qualifications
- B. Individual Jurisdiction Qualifications
 - 1. Overview explaining how AQB sets minimum qualifications, but states may have qualifications that exceed AQB *Criteria*
 - 2. Outline and explain the specific steps/requirements to becoming licensed or certified in the particular jurisdiction in which the course is being provided

V. Overview of USPAP

- A. Provide brief overview of sections of USPAP relevant to Trainee Appraisers including overviews of:
 - 1. ETHICS RULE
 - 2. COMPETENCY RULE
 - 3. SCOPE OF WORK RULE
 - 4. RECORD KEEPING RULE
 - 5. STANDARD 1 (Development) and STANDARD 2 (Reporting)

Comment: This section is not intended to be a substitute for the *15-Hour National USPAP Course* (or its equivalent).

VI. Overview of Supervisory Appraiser Expectations and Responsibilities

- A. The course material must include a presentation of the requirements, expectations, and responsibilities of the Supervisory Appraiser. At a minimum, the course materials must include the expectations and responsibilities of the Supervisory Appraiser to:
 - 1. Provide the Trainee Appraiser with a basic understanding of USPAP requirements
 - 2. Understand the AQB minimum requirements of both the Supervisory Appraiser and Trainee Appraiser, as well as the requirements of the credentialing jurisdiction that may exceed those of the *Criteria*
 - 3. Provide proper guidance to the Trainee Appraiser when he or she selects a specific credentialing path (i.e., Licensed Residential, Certified Residential, or Certified General)
 - 4. Monitor the Trainee Appraiser's progress in satisfying both the education and experience requirements necessary to achieve his or her selected credentialing path
 - 5. Verify that the Supervisory Appraiser and Trainee Appraiser are properly documenting all appropriate experience logs

6. Accompany the Trainee Appraiser on all inspections until the Trainee Appraiser is competent to conduct inspections independently and has met all specific requirements pertaining to property inspection established by the credentialing jurisdiction
7. Monitor and provide assignments and duties that ensure the Trainee Appraiser is developing an understanding and progression of knowledge and experience of all applicable valuation methodologies and approaches to value
8. Verify that the Trainee Appraiser is properly identified and acknowledged in the appraisal report in compliance with USPAP requirements
9. Immediately notify the Trainee Appraiser if the Supervisory Appraiser is no longer qualified to supervise and/or sign the Trainee Appraiser's experience log

VII. Overview of Trainee Appraiser Expectations and Responsibilities

- A. The course material must include a presentation of the requirements, expectations, and responsibilities of the Trainee Appraiser. At a minimum, the course materials must include the expectations and responsibilities of the Trainee Appraiser to understand:
 1. The AQB minimum requirements to become a Trainee Appraiser, as well as the requirements of the credentialing jurisdiction that may exceed those of the *Criteria*
 2. The importance of selecting an appropriate Supervisory Appraiser. Points covered shall include:
 - a. The Supervisory Appraiser-Trainee Appraiser relationship is a long-term commitment by both parties
 - b. The Trainee Appraiser is inherently connected to the "good standing" of the Supervisory Appraiser
 - c. The importance of selecting a Supervisory Appraiser with the experience and competency that best matches the Trainee Appraiser's selected credentialing path
 - d. Options for the Trainee Appraiser if a Supervisory Appraiser is no longer qualified to serve as a Supervisory Appraiser
 3. How to determine if an appraiser is qualified and in good standing to be a Supervisory Appraiser by searching the Appraisal Subcommittee (ASC) National Registry and/or jurisdictional websites
 4. It is the Supervisory Appraiser's responsibility to monitor the progression of the Trainee Appraiser's education and experience necessary to achieve the Trainee Appraiser's selected credentialing path
 5. It is the Supervisory Appraiser's responsibility to provide assignments and duties that ensure the Trainee Appraiser is developing an understanding and progression of knowledge and experience of all applicable valuation methodologies and approaches to value
 6. The responsibilities of both the Trainee Appraiser and the Supervisory Appraiser in properly documenting all appropriate Trainee Appraiser's experience logs
 7. The Supervisory Appraiser must accompany the Trainee Appraiser on all inspections until he or she is competent to conduct inspections independently, and has met all requirements pertaining to property inspection established by the credentialing jurisdiction

VIII. Overview of Jurisdictional Requirements for Supervisory Appraiser and Trainee Appraiser Requirements

- A. Provide summary of jurisdictional requirements that may exceed those of the AQB *Criteria*
- B. Course developers may elect to present jurisdictional requirements as a separate add-on module, or incorporate differences between AQB minimum and jurisdictional requirements in each appropriate section of the outline

IX. Summary/Quiz (optional)

X. Definitions

- A. Provide glossary of definitions utilized throughout the course

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS OF REAL ESTATE APPRAISAL (PAREA)

The goal of the following is to outline necessary Content Criteria that must be included in the development of exercises, examples, simulations, case studies, and applications as are appropriate to recreate the practical experience expected to be gained by an appraiser seeking a license credential. At least 3 USPAP compliant appraisal reports will be developed in the PAREA program for each licensing category. At a minimum, development and reporting of appraisals for single unit residences, 2-4 unit, and condominium units are essential.

MINIMUM CONTENT REQUIREMENTS – LICENSED RESIDENTIAL CLASSIFICATION

I. Introduction

A. General Considerations and Responsibilities

1. Discuss respecting the public trust
2. Review and comment on appraiser independence
3. Review and comment on the responsibilities to clients regarding reconsideration of value requests and other communication

B. Appraisal Software and Tools

1. Overview of software options (vendors) and common forms
2. Overview of Common tools: measuring devices, cameras, etc.

II. Problem Identification

A. Understanding Assignment Parameters

1. Perform initial review of order/engagement letter, determine authoritative lines of communication. Provide interactive exercises in extracting key information from engagement letter.

B. Understanding Assignment Elements and Competency Issues

1. Examine appraisal request and other documents provided (e.g. title reports, surveys, purchase contract) to determine key assignment elements (Standards Rule 1-2(a)–Standards Rule 1-2(d), and the SCOPE OF WORK RULE), and/or contractual obligations. Determine relevant appraisal assignment conditions. Understanding common client, intended use, intended users, engagement letter terms, various assignment types, basis for assignment conditions, extraordinary assumptions, and hypothetical conditions (e.g., FHA, VA, USDA, etc.).
2. Provide exercises for defining the problem. The goal is for participant to establish appropriate steps in appraisal process.
3. Exercises should contain overlays introducing key engagement items that could affect scope of work
4. Ensure that exercises demonstrate impact on both assignment conditions and elements.
5. Include exercises where an appraiser can identify during problem definition process the existence of possible extraordinary assumptions and/or hypothetical conditions.
6. Demonstrate how competency issues are identified and will be resolved.

C. Market, Neighborhood, and Subject Property Research

1. Utilize preliminary online/archival research to gain basic market area and subject property information.
2. Develop the general area and neighborhood market analysis.
 - a. Overview of available data sources for market area information.

3. Retrieval/analysis of preliminary information necessary for understanding subject site and improvements.
 4. Review of public record information including site and improvement information.
 5. Utilization of MLS/online sites as a verification source.
 6. Based on information gathered above, develop and explain key relevant property characteristics (Standards Rule 1-2(e)).
- D. Obtaining Preliminary Subject Property Information**
1. Simulate setting the inspection appointment with related requests/requirements.
 2. Determine how you will verify individual providing access.
 3. Review of inspections and reports provided by others and discuss their application and disclosure in the assignment.
- III. Review Sections I and II with Mentor**
- A. Ensure the problem identification process was performed properly leading to an appropriate scope of work.**
 - B. Review research performed to evaluate suitability and that the quantity of information will be satisfactory for later development and analysis.**
- IV. Property Identification and Inspection along with Initial Site Identification**
- A. Research available information sources including public records.**
 - B. Zoning, general plan information**
 1. Identify where to locate all sources of information
 2. Verification of revisions to zoning/general plan
 3. Variances, use restrictions
 - C. Environmental issues, flood zone/earthquake information. Identify and explain unusual issues**
 1. Location of relevant research information
 2. Communicate any unusual findings to the client to confirm whether assignment is to be completed
- V. Verification of Neighborhood and Market Area**
- A. Conduct virtual inspection/review of subject's market area**
 - B. Explain various influences**
 - C. Identify and explain trends/characteristics in the defined neighborhood and market area**
- VI. Subject Site Inspection**
- A. Verify similarity to plat, observation of site utility, its surrounding influences, and possible conditions that could impact value or marketability**
 - B. Analysis of site improvements and useable site area.**
 1. Determine and explain how useable site area relates to surrounding properties
 - C. Identify and discuss various site amenities. Include exercises that include various levels of impact on value**
- VII. Subject Property Improvements Inspection**
- A. Overview**
 1. Types/quality of construction
 2. Floor plan issues, determination of room counts
 3. Observable condition factors and description of upgrades
 4. Recognition of potential/existing adverse influences
 - B. Conduct a virtual physical inspection to determine relevant physical characteristics**
 - C. Provide a thorough description of improvements**
- VIII. Measuring the Subject Property Improvements**
- A. Exercises to include methods and ultimately determination of:**
 1. Basements



2. Stairways & vaulted ceiling areas
3. Below grade living area (split level)
4. Accessory dwelling units, outbuildings, etc.
5. Awareness of special assignment conditions
6. Common rounding practices

B. Include virtual exercises in measuring subject properties

C. Other sources for obtaining GLA

IX. Sketch Completion

A. Include sketch completion exercises

B. Exercises must include final GLA determination (what areas should be extracted from GLA)

X. Review Sections IV thru IX with Mentor

A. Ensure all elements of inspection process have been performed properly, including neighborhood, site, and improvements

XI. Market Analysis/ Highest and Best Use

A. Highest and Best Use

1. Overview of pertinent data, including current/proposed/potential alternative use and communication of highest and best use

B. Performing Neighborhood and Market Research

1. Identify the market area boundaries, physical characteristics, and specific property location relevant to the analysis of the subject property.
2. Identify the trends and characteristics in the defined neighborhood and market area

XII. Review Section XI with Mentor

A. Ensure key analytical issues related to market conditions and highest and best use are effectively addressed

XIII. Process of Sales Analysis

A. Identify the best sources of sales data for use in case studies including:

1. MLS
2. City/County (public) transfer records
 - a. How to verify
3. Data providers
4. Appraiser office files
 - a. Confidentiality concerns
5. Real estate agents/brokers
 - a. How to verify

B. Select the same or similar property types, uses, and characteristics.

1. Identify elements of comparison
2. Develop exercises for various property types

C. Identify all relevant current listings, expired listings, withdrawn listings, offers (if available), FSBO, closed sales, and pending sales

XIV. Review Section XIII with Mentor

A. Ensure all necessary steps in highest and best use analysis and market analysis were performed properly. Review data source material to assure sufficient information has been identified for further application.

XV. Valuation Approaches and Techniques

A. Consider each approach to value and explain the appropriateness based on the intended use of the assignment. Select the data considered most meaningful and relevant.

B. Sales Comparison Approach

1. Analyze quality and quantity of data

- a. Identify relevant units of comparison
- b. Data and information collected must be analyzed for comparability and consistency
- 2. Select the sales that are considered the most appropriate for subject property comparability (demonstrate the process)
 - a. Identify and apply appropriate adjustments to comparable transactions based on differences to the subject property. Demonstrate applicable tools and methods, including:
 - 1. Paired sales analysis
 - 2. Statistical and other graphic analysis
 - 3. Trend analysis
 - 4. Qualitative differences, including:
 - a. Relative comparison analysis
 - b. Ranking analysis
 - 5. Discuss and reconcile key elements developed in the sales comparison approach

C. Cost Approach

- 1. Develop site value of the subject as vacant using recognized methods or techniques
 - a. Include contributory value of site improvement
- 2. Discuss use of replacement or reproduction cost
 - a. Develop supportive data for the cost calculations
 - b. Calculate cost new for the improvements
 - c. Calculate depreciation (demonstrate and apply types, consider market trends)
 - d. Discuss and reconcile key elements developed in the cost approach

D. Income Approach

- 1. Collection and verification of pertinent rental data (actual vs. contract)
- 2. Determine appropriate GRM (Gross Rent Multiplier)
- 3. Discuss and reconcile key elements developed in the income approach

XVI. Review Section XV with Mentor

- A. Ensure all approaches to value were adequately considered and completed in supportable fashion (including cost and/or income approaches if performed)**

XVII. Final Reconciliation

- A. Analyze and discuss accuracy and sufficiency of data**
- B. Analyze and discuss strengths and weaknesses of each approach to value and their applicability to the subject property**
- C. Analyze and discuss consistency of data and development**
- D. Analyze and discuss the quality and quantity of data**
- E. Review calculations**
- F. Develop the final opinion of value along with the rationale for your conclusions**

XVIII. Review Section XVII with Mentor

- A. Ensure final reconciliation was performed properly and determine appropriate reporting**

XIX. Appraisal Report Development/Delivery

A. Report Development

- 1. Standards Rule 2-1 minimum standard (not misleading, sufficient, assumptions, etc.)
 - a. Ability to describe the subject property and comparable properties used in the analysis (ensure compliance with STANDARD 2)
 - 1. Technical terms
 - 2. Common industry phrases and descriptors
 - 3. Fair lending do's and don'ts
 - 4. Identify relevant information using industry typical approaches and technologies
 - b. Ability to describe a market area and a neighborhood (same subset as above)



- c. Report format
 - 1. Comply with all applicable assignment elements and conditions
 - 2. Awareness and compliance with state regulatory requirements
 - 3. Describe scope of work
 - 4. Ensure applicable appropriate addenda, exhibits, photos, etc. are included
 - 5. Understand adequacy/relevance/integrity of photos, maps, and exhibits – how/where to upload in a report
- d. Certification
 - 1. Ensure familiarity with pre-printed content and applicability.
 - 2. Develop exercises on completion of workfile documents
 - 3. Demonstrate an ability to store and compile documents

XX. Review Section XIX with Mentor

- A. Ensure that the key components of an appraisal report and report format are appropriate for assignment(s)

XXI. Communication of Assignment Results

- A. Adequacy and relevance of information
 - 1. USPAP compliance
 - 2. Assignment conditions
- B. Understand common Client-specific requirements – additional comparable sales, inclusion of active listings in the report, supplemental exhibits, etc.
 - 1. Demonstrate the ability to meet client expectations conveyed through the engagement letter or other instruction methods
 - 2. Adequate support for analysis
- C. Explain and support rationale for excluding any of the traditional approaches
 - 1. Explain and support reconciliation
 - 2. Explain all assumptions
- D. Explain and support all extraordinary assumptions and hypothetical conditions (state their use may have effect on assignment results)

XXII. Review Section XXI with Mentor

- A. Ensure understanding of effective appraisal report presentation and required content
- B. Ensure compliance with Standards Rule 2-2

MINIMUM CONTENT REQUIREMENTS – CERTIFIED RESIDENTIAL CLASSIFICATION

I. Problem Identification

- A. Relevant Scope of Work and Competency Issues Involved
 - 1. Develop exercises on how competency issues will be resolved.
 - 2. Conduct a preliminary analysis to ensure an appropriate Scope of Work

II. Review Section I with Mentor

- A. Ensure understanding of how issues uncovered during property identification process relate to complexity. Also, focus on complex ownership issues

III. Positive or Negative Locational Influences

- A. Recognize Population/Employment Trends
- B. Determine and discuss relationships between employment, population, and residential units (Single Unit Residential vs. 2-4 Unit Residential) over time

IV. Residential Market Analysis/Highest and Best Use

- A. Market Analysis Issues Related to Highest and Best Use for Complex Properties

- B. Special Assessments
- V. Review Sections III and IV with Mentor
 - A. Ensure key analytical issues related to market conditions and highest and best use are effectively addressed.
- VI. Physical Characteristics of Complex Properties – identify and discuss
 - A. Unique Design Features
 - B. High Quality/Amenity Properties
 - C. Over-improvements
 - D. Physical Deficiencies of Improvements
 - E. Functional Inadequate and Super Adequate Impact
- VII. Vacant Sites (Including View Amenities, Surplus Land)
 - A. Develop exercises that contain issues covered under Site and Cost Approaches
- VIII. Use of Key Statistical Concepts
 - A. Develop appropriate statistical tools to be used in development of opinion of value
 - B. Explain and support their application
- IX. Key Market Driving Influences
 - A. Determine most appropriate units of comparison (market drivers)
 - B. Identify market preferences for characteristics and amenities (e.g., parking, # beds, # baths, GLA)
- X. Review Sections VI thru IX with Mentor
 - A. Ensure key analytical issues related to market conditions and highest and best use are effectively addressed
 - B. Confirm appropriate items have been identified and analyzed for proper application in determination of opinion of value
- XI. Site Valuation and Cost Approaches
 - A. Site Valuation
 - 1. Extract comparable land/site sales data that will adequately support adjustments for contributing value of unique attributes associated with complex vacant sites (view, entitlements, amenities, surplus/excess land)
 - B. Develop a supportable Land/Site Valuation - using the following methods:
 - 1. Allocation
 - 2. Market extraction
 - 3. Ground rent capitalization
 - 4. Land residual method; and
 - 5. Sales comparison
 - C. Construction Costs
 - 1. Exercises related to high amenity structures
 - 2. Discuss local cost influences
 - D. Functional Obsolescence
 - 1. Distinguish between curable and incurable forms
 - 2. Analyze and support conclusions on obsolescence, including lack thereof, associated with complex properties
 - E. External Obsolescence
 - 1. Analyze and support conclusions on obsolescence, including lack thereof, associated with complex properties



XII. Review Section XI with Mentor

- A. Ensure the Cost Approach has been performed properly.**

XIII. Sales Comparison Approach

A. Sales Concessions

1. Is the subject property subject to sales concessions?
2. Identify and discuss application (or not) of any sales concessions in comparable data based on market norms
3. Cash equivalency related to financing terms

B. Identifying and Applying Atypical Adjustments – develop support related to the following:

1. High amenity custom quality adjustments
2. Site adjustments
3. Adjustment support/matched pairs, statistical methods
4. Adjustment support for unique one-off property sales including those with Accessory Dwelling Units

XIV. Review Section XIII with Mentor

- A. Ensure the sales comparison approach has been performed properly.**

XV. Income Approach

A. 1-4 Unit Appraisals

1. Perform collection of comparable rent data
2. Complex rental adjustments
3. Understand and apply impact of complex amenities
4. Factor for Expense allocations between comparable transactions

B. Unique 2-4 unit assignments – discuss the following:

1. Location premiums within PUD/condo
2. Impact of rent control or subsidies
3. Student housing
4. Seasonal and short-term rentals

C. GRM analysis

1. Non-market rent impact on GRM
2. Perform reconciliation of GRM indicators

XVI. Review Section XV with Mentor

- A. Review the Income approach to value and ensure proper analysis and support for conclusions**

XVII. Writing and Reasoning Skills

A. Data Presentation

1. Develop presentation of data in tables, charts, and graphs as appropriate
2. Express succinct narrative using active voice, direct statements, shorter words, shorter paragraphs and placing the bottom-line up front
3. Underscore proper and understandable use of English
 - a. Have another proofread whenever possible

B. Discussion of Approaches to Value

1. Adjust depth of discussion to the intended user(s)

C. Support for Conclusions

1. Clearly state conclusions throughout the report. Each conclusion requires credible support and logical reconciliation

D. Summary of Data and Reconciliation of Value Approaches

1. Summarize the quantity, quality, reliability, and relevance of data available for application in each approach performed. The reconciliation and final value opinion must be consistent with the conclusions of this summary regarding the most germane approach to value

XVIII. Review Section XVII with Mentor

- A. Ensure understanding of effective appraisal report presentation and required content**

- B. Ensure compliance with Standards Rule 2-2**



APPENDIX

GUIDE NOTES

GUIDE NOTES

AQB GUIDE NOTE 1 (GN-1) AQB GUIDANCE FOR REQUIRED CORE CURRICULUM CONTENT

Guide Note 1 (GN-1) contains guidance for curriculum content with subtopics listed under each education module (I through XIV) listed. The subtopics in Guide Note 1 are used in developing examination content outlines for each respective credential level and may also be amended from time-to-time to reflect changes in technology or in the Body of Knowledge. The hours shown for each educational module are the minimums required; students may complete more than the minimum required for each module.

Candidates for a real property appraiser credential should carefully review the educational modules below, keeping in mind that some modules only apply to certain classifications. For example, education module IX (*Advanced Residential Applications and Case Studies*) is only required for the Certified Residential classification. Also, education module XIII (*General Appraiser Income Approach*) is required for the Certified General classification but no others. As a result, candidates should structure their education program giving careful consideration to the credential being sought.

I. BASIC APPRAISAL PRINCIPLES (required for the Trainee Appraiser, Licensed Residential, Certified Residential, and Certified General classifications) 30 HOURS

- A. Real Property Concepts and Characteristics
 - 1. Basic Real Property Concepts
 - 2. Real Property Characteristics
 - 3. Legal Description
- B. Legal Considerations
 - 1. Forms of Ownership
 - 2. Public and Private Controls
 - 3. Real Estate Contracts
 - 4. Leases
- C. Influences on Real Estate Values
 - 1. Governmental
 - 2. Economic
 - 3. Social
 - 4. Environmental, Geographic, and Physical
- D. Types of Value
 - 1. Market Value
 - 2. Other Value Types
- E. Economic Principles
 - 1. Classic Economic Principles
 - 2. Application and Illustrations of the Economic Principles
- F. Overview of Real Estate Markets and Analysis
 - 1. Market Fundamentals, Characteristics, and Definitions
 - 2. Supply Analysis
 - 3. Demand Analysis
 - 4. Use of Market Analysis
- G. Ethics and How They Apply in Appraisal Theory and Practice
- H. Valuation Bias, Fair Housing, and/or Equal Opportunity

II. BASIC APPRAISAL PROCEDURES (required for the Trainee Appraiser, Licensed Residential, Certified Residential, and Certified General classifications) 30 HOURS

- A. Overview of Approaches to Value



- B. Valuation Procedures
 1. Defining the Problem
 2. Collecting and Selecting Data
 3. Analyzing
 4. Reconciling and Final Value Opinion
 5. Communicating the Appraisal
 - C. Property Description
 1. Geographic Characteristics of the Land/Site
 2. Geologic Characteristics of the Land/Site
 3. Location and Neighborhood Characteristics
 4. Land/Site Considerations for Highest and Best Use
 5. Improvements - Architectural Styles and Types of Construction
 6. Special Energy-Efficient Characteristics of the Improvements
 - D. Residential or General Applications
- III. 15-HOUR NATIONAL USPAP COURSE OR ITS EQUIVALENT (required for the Trainee Appraiser, Licensed Residential, Certified Residential, and Certified General classifications)**
15 HOURS
- IV. RESIDENTIAL MARKET ANALYSIS AND HIGHEST AND BEST USE (required for the Licensed Residential and Certified Residential classifications)**
15 HOURS
- A. Residential Markets and Analysis
 1. Market Fundamentals, Characteristics, and Definitions
 2. Supply Analysis
 3. Demand Analysis
 4. Use of Market Analysis
 - B. Highest and Best Use
 1. Test Constraints
 2. Application of Highest and Best Use
 3. Special Considerations
 4. Market Analysis
 5. Case Studies
- V. RESIDENTIAL APPRAISER SITE VALUATION AND COST APPROACH (required for the Licensed Residential and Certified Residential classifications)**
15 HOURS
- A. Site Valuation
 1. Methods
 2. Case Studies
 - B. Cost Approach
 1. Concepts and Definitions
 2. Replacement/Reproduction Cost New
 3. Accrued Depreciation
 4. Methods of Estimating Accrued Depreciation
 5. Case Studies
- VI. RESIDENTIAL SALES COMPARISON AND INCOME APPROACHES (required for the Licensed Residential and Certified Residential classifications)**
30 HOURS
- A. Valuation Principles & Procedures - Sales Comparison Approach
 - B. Valuation Principles & Procedures - Income Approach
 - C. Finance and Cash Equivalency
 1. Identification of Seller Concessions and Their Impact on Value
 - D. Financial Calculator Introduction
 - E. Identification, Derivation, and Measurement of Adjustments
 - F. Gross Rent Multipliers
 - G. Partial Interests
 - H. Reconciliation
 - I. Case Studies and Applications
- VII. RESIDENTIAL REPORT WRITING AND CASE STUDIES (required for the Licensed Residential and Certified Residential classifications)**
15 HOURS
- A. Writing and Reasoning Skills
 - B. Common Writing Problems
 - C. Form Reports
 - D. Report Options and USPAP Compliance
 - E. Case Studies
- VIII. STATISTICS, MODELING AND FINANCE (required for the Certified Residential and Certified General classifications)**
15 HOURS
- A. Statistics
 - B. Valuation Models (AVM's and Mass Appraisal)
 - C. Real Estate Finance
- IX. ADVANCED RESIDENTIAL APPLICATIONS AND CASE STUDIES (required for the Certified Residential classification)**
15 HOURS
- A. Complex Property, Ownership, and Market Conditions
 - B. Deriving and Supporting Adjustments
 - C. Residential Market Analysis
 - D. Advanced Case Studies
 1. Seller Concessions
 2. Special Energy-Efficient Items (i.e., "Green Buildings")
- X. GENERAL APPRAISER MARKET ANALYSIS AND HIGHEST AND BEST USE (required for the Certified General classification)**
30 HOURS
- A. Real Estate Markets and Analysis
 1. Market Fundamentals, Characteristics, and Definitions



2. Supply Analysis
3. Demand Analysis
4. Use of Market Analysis

- B. Highest and Best Use
 1. Test Constraints
 2. Application of Highest and Best Use
 3. Special Considerations
 4. Market Analysis
 5. Case Studies

XI. GENERAL APPRAISER SALES COMPARISON APPROACH (required for the Certified General classification)

30 HOURS

- A. Value Principles
- B. Procedures
- C. Identification and Measurement of Adjustments
- D. Reconciliation
- E. Case Studies
 1. Seller Concessions
 2. Special Energy-Efficient Items (i.e., “Green Buildings”)

XII. GENERAL APPRAISER SITE VALUATION AND COST APPROACH (required for the Certified General classification)

30 HOURS

- A. Site Valuation
 1. Methods
 2. Case Studies
- B. Cost Approach
 1. Concepts and Definitions
 2. Replacement/Reproduction Cost New
 3. Accrued Depreciation
 4. Methods of Estimating Accrued Depreciation
 5. Case Studies

XIII. GENERAL APPRAISER INCOME APPROACH (required for the Certified General classification)

60 HOURS

- A. Overview
- B. Compound Interest
- C. Lease Analysis
- D. Income Analysis
- E. Vacancy and Collection Loss
- F. Estimating Operating Expenses and Reserves
- G. Reconstructed Income and Expense Statement
- H. Stabilized Net Operating Income Estimate
 - I. Direct Capitalization
 - J. Discounted Cash Flow
 - K. Yield Capitalization
 - L. Partial Interests
- M. Case Studies

XIV. GENERAL APPRAISER REPORT WRITING AND CASE STUDIES (required for the Certified General classification)

30 HOURS

- A. Writing and Reasoning Skills
- B. Common Writing Problems
- C. Report Options and USPAP Compliance
- D. Case Studies



AQB GUIDE NOTE 2 (GN-2)

AQB GUIDANCE FOR CRITERIA IMPLEMENTATION

RETIRED, OCTOBER 2005



AQB GUIDE NOTE 3 (GN-3)

AQB GUIDANCE FOR CRITERIA IMPLEMENTATION

THIS GUIDE NOTE RELATES TO THE SCOPE OF PRACTICE FOR THE LICENSED RESIDENTIAL AND CERTIFIED RESIDENTIAL CLASSIFICATIONS IN THE REAL PROPERTY APPRAISER QUALIFICATION CRITERIA.

With respect to the *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria* for the Licensed Residential and Certified Residential classifications:

The scope of practice identified herein represents the consensus of the Appraiser Qualifications Board. The Federal Financial Institutions Regulatory Agencies, as well as other agencies and regulatory bodies, permit the Certified Residential (or Licensed) classification to appraise properties other than those identified within these Criteria. Individuals should refer to agency regulations and state law to determine the type of property that may be appraised by the Certified Residential (or Licensed) appraiser.

AQB GUIDE NOTE 4 (GN-4)

AQB GUIDANCE FOR CRITERIA IMPLEMENTATION

THIS GUIDE NOTE RELATES TO PRACTICUM COURSES TO BE USED FOR EXPERIENCE CREDIT, AS SPECIFIED IN THE REAL PROPERTY APPRAISER QUALIFICATION CRITERIA.

Under “Criteria Applicable to All Appraiser Classifications” in the *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria*, Section V Generic Experience *Criteria*, Paragraphs D and E, read as follows:

- D. *There need not be a client in a traditional sense (i.e., a client hiring an appraiser for a business purpose) in order for an appraisal to qualify for experience. Experience gained for work without a traditional client can meet any portion of the total experience requirement.*
- E. *Practicum courses that are approved by the AQB Course Approval Program or state appraiser regulatory agencies can satisfy the non-client experience requirement. **A practicum course must include the generally applicable methods of appraisal practice for the credential category. Content includes, but is not limited to: requiring the student to produce credible appraisals that utilize an actual subject property; performing market research containing sales analysis; and applying and reporting the applicable appraisal approaches in conformity with USPAP. Assignments must require problem solving skills for a variety of property types for the credential category.** Experience credit shall be granted for the actual classroom hours of instruction, and hours of documented research and analysis as awarded from the practicum course approval process. (Bold added for emphasis)*

The bolded language above sets forth the broad requirements for practicum courses. However, more detailed guidance is needed for developers of such courses, as well as state appraiser regulatory agencies seeking to approve such courses. The following is designed to offer this guidance:

1. General Practicum Course Guidelines
 - a. The time period for any non-residential practicum course should be consistent with the type and complexity of the assignment.
 - b. The time period for a residential practicum course should be consistent with the type and complexity of the assignment.
 - c. Practicum courses that cover multiple property types should allocate appropriate times for each assignment and subject properties should be significantly different from one another to provide appropriate training.
 - d. The maximum number of students per course should be consistent with best practices for proper student/instructor ratios.
 - e. In order for this type of experience to be compliant with USPAP, the student/appraiser must list the course provider for the practicum course as the client and the intended user.
 - f. The intended use of the report should be indicated as, “For experience credit.”
2. Appraisal Assignment Guidelines
 - a. The appraisal should employ all of the approaches to value applicable to the assignment.
 - b. Property types and complexity should be those typically encountered by an appraiser seeking experience within the specified credential category.



- c. The appraisal should indicate the intended user and intended use and should solve typical appraisal problems – e.g., mortgage assignments, tax appeals, estates, etc.
 - d. There should be an identifiable subject property and the student should inspect it.
 - e. The actual subject property may change from time to time, but the property type should remain the same.
 - f. All comparable data researched, analyzed, and used in the assignment should be actual and identifiable market data.
 - g. All comparables utilized should be verified with at least one market participant of the sale/rent – e.g., buyer, seller, or broker – and the student should also inspect the exterior of each comparable utilized.
 - h. The final assignment should be communicated in compliance with the Appraisal Report option of STANDARD 2 of USPAP.
 - i. The final reports should be maintained by the student according to the Record Keeping section of the ETHICS RULE of USPAP.
 - j. The practicum course should result in an appraisal and appraisal report completed in accordance with the current version of USPAP.
3. Instructor Guidelines
- a. An instructor conducting a residential experience practicum course should hold either a Certified Residential or Certified General credential in good standing.
 - b. An instructor conducting a general experience practicum course should hold a Certified General credential in good standing.
 - c. The instructor should demonstrate compliance with the COMPETENCY RULE of USPAP for the type of assignment.
 - d. The instructor should grade and correct all assignments and should ensure USPAP compliance.
 - e. The instructor should meet with the students a minimum of 50% of the course hours during the course.

AQB GUIDE NOTE 5 (GN-5)

AQB GUIDANCE FOR CRITERIA IMPLEMENTATION

THIS GUIDE NOTE RELATES TO RECIPROCITY, TEMPORARY PRACTICE, RENEWALS, AND APPLICATIONS FOR THE SAME CREDENTIAL IN ANOTHER JURISDICTION, AS SPECIFIED IN THE REAL PROPERTY APPRAISER QUALIFICATION CRITERIA.

Under “*Criteria Applicable to All Appraiser Classifications*” in the *Criteria*, Section II Existing Credential Holders, reads as follows:

Existing credential holders in good standing in any jurisdiction shall be considered in compliance with current Appraiser Qualifications Board Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria if they have passed an AQB approved qualifying examination for that credential. This applies to reciprocity, temporary practice, renewals, and applications for the same credential in another jurisdiction. All credential holders must comply with ongoing requirements for continuing education and state renewal procedures.

The intent of the AQB is to allow current credential holders who are in good standing within their jurisdictions to obtain reciprocal credentials, temporary practice permits, renewals of existing credentials, and an equivalent credential in another jurisdiction without having to meet the current AQB *Criteria*. If an appraiser holds a valid appraiser credential supported by an AQB approved examination, the appraiser will be deemed by the AQB to be in full compliance with the current *Criteria*.

For example, if a Certified General credential holder who received a credential prior to adoption of the current *Criteria* in one jurisdiction were to relocate to another jurisdiction after adoption of the current *Criteria*, for AQB purposes that existing “home” state credential would be sufficient to support an equivalent credential in the “new” state. The credential holder would be deemed to have met the current *Criteria* for education, experience and examination.

The AQB understands that the individual Title XI jurisdictions must operate in compliance with applicable state laws with regard to reciprocity, temporary practice, renewals, and applications for the same credential in another jurisdiction. While Title XI jurisdictions are only required to meet the AQB *Criteria*, existing state laws may require that these minimums be exceeded. It is possible that a jurisdiction, because of existing law, might require an applicant for an equivalent credential from another jurisdiction to meet all of the current AQB *Criteria* (i.e., education, experience, and examination) in order to obtain the credential in their jurisdiction.

For example, consider an appraiser who holds a Certified General credential in State A and decides to relocate to State B. State B must apply both AQB *Criteria* and State law in determining whether the appraiser from State A qualifies for an appraiser credential in State B. While the AQB considers the valid existing credential in State A to be adequate documentation of conformance to AQB *Criteria*, some State laws might require the appraiser to submit a complete application, including appropriate documentation of experience, education, and successful exam completion. This new application requirement might involve some of the following issues:

- Depending on the wording of the State law, this could mean that the appraiser from State A would have to conform to the current *Criteria* to obtain a credential from State B. Among other things, the appraiser would have to reconstruct his/her appraisal education, perhaps going back as much as 20 to 30 years. The State, then, would have to determine whether that education conformed to the current AQB *Criteria* as implemented by State law.
- Virtually all appraiser education obtained prior to 2008 was provided in what is considered the “integrated” approach. If State B does not accept integrated educational courses, the appraiser from State A would be required to obtain 300 hours of education acceptable under current *Criteria*, plus a college degree, to qualify for a Certified General credential in State B.



It was not the AQB's intent to impose such hardships on appraisers or regulatory agencies. It was the intent of the AQB in drafting the language in Section II of "Existing Credential Holders" that jurisdictions would recognize those appraisers that held credentials prior to the adoption of the current *Criteria*. The acceptance of the existing credential holders would provide for a smooth transition from prior *Criteria* to the current (and beyond) *Criteria*.

The AQB encourages jurisdictions to examine their statutes and regulations and initiate any changes that might be necessary to facilitate a smooth transition.

AQB GUIDE NOTE 6 (GN-6)

AQB GUIDANCE FOR CRITERIA IMPLEMENTATION

THIS GUIDE NOTE RELATES TO THE VERIFICATION OF EXPERIENCE CREDIT AS SPECIFIED IN THE REAL PROPERTY APPRAISER QUALIFICATION CRITERIA.

Under “*Criteria Applicable to All Appraiser Classifications*” in the *Criteria*, Section V.G. (Generic Experience *Criteria*) reads as follows:

- G. *The verification for experience credit claimed by an applicant shall be on forms prescribed by the state certification/licensing agency, which shall include:*
1. *Type of property;*
 2. *Date of report;*
 3. *Address of appraised property;*
 4. ***Description of work performed by the trainee/applicant and scope of the review and supervision of the supervising appraiser;***
 5. *Number of actual work hours by the trainee/applicant on the assignment; and*
 6. *The signature and state certification number of the supervising appraiser, if applicable. Separate appraisal logs shall be maintained for each supervising appraiser, if applicable.*

(Bold added for emphasis)

As indicated above, the *Criteria* mandates that the forms used to verify experience credit include all of the identified items. Five of the six items listed are fairly self-explanatory; however, the AQB has received inquiries regarding the intent of item #4 above (the bolded text).

It is the intent of the AQB that the verification of experience clearly identifies three things under item #4:

- 1) A description of the work performed by the trainee or applicant;
- 2) The scope of the review performed by the supervising appraiser; and
- 3) The level of supervision performed by the supervising appraiser.

Although the scope of review and level of supervision performed by the supervising appraiser might appear to be redundant at first glance, they are not. For example, in certain assignments a supervising appraiser might determine that a lesser level of supervision is required, but that might not impact the level of review performed.

The AQB recognizes that assignments may differ significantly; therefore, the level of review and supervision by the supervising appraiser may also differ from assignment to assignment. Also, depending on the assignments involved, it might be expected that the supervising appraiser’s level of review and supervision diminish over time as the trainee/ applicant gains competency.

The following page includes an example of an experience log that includes the information required by the *Criteria*. The attached is merely one possible example of an experience log. Any format that includes the items listed under Section V.G., Generic Experience *Criteria*, as specified in the *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria*, is acceptable.



It should be noted that experience logs or other forms prescribed by a state appraiser regulatory agency to verify experience credit might appear very different, including requiring substantially more information than is identified in the example below. However, as stated above, all forms must, at a minimum, include the items listed under Section V.G., “Generic Experience *Criteria*,” as specified in the *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria*.

Date of Report	Property Address, City, State, Zip	Type of Property (SFR, Condo, 2-4 Units)	Description Of Applicant’s Work Performed	Scope of Supervising Appraiser’s Review	Scope of Supervising Appraiser’s Supervision	Number of Actual Hours Worked By Applicant
1/3/08	123 Oak Street Washington, DC 20005	SFR	Neighborhood, subject and comp data research and analyses, interior/ exterior property inspection, cost/ sales comparison approaches, final reconciliation	Reviewed workfile and report, verified subject sales history, checked data and analyses in approaches to value utilized, discussed with applicant, co-signed appraisal report	Completed entire appraisal process with applicant, including physical inspection of subject property (first SFR appraisal for applicant)	7
6/7/08	455 Pine Street Washington, DC 20005	SFR	Neighborhood, subject and comp data research and analyses, interior/ exterior property inspection, cost/ sales comparison approach, final reconciliation	Reviewed workfile and report, verified all comparable data and analyses, verified homeowner’s association info, discussed with applicant, co-signed appraisal report	Oversight of comparable data selection and analyses, provided direction in site value analysis used in cost approach, did not physically inspect subject property	7
1/10/09	202 Spruce Street Washington, DC 20005	SFR	Neighborhood, subject and comp data research and analyses, interior/ exterior property inspection, cost/ sales comparison/ income approaches, final reconciliation	Reviewed workfile and report, checked data and analyses in approaches to value utilized, discussed with applicant, co-signed appraisal report	Review of comparable data selection and analyses, did not physically inspect subject property	10
1/24/09	115 Pennsylvania Ave. Washington, DC 20005	Retail Store	Neighborhood, subject and comp (sale and rental) data research and analyses, interior/ exterior property inspection, cost/ sales comparison/ income approaches, final reconciliation	Reviewed workfile and report, verified subject sales history and all data and analyses in approaches to value utilized, discussed with applicant, co-signed appraisal report	Completed entire appraisal process with applicant, including physical inspection of subject property (first commercial appraisal for applicant)	30

Date of Report	Property Address, City, State, Zip	Type of Property (SFR, Condo, 2-4 Units)	Description Of Applicant's Work Performed	Scope of Supervising Appraiser's Review	Scope of Supervising Appraiser's Supervision	Number of Actual Hours Worked By Applicant
8/14/09	200 S Broadway Washington, DC 20005	Retail Store	Neighborhood, subject and comp (sale and rental) data research and analyses, interior/ exterior property inspection, cost/ sales comparison/ income approaches, final reconciliation	Reviewed workfile and report, verified subject sales history and all data and analyses in approaches to value utilized, discussed with applicant, co-signed appraisal report	Oversight of comparable data selection and analyses, provided direction in DCF analysis used in income approach, did not physically inspect subject property	40
1/10/10	300 Capitol Avenue Washington, DC 20005	Retail Store	Neighborhood, subject and comp (sale and rental) data research and analyses, interior/ exterior property inspection, cost/ sales comparison/ income approaches, final reconciliation	Reviewed workfile and report, checked data and analyses in approaches to value utilized, discussed with applicant, co-signed appraisal report	Review of comparable data selection and analyses, did not physically inspect subject property	40
2/12/10	144 Elm Avenue Washington, DC 20005	Golf Course	Completed entire appraisal process	Reviewed workfile and report, verified subject sales history and all data and analyses in approaches to value utilized, discussed with applicant, co-signed appraisal	Completed entire appraisal process	60

Thomas D. Trainee
Applicant/Trainee Appraiser

Sally A. Supervisor
Supervisory Appraiser

State
Certification No.



AQB GUIDE NOTE 7 (GN-7)

THIS GUIDE NOTE RELATES TO DEGREE PROGRAMS IN REAL ESTATE REVIEWED BY THE AQB, AND THEIR APPLICABILITY TOWARDS THE QUALIFYING EDUCATION SPECIFIED IN THE REQUIRED CORE CURRICULUM.
RETIRED, JANUARY 2015

AQB GUIDE NOTE 8 (GN-8)

THIS GUIDE NOTE RELATES TO THE COLLEGE-LEVEL EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS AS SPECIFIED IN THE REAL PROPERTY APPRAISER QUALIFICATION CRITERIA THAT BECAME EFFECTIVE ON JANUARY 1, 2008. RETIRED, JANUARY 2015



AQB GUIDE NOTE 9 (GN-9)

THIS GUIDE NOTE RELATES TO THE BACKGROUND CHECK REQUIREMENTS AS SPECIFIED IN THE REAL PROPERTY APPRAISER QUALIFICATION CRITERIA EFFECTIVE ON JANUARY 1, 2017.

Under “*Criteria Applicable to All Appraiser Classifications*” in the *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria*, Section VII. Background Checks, reads as follows:

All applicants for a real property appraiser credential shall possess a background that would not call into question public trust.

Some jurisdictions have been performing background checks since the implementation of real property appraiser credentialing, while others have not. This Guide Note is intended to provide additional guidance, in particular to those jurisdictions with little to no experience in evaluating an applicant’s background as part of the applicant’s overall fitness for licensure or certification.

EXAMPLES OF ISSUES TO CONSIDER

Some of the types of background issues that state appraiser regulatory agencies might consider include, but are not limited to, applicants who have:

- (1) Had an appraiser license or certification revoked in any governmental jurisdiction.
- (2) Been convicted of, or pled guilty or *nolo contendere* to, a crime involving moral turpitude.
- (3) Been convicted of any crime *that is substantially related* to the qualifications, functions, or duties of the profession of real estate appraisal.
- (4) Performed any act, which if done by the holder of a real property appraiser credential, would be grounds for revocation or suspension of such a credential.
- (5) Knowingly made a false statement of material fact required to be disclosed in an application for any professional license or certification.
- (6) Been prohibited from participating in the affairs of an insured depository institution pursuant to Section 19(a) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. Section 1829).

SUBSTANTIAL RELATIONSHIP

A crime or act may be deemed substantially related to the qualifications, functions, or duties of an appraiser if, to a substantial degree, it evidences present or potential unfitness of a person applying for or holding a real property appraiser credential to perform the functions authorized by the credential. Examples of the types of crimes or acts include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (1) Taking, appropriating, or retaining the funds or property of another.
- (2) Forging, counterfeiting, or altering any instrument affecting the rights or obligations of another.
- (3) Evasion of a lawful debt or obligation, including but not limited to tax obligations.
- (4) Traffic in any narcotic or controlled substance in violation of law.

- (5) Violation of a relation of trust or confidence.
- (6) Theft of personal property or funds.
- (7) Crimes or acts of violence or threatened violence against persons or property.
- (8) The commission of any crime or act punishable as a sexually related crime.
- (9) Misrepresentation of facts or information on the appraisal license or certification application.
- (10) Cheating on an examination for a real property appraiser credential.

REHABILITATION

Upon a determination that an applicant's background is inconsistent with public trust, state appraiser regulatory agencies should consider all evidence related to the extent an applicant is rehabilitated, including testimony or other documentation demonstrating things such as:

- (1) The effect of the passage of time since the most recent act or crime.
- (2) Restitution by the applicant to any person who has suffered monetary losses.
- (3) Judicial relief from the consequences of criminal convictions resulting from immoral or antisocial acts, including but not limited to release from probation, finding of factual innocence, a completed program of diversion, or other comparable orders of a court.
- (4) Successful completion or early discharge from probation or parole.
- (5) Abstinence from the use of controlled substances or alcohol for not less than two years if the crime or offense is attributable in part to the use of controlled substances or alcohol.
- (6) Payment of any fine or other imposed monetary penalty.
- (7) Stability of family life and fulfillment of parental and familial responsibilities subsequent to the act or conviction.
- (8) Completion of, or sustained enrollment in, formal education or vocational training courses for economic self-improvement.
- (9) Discharge of, or bona fide efforts toward discharging adjudicated debts or monetary obligations to others.
- (10) Mitigating facts or circumstances that reasonably indicate that an applicant will perform appraisal-related activities honestly, fairly, and ethically.
- (11) Correction of business practices resulting in injury to others or with the potential to cause such injury.
- (12) Significant or conscientious involvement in community, church, or privately-sponsored programs designed to provide social benefits.
- (13) New and different social and business relationships from those that existed at the time of the act or crime.
- (14) Change in attitude from that which existed at the time of the act or crime, as evidenced by any or all of the following:
 - a) Testimony of applicant.
 - b) Evidence from family members, friends, or other persons familiar with applicant's previous conduct and his or her subsequent attitudes and behavioral patterns.
 - c) Evidence from probation or parole officers or law enforcement officials competent to testify as to applicant's social adjustments.



- d) Evidence from psychiatrists or other persons competent to testify with regard to psychiatric or emotional disturbances.

The above is intended to be illustrative, not exhaustive. State appraiser regulatory agencies, in performing their due diligence when examining an applicant's qualifications for a real property appraiser credential, may elect to include additional items not identified in this Guide Note. Likewise, state appraiser regulatory agencies may determine, based on their own experience and history, that some of the items identified in this Guide Note may not be applicable to an applicant seeking a real property appraiser credential in that jurisdiction.

AQB GUIDE NOTE 10 (GN-10)

THIS GUIDE NOTE RELATES TO THE COLLEGE-LEVEL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CERTIFIED RESIDENTIAL CLASSIFICATION AS SPECIFIED IN THE REAL PROPERTY APPRAISER QUALIFICATION CRITERIA THAT BECAME EFFECTIVE MAY 1, 2018.

Section III. B. 3. of the “Qualifying Education” requirements for the Certified Residential credential in the *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria* states that Certified Residential applicants may obtain a credential by successfully completing 30 semester hours of college-level courses that cover each of the following topic areas and hours:

- a. English Composition (3 semester hours);
- b. Microeconomics (3 semester hours);
- c. Macroeconomics (3 semester hours);
- d. Finance (3 semester hours);
- e. Algebra, Geometry, or higher mathematics (3 semester hours);
- f. Statistics (3 semester hours);
- g. Computer Science (3 semester hours);
- h. Business or Real Estate Law (3 semester hours); and
- i. Two elective courses in any of the topics listed above or accounting, geography, agricultural economics, business management, or real estate (3 semester hours each).

The intent of this guidance is to assist regulatory agencies and applicants with determining which types of college-level courses may count toward these requirements. Although several course titles are provided as acceptable options, the content of the course is far more meaningful than the actual title. Therefore, there may be acceptable courses that contain similar content but do not have titles referenced in this Guide Note.

1. **English Composition** – *English Composition is the professional field of writing.*

Possible alternative course titles for this section include, but are not limited to: College Composition; Descriptive / Critical / Expository / Technical / Public / Business / Professional Writing; Foundations of the English Language; Writing Fiction; Writing Creative Non-Fiction; or Rhetoric and Writing.

2. **Microeconomics** – *The study of individuals, households, and firms’ behavior in decision making and allocation of resources. It generally applies to markets of goods and services and deals with individual and economic issues.*

Most college-level education on this topic includes the word “microeconomics” in the course title.

3. **Macroeconomics** – *Studies of the behavior and performance of an economy as a whole. It focuses on the aggregate changes in the economy such as unemployment, growth rate, gross domestic product, and inflation.*

Most college-level education on this topic includes the word “macroeconomics” in the course title.

4. **Finance** – *The management of revenues; the conduct or transaction of money matters generally, especially those affecting the public, as in the fields of banking investment.*

Possible alternative course titles for this section include, but are not limited to: Corporate Finance; Introduction to Business; Financial Markets and Institutions; International Business Finance; Principles of Finance; or Real Estate Finance and Investment.



5. **Algebra, Geometry, or Higher Mathematics** – *Higher mathematics includes advanced portions of mathematics beyond ordinary arithmetic, geometry, and algebra.*

Possible alternative course titles for this section include, but are not limited to: Algebra; Applied Math; Calculus; Differential Equations; Finite Mathematics; Geometry; Logic; Precalculus; Probability and Statistics; or Trigonometry.

6. **Statistics** – *Branch of mathematics concerned with collection, classification, analysis, and interpretation of numerical facts, for drawing inferences based on their quantifiable likelihood (probability). Statistics can interpret aggregates of data too large to be intelligible by ordinary observation because such data (unlike individual quantities) tend to behave in a regular, predictable manner. It is subdivided into descriptive statistics and inferential statistics.*

Possible alternative course titles for this section include, but are not limited to: Applied Linear Models; Bayesian Theory and Data Analysis; Business Statistics; Exploratory Data Analysis; Introduction to Statistics; Multivariate Data Analysis; Non-Parametric Theory and Data Analysis; Probability Statistics; Sampling; Statistical Analysis; Statistical Reasoning; Statistical Methods; or Time Series Analysis.

7. **Computer Science** – *A branch of science that deals with the theory of computation or the design of computers.*

Possible alternative course titles for this section include, but are not limited to: The Computer Science Profession; Introduction to Computer Science / Computers / Information Technology / Programming / Software Systems / Software Development / Web Development; Data Management; Database Fundamentals; Integrated Computer Applications; Object Oriented Programming; or System Administration.

8. **Business or Real Estate Law** – *Business law, sometimes called mercantile law or commercial law, refers to the laws that govern the dealings between people and commercial matters. There are two distinct areas of business law: regulation of commercial entities through laws of partnership, company, bankruptcy, and agency; and regulation of the commercial transactions through the laws of contract. The course titles will typically include compliance, risk, legal framework, and writing contracts.*

Real estate law is a branch of civil law that covers the right to possess, use, and enjoy land and the permanent man-made additions attached to it.

Possible alternative course titles for this section include, but are not limited to: Business Law for Accountants; Corporate Law Compliance; Drafting Policies and Procedures; Enterprise Risk Management; Financial Ethics; Legal Aspects of Real Estate; The Legal Environment of Business; Business Organization Law; or Writing Contracts.

9. **Two elective courses in accounting, geography, agricultural economics, business management, or real estate.**

Accounting – *Accounting is the system of recording and summarizing business and financial transactions and analyzing, verifying, and reporting the results.*

Possible alternative course titles for this section include, but are not limited to: Accounting Principles; Financial Accounting; Financial Markets and Institutions; Managerial Accounting; or Real Estate Market Analysis.

Geography – *Geography is the study of the physical features of the earth and its atmosphere, and of human activity as it affects and is affected by these, including the distribution of populations and resources, land use, and industries.*

Possible alternative course titles for this section include, but are not limited to: GIS Data Capture; Introduction to Geographic Information; Physical Geography; or World / Regional Geography.

Agricultural Economics – *An applied field of economics concerned with the application of economic theory in optimizing the production and distribution of food and fiber — a discipline known as agronomics.*

Possible alternative course titles for this section include, but are not limited to: Agribusiness Management; Agricultural Management Principles; Concepts in Agricultural Economics; Issues in Agriculture; Microeconomic Concepts in Agricultural Economics; or Quantitative Methods and Price Analysis.



Business Management – *The activities associated with running a company, such as controlling, leading, monitoring, organizing, and planning.*

Possible alternative course titles for this section include, but are not limited to: Business Marketing; Human Resource Management; Organizational Behavior; or Operations Management.

Real Estate – *Real estate is the property, land, buildings, air rights above the land and underground rights below the land.*

Possible alternative course titles for this section include, but are not limited to: Commercial Lease Analysis; Fundamentals of Investment Analysis; Fundamentals of Real Estate Transactions; Managing Commercial Properties; Market Analysis; Real Estate Economics; Real Estate Finance; Real Estate Procedures; or Real Estate Studies.



AQB GUIDE NOTE 11 (GN-11)

THIS GUIDE NOTE RELATES TO THE PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS OF REAL ESTATE APPRAISAL (PAREA) REQUIREMENTS AS SPECIFIED IN THE REAL PROPERTY APPRAISER QUALIFICATION CRITERIA EFFECTIVE ON JANUARY 1, 2021.

AQB GUIDANCE FOR DELIVERY METHODS AND TECHNIQUES IN PAREA TRAINING

Guide Note 11 (GN-11) contains guidance for the delivery of PAREA training. The suggested delivery methods and techniques follow each of the required content areas as identified in the PAREA section of the Criteria, and are abbreviated using the following legend:

Method	Abbreviation
Computer Based Learning	CBL
Video Gaming	VG
Video Tutorial	VT
Virtual Assistant	VA
Virtual Reality Training	VRT

These delivery methods and techniques may be amended from time-to-time to reflect changes in technology or required PAREA content.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS OF REAL ESTATE APPRAISAL (PAREA)

The goal of the following is to suggest potential technologically based delivery methods that could be used in the development of exercises, examples, simulations, case studies, and applications as are appropriate to create practical experience expected to be gained by an appraiser seeking a license credential with respect to the content outline in Section 3. PAREA providers may utilize some, all or a combination of the well-established methods described above. Providers are encouraged to utilize a variety of methodologies to ensure a comprehensive experience resulting in participants having sufficient practical experience to enable success in obtaining an appraisal license or certification.

MINIMUM CONTENT REQUIREMENTS – LICENSED RESIDENTIAL CLASSIFICATION

I. Introduction

A. General Considerations and Responsibilities [CBL, VT]

1. Discuss respecting the public trust
2. Review and comment on Appraiser Independence Requirements
3. Review and comment on the responsibilities to clients regarding reconsideration of value requests and other communication

Methods and Techniques

- *Highlight USPAP considerations (e.g. improper influence, prior services) [VT, VG]*
- *Demonstrate Appraiser Independence Requirements (AIR) and other regulatory guidance, with examples of acceptance and unacceptable conditions [CBL, VT, VG]*

B. Appraisal Basics - Software and Tools [CBL, VT, VRT]

1. Overview of software options (vendors) and common forms
2. Overview of Common tools: measuring devices, cameras, etc.

Methods and Techniques

- Identify various appraisal-related technology tools [VT, VA]
- Introduce and demonstrate the use of appraisal software [VA, VG, CBL]
- Identify and demonstrate the use of various measuring tools [VA, VG, CBL]
- Require completion of training on a base level camera as well as instruction on camera etiquette – obtaining consent to photograph certain subjects, such as children, personal effects, etc. [VT, VA, VG]
- Develop challenges around Graham-Leach-Bliley Act, Privacy/Information Security [VT, VA, VG]

II. Problem Identification**A. Understanding Assignment Parameters [CBL, VG, VT, VA]**

1. Perform initial review of order/engagement letter, determine authoritative lines of communication. Provide interactive exercises in extracting key information from engagement letter.

B. Understanding Assignment Elements and Competency Issues [VG, VT, VA, VRT]

1. Examine appraisal request and other documents provided (e.g. title reports, surveys, purchase contract) to determine key assignment elements (Standards Rule 1-2(a)–Standards Rule 1-2(d), and the SCOPE OF WORK RULE), and/or contractual obligations. Determine relevant appraisal assignment conditions. Understanding client, intended use, intended users, engagement letter terms, various assignment types, basis for assignment conditions, extraordinary assumptions, and hypothetical conditions.
2. Provide exercises for defining the problem. Goal is for participant to establish appropriate steps in appraisal process.
3. Exercises should contain overlays introducing key engagement items that could affect scope of work.
4. Ensure that the exercise demonstrates impact on both assignment conditions and elements.
5. Include exercises where appraiser can identify during problem definition process the existence of possible extraordinary assumptions and/or hypothetical conditions.
6. Demonstrate how competency issues are identified and will be resolved.

C. Market, Neighborhood, and Subject Property Research [CBL, VT, VA, VRT]

1. Utilize preliminary online/archival research to gain basic market area and subject property information.
2. Must develop the general area and neighborhood market analysis.
 - a. Overview of available data sources for market area information.
3. Retrieval/analysis of preliminary information necessary for understanding subject site and improvements.
4. Review of public record information including site and improvement information.
5. Utilization of MLS/online sites as a verification source.
6. Based on information gathered above, develop and explain key relevant property characteristics {Standards Rule 1-2(e)}.

Methods and Techniques

- Perform a sample neighborhood “fly-by” with characteristics as specified above being identified [VT, VA, VRT].
- Review simulated MLS data to evaluate supply/demand [VT, VA, VG, CBL].
- Review public and private sources (e.g., proprietary data, Trulia, Zillow) [VT, VA, CBL].
- Analyze information from simulations to reveal trends on growth, values, prices, marketing times [VT, VA, VG, CBL].
- Collect data on simulated neighborhood using multiple examples and iterations (e.g., census, population trends, imitated zoning) [VT, VA, VG, CBL].
- Visually illustrate typical area boundaries (e.g., roadways, natural boundaries, zoning clusters) using multiple examples [VT, CBL, VG].
- Use simulated data tools (e.g., MLS, aggregators) to identify and determine price trends, market supply (current and historical information) [VT, VA, CBL].
- Using simulated property record system, obtain attributes of a subject property [VA, CBL].



D. Obtaining Preliminary Subject Property Information [CBL, VG, VT, VA, VRT]

1. Simulate setting the inspection appointment with related requests/requirements
2. Determine how you will verify individual providing access
3. Review of inspections and reports provided by others and discuss their application and disclosure in the assignment

Methods and Techniques

- Create multiple scenarios to determine the adequacy of inspections (i.e., personal inspection, inspection by third party, and virtual inspection) and third-party reports to ensure an appropriate Scope of Work [VA, CBL]
- Create multiple scenarios (using good and bad examples) for inspection scheduling, communication, verification of data, etc. [VT, VA, VG]
- Conduct specific Q&A examples with virtual agent/broker, tenant, property owner, etc. [VT, VA, VG]

III. Review Sections I and II with Mentor

- A. Ensure the problem identification process was performed properly leading to an appropriate scope of work.
- B. Review research performed to evaluate suitability and that the quantity of information will be satisfactory for later development and analysis.

IV. Property Identification and Inspection along with Initial Site Identification [CBL, VG, VA, VRT]

- A. Research available information sources including public records
- B. Zoning, general plan information
 1. Identify where to locate all sources of information
 2. Verification of revisions to zoning/general plan
 3. Variances, use restrictions
- C. Environmental issues, flood zone/earthquake information. Identify and explain unusual issues
 1. Location of relevant research information
 2. Communicate any unusual findings to the client to confirm whether assignment is to be completed

Methods and Techniques

- Demonstrate zoning map and analysis [VT/VA/CBL]
- Demonstrate flood map system and analysis [VT/VA/CBL]
- Demonstrate earthquake map and analysis [VT/VA/CBL]
- Demonstrate sample GIS system and analysis [VT/VA/CBL]

V. Verification of Neighborhood and Market Area [CBL, VT, VA, VRT]

- A. Conduct virtual inspection/review of subject's market area
- B. Explain various influences
- C. Identify and explain trends/characteristics in the defined neighborhood and market area

Methods and Techniques

- Virtual neighborhood tours identifying positive and negative influences [VT, VA, VRT]
- Demonstrate use of web-based mapping tools (e.g. Google Earth, Google Maps) and how to use analytics [VT, VA, CBL]

VI. Subject Site Inspection [CBL, VT, VA, VRT]

- A. Verify similarity to plat, Observation of site utility, its surrounding influences, and possible conditions that could impact value or marketability
- B. Analysis of site improvements and useable site area.
 1. Determine and explain how useable site area relates to surrounding properties

C. Identify and discuss various site amenities. Include exercises that include various levels of impact on value

Methods and Techniques

- Illustrate different site conditions, offer multiple options within each example, provide description choices, demonstrate appropriate analyses of scenarios [VT, VA, VRT]

VII. Subject Property Improvements Inspection [CBL, VT, VA, VRT]

A. Overview

1. Types/quality of construction
2. Floor plan issues, determination of room counts
3. Observable condition factors and description of upgrades
4. Recognition of potential/existing adverse influences

B. Conduct a virtual physical inspection to determine relevant physical characteristics

C. Provide a thorough description of improvements

Methods and Techniques

- Provide multiple examples (variety) of architecture, material types for exterior and interior surfaces, condition, quality, mechanicals, electrical systems and provide exercises for proper identification and analysis [VT, CBL]
- Identify physical and functional obsolescence, lack of conformity [VT, CBL]

VIII. Measuring the Subject Property Improvements [CBL, VG, VT, VA, VRT]

A. Exercises to include methods and ultimately determination of:

1. Basements
2. Stairways & vaulted ceiling areas
3. Below grade living area (split level)
4. Accessory dwelling units, outbuildings, etc.
5. Awareness of special assignment conditions
6. Common rounding practices

B. Include virtual exercises in measuring subject properties

C. Other sources for obtaining GLA

IX. Sketch Completion [CBL, VT, VRT]

A. Include sketch completion exercises

B. Exercises must include final GLA determination (what areas should be extracted from GLA)

Methods and Techniques

- Demonstrate sketch measurement software applications using computers, tablets, handheld devices, etc. for various home designs (e.g., 1-story, 2-story, split-level, bi-level) [VT, VA, VG, VRT]
- Include multiple variations (e.g., bay windows, overhangs, open space 2nd story, basements, etc.) [VT, VA, VG, VRT]
- Include various tools (e.g., laser, roller, tape, etc.) [VT, VA, VG, VRT]
- Calculate square footage from plans and specs [VT, VA, VG, VRT]
- Complete several examples on a sketch program [VT, VA, VG, VRT]

X. Review Sections IV thru IX with Mentor

A. Ensure all elements of inspection process have been performed properly, including neighborhood, site, and improvements



XI. Market Analysis/Highest and Best Use [CBL, VRT, VA, VT]

A. Highest and Best Use

1. Overview of pertinent data, including actual current/proposed/potential alternative use and communication of highest and best use

B. Performing Neighborhood and Market Research

1. Identify the market area boundaries, physical characteristics, and specific property location relevant to the analysis of the subject property.
2. Identify the trends and characteristics in the defined neighborhood and market area.

Methods and Techniques

- Provide exercises reviewing and analyzing various property and site characteristics related to property use and the factors for determining highest and best use [CBL, VRT, VA, VG]
- Provide exercises reviewing market information, including maps, satellite images, aerial photographs, economic data, census data and analysis from third parties to determine boundaries, physical characteristics, and other factors relevant to the subject market area [CBL, VRT, VA, VT, VG]
- Provide exercises reviewing market and neighborhood information such as maps, plat maps, satellite images, aerial photographs, economic data, census data, etc. to determine neighborhood boundaries, characteristics and trends related to the analysis of the subject property [CBL, VRT, VA, VT, VG]

XII. Review Section XI with Mentor

A. Ensure key analytical issues related to market conditions and highest and best use are effectively addressed

XIII. Process of Sales Analysis [CBL, VG, VT, VA, VRT]

A. Identify the best sources of sales data for use in case studies including:

1. MLS
2. City/County (public) transfer records
 - a. How to verify
3. Data providers
4. Appraiser office files
 - a. Confidentiality concerns
5. Real estate agents/brokers
 - a. How to verify

B. Select the same or similar property types, uses, and characteristics.

1. Identify elements of comparison
2. Develop exercises for various property types

C. Identify all relevant current listings, expired listings, withdrawn listings, offers (if available), FSBO, closed sales, and pending sales

Methods and Techniques

- Demonstrate a typical MLS search, and other less common search options [VT/VA]
- Perform searches to identify applicable sales from a group of potential transactions [VT/VA/VG/CBL]
- Develop and demonstrate rationale for selection of sales [VT/VG/CBL]
- Conduct an interactive interview (incorporating checklist) on sales data confirmation [VT/VA]
- Research prior sales history with simulated data sites (e.g., assessor, public records, proprietary sources) [VT/VG/CBL]
- Identify appropriate elements of comparison [VT/VA/CBL]
- Introduce confidentiality issues related to use of non-public information [VT/VA/VG]
- Update workfile with results, incorporate electronic vs. paper vs. combination [VT/VA]

XIV. Review Section XIII with Mentor

A. Ensure all necessary steps in highest and best use analysis and market analysis were performed properly. Review data source material to assure sufficient information has been identified for further application.

XV. Valuation Approaches and Techniques [CBL, VG, V, VA, VRT]

A. Consider each approach to value and explain the appropriateness based on the intended use of the assignment. Select the data considered most meaningful and relevant.

B. Sales Comparison Approach

1. Analyze quality and quantity of data
 - a. Identify relevant units of comparison
 - b. Data and information collected must be analyzed for comparability and consistency
2. Select the sales that are considered the most appropriate for subject property comparability (demonstrate the process)
 - a. Identify and apply appropriate adjustments to comparable transactions based on differences to the subject property. Demonstrate applicable tools and methods, including:
 1. Paired sales analysis
 2. Statistical and other graphic analysis
 3. Trend analysis
 4. Qualitative differences, including:
 - i. Relative comparison analysis
 - ii. Ranking analysis
3. Discuss and reconcile key elements developed in the sales comparison approach

Methods and Techniques

- *Using simulated data, identify applicable approach(es) to value [VT, VG, CBL]*
- *Complete multiple sales comparison analyses using previously selected data for both vacant land and improved sites, incorporating applicable techniques to estimate appropriate adjustments [VT, VG, CBL]*
- *Add complexity at a basic level for commonly encountered external influences, super-adequacies, functional obsolescence [VT, VA, VG, CBL]*
- *Develop value opinions for multiple scenarios [VT, VG, CBL]*
- *Demonstrate proper and improper examples of reconciliation, develop appropriate reconciliation [VT, VG, CBL]*

C. Cost approach

1. Develop site value of the subject as vacant using recognized methods or techniques
 - a. Include contributory value of site improvement
2. Discuss use of replacement or reproduction cost
 - a. Develop supportive data for the cost calculations
 - b. Calculate cost new for the improvements
 - c. Calculate depreciation (demonstrate and apply types, consider market trends)
 - d. Discuss and reconcile key elements developed in the cost approach

Methods and Techniques

- *Complete a basic cost new, utilize several different cost approach models [VT, VG, CBL]*
- *Develop credible opinions of site value [VT, VG, CBL]*
- *Add basic level complexity (e.g., new homes, remodeled homes, homes having inadequacies) [VT, VA, VG, CBL]*
- *Develop supportable depreciation estimates, age-life method, add basic level complexities (e.g., repairs, obsolescence) [VT, VG, CBL]*
- *Develop indicated values by the cost approach [VT, VG, CBL]*
- *Demonstrate proper and improper examples of reconciliation, develop appropriate reconciliation on multiple examples [VT, VA, VG, CBL]*

D. Income approach

1. Collection and verification of pertinent rental data (actual vs. contract)
2. Determine appropriate GRM (Gross Rent Multiplier)
3. Discuss and reconcile key elements developed in the income approach

Methods and Techniques

- *Develop appropriate comparison factors involved for gross rental estimate, sources [VT, VG, CBL]*
- *Identify comparables using simulated data sources (e.g., MLS, interviews, proprietary sources, door knocking, etc.) for rental information [VT, VA, CBL]*
- *Develop credible opinions of market rent [VT, VG, CBL]*
- *Develop GRM's from simulated comparable properties [VT, VG, CBL]*



- Develop indicated values by the income approach [VT, VG, CBL]
- Demonstrate proper and improper examples of reconciliation, develop appropriate reconciliation [VT, VG, CBL]

XVI. Review Section XV with Mentor

- Ensure all approaches to value were adequately considered and completed in supportable fashion (including cost and/or income approaches if performed)

XVII. Final Reconciliation [CBL, VG, VT, VA, VRT]

- Analyze and discuss accuracy and sufficiency of data
- Analyze and discuss strengths and weaknesses of each approach to value and their applicability to the subject property
- Analyze and discuss consistency of data and development
- Analyze and discuss the quality and quantity of data
- Review calculations
- Develop the final opinion of value along with the rationale for your conclusions

Methods and Techniques

- Demonstrate multiple scenarios using the various approaches to analyze their strengths and weaknesses [VT, VA, VG, CBL]
- Perform check for accuracy of math and calculations [VT, VA, VG, CBL]
- Demonstrate proper and improper examples of reconciliation, develop appropriate reconciliation [VT, VA, VG, CBL]

XVIII. Review Section XVII with Mentor

- Ensure final reconciliation was performed properly and determine appropriate reporting

XIX. Appraisal Report Development/Delivery [CBL, VG, VT, VA, VRT]

A. Report Development

- Standards Rule 2-1 minimum standard (not misleading, sufficient, assumptions, etc.)
 - Ability to describe the subject property and comparable properties used in the analysis (ensure compliance with STANDARD 2)
 - Technical terms
 - Common industry phrases and descriptors
 - Fair lending do's and don'ts
 - Identify relevant information using industry typical approaches and technologies
 - Ability to describe a market area and a neighborhood (same subset as above)
 - Report format
 - Comply with all applicable assignment elements and conditions
 - Awareness and compliance with state and federal regulatory requirements
 - Describe scope of work
 - Ensure applicable appropriate addenda, exhibits, photos, etc. are included
 - Understand adequacy/relevance/integrity of photos, maps, and exhibits – how/where to upload in a report
 - Certification
 - Ensure familiarity with pre-printed content and applicability.
 - Develop exercises on completion of workfile documents
 - Demonstrate an ability to store and compile documents

Methods and Techniques

- Complete appraisal reports using several styles (e.g., forms such as 1004, condo, 2-4 units, short narrative) [VG, CBL]
- Provide samples of prior service disclosures (i.e., certifications) [VT, VA]

- Provide opportunities to create multiple versions of required exhibits (e.g., photos, sketches, maps) using simulated data [VT, VA, VG, CBL]
- Provide sample certifications, include correct and incorrect examples [VT, VA, VG, CBL]
- Provide sample limiting conditions, include correct and incorrect examples [VT, VA, VG, CBL]
- Verify required contents of workfile, incorporating examples of items that should/should not be included [VT, VA, VG, CBL]
- Demonstrate/use document storage examples (e.g., password, back-up) [VT, VA, CBL]

XX. Review Section XIX with Mentor

- A. Ensure that the key components of an appraisal report and report format are appropriate for assignment(s)

XXI. Communication of Assignment Results [CBL, VT, VA, VRT]

A. Adequacy and relevance of information

1. USPAP compliance
2. Assignment conditions

B. Understand common Client-specific requirements – additional comparable sales, inclusion of active listings in the report, supplemental exhibits, etc.

1. Demonstrate the ability to meet client expectations conveyed through the engagement letter or other instruction methods
2. Adequate support for analysis

C. Explain and support rationale for excluding any of the traditional approaches

1. Explain and support reconciliation
2. Explain all assumptions

D. Explain and support all extraordinary assumptions and hypothetical conditions (state their use may have effect on assignment results)

Methods and Techniques

- Ensure adequacy and relevancy of information in report [VT, VG, CBL]
- Demonstrate examples of reports containing information specifically required by clients, regulators, or applicable assignment conditions [VA, VT, VG, CBL]
- Ensure accuracy and consistency of information throughout report [VT, VG, CBL]
- Provide various report samples that contain both adequate and inadequate communication [VT, VA]
- Provide opportunities to review and correct errors in reports [VT, VA, VG, CBL]
- Provide opportunities to review and correct inappropriate assumptions, extraordinary assumptions and hypothetical conditions [VT, VA, VG, CBL]
- Provide various samples of appropriate and inappropriate requests for corrections, clarifications and Reconsiderations of Value, demonstrating appropriate responses (e.g., no changes, modifications to report, requirement for new assignment, etc.) [VT, VA, VG, CBL]

XXII. Review Section XXI with Mentor

- A. Ensure understanding of effective appraisal report presentation and required content

- B. Ensure compliance with Standards Rule 2-2

MINIMUM CONTENT REQUIREMENTS – CERTIFIED RESIDENTIAL CLASSIFICATION

I. Problem Identification

A. Relevant Scope of Work and Competency Issues Involved [CBL, VG, VT, VA, VRT]

1. Develop exercises on how competency issues will be resolved.
2. Conduct a preliminary analysis to ensure an appropriate Scope of Work

Methods and Techniques

- Provide sample engagement letters for review and analysis [VT, VA, CBL]
- Provide samples of complex residential properties (e.g., ADUs, 2-4 unit group homes, student housing, short-term rentals, co-ops, leaseholds, etc.) [VT, VA, CBL]



- Perform required research using simulated data (e.g., public sources, proprietary databases) [VT, VA, VG, CBL]

II. Review Section I with Mentor

- Ensure understanding of how issues uncovered during property identification process relate to complexity. Also, focus on complex ownership issues

III. Positive or Negative Locational Influences [CBL, VG, VT, VA, VRT]

- Recognize Population/Employment Trends
- Determine and discuss relationships between employment, population, and residential units (Single Unit Residential vs. 2-4 Unit Residential) over time

IV. Residential Market Analysis/Highest and Best Use [CBL, VRT, VG, VT]

- Market Analysis Issues Related to Highest and Best Use for Complex Properties
- Special Assessments

Methods and Techniques

- Provide exercises reviewing and analyzing various property and site characteristics that would be considered complex in nature, including current and proposed use; include consideration of the factors for determining highest and best use [CBL, VRT, VG, VT]
- Provide exercises reviewing data from public records, title records, CCR documents, etc., that describe current and planned special assessments for various property ownership types (one family, condominium, planned unit developments, Cooperative, etc.) to determine impact on market analysis [CBL, VRT, VG, VT]

V. Review Section III and IV with Mentor

- Ensure key analytical issues related to market conditions and highest and best use are effectively addressed

VI. Physical Characteristics of Complex Properties [CBL, VG, VA, VRT]

- Unique Design Features
- High Quality/Amenity Properties
- Over-improvements
- Physical Deficiencies of Improvements
- Functional Inadequate and Super Adequate Impact

VII. Vacant Sites (Including View Amenities, Surplus Land) [CBL, VG, VT, VA, VRT]

- Develop exercises that contain issues covered under Site and Cost Approaches

Methods and Techniques

- Identify and analyze impact of complex property characteristics (e.g., atypical size, view, design, historical ranking) [VT, VA, VG]
- Exercises comparing and analyzing typical homes with outliers [VT, VG, CBL]
- Exercises identifying and understanding the influence of locational influences through observation and comparison [CBL, VG, VT, VA, VRT]

VIII. Use of Key Statistical Concepts [CBL, VG, VT, VA, VRT]

- Develop appropriate statistical tools to be used in development of opinion of value
- Explain and support their application

IX. Key Market Driving Influences [CBL, VT, VA, VRT]

- Determine most appropriate units of comparison (market drivers)

B. Identify market preferences for characteristics and amenities (e.g., parking, # beds, # baths, GLA)*Methods and Techniques*

- Complete exploratory data analysis and generate representative sample data to identify different unit price indicators by requiring candidate to analyze several options and select the option with the most robust statistical results [VT, VG, CBL]
- Express several types of simulated data with the candidate building models which generate the most accurate and reliable results [VT, VG, CBL]
- Incorporate in all exploratory data analysis exercises utilizing relevant descriptive statistics (e.g., median, mean, mode, standard deviation, coefficient of variation) [VT, VG, CBL]

X. Review Sections VI thru IX with Mentor

- A. Ensure key analytical issues related to market conditions and highest and best use are effectively addressed**
- B. Confirm appropriate items have been identified and analyzed for proper application in determination of opinion of value**

XI. Site Valuation and Cost Approaches**A. Site Valuation**

1. Extract comparable land/site sales data that will adequately support adjustments for contributing value of unique attributes associated with complex vacant sites (view, entitlements, amenities, surplus/excess land)

B. Develop a supportable Land/Site Valuation - using the following methods:

1. Allocation
2. Market extraction
3. Ground rent capitalization
4. Land residual method; and
5. Sales comparison

C. Construction Costs

1. Exercises related to high amenity structures
2. Discuss local cost influences

D. Functional Obsolescence

1. Distinguish between curable and incurable forms
2. Analyze and support conclusions on obsolescence, including lack thereof, associated with complex properties

Methods and Techniques

- Develop multiple samples that use each of the basic site valuation techniques [VT, VA, VG, CBL]
- Develop multiple samples that use multiple techniques to estimate cost new [VT, VA, VG, CBL]
- Develop multiple examples to estimate functional obsolescence [VT, VA, VG, CBL]
- Develop an indicated value of a complex property using the cost approach [VT, CBL]

XII. Review Section XI with Mentor

- A. Ensure the Cost Approach has been performed properly.**

XIII. Sales Comparison Approach**A. Sales Concessions**

1. Is the subject property subject to sales concessions?
2. Identify and discuss application (or not) of any sales concessions in comparable data based on market norms
3. Cash equivalency related to financing terms



B. Identifying and Applying Atypical Adjustments – develop support related to the following:

1. High amenity custom quality adjustments
2. Site adjustments
3. Adjustment support/matched pairs, statistical methods
4. Adjustment support for unique one-off property sales including those with Accessory Dwelling Units

Methods and Techniques

- *Develop multiple exercises requiring identification and determination of impact of sales concessions (e.g., assumption of closing costs, payments made outside of transaction) [VT, VA, VG, CBL]*
- *Develop multiple exercises using statistical techniques (e.g., paired sales analysis, regression analysis) to analyze simulated data and estimate adjustments [VT, VA, VG, CBL]*

XIV. Review Section XIII with Mentor

- A. Ensure the sales comparison approach has been performed properly.**

XV. Income Approach

A. 1-4 Unit Appraisals

1. Perform collection of comparable rent data
2. Complex rental adjustments
 - a. Understand and apply impact of complex amenities
 - b. Factor for Expense allocations between comparable transactions

B. Unique multi-unit assignments – discuss the following:

1. Location premiums within PUD/condo
2. Impact of rent control or subsidies
3. Student housing
4. Seasonal and short-term rentals

C. GRM analysis

1. Non-market rent impact on GRM
2. Perform reconciliation of GRM indicators

Methods and Techniques

- *Provide exercises extracting expense information via market participant interviews (e.g., agents/brokers, property managers, prior property information) [VT, VG, CBL]*
- *Provide exercises identifying and analyzing unique property characteristics (e.g., view, physical characteristics, parking limitations, floor location) [VT, VG, CBL]*
- *Provide exercises identifying and analyzing non-market rent on GRM [VT, VG, CBL]*

XVI. Review Section XV with Mentor

- A. Review the Income approach to value and ensure proper analysis and support for conclusions**

XVII. Writing and Reasoning Skills

A. Data Presentation

1. Develop presentation of data in tables, charts, and graphs as appropriate
2. Express succinct narrative using active voice, direct statements, shorter words, shorter paragraphs and placing the bottom-line up front
3. Underscore proper and understandable use of English
- b. Have another proofread whenever possible

B. Discussion of Approaches to Value

1. Adjust depth of discussion to the intended user(s)

C. Support for Conclusions

1. Clearly state conclusions throughout the report. Each conclusion requires credible support and logical reconciliation

D. Summary of Data and Reconciliation of Value Approaches

1. Summarize the quantity, quality, reliability, and relevance of data available for application in each approach performed. The reconciliation and final value opinion must be consistent with the conclusions of this summary regarding the most germane approach to value

Methods and Techniques

- *Ensure accuracy and consistency of information throughout report [VT, VG, CBL]*
- *Provide various report samples that contain both adequate and inadequate communication [VT, VA]*
- *Provide opportunities to review and correct errors in reports [VT, VG, CBL]*
- *Provide opportunities to review and correct inappropriate assumptions, extraordinary assumptions and hypothetical conditions [VT, VG, CBL]*
- *Provide various samples of appropriate and inappropriate requests for corrections, clarifications and Reconsiderations of Value, demonstrating appropriate responses (e.g., no changes, modifications to report, requirement for new assignment, etc.) [VT, VG, CBL]*

XVIII. Review Section XVII with Mentor

- A. Ensure understanding of effective appraisal report presentation and required content**
- B. Ensure compliance with Standards Rule 2-2**

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PAREA Discussion/Regulation Project

- Presentation included from 6/7
- Example Regulations included from 6/7
- Alaska Regulations to Review



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Practical Applications of Real Estate Appraisal **PAREA**

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Agenda

- Evolution of PAREA
- What is PAREA?
- Updates & When to Expect First Program
- FAQs
- Your Questions

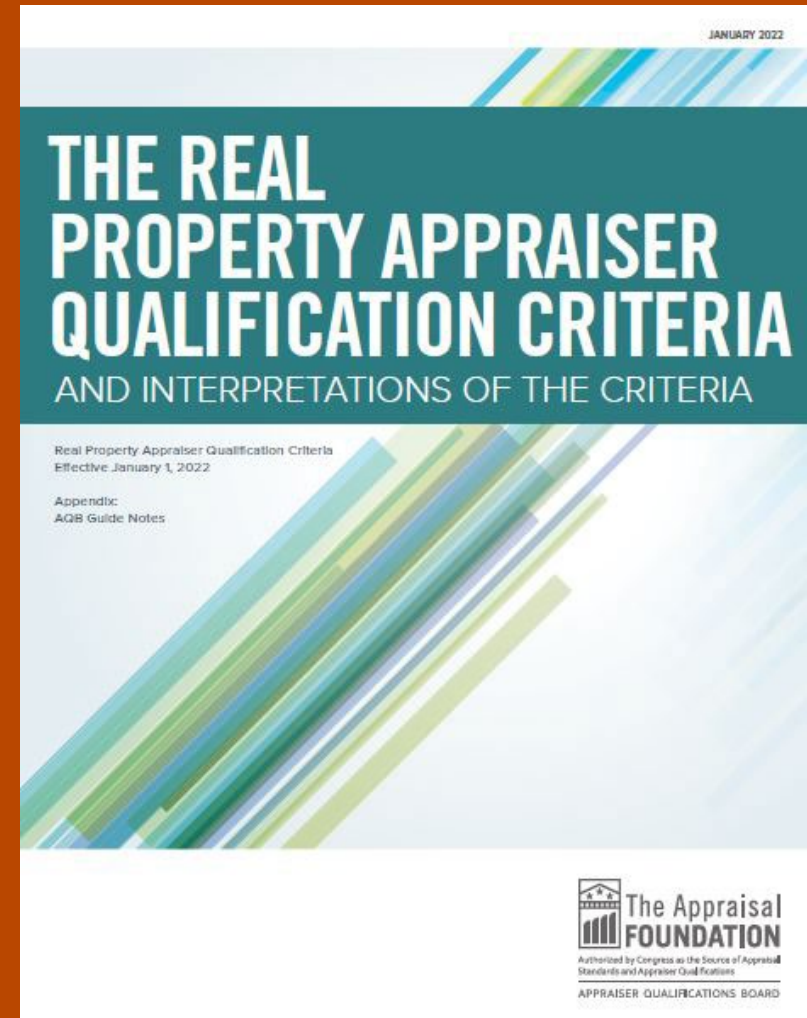
Evolution

- History of the apprentice model



- PAREA Becomes Effective January 1, 2021

What is PAREA?



PAREA is

- An alternative to the traditional Supervisor-Trainee model
- Available for Licensed Residential and Certified Residential
- Can provide up to 100% of experience credit
 - Counts toward Residential portion of the 3000 hrs. for CG
- Approved by the AQB

PAREA is NOT:

- Not intended to provide “competency”, but it provides “minimum qualifications”
- Not intended to be “partially” adopted, but states may choose to do so

Participants must:

- Complete all QE prior to entering a program
 - 150 hours of QE for Licensed
 - 200 hours of QE for Certified
- Be periodically mentored
- Produce USPAP-compliant appraisals
- Complete the PAREA program in its entirety before earning the completion certificate. No partial credit.
- Still pass the national licensing exam

Providers must:

- Offer training on all topics
- Ensure participants produce USPAP compliant appraisal reports
- Provide an adequate number of Mentors
- Provide participants access to data, research, MLS, environmental info, etc.
- Determine type of acceptable training methods
 - Computer based Learning, video gaming, video tutorial, Virtual Assistant, Virtual Reality Training
- Ensure their program is accepted in the state

Designed as “Modules”

- PAREA has two modules
 - Licensed Residential
 - Certified Residential
- Modules contain lists of required content
 - May be taken out of order
- Modules are the content which must be included in the providers’ development of exercises, examples, simulations, case studies, and applications.

Example of Content in PAREA

LICENSED MODULE

- | | |
|---|---|
| I. General Considerations and Responsibilities | VI. Subject Site Inspection |
| II. Problem Identification | VII. Subject Property Improvements Section |
| III. Review I and II With Mentor | VIII. Measuring the Subject Property Improvements |
| IV. Property Identification and Inspection... | IX. Sketch Completion |
| V. Verification of Neighborhood and Market Area | X. Review Sections IV thru IX with Mentor |

Etc.

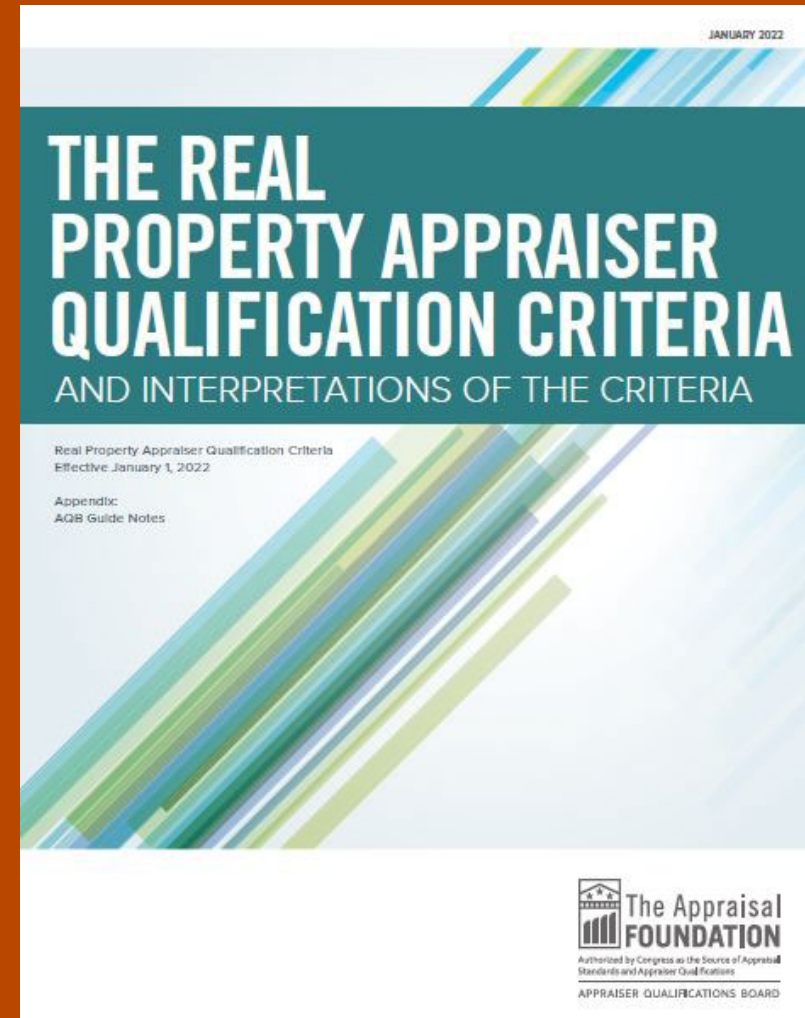
USPAP Compliant Reports

- USPAP Compliant Appraisal Reports
 - Represent a variety of appraisal assignments
 - Participants will be required to produce a specific number
 - The reports will be produced to serve as a final evaluation of the participants comprehension of PAREA training.

A new pathway for aspiring appraisers

- PAREA directly addresses the difficulty aspiring appraisers face in finding a supervisor.
- We want the appraisal profession to reflect the population of the United States.
- Our hope is that PAREA opens up the profession to a diverse new generation of appraisers.

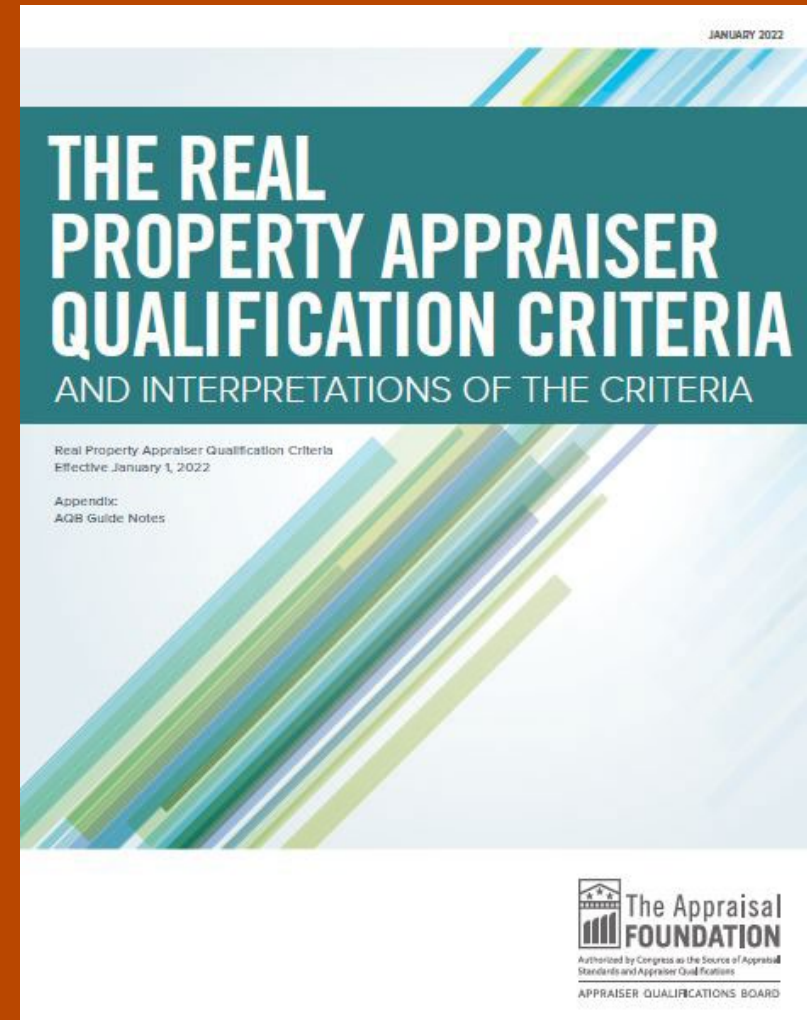
Updates on PAREA



Updates on PAREA:

- Seven concept reviews submitted to date
- AQB expects to see a first draft of a program submitted sometime this year.
- Over 1,800 interested in PAREA
- Pathways to Success Conditional Grant awarded to Appraisal Institute in collaboration with the National Society of Real Estate Appraisers

Frequently asked questions from state regulators



How many states have adopted PAREA?

- **Fully Adopted:** Colorado, District of Columbia, Louisiana, Maine, Montana, Ohio, and Oklahoma (7)
- **Partially Adopted:** California and Kansas (2)
 - *California adopted up to 50% for LR, 50% for CR, 25% for CG experience hours, but hopes to fully adopt PAREA in the near future.*
 - *Kansas – 50% Based upon the practicum allowance in a previous version of the Criteria*
- **Rulemaking/Legislation in Progress for full adoption:** Florida, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, and Washington (12)
- **Adoption by Reference of the *Criteria* (may also be captured in another category):** Arizona, District of Columbia, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Vermont. (11 – *5 other states have Criteria plus have made other indications of PAREA acceptance*)
- **Discussing PAREA:** Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nevada, New York, Oregon, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. (20)

How much experience can be gained by PAREA?

Certification Type	Education	Experience	Exam
Licensed Residential	150 hours	1000 hours under a Supervisor in 6 months OR PAREA can replace up to 100% of the required experience hours	Yes
Certified Residential	200 hours	1500 Hours under a Supervisor in 12 months OR PAREA can replace up to 100% of the required experience hours	Yes
Certified General	300 hours	3000 Hours under a Supervisor in 18 months OR PAREA can replace up to 50% of the required experience hours	Yes

How do I know that a PAREA Program will be high-quality without seeing it?

- Providers must follow the *Criteria*, *PAREA Implementation Policies*, and be sure they meet the PAREA Minimum Content Requirements for *Licensed Residential* and/or *Certified Residential* Classifications.
- The AQB will personally be reviewing each program to ensure that minimum standards are met.

Do states need to approve PAREA programs themselves?

- The AQB will approve PAREA programs, but it is up to each individual state to adopt PAREA as an alternative pathway, and to accept the AQB's approval of PAREA programs.

Do Mentors need to be licensed in individual states?

- No. There is not a geographical competency requirement within PAREA, so Mentors do not need to be licensed in the states where they are mentoring participants.

How will the PAREA program benefit states?

- Having participants go through a structured, AQB-approved program assures consistent and accurate training (something that is not always the result of some individual supervisor/trainee arrangements).
- With a state's full acceptance of PAREA experience, the need to review appraisal logs and appraisal work samples could be eliminated.
- Ensures the participant has experience writing USPAP compliant appraisal reports.
- Ensures the reports the participants demonstrate their own work product skills, rather than their supervisors.

How will the PAREA program benefit states?

- Participants are required to demonstrate mastery of each topic area before moving forward in the program. Thus, the emphasis is proficiency, not hours.
- PAREA will provide the participant opportunities to apply the complete appraisal process in the development of an appraisal report.
- The program is specifically designed to NOT provide competency for all types of specific appraisal problems. This is true of the existing licensing system today. As receiving an appraisal credential does not make one competent to perform all types of assignments. Just as it is now, all credentialed appraisers can gain competency before completing assignments, but they do not have to demonstrate competency before they are issued a credential.

Questions?

The Foundation is here to help you with any questions you have or to provide you with the materials you need to fully understand PAREA:

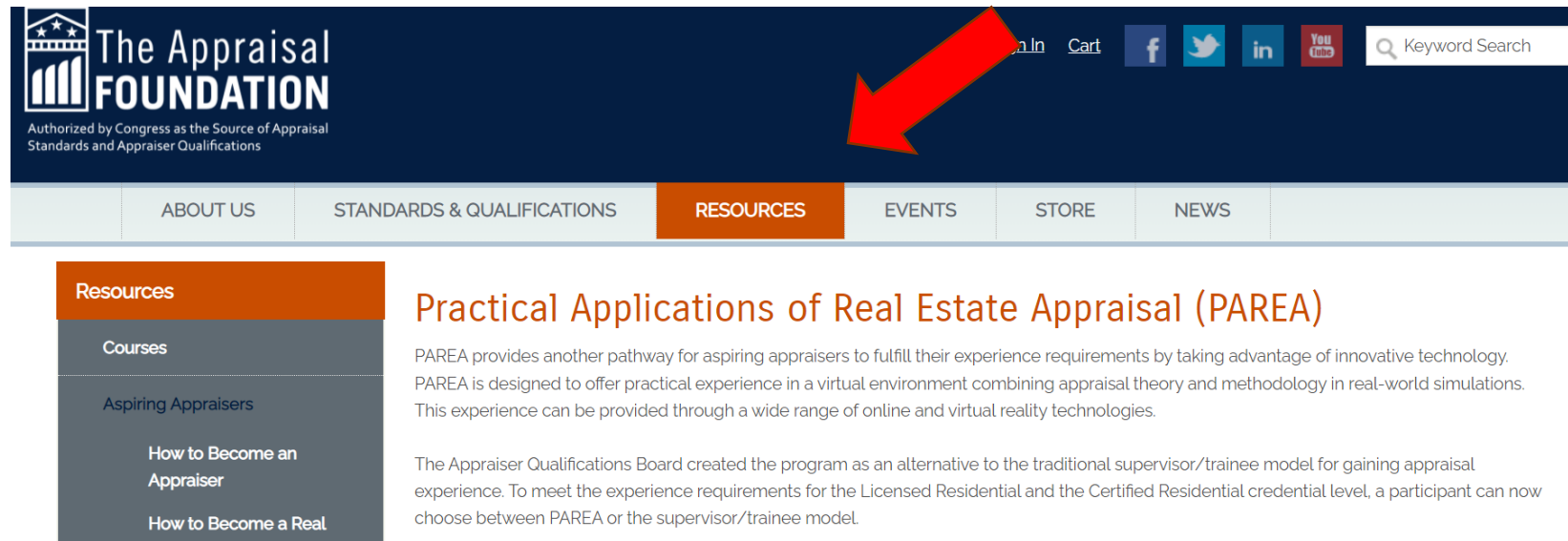
Aida Dedajic
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Authorized by Congress as the Source of Appraisal
Standards and Appraiser Qualifications

Stay Informed

- Extensive information available on our PAREA webpage:



The screenshot shows the website header for The Appraisal Foundation, which is authorized by Congress as the source of appraisal standards and appraiser qualifications. The navigation menu includes links for ABOUT US, STANDARDS & QUALIFICATIONS, RESOURCES (highlighted with a red arrow), EVENTS, STORE, and NEWS. A search bar is also present. The RESOURCES dropdown menu is open, showing options for Courses, Aspiring Appraisers, How to Become an Appraiser, and How to Become a Real Estate Appraiser. The main content area features the title 'Practical Applications of Real Estate Appraisal (PAREA)' and a description of the program as a virtual reality-based pathway for gaining appraisal experience.

Practical Applications of Real Estate Appraisal (PAREA)

PAREA provides another pathway for aspiring appraisers to fulfill their experience requirements by taking advantage of innovative technology. PAREA is designed to offer practical experience in a virtual environment combining appraisal theory and methodology in real-world simulations. This experience can be provided through a wide range of online and virtual reality technologies.

The Appraiser Qualifications Board created the program as an alternative to the traditional supervisor/trainee model for gaining appraisal experience. To meet the experience requirements for the Licensed Residential and the Certified Residential credential level, a participant can now choose between PAREA or the supervisor/trainee model.

- Sign up for PAREA updates

THANK YOU

The Foundation is here to help you with any questions you have or to provide you with the materials you need to fully understand PAREA:

Aida Dedajic
aida@appraisalfoundation.org
(202) 624-3058



Authorized by Congress as the Source of Appraisal
Standards and Appraiser Qualifications

Example Legislation from States Who Have Accepted PAREA

Utah

R162. Commerce, Real Estate.

R162-2g. Real Estate Appraiser Licensing and Certification Administrative Rules.

R162-2g-101. Authority.

- (1) The authority to promulgate rules governing the appraisal industry is granted by Section 61-2g-201[~~(2)~~(h)].
- (2) The authority to establish and collect fees is granted by Section 61-2g-202[(+)].
- (3) The authority to exempt specific persons from complying with USPAP standards is granted by Section 61-2g-205[~~(5)~~(e)] within certain limitations as imposed by Section 61-2g-403[(+)(e)].

R162-2g-102. Definitions.

- (1) "Affiliation" means an ongoing business association:
 - (a) between:
 - (i) two individuals registered, licensed, or certified under Section 61-2g; or
 - (ii) an individual registered, licensed, or certified under Section 61-2g and:
 - (A) an appraisal entity; or
 - (B) a government agency;
 - (b) for [~~the purpose of~~] providing an appraisal service; and
 - (c) regardless of whether an employment relationship exists between the parties.
- (2) The acronym "AQB" stands for the Appraiser Qualifications Board of the Appraisal Foundation.
- (3) "Board" means the Utah Real Estate Appraiser Licensing and Certification Board.
- (4) "Business day" means a day other than:
 - (a) a Saturday;
 - (b) a Sunday; or
 - (c) a federal or state holiday.
- (5) The acronym "CAMA" stands for Computer Assisted Mass Appraisal.
- (6) "Classification" means the type of license or certification held by an appraiser.
- (7) "Day" means calendar day unless specified as "business day."
- (8) "Deferral" means the postponement or delay for completion of a continuing education requirement due to active military duty or due to the impacts of a state- or federally-declared disaster as specified in R162-2g-306a.
- (9) "Desk review" means review of an appraisal:
 - (a) including verification of the data; but
 - (b) not including a physical inspection of the property.
- (10) "Distance education" means an education process based on the geographical separation of student and instructor, including:
 - (a) computer conferencing;
 - (b) satellite teleconferencing;
 - (c) interactive audio;
 - (d) interactive computer software;
 - (e) Internet-based instruction; and
 - (f) other interactive online courses.
- (11) "Division" means the Division of Real Estate of the Department of Commerce.
- (12) "Draft report" means an appraisal report that is distributed prior to being completed, as provided in Subsection R162-2g-502b(1).
- (13) "Entity" means:

- (a) a corporation;
 - (b) a partnership;
 - (c) a sole proprietorship;
 - (d) a limited liability company;
 - (e) another business entity; or
 - (f) a subsidiary or unit of an entity described in this [S] subsection [(13)].
- (14) "Field review" means review of an appraisal, including:
- (a) a physical inspection of the property; and
 - (b) verification of the data.
- (15) "Non-certified education" means a continuing education course offered outside of Utah, but for which a licensee may apply for credit pursuant to R162-2g-307d(4).
- (16) The acronym "PAREA" stands for Practical Applications of Real Estate Appraisal approved by the AQB as an alternative to the supervisor trainee model for gaining appraisal experience.
- (17)[(16)] "Person" means an individual or an entity.
- (18)[(17)] "Reinstatement" means renewing a license or certification for an additional period after its expiration date has passed, but prior to 12 months after the expiration date.
- (19)[(18)] The acronym "RELMS" stands for Real Estate Licensing and Management System, which is the online database through which individuals registered, licensed, or certified under these rules must submit certain information to the division.
- (20)[(19)] "Renewal" means reissuing a license or certification upon its expiration for an additional period.
- (21)[(20)] "School" means:
- (a) an accredited college, university, junior college, or community college;
 - (b) any state or federal agency or commission;
 - (c) a nationally recognized real estate appraisal or real estate related organization, society, institute, or association; or
 - (d) any school or organization approved by the board.
- (22)[(21)] "School director" means an authorized individual in charge of the educational program at a school.
- (23)[(22)] "Supervisory Appraiser" means a state-certified residential appraiser or a state certified general appraiser that directly supervises a trainee.
- (24)[(23)] "Trainee" means a person who is working under the direct supervision of a state-certified residential appraiser or a state-certified general appraiser to earn experience hours for licensure, and who meets the requirements of Subsection R162-2g-302.
- (25)[(24)] "Transaction value" means:
- (a) for loans or other extensions of credit, the amount of the loan or extension of credit;
 - (b) for sales, leases, purchases, and investments in, or exchanges of, real property, the market value of the real property interest involved; and
 - (c) for the pooling of loans or interests in real property for resale or purchase, the amount of the loan or market value of the real property calculated with respect to each such loan or interest in real property.
- (26)[(25)] The acronym "USPAP" stands for the current edition of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice published by the Appraisal Foundation.
- (27) "Virtual-live continuing education" also described as synchronous education, means continuing education that is presented in a live, video conferencing format, using interactive

instructional methods where teacher and student may be separated by distance but not by time. The teacher is able to interact, and does interact in real time with the students.

R162-2g-302. Application for Trainee Registration.

(1) Registration required.

(a) Except for an individual who successfully completes an AQB approved Licensed Residential PAREA module, an [An]individual who intends to obtain a license to practice as a state-licensed appraiser shall first register with the division as a trainee. An individual who successfully completes an AQB approved Licensed Residential PAREA module need not register as a trainee prior to making application to sit for the state-licensed appraiser exam.

(b) The division and the board shall not award or recognize experience hours toward licensure for any appraisal work that is performed by an individual during a period of time when the individual is not registered as a trainee.

(2) Character. An individual registering with the division as a trainee shall evidence honesty, integrity, and truthfulness.

(a) A trainee applicant shall be denied registration for:

(i) a felony that resulted in:

(A) a conviction occurring within five years of the date of application; or

(B) a jail or prison release date falling within five years of the date of application; or

(ii) a misdemeanor involving fraud, misrepresentation, theft, or dishonesty that resulted in:

(A) a conviction occurring within three years of the date of application; or

(B) a jail or prison release date falling within three years of the date of application.

(b) A trainee applicant may be denied registration upon consideration of the following:

(i) criminal convictions and pleas entered at any time prior to the date of application;

(ii) the circumstances that led to any criminal convictions or pleas under consideration;

(iii) past acts related to honesty~~[or moral character]~~, with particular consideration given to any such acts involving the appraisal business;

(iv) dishonest conduct that would be grounds under Utah law for sanctioning an existing licensee;

(v) civil judgments in lawsuits brought on grounds of fraud, misrepresentation, or deceit;

(vi) court findings of fraudulent or deceitful activity in civil lawsuits;

(vii) evidence of non-compliance with court orders or conditions of sentencing;

(viii) evidence of non-compliance with terms of a probation agreement, plea in abeyance, or diversion agreement; and

(ix) failure to pay taxes or child support obligations.

(3) ~~[Competency.]~~ An individual registering with the division as a trainee shall evidence competency. In evaluating an applicant for competency, the division and board may consider any evidence, including the following:

(a) civil judgments, with particular consideration given to any such judgments involving the appraisal business;

(b) failure to satisfy a civil judgment that has not been discharged in bankruptcy;

(c) the extent and quality of the applicant's training and education in appraisal;

(d) the extent of the applicant's knowledge of the Utah Real Estate Appraiser Licensing and Certification Act;

(e) evidence of disregard for licensing laws;

(f) evidence of drug or alcohol dependency; and

- (g) the amount of time that has passed since any incident under consideration.
- (4) Pre-licensing education.
- (a) Within the five-year period preceding the date of application, an applicant shall successfully complete 81 ~~[75-classroom]~~ hours:
- (i) approved by the AQB; and
 - (ii)(A) certified by the division pursuant to Subsections R162-2g-307c(1) through ~~[-]~~(3); or (B) not required to be certified by the division pursuant to Subsection R162-2g-307c(6).
- (b) The 81~~[75]~~ hours of required education shall include:
- (i) 30 hours of appraisal principles;
 - (ii) 30 hours of appraisal procedures; ~~[and]~~
 - (iii) the 15-hour National USPAP course, or its equivalent; and
 - (iv) the six-hour Utah appraiser supervisor and trainee course.
- (c) The 15-hour National USPAP Course or its equivalent may not be accepted by the division as qualifying education unless it is:
- (i) taught by an instructor who:
 - (A) is a state-certified residential or state-certified general appraiser; and
 - (B) has been certified by the AQB; or
 - (ii) approved as a distance education course by the AQB and International Distance Education Certification Center.
- (d) A person who applies for trainee registration ~~[on or after January 1, 2015]~~ shall have successfully completed the division approved Supervisory Appraiser and Appraiser Trainee Course:
- (i) as taught by a division-approved instructor; and
 - (ii) within the two-year period preceding the date of application.
- (e) ~~[Examination.]~~ An applicant shall evidence having passed the final examination in required ~~[all]~~ pre-licensing courses.
- (5) ~~[Application to the division.]~~ An applicant shall submit the following to the division:
- (a) a completed application as provided by the division;
 - (b) course completion certificates for the 75 hours of pre-licensing education;
 - (c) a course completion certificate for the six-hour Utah appraiser supervisor and trainee course;
 - (d)~~[(e)]~~(i) two fingerprint cards in a form acceptable to the division; or
 - (ii) evidence that the applicant's fingerprints have been successfully scanned at a testing center;
 - (e)~~[(d)]~~ the ~~[all]~~ court documents related to any past criminal proceeding;
 - (f)~~[(e)]~~ complete documentation of any sanction taken against any license in any jurisdiction;
 - (g)~~[(f)]~~ a signed letter of waiver authorizing the division to:
 - (i) obtain the fingerprints of the applicant;
 - (ii) review past and present employment records;
 - (iii) review education records; and
 - (iv) conduct a criminal background check;
 - (h)~~[(g)]~~ the fee for the criminal background check;
 - (i)~~[(h)]~~ the name of the state-certified appraisers~~[(s)]~~ with whom the trainee is affiliated;
 - (j)~~[(i)]~~ the name and business address of any appraisal entity or government agency with which the trainee is affiliated; and
 - (k)~~[(j)]~~ the nonrefundable application fee.

(6) ~~[Affiliation with certified appraiser(s).]~~ A trainee applicant ~~[Applicants]~~ shall affiliate with at least one supervising certified appraiser and evidence that affiliation by:

- (a) identifying each supervising certified appraiser on a form supplied by the division; and
- (b) obtaining each supervising certified appraiser's signature on the application.

R162-2g-304a. Application to Sit for the State-Licensed Appraiser Exam.

(1) An applicant to sit for the state-licensed appraiser exam shall provide the following to the division:

(a) evidence of having successfully completed a state-licensed appraiser pre-licensing required core curriculum of 156 hours of qualifying education as described in Appendix 4, Table 1 and that has been certified by the division pursuant to Section R162-2g-307c;

(b) required experience, including:

(i)~~(a)~~ completed experience forms, as required by the division:

(A)~~(i)~~ documenting ~~[all]~~ experience hours completed by the applicant from the date of trainee registration to the date of application for licensure;

(B) which experience hours are completed under the supervision of one or more certified appraisers with whom the trainee is affiliated;

(C) which affiliation is evidenced by:

(I) identifying each supervising certified appraiser on a form supplied by the division; and

(II) obtaining each supervising certified appraiser's signature on the application; and

(D)~~(ii)~~ evidencing at least 1,000 hours of appraisal experience:

(I)~~(A)~~ pursuant to ~~[Subsection]~~ Section R162-2g-304d;

(II)~~(B)~~ completed during the time when the applicant was registered with the division as a trainee; and

(III)~~(C)~~ accrued in no fewer than[:

~~(I)-] 6 months for applicants submitting experience primarily from Appendices 1 and 2, or[~~

~~(II)-] 12 months for applicants submitting experience primarily from appendix 3; or~~

(ii)~~(b)~~ evidence of having successfully completed an AQB approved PAREA Licensed Residential module; and

~~[~~(b) evidence of having successfully completed a state-licensed appraiser pre-licensing required core curriculum as described in Appendix 4, Table 1 and that has been certified by the division pursuant to Subsection R162-2g-307c; and]~~~~

[~~(c)~~ a nonrefundable application fee.

(2) PAREA participants must complete, as a prerequisite prior to commencement of an AQB approved PAREA training module, 156 hours of qualifying education as specified in the Required Core Curriculum for the Licensed Appraiser classification.

(3)~~(2)~~ The pre-licensing curriculum required by Subsection (1)(c)~~(1)(b)~~ shall be conducted by:

- (a) a college or university;
- (b) a community or junior college;
- (c) a real estate appraisal or real estate related organization;
- (d) a state or federal agency or commission;
- (e) a proprietary school;
- (f) a provider approved by a state certification and licensing agency; or
- (g) the Appraisal Foundation or its boards.

(4)~~(3)~~(a) Upon determining that the applicant satisfies the education and experience requirements, the division shall issue to the applicant a form permitting the applicant to register for the examination.

(b) Upon being approved to register for the examination pursuant to ~~[this-]~~Subsection (3)(a), an applicant shall:

(i) return the examination application form to the testing service designated by the division; and

(ii) pay a nonrefundable examination fee to the testing service designated by the division.

(c) The permission to register to sit for the examination shall be valid for 24 months after issuance.

R162-2g-304b. Application to Sit for the State-Certified Residential Appraiser Exam.

(1) An applicant to sit for the state-certified residential appraiser exam shall provide the following to the division:

(a) completed experience forms, as required by the division, evidencing at least 1,500 hours of ~~[total-]~~appraisal experience, at least 500 of which:

(i) meet the requirements of ~~[Subsection-]~~Section R162-2g-304d;

(ii) are completed during the time when the applicant is licensed as a state-licensed appraiser:

(A) with the division; or

(B) in another state, if licensure was required in that state at the time the appraisal was performed; and

(iii) are accrued in no fewer than:

(A) for applicants submitting experience primarily from appendices 1 and 2, 6 months from the date the applicant received the state-licensed appraiser credential; or

(B) for applicants submitting experience primarily from appendix 3, 12 months from the date the applicant received the state-licensed appraiser credential; or

(b) evidence of having obtained;

(i) 1,500 experience hours by successfully completing the AQB approved PAREA modules for both the Licensed Residential module and the Certified Residential module;

(ii) 1,000 experience hours by successfully completing the AQB approved Licensed Appraiser PAREA module, plus at least 500 hours of supervised appraisal experience that meets the requirements of Subsections (a)(i), (ii), and (iii); or

(iii) 500 experience hours by successfully completing the AQB approved Certified Residential Appraiser PAREA module, plus at least 1,000 hours of supervised appraisal experience, at least 500 of which meet the requirements as described in Subsections (a)(i), (ii), and (iii);

~~(c)[(b)]~~ evidence of having completed at least one of the following six education options:

(i) option 1: received a Bachelor's degree or higher in any field of study from an accredited college or university;

(ii) option 2: received an Associate's degree from an accredited college or university in a field of study related to:

(A) Business Administration;

(B) Accounting;

(C) Finance;

(D) Economics; or

(E) Real Estate;

(iii) option 3: successful completion of 30 semester hours of college-level courses that cover each of the following specific topic areas and hours:

(A) English composition (3 semester hours);

(B) micro economics (3 semester hours);

- (C) macro economics (3 semester hours);
- (D) finance (3 semester hours);
- (E) algebra, geometry, or higher mathematics (3 semester hours);
- (F) statistics (3 semester hours);
- (G) computer science (3 semester hours);
- (H) business law or real estate law (3 semester hours); and
- (I) two elective courses in: accounting, geography, agricultural economics, business management, or real estate (3 semester hours each);

(iv) option 4: successful completion of at least 30 hours of College Level Examination Program 7 (CLEP7) examinations from the following subject matter areas:

- (A) College Algebra;
- (B) College Composition;
- (C) College Composition Modular;
- (D) College Mathematics;
- (E) Principals of Macroeconomics;
- (F) Principals of Microeconomics;
- (G) Introductory Business Law; and
- (H) Principals of Management

(v) option 5: any combination of option 3 and option 4 that includes ~~all of~~ the topics identified in option 3; or

(vi) option 6: no college-level education is required for appraisers who have held a state-licensed appraiser credential for a minimum of five years and have no record of any adverse, final, and non-appealable disciplinary action affecting the state-licensed appraiser's legal eligibility to engage in appraisal practice within the five years immediately preceding the date of application for a state-certified residential credential;

~~(d)(e)~~ evidence of having successfully completed a state-certified residential appraiser pre-licensing required core curriculum as described in Appendix 4, Table 1 and that has been certified by the division pursuant to ~~Subsection~~ Section R162-2g-307c; and

~~(e)(d)~~ except as provided in ~~[this Subsection (4)(a)]~~ Subsection (5)(a), a nonrefundable application fee.

(2) The pre-licensing curriculum required by Subsection(1)I shall be provided by:

- (a) a college or university;
- (b) a community or junior college;
- (c) a real estate appraisal or real estate related organization;
- (d) a state or federal agency or commission;
- (e) a proprietary school;
- (f) a provider approved by a state certification and licensing agency; or
- (g) the Appraisal Foundation or its boards.

(3) PAREA participants must complete, as a prerequisite prior to commencement of an AQB approved PAREA training module, 206 hours of qualifying education as specified in the Required Core Curriculum for the Certified Residential Real Property Appraiser classification.

~~(4)(a)(3)(a)~~ Upon determining that the applicant satisfies the education and experience requirements, the division shall issue to the applicant a form permitting the applicant to register for the examination.

(b) Upon being approved to register for the examination pursuant to ~~[this]~~ Subsection ~~(4)(a)(3)(a)~~, an applicant shall:

(i) return the examination application form to the testing service designated by the division;
and

(ii) pay a nonrefundable examination fee to the testing service designated by the division.

I The permission to register to sit for the examination shall be valid for 24 months after issuance.

~~(5)(a)~~~~(4)(a)~~ A state-licensed appraiser who, within six months of renewing the license, submits an application and consequently qualifies for certification shall not be required to pay the entire application fee but shall instead pay the difference between the renewal fee and the application fee.

(b) A certification that is obtained under Subsection (5)(a)~~this Subsection (4)(a)~~ shall expire on the ~~same~~ date that the license was due to expire prior to the granting of certification.

R162-2g-304c. Application to Sit for the State-Certified General Appraiser Exam.

(1) An applicant to sit for the state-certified general appraiser exam shall provide the following to the division:

(a) completed experience forms, as required by the division, evidencing at least 3,000 hours of total appraisal experience, at least 1,000 of which:

(i) meet the requirements of ~~[Subsection]~~Section R162-2g-304d;

(ii) are completed during the time when the applicant is licensed as a state-licensed appraiser or state-certified residential appraiser:

(A) with the division; or

(B) in another state, if licensure was required in that state at the time the appraisal was performed;

(iii) are accrued in no fewer than:

(A) 12 months from the date the applicant received a state-licensed appraiser credential for applicants submitting experience primarily from appendices 1 and 2, or

(B) 18 months from the date the applicant received a state-licensed appraiser credential for applicants submitting experience primarily from appendix 3; and

(iv) evidence that at least 1,500 experience hours are derived from non-residential appraisal experience~~[-]~~; or

(b) completed experience forms, as required by the division, evidencing at least 3,000 hours of total appraisal experience:

(i) at least 1,000 hours of which meet either the requirements of Subsections (1)(a)(i), (ii), and (iii);

(ii) up to 1,500 hours of which may be derived from the successful completion of AQB approved PAREA program modules; and

(iii) evidence that at least 1,500 experience hours are derived from non-residential appraisal experience;

~~(c)~~~~(b)~~ evidence of having received a bachelor's degree or higher degree from an accredited college or university;

~~(d)~~~~(e)~~ evidence of having successfully completed a state-certified general appraiser pre-licensing required core curriculum as described in Appendix 4, Table 1 and that has been certified by the division pursuant to ~~[Subsection]~~Section R162-2g-307c; and

~~(e)~~~~(d)~~ except as provided in ~~this~~ Subsection (4)(a), a nonrefundable application fee.

(2) The pre-licensing curriculum required by Subsections (1)(c) shall be provided by:

(a) a college or university;

(b) a community or junior college;

- (c) a real estate appraisal or real estate related organization;
- (d) a state or federal agency or commission;
- (e) a proprietary school;
- (f) a provider approved by a state certification and licensing agency; or
- (g) the Appraisal Foundation or its boards.

(3)(a) Upon determining that the applicant satisfies the education and experience requirements, the division shall issue to the applicant a form permitting the applicant to register for the examination.

(b) Upon being approved to register for the examination pursuant to ~~[this-]~~Subsection (3)(a), an applicant shall:

- (i) return the examination application form to the testing service designated by the division; and
 - (ii) pay a nonrefundable examination fee to the testing service designated by the division.
- (c) The permission to register to sit for the examination shall be valid for 24 months after issuance.

(4)(a) A state-licensed appraiser or a state-certified residential appraiser who, within six months of renewing the license or certification, submits an application and consequently qualifies for certified general status shall not be required to pay the entire application fee but shall instead pay the difference between the renewal fee and the application fee.

(b) A certification that is obtained under ~~[this-]~~Subsection (4)(a) shall expire on the ~~[same]~~ date that the license was due to expire prior to the granting of certified general status.

R162-2g-304d. Experience Hours.

(1)(a) Except as provided in ~~[this-]~~Subsection (1)(b), appraisal experience shall be measured in hours according to the appraisal experience hours schedules found in Appendices 1 through 3 or according to AQB approved experience hours for PAREA modules.

(b)(i) An applicant who has experience in categories other than those shown on the appraisal experience hours schedules or who believes the schedules do not adequately reflect the applicant's experience or the complexity or time spent on an appraisal, may petition the board on an individual basis for approval of the experience as being substantially equivalent to that required for licensure or certification.

(ii) Upon a finding that an applicant's experience is substantially equivalent to that required for licensure or certification, the board may award the applicant an appropriate number of hours for the alternate experience.

(2) ~~[General restrictions.]~~ Appraisal experience obtained pursuant to Appendices 1 through 3 are restricted as follows:

- (a) An applicant may not accrue more than 2,000 experience hours in any 12-month period.
- (b) The board may not award credit for:
 - (i) appraisal experience earned more than five years prior to the date of application;
 - (ii) appraisals that were performed in violation of:
 - (A) Utah law;
 - (B) the law of another jurisdiction; or
 - (C) the administrative rules adopted by the division and the board;
 - (iii) appraisals that fail to comply with USPAP;
 - (iv) the performance of an evaluation as defined in the Real Estate Appraiser and Certification Act that ~~[which-]~~ does not comply with USPAP;

(v) appraisals of the value of a business as distinguished from the appraisal of commercial real estate;

(vi) personal property appraisals; or

(vii) an appraisal that fails to clearly and conspicuously disclose the contribution made by the applicant in completing the assignment.

(c) At least 50% of the appraisals submitted for experience credit shall be appraisals of properties located in Utah.

(d) With regard to experience hours claimed from the schedules found in Appendices 1 and 2, no more than 25% of the total experience required for licensure or certification may be earned from appraisals where the interior of the subject property is not inspected.

(e) A maximum of 50% of required experience hours may be earned from appraisal of vacant land.

(f) Experience gained through the successful completion of an AQB approved PAREA module may, when approved, exceed 50% of the total experience requirement. Except for AQB approved PAREA modules, experience[Experience] gained for work without a traditional client may qualify for experience hours but may not [~~cannot~~] exceed 50% of the total experience requirement. Work without a traditional client includes the following:

(i) a client hiring an appraiser for a business purpose; or

(ii) a practicum course so long as the course is approved by the AQB Course Approval Program and, if the course is taught in Utah either live or by distance education, also approved by the division.

(g) An applicant may receive credit only for experience hours actually worked by the applicant and as limited by the maximum experience hours described in these rules.

(3) Specific restrictions applicable to trainees applying for licensure.

(a)(i) Except for AQB approved PAREA module experience hours, a [A] registered trainee may not claim experience hours for any appraisal work [~~performed after January 1, 2015~~] unless the trainee and the trainee's supervisor[~~s~~] have completed the division-approved Supervisory Appraiser and Appraiser Trainee Course prior to performing the work to be claimed.

(ii) Except for AQB approved PAREA module experience hours, a[A] trainee and the trainee's supervisor who signs the experience log shall document on the log the specific duties that the trainee performs for each appraisal.

(b) Except for AQB approved PAREA module experience hours, for [~~For~~] each duty performed, the trainee shall be awarded a percentage of the total experience hours that may be awarded for the property type being appraised:

(i) pursuant to the appraisal experience hour schedules found in Appendices 1 through 3; and

(ii) with the following limitations for Appendix 2:

(A) participation in highest and best use analysis: 10% of total hours;

(B) participation in neighborhood description and analysis: 10% of total hours;

(C) property inspection: 20% of total hours, pursuant to [~~this~~] Subsection (3)(c);

(D) participation in land value estimate: 20% of total hours;

(E) participation in sales comparison property selection and analysis: 30% of total hours;

(F) participation in cost analysis: 20% of total hours;

(G) participation in income analysis: 30% of total hours;

(H) participation in the final reconciliation of value: 10% of total hours; and

(I) participation in report preparation: 20% of total hours.

(J) The applicant may claim up to 100% of the total hours allowed for the tasks listed in ~~[this]~~ Subsections (A) through (I).

(c) ~~For [in order for]~~ a trainee to claim credit for an inspection pursuant to ~~[this]~~ Subsection (3)(b)(ii)(C):

(i) as to the first 35 residential appraisals or first 20 non-residential appraisals completed, as applicable to the license or certification being sought, the inspection must include:

(A) exterior measurement of the relatively permanent structures located on the subject property that are designed or intended for support, enclosure, shelter, or protection of persons, animals, or property having a permanent roof supported by columns or walls; and

(B) inspection of the exterior of a property that is used as a comparable in an appraisal; and

(ii) as to appraisals after the first 35 residential appraisals or first 20 non-residential appraisals completed, as applicable to the license or certification being sought, the inspection must satisfy the [all] scope of work requirements.

(d) No more than one-third of the experience hours submitted toward licensure may come from any one of the categories identified in ~~[this]~~ Subsection (3)(b)(ii).

(4) Specific restrictions applicable to applicants for certification.

(a) An individual who obtained a license from the division through reciprocity shall provide to the division the [all] records necessary for the division to verify that the individual satisfies the experience requirements outlined in these rules.

(b) The board may not award credit:

(i) for any appraisal where the applicant cannot prove more than 50% participation in the:

(A) data collection;

(B) verification of data;

(C) reconciliation;

(D) analysis;

(E) identification of property and property interests;

(F) compliance with USPAP standards; and

(G) preparation and development of the appraisal report; or

(ii) to more than one licensed appraiser per completed appraisal, except as provided in ~~[this]~~ Subsection (5).

(c)(i) An individual applying for certification as a state-certified residential appraiser shall document 1,500 experience hours, including:

(A) up to 1,500 hours of AQB approved experience hours for PAREA modules: or

(B) at least 75% of the hours submitted from:

(I)[(A)] the residential experience hours schedule found in Appendix 1; or

(II)[(B)] the residential portion of the mass appraisal hours schedule found in Appendix 3.

(ii) No more than 25% of the total hours submitted may be from:

(A) the general experience hours schedule found in Appendix 2; or

(B) properties other than 1- to 4-unit residential properties identified in the mass appraisal hours schedule found in Appendix 3.

(d) An individual applying for certification as a state-certified general appraiser shall document at least 1,500 experience hours as having been earned from:

(i) the general experience hours schedule found in Appendix 2; or

(ii) properties other than 1- to 4-unit residential properties identified in the mass appraisal hours schedule found in Appendix 3.

(5) Specific restrictions applicable to mass appraisers.

(a) Single-property appraisals performed under USPAP Standards 1 and 2 by mass appraisers shall be awarded full credit pursuant to Appendices 1 and 2.

(b) Review and supervision of appraisals by mass appraisers shall be awarded credit pursuant to ~~[this]~~ Subsection (6)(b) and ~~[-]~~(c).

(c)(i) Mass appraisers and mass appraiser trainees who perform 60% or more of the appraisal work shall be awarded full credit pursuant to Appendix 3.

(ii) Mass appraisers and mass appraiser trainees who perform between 25% and 59% of the appraisal work shall be awarded 50% credit pursuant to Appendix 3.

(iii) Mass appraisers and mass appraisal trainees who perform less than 25% of the appraisal work shall be awarded no credit for the appraisal assignment.

(d) In addition to submitting proof of required experience and samples, randomly selected from the experience log, of work conforming to USPAP Standards 5 and 6:

(i) a state-licensed appraiser applicant whose experience is earned primarily through mass appraisal shall submit proof of having performed at least five appraisals conforming to USPAP Standards 1 and 2 equaling at least 65 experience hours;

(ii) a state-certified residential appraiser applicant whose experience is earned primarily through mass appraisal shall submit proof of having performed at least eight residential appraisals equaling at least 110 experience hours:

(A) conforming to USPAP Standards 1 and 2; and

(B) including at least two of each of the following property types:

(I) vacant residential or agricultural land;

(II) two- to four-unit dwelling;

(III) single-family unit; and

(IV) complex one- to four-unit ~~[four-unit]~~ residential dwellings; and

(iii) a state-certified general appraiser applicant whose experience is earned primarily through mass appraisal shall submit proof of having performed at least eight appraisals from Appendix 2 conforming to USPAP Standards 1 and 2 equaling at least 300 experience hours.

(e) No more than 200 hours for qualification for a state-licensed credential, 500 hours for a state-certified residential credential, or 1,800 hours for a certified general credential may be earned from any combination of appraisal assignments related to:

(i) property improvement inspection;

(ii) land segregation (division);

(iii) CAMA data entry; and

(iv) sale ratio study.

(f)(i) Mass appraisal of property with a personal property component of less than 50% of value shall be awarded full credit pursuant to Appendix 3 for the type of property appraised.

(ii) Mass appraisal of property with a personal property component of 50% to 75% of value shall be awarded 50% credit pursuant to Appendix 3 for the type of property appraised.

(iii) Mass appraisal of property with a personal property component greater than 75%, but less than 100%, shall be awarded 25% credit pursuant to Appendix 3 for the type of property appraised.

(iv) Mass appraisal of property with no real property component shall be awarded no credit.

(g) The appraisals submitted for review pursuant to ~~[this]~~ Subsection (5)(d) shall be selected from the applicant's most recent work.

(6) Special circumstances - condemnation appraisals, review appraisals, supervision of appraisers, other real estate experience, and government agency experience.

(a) Condemnation appraisals. A condemnation appraisal shall be awarded an additional 50% of the hours normally awarded for the appraisal if the condemnation appraisal includes a before-and-after appraisal because of a partial taking of the property.

(b) Review appraisals.

(i) Review appraisals shall be awarded experience credit when the appraiser performs technical reviews of appraisals prepared by employees, associates, or others, provided the appraiser complies with USPAP Standards 3 and 4 when the appraiser is required to comply with the rule.

(ii) Except as provided in ~~[this]~~ Subsection (6)(e)(i), the following credit shall be awarded for review of appraisals:

(A) desk review: 30% of the hours that would be awarded if a separate written review appraisal report were prepared, up to a maximum of 500 hours; and

(B) field review: 50% of the hours that would be awarded if a separate written review appraisal report were prepared, up to a maximum of 500 hours.

(c) Supervision of appraisers. Except as provided in ~~[this]~~ Subsection (6)(e)(i), supervision of appraisers shall be awarded 20% of the hours that would be awarded to the appraisal, up to a maximum of 500 hours.

(d) Other real estate experience acceptable for certification.

(i) Provided that an applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the board that the applicant has the ability to arrive at a fair market value of property and to properly document value conclusions, the following activities may be used to satisfy up to 50% of the experience required for certification:

(A) preliminary valuation estimates;

(B) range of value estimates or similar studies;

(C) other real estate-related experience gained by:

(I) bankers;

(II) builders;

(III) city planners and managers; or

(IV) other individuals.

(ii) A comparative market analysis by an individual licensed under Title 61, Chapter 2f ~~[Section 61-2f et seq.]~~ may be granted up to 100% experience credit toward certification if:

(A) the analysis conforms with USPAP Standards Rules 1 and 2; and

(B) the individual demonstrates to the board that the individual uses similar techniques as appraisers to value properties and effectively utilize the appraisal process.

(iii) Except as provided in ~~[this]~~ Subsection (6)(e)(i), or except for AQB approved PAREA module experience hours, no more than 50% of the total experience required for certification may be earned through any combination of experience described in ~~[this]~~ Subsections (6)(b) through (6)(d). ~~[(6)(b)-(d).]~~

(e) Government agency experience.

(i) An individual who obtains experience hours in conjunction with investigation by a government agency is not subject to the hour limitations of ~~[this]~~ Subsection (6).

(ii) In addition to submitting proof of required experience, an applicant whose experience is earned primarily in conjunction with investigations by government agencies and through review of appraisals, with no opinion of value developed, shall submit proof of having complied with USPAP Standards 1 and 2 in performing appraisals as follows:

(A) if applying for state-licensed appraiser with experience reviewing residential appraisals, five appraisals of one-unit dwellings;

(B) if applying for state-certified residential appraiser with experience reviewing residential appraisals, eight appraisals of one-unit dwellings; and

(C) if applying for state-certified general appraiser with experience reviewing appraisals of property types listed in Appendix 2, at least eight appraisals of property types identified in Appendix 2.

(7) The board, at its discretion, may request the division to verify the claimed experience by any of the following methods:

(a) verification with the clients;

(b) submission of selected reports to the board; and

(c) field inspection of reports identified by the applicant at the applicant's office during normal business hours.

(8)

R162-2g-304e. Experience Review Committee.

(1) The board may appoint a committee to review the experience claimed by applicants for licensure or certification.

(2) Experience hours obtained through completion of an AQB approved PAREA module or modules do not require review by the experience review committee.

(3)~~(2)~~ The committee shall:

(a) review each application for completion of the non PAREA experience hours required for licensure or certification;

(b) correspond with applicants concerning submissions, if necessary; and

(c) make recommendations to the division and the board for licensure or certification approval or disapproval.

(4)~~(3)~~ The committee shall be composed of appraisers selected from among the following categories:

(a) residential appraisers;

(b) commercial appraisers;

(c) farm and ranch appraisers;

(d) right-of-way appraisers; and

(e) mass appraisers.

(5)~~(4)~~ The chairperson of the committee shall be appointed by the board.

(6)~~(5)~~ Meetings may be called upon:

(a) the request of the chairperson; or

(b) the written request of a quorum of committee members.

(7)~~(6)~~ If the board denies the application on the recommendation of an experience review committee member, the applicant may, within thirty days after the denial, make a written request for board review of the applicant's experience, stating specific grounds upon which relief is requested. The board shall ~~thereafter~~ consider the request and issue a written decision.

R162-2g-306a. Renewal and Reinstatement of a Registration, License, or Certification.

(1)(a) A registration, license, or certification is valid for two years and expires unless it is renewed according to this ~~[Sub]section [R162-2g-306a-]~~before the expiration date of ~~[printed on]~~the registration, license, or certificate.

(b) It ~~is~~ ~~shall be~~ grounds for disciplinary sanction if, after an individual's registration, license, or certification has expired, the individual continues to perform work for which the individual is required to be registered, licensed, or certified.

(2)(a) To timely renew a registration, license, or certification, an applicant shall, prior to the expiration date of the registration, license, or certification, submit to the division:

(i) a completed renewal application as provided by the division;

(ii)(A) evidence that the continuing education requirements listed in ~~this~~ Subsection (2)(b) have been completed; or

(B) evidence sufficient to enable the division ~~Division~~, in its sole discretion, to determine that a deferral of continuing education is appropriate due to the applicant's having been currently or recently:

(I) assigned to active military duty; or

(II) impacted by a state- or federally-declared natural disaster; and

(iii) the applicable non-refundable renewal fee.

(b) The continuing education required under ~~this~~ Subsection (2)(a)(ii)(A) shall be completed during the two-year period preceding the date of application and shall include:

(i)(A) the 7-hour National USPAP Update Course, taught by an instructor ~~who~~ ~~or instructors,~~ ~~at least one of whom~~ is a state certified appraiser in good standing and is USPAP certified by the AQB; or

(B) equivalent education, as determined through the course approval program of the AQB; and

(ii)(A) 21 additional hours of continuing education:

(I) certified by the division for the appraisal industry at the time the courses are taught (see Appendix 4, Table 2 for a list of continuing education topics); or

(II) not required to be certified, pursuant to Subsection R162-2g-307d(3); or

(B) if the renewal applicant is also working toward certification, 21 hours of pre-licensing education credit applicable to the certification being sought.

(iii) An appraiser may earn continuing education credit for attendance at one meeting of the ~~board~~ ~~Board~~ in each continuing education two-year cycle provided:

(A) the meeting is open to the public;

(B) the meeting is a minimum of two hours in length;

(C) the total credit for attendance at the meeting is limited to a maximum of seven hours; and

(D) the division verifies attendance to ensure that the appraiser attends the meeting for the required period of time.

~~(c)(i) A trainee who registered with the division prior to January 1, 2015 shall complete the Supervisory Appraiser and Appraiser Trainee course by or before December 31, 2014.~~

~~(ii)~~ A registered trainee may count the Supervisory Appraiser and Appraiser Trainee course toward the continuing education requirement of ~~this~~ Subsection (2)(b)(ii)(A) during any renewal cycle in which the trainee completes the course.

~~(d)(i) An appraiser who supervises a trainee [identified in Subsection (2)(c)(i)] shall complete the Supervisory Appraiser and Appraiser Trainee course by or before December 31, 2014.~~

~~(ii)~~ A supervising appraiser may count the Supervisory Appraiser and Appraiser Trainee course toward the continuing education requirement of Subsection (2)(b)(ii)(A) during any renewal cycle in which the appraiser completes the course.

(3)(a) In order to renew on time, an applicant shall complete continuing education hours by the 15th day of the month in which the registration, license, or certification expires.

(b) An applicant who complies with ~~[this]~~ Subsection (3)(a), but whose credits are not banked by the education provider ~~[pursuant to Subsection R162-2g-502a(5)(e)]~~, may obtain credit for the courses ~~[(s)]~~ taken by:

- (i) submitting to the division the original course completion certificates; and
- (ii) filing a complaint against the provider.

(4) A license, certification, or registration may be renewed for a period of 30 days after the expiration date upon payment of a late fee in addition to the requirements of ~~[this]~~ Subsection (2).

(5)(a) After the 30-day period described in ~~[this]~~ Subsection (4) and until six months after the expiration date, an individual may reinstate an expired license, certification, or registration by:

- (i) complying with ~~[this]~~ Subsection (2);
- (ii) paying a late fee; and
- (iii) paying a reinstatement fee.

(b) After the six-month period described in ~~[this]~~ Subsection (5)(a) and until one year after the expiration date, an individual may reinstate an expired license, certification, or registration by:

- (i) complying with ~~[this]~~ Subsection (2);
- (ii) paying a late fee; and
- (iii) paying a reinstatement fee ~~[-and~~

~~———— (iv) completing 24 hours of additional continuing education as approved by the division].~~

(c)(i) An individual who does not reinstate an expired license, certification, or registration within 12 months of the expiration date shall:

- (A) reapply with the division as a new applicant;
- (B) retake and pass the 15-hour USPAP course; and
- (C) retake and pass any applicable licensing or certification examination.

(ii) An individual reapplying under ~~[this]~~ Subsection (4)(c)(i) shall receive credit for previously credited pre-licensing education if:

- (A) it was completed within the five-year period prior to the date of reapplication; and
- (B) it was ~~[either:~~

~~———— (I) completed after January 1, 2008; or~~

~~———— (II) certified by the division and the AQB [prior to January 1, 2008,] as approved, qualified pre-licensing education.~~

(6) If the division receives renewal documents in a timely manner, but the information is incomplete, the appraiser or trainee may be extended a 15-day grace period to complete the application.

(7) Renewal after deferment of continuing education due to active military service or the impacts of a state- or federally-declared disaster.

(a) An appraiser or trainee who is unable to complete the continuing education requirements to renew a registration, license, or certification due to active military service or because the individual has been impacted by a state- or federally-declared disaster may:

- (i) submit a timely application for renewal pursuant to Subsection (2)(a)(ii)(B); and
- (ii) request that the application for renewal be conditionally approved, with the expiration date of the applicant's registration, license, or certification extended pursuant to ~~[this]~~ Subsection (7)(b), pending the completion of the continuing education requirement.

(b) Upon the division's approving a deferral of continuing education, the expiration date of the applicant's registration, license, or certification shall be extended 90 days, during which time the applicant shall:

- (i) complete the continuing education required for the renewal; and
- (ii) submit proof of the continuing education to the division.

R162-2g-306b. Notification of Changes.

(1) An individual registered, licensed, or certified under these rules shall notify the division of any status change, including the following:

- (a) creation or termination of an affiliation, except as provided in ~~[this]~~ Subsection (2);
- (b) change of name; and
- (c) change of business, home, mailing, or e-mail address.

(2) An individual is not required to report the creation or termination of an affiliation that:

- (a) facilitates a single transaction; and
- (b) is not part of an ongoing business association.

(3) ~~Notification procedure.~~

~~_____~~(a) To report a change of name, an individual shall complete a ~~[paper]~~ change form and attach to it official documentation such as a:

- (i) marriage certificate;
- (ii) divorce decree; or
- (iii) driver license.

(b)(i) To report a change in affiliation or address, an individual shall complete and submit an electronic change form through RELMS.

(ii) A post office box without a street address is unacceptable as a business or home address. Any address may be designated as a mailing address.

~~[(e) All change forms shall be accompanied by a nonrefundable processing fee.]~~

(4) Deadlines and effective dates.

(a)(i) An individual shall comply with the notification requirements outlined in this ~~[Sub]~~section ~~[R162-2g-306b]~~ within ten business days of ~~the~~ ~~[making a]~~ status change.

(ii) If a deadline for notification falls on a day when the division is closed, the deadline shall be extended to the next business day.

(b) Status changes are effective on the date the properly executed forms and appropriate fees are received by the division.

R162-2g-307a. General Education Criteria Applicable to ~~[All]~~ Pre-Licensing Education and Continuing Education.

(1) A class hour is 60 minutes of which at least 50 minutes are instruction attended by the student.

(2) The prescribed number of class hours includes time for examinations.

(3) Experience may not be substituted for education, and education may not be substituted for experience.

R162-2g-307b. School Certification.

(1) ~~[Application.]~~ A school requesting certification shall:

(a) submit an application form as prescribed by the division, including:

(i) name, telephone number, email address, and address of:

- (A) the school;
- (B) the school director; and
- (C) ~~the~~ ~~[all]~~ owners of the school; and

(ii) as to each school director or owner, disclosure of criminal history and adverse regulatory actions;

- (b) provide a description of:
 - (i) the type of school; and
 - (ii) the school's physical facilities or method for delivery of course instruction;
- (c) provide a statement outlining the:
 - (i) number of quizzes and examinations in each course offered;
 - (ii) grading system, including methods of testing and standards of grading;
 - (iii) requirements for attendance; and
 - (iv) school's refund policy.
- (2) Standards for operation.
 - (a) The [All] courses shall be taught in an appropriate [~~classroom~~ environment or facility and not in a private residence, except for a course approved for distance education.
 - (b) A school shall teach the approved course of study as outlined in the state-approved outline.
 - (c) At the time of registration, a school shall provide to each student:
 - (i) the statement described in [~~this~~] Subsection (1)(c);
 - (ii) a copy of the qualifying questionnaire that the student will be required by the division to answer as part of the pre-licensing [~~prelicensing~~] or precertification examination; and
 - (iii) a criminal history disclosure statement.
 - (d) A school shall require each student to attend 100% of the scheduled class time in order to earn credit for the course.
 - (e)(i) A school may not award credit to any student who fails the final examination.
 - (ii) A student who fails a school final examination must wait three days before retesting and may not retake the same final examination.
 - (iii) A student who fails a final examination a second time must wait two weeks before retesting and may not retake either exam that the student previously failed.
 - (iv) A student who fails a final exam a third time shall fail the course.
 - (f) A school may not allow a student to challenge a course or any part of a course by taking an exam in lieu of attendance.
 - (g) Credit hours.
 - (i) For a course that is taught outside of a college or university setting, one credit hour may be awarded for 50 minutes of instruction within a 60-minute period, allowing for a ten-minute break.
 - (ii) For a course that is taught in a college or university setting:
 - (A) one quarter hour is equivalent to 10 credit hours; and
 - (B) one semester hour is equivalent to 15 credit hours.
 - (iii) A school may not award more than eight credit hours per day per student.
- (3) A school shall report to the division within 10 calendar days of:
 - (a) any change in the information provided pursuant to [~~this~~] Subsection (1)(a)(i); and
 - (b) a school director or owner being convicted, or entering a plea in abeyance or diversion agreement, as to a criminal offense, excluding class C misdemeanors.
- (4)(a) A school certification is valid for two years from the date of issuance.
 - (b) To renew a school certification, an individual shall, prior to the date of expiration:
 - (i) submit a properly completed application as provided by the division; and
 - (ii) pay a nonrefundable applicable fee.

R162-2g-307c. Pre-licensing Course Certification.

- (1) To certify a pre-licensing course, an applicant shall, at least 30 days prior to the course being taught, submit a completed application as required by the division, including:

- (a) a course outline, including:
 - (i) a description of the course;
 - (ii) the length of time to be spent on each subject area, broken into segments of no more than 30 minutes each; and
 - (iii) three to five learning objectives for every three hours;
- (b) a description of any method of instruction that will be used~~[-other than lecture method]~~, including:
 - ~~[(i) webinar;~~
 - ~~_____ (ii) satellite broadcast; or~~
 - ~~_____ (iii) other form of distance education;]~~
 - (i) traditional classroom education;
 - _____ (ii) virtual-live education, also designated as synchronous education by the AQB, or
 - _____ (iii) distance education;
- (c) copies of at least three final examinations administered in the course and the answer keys that will be used to determine if a student passes the course;
- (d) the school procedure for maintaining the security of the final exams and answer keys;
- (e) the titles, authors, and publishers of all required textbooks;
- (f)(i) the instructor~~[(s)]~~ who will teach each class; and
- (ii) evidence that each instructor is:
 - (A) certified by the division;
 - (B) qualified to serve as a guest lecturer; or
 - (C) a college or university faculty member who has academic training or appraisal experience satisfactory to the division and the board;
- (g) a nonrefundable applicable fee; and
- (h) a signed statement agreeing that the course provider will, within 10 business days of completing the class, upload to the division the following information:
 - (i) course name;
 - (ii) course certificate number assigned by the division;
 - (iii) date the course was taught;
 - (iv) number of credit hours; and
 - (v) name and license number of each student receiving education credit.

(2) ~~[Standards for approval of traditional classroom courses. Each]~~ A traditional classroom course shall:

- (a) meet the minimum standards set forth in the state-approved course outline governing the course, including minimum hourly requirements;
- (b) be approved through the AQB course approval program;
- (c) allow a maximum of 10% of the required class time for testing, including review test and final examination;
- (d) use texts, workbooks, supplement pamphlets, and other materials that are appropriate and current in their application to the required course outline.

(3) A virtual-live course using a synchronous delivery method shall:

- _____ (a) comply with Subsection (2);
- _____ (b) provide verbal or written interaction between the student and instructor;
- _____ (c) include a written examination personally proctored by an official approved by the presenting entity, or, with the prior approval of the division, remote proctoring, including bio-metric proctoring, pursuant to Subsection (5); and

- _____ (d) meet the course delivery requirements established by the AQB;
- (4)(a) A distance education course shall:
- _____ (i) comply with Subsection (2);
 - _____ (ii) provide interaction between the student and instructor by means of a reciprocal environment where the student has verbal or written communication with the instructor;
 - _____ (iii) include a written examination:
 - _____ (A) personally proctored by an official approved by the presenting entity; or
 - _____ (B) with the prior approval of the division, proctored remotely, including bio-metric proctoring, pursuant to Subsection (5); and
 - _____ (iv) offer at least 15 credit hours.
- _____ (b) A distance education course shall obtain content approval from:
- _____ (i) the AQB the division; or
 - _____ (ii) for an academic credit college course, content approval from an accredited college, community college, or university that offers a distance education program and is approved or accredited by the Commission on Colleges, a regional or national accreditation association, or by an accrediting agency that is recognized by the US Secretary of Education.
- _____ (c) Content for a non-academic credit college course provided by a college shall be approved by the AQB and a state appraiser regulatory jurisdiction.
- _____ (d) A distance education course shall obtain course delivery mechanism approval from one of the following sources:
- _____ (i) an AQB approved organization that provides approval of course design and delivery;
 - _____ (ii) a college or university that qualifies for content approval in Subsection (b) and awards academic credit for the distance education course; or
 - _____ (iii) a qualifying college or university that qualifies for content approval in Subsection (b) and that has a distance education delivery program that approves the course design and delivery that incorporate interactivity.

~~[(3) Standards for approval of distance education~~

- ~~_____ (a) A distance education course shall:~~
- ~~_____ (i) comply with Subsection (2);~~
- ~~_____ (ii) provide interaction between the student and instructor;~~
- ~~_____ (iii) include a written examination personally proctored by an official approved by the presenting entity;~~
- ~~_____ (iv) meet the course delivery requirements established by the AQB and the International Distance Education Certification Center; and~~
- ~~_____ (v) offer at least 15 credit hours.~~
- ~~_____ (b) A distance education course offered by a college or university may be deemed acceptable to meet the credit hour requirement if the course content is approved by:~~
- ~~_____ (i) the AQB;~~
- ~~_____ (ii) a state licensing jurisdiction; or~~
- ~~_____ (iii) a college or university that:~~
 - ~~_____ (A) offers distance education programs in other disciplines; and~~
 - ~~_____ (B) is approved or accredited by:~~
 - ~~_____ (I) the Commission on Colleges;~~
 - ~~_____ (II) a regional or national accreditation association; or~~
 - ~~_____ (III) an accrediting agency that is recognized by the United States Secretary of Education.]~~

(5) Subject to division approval, either a synchronous course or an asynchronous course may use remote proctoring, including bio-metric proctoring.

(6)~~(4)~~ Within 10 business days after the occurrence of any material change in a course that could affect approval, the school shall give the division written notice of the change.

(7)~~(5)~~ A course certification is valid for no more than 24 months.

(8)~~(6)~~ Credit for non-certified pre-licensing education.

(a) Division certification is not required for a pre-licensing course that is offered by a school, as defined in Subsection R162-2g-102(21)~~[R162-2g-102(17)]~~ as long as:

(i) the course content:

(A) meets the minimum standards set forth in the Utah state-approved course outline; and

(B) is approved by the AQB course approval program;

(ii) the course provides at least 15 credit hours, including examinations~~[(s)]~~;

(iii) a closed-book, closed-note final examination is administered at the end of each course;

(iv) students are not allowed to earn credit from the course provider by challenge examination without first attending the course;

(v) credit is not awarded for duplicate or highly comparable classes;

(vi) where multiple classes are offered, they represent a progression in a student's knowledge;

and

(vii) in order to receive credit, a student is required to:

(A) attend 100% of the scheduled class hours;

(B) complete all required exercises and assignments; and

(C) pass the course final examination.

(b) Hourly credit for a course taken from a professional appraisal organization shall be granted according to the division approved list.

(c) An applicant who wishes to be awarded credit for non-certified pre-licensing education shall:

(i) provide to the division ~~[a list of]~~ the name of the course ~~[course(s)]~~ taken, including:

(A) the course title~~[(s)]~~;

(B) the name~~[(s)]~~ of the sponsoring organization~~[(s)]~~;

(C) the number of classroom hours completed;

(D) the date ~~[date(s)]~~ of course completion; and

(E) evidence that the course meets ~~[course(s) meet]~~ the requirements of:

(I) the AQB; and

(II) if distance education, the International Distance Education Certification Center;

(ii) request review of the course by the division and board;

(iii) establish that the criteria outlined in ~~[this-]~~Subsection (6)(a) are met;

(iv) attest on a notarized affidavit that the course has ~~[courses have]~~ been completed as documented; and

(v) if requested by the division, provide proof of completion of the course[s] in the form of a certificate[s], transcript[s], report card[s], letter[s] of verification, or similar proof.

(9)~~(7)~~ ~~Supervisory Appraiser and Appraiser Trainee Course.~~] In order to obtain certification of the supervisory appraiser and appraiser trainee course, a course provider shall:

(a) comply with ~~[this-]~~Subsection (1); and

(b) sign a written attestation agreeing to provide a ~~[paper-]~~copy of the course manual to each attendee.

R162-2g-307d. Continuing Education Course Registration and Certification.

(1) The division and the board may not award continuing education credit for a course that is taught in Utah to registered, licensed, or certified appraisers unless the course is registered or certified prior to its being taught.

(2) To certify a continuing education course, an applicant shall, at least 30 days prior to the course being taught, submit a completed application as required by the division, including:

(a) the name and contact information of the course sponsor and the entity through which the course will be provided;

(b)(i) if the application is for a course using the traditional classroom education, a description of the physical facility where the course will be taught; and

(ii) if the application is for a course using live-virtual or distance education, the delivery method for the course;

(c) the proposed number of credit hours for the course;

(d) identification of whether the method of instruction will be ~~traditional education or distance education~~];

(i) traditional education;

(ii) virtual-live education, including synchronous education as designated by the by the AQB;

(iii) distance education, including asynchronous education as designated by the AQB; or

(iv) a hybrid form of education that employs both synchronous and asynchronous delivery methods of education;

(e) title of the course;

(f) statement defining how the course will meet the objectives of continuing education by increasing the licensee's knowledge, professionalism, and ability to protect and serve the public;

(g) course outline including:

(i) a description of the subject matter covered in each 15-minute segment; and

(ii) a minimum of one learning objective for every hour of class time;

(h) the name and certification number of each certified instructor who will teach the course;

(i) copies of all materials that will be distributed to the participants;

(j) the procedure for pre-registration;

(k) the tuition or registration fee and a copy of the cancellation and refund policy;

(l) ~~[except for courses approved for distance education,]~~the procedure for taking and maintaining control of attendance during class time;

(m) sample of the completion certificate;

(n) signed statement agreeing that the course provider will, within 10 business days of completing the class, upload to the division the following information:

(i) course name;

(ii) course certificate number assigned by the division;

(iii) date the course was taught;

(iv) number of credit hours; and

(v) names and license numbers of all students receiving continuing education credit;

(o) signed statement agreeing not to market personal sales products; and

(p) other information the division might require.

(3) Standards for approval of a certified course.

(a)(i) A distance education course shall:

(A) provide interaction between the student and instructor; and

(B) include a written examination that requires a student to demonstrate mastery and fluency.

(ii) The division may approve a distance education course offered by a college or university if the college or university:

(A) offers distance education programs in other disciplines; and

(B)(I) is accredited by the Commission on Colleges or a regional accreditation association; or

(II) is approved by the International Distance Education Certification Center.

(b) The course topic must be AQB-approved.

(c) The procedure for taking and maintaining control of attendance shall be more extensive than having the students sign a class roll.

(d) The completion certificate shall allow for entry of:

(i) licensee's name;

(ii) type of license;

(iii) license number;

(iv) date of course;

(v) name of the course provider;

(vi) course title;

(vii) course certification number and expiration date;

(viii) credit hours awarded; and

(ix) signatures of the course sponsor and the licensee.

(e) A real estate appraisal-related field trip that is submitted for continuing education credit may not include transit time to or from the field trip location as part of the credit hours awarded.

(4) ~~[Non-certified continuing education credit.]~~ Except as provided in Subsection R162-2g-307d(1), the board may award non-certified continuing education credit on a case-by-case basis for the following:

(a) up to one-half of an individual's continuing education credit requirement for:

(i) participation, other than as a student, in appraisal educational processes and programs; or

(ii) teaching, program development, authorship of textbooks, or similar activities that are determined by the board to be equivalent to obtaining continuing education;

(b) service as a member of the experience review committee, or the technical advisory panel, if approved by the board and offered in accordance with AQB standards as a:

(i) practicum course under ~~[this]~~ Subsection (3)(a); or

(ii) course under ~~[this]~~ Subsection (3)(b); and

(c) completion of any course that:

(i) meets the continuing education objectives of increasing the licensee's knowledge, professionalism, and ability to protect and serve the public; and

(ii) is taught outside the state of Utah.

(5) Standards for approval of a registered course.

(a) A professional appraisal education organization may register a special event for continuing education, subject to the following conditions:

(i) the professional appraisal education organization shall submit a one-time application and registration fee to the division to register the organization as a qualified continuing education course provider and the special event for continuing education;

(ii) the division may grant approval of the special event based on the demonstrated experience of the professional appraisal education organization in providing, monitoring, and supervising quality professional course offerings.

(b) The registered organization is solely responsible for and accountable to the division:

(i) for the selection of appraisal instructors who are subject matter experts and industry qualified in the course~~[(s)]~~ or segment of the course~~[(s)]~~ they teach;

(ii) to ensure that:

(A) course instructors have subject matter expertise in the content area they are instructing; and

(B) the course content of classes taught by both appraiser and non-appraiser course instructors is directly industry pertinent, relevant, and beneficial to and enhances the professional skills of the attending appraisers, and promotes the protection and wellbeing of the industry and the general public;

(iii) to monitor the attendance of each appraiser during the presentation of the course by taking and maintaining a list of attendees actually present during the presentation to ensure that an appraiser actually attends each CE course segment before providing a CE certificate or CE credit to the appraiser; and

(iv) to ensure that the registered course complies with the general criteria applicable to continuing education set forth in sections R162-2g-307a and R162-2g-307b.

(6)(a) The special event registered course may last for a maximum of seven consecutive days.

(b) The special event registered course is a single, one-time event and may not be repeated unless the professional appraisal education organization submits to the division an application and registration fee and receives division approval for a subsequent, single, one-time event.

(c) A professional appraisal education organization shall submit a separate course application for each course taught at the special event, however, only a single application fee is required to be paid to the division for each special event.

(d) The division maintains a fee schedule based on the total number of CE hours awarded for a CE course. The application and registration fee for a special event course is the fee from the division fee schedule.

R162-2g-307e. Instructor Certification for Pre-licensing Education.

(1) To certify as a pre-licensing education instructor, an individual shall:

(a) evidence that the applicant meets the character and competency requirements outlined in Subsections R162-2g-302(2)~~[-]~~ and (3);

(b) submit a completed application as provided by the division;

(c) demonstrate knowledge of the subject matter to be taught as evidenced by:

(i) current, active licensure or certification as applicable to the pre-licensing course proposed to be taught;

(ii) a minimum of five years active experience in appraising; and

(iii)(A) college or other appropriate courses specific to the topic proposed to be taught; or

(B) other experience acceptable to the board in the topic proposed to be taught;

(d) if the individual proposes to teach a course in USPAP, evidence that the individual is an AQB-certified USPAP instructor; and

(e) pay a nonrefundable application fee.

(2) A pre-licensing instructor certification is valid for 24 months from the date of issuance.

(3) To renew a pre-licensing instructor certification, an individual shall:

(a) submit a completed application, as provided by the division;

(b) evidence having taught at least 20 hours of ~~[in-class]~~ instruction in a certified course~~[(s)]~~ during the preceding term of certification;

(c) evidence having attended a real estate instructor development workshop sponsored or approved by the division during the preceding two years; and

- (d) pay a nonrefundable application fee.
- (4)(a) To reinstate an expired pre-licensing instructor certification within 30 days following the expiration date, an individual shall:
 - (i) comply with ~~[this-]~~Subsection (3); and
 - (ii) pay a nonrefundable late fee.
- (b) To reinstate an expired pre-licensing instructor certification after 30 days and within six months following the expiration date, an individual shall:
 - (i) comply with ~~[this-]~~Subsection (3);
 - (ii) pay a nonrefundable reinstatement fee; and
 - (iii) submit proof of having completed six classroom hours of education related to real estate appraisal or teaching techniques.
- (c) After a pre-licensing instructor certification has been expired for six months, an individual is required to apply as an original applicant and obtain a new certification.
- (5) A certified instructor shall comply with the reporting requirements of Section 61-2g-306~~(3)~~.

R162-2g-307f. Instructor Certification for Continuing Education.

- (1) Except for the limited circumstances provided for in Section R162-2g-307d for special continuing education events conducted by a professional appraisal education organization, a continuing education course that is required to be certified shall be taught by a certified instructor.
- (2) To obtain a continuing education instructor certification, an ~~and~~ individual shall, at least 30 days prior to the date on which instruction is proposed to begin:
 - (a) evidence that the applicant meets the character and competency requirements outlined in Subsections R162-2g-302(2) and ~~[-]~~(3);
 - (b) submit a completed application form, as provided by the division;
 - (c) evidence:
 - (i) at least three years of full-time experience in the course subject;
 - (ii) college-level education related to the course subject; or
 - (iii) a combination of experience and education acceptable to the division;
 - (d) evidence:
 - (i) at least 12 months of full-time teaching experience;
 - (ii) part-time teaching experience equivalent to 12 months of full-time teaching experience;

or

 - (iii) attendance at the division's Instructor Development Workshop;
 - (e) provide a signed statement agreeing to allow the instructor's courses to be randomly audited on an unannounced basis by the division or its representative;
 - (f) provide a signed statement agreeing not to market personal sales products;
 - (g) provide any other information the division requires; and
 - (h) pay a nonrefundable application fee.
- (3) A continuing education instructor certification is valid for two years.
- (4) To renew a continuing education instructor certification, an individual shall, prior to the date of expiration:
 - (a) submit a completed renewal application, as provided by the division;
 - (b)(i) evidence having taught a minimum of 12 continuing education credit hours during the past term of certification; or

(ii) provide a written explanation outlining the reason for not meeting the requirement having taught 12 continuing education credit hours and provide evidence satisfactory to the division that the applicant maintains an appropriate level of expertise; and

(c) pay a nonrefundable renewal fee.

(5)(a) To reinstate an expired continuing instructor certification within 30 days following the expiration date, an individual shall:

(i) comply with Subsection (4); and

(ii) pay a nonrefundable late fee.

(b) To reinstate an expired continuing instructor certification after 30 days and within six months following the expiration date, an individual shall:

(i) comply with Subsection (4); and

(ii) pay a nonrefundable reinstatement fee;

(c) After a continuing instructor certification has been expired for six months, an individual is required to apply as an original applicant and obtain a new certification.

R162-2g-308. Application for a Six-Month Temporary Permit.

(1) A non-resident of this state who is licensed or certified in another state and who wishes to apply for a six-month temporary permit to perform one or more specific appraisal assignments in Utah shall:

(a) evidence that each specific appraisal assignment is covered by a contract to provide appraisals;

(b) submit an application as provided by the division and including the following:

(i) name of the client;

(ii) specific property addresses[address(es)] to be appraised;

(iii) types[(s)] of property being appraised; and

(iv) estimated time to complete each assignment;

(c) complete and submit a qualifying questionnaire as provided by the division;

(d) sign an irrevocable consent to service authorizing the division to receive service of any lawful process on behalf of the applicant in any non-criminal proceeding arising out of the applicant's practice as an appraiser in this state;

(e) pay a nonrefundable application fee in the amount established by the division; and

(f) provide the starting date of the appraisal assignment for which the temporary permit is being sought.

(2)(a) A non-resident is limited to two temporary permits per calendar year, each of which may be extended one time for an additional six-month period if the assignments[(s)] for which the permit is issued have not been completed within the original six-month term of the temporary permit.

(b) A temporary permit may be extended by submitting the forms required by the division.

R162-2g-310. Application for Licensure or Certification Through Reciprocity.

An individual who is licensed or certified as an appraiser by another state may be licensed or certified in Utah by reciprocity on the following conditions:

(1) The applicant shall provide evidence that:

(a) the state in which the applicant is licensed requires appraisal pre-licensing education that is:

(i) approved by that state; and

- (ii) substantially equivalent in number to the hours required for the license or certification for which the applicant is applying in Utah;
 - (b) the applicant's pre-licensing education included either:
 - (i) the 15-hour National USPAP Course; or
 - (ii) equivalent education as determined through the course approval program of the AQB; and
 - (c) the applicant has passed an examination that has been approved by the AQB for the license or certification for which the applicant is applying.
- (2) The applicant shall:
- (a) obtain and study the Utah Real Estate Appraiser Licensing and Certification Act and the rules promulgated thereunder; and
 - (b) sign an attestation that the applicant understands and will abide by both the statute and the rules.
- (3) If the applicant resides outside ~~[of the state]~~ of Utah, the applicant shall sign an irrevocable consent to service authorizing the division to receive service of any lawful process on behalf of the applicant in any noncriminal proceeding arising out of the applicant's practice as an appraiser in this state.
- ~~[(4) The board may not issue a license or certification to an applicant who has been convicted of a criminal offense involving moral turpitude relating to the applicant's ability to provide services as an appraiser.]~~

R162-2g-311. Scope of Authority.

(1) Trainees.

(a) An individual who has properly qualified as a trainee pursuant to Section R162-2g-302 may perform appraisal-related duties within the competence and scope of authority of the state-certified supervisory appraiser as follows:

- (i) participating in property inspections;
- (ii) measuring or assisting in the measurement of properties;
- (iii) performing appraisal-related calculations;
- (iv) participating in the selection of comparable properties for an appraisal assignment;
- (v) making adjustments to comparable properties; and
- (vi) drafting or assisting in the drafting of an appraisal report.

(b) The trainee may have more than one supervisory appraiser.

(c) The supervising appraiser shall be responsible to determine the point at which a trainee is competent to participate in each of the activities identified in ~~[this]~~ Subsection (1)(a), within the following limitations:

(i) As to a minimum of the trainee's first 35 inspections of residential properties:

(A) the trainee shall be accompanied and supervised by a state-certified appraiser;

(B) both the interior and the exterior of the properties shall be inspected; and

(C) the appraisal report shall comply with the requirements of Subsection R162-2g-502a(1)(g).

(ii) After the trainee's first 35 inspections, the supervising appraiser shall determine whether the trainee has demonstrated sufficient competency to continue making inspections of residential properties without being accompanied by the supervising appraiser.

(iii) As to the trainee's first 20 inspections of non-residential properties:

(A) the trainee shall be accompanied and supervised by a state-certified general appraiser;

(B) both the interior and the exterior of the properties shall be inspected; and

(C) the appraisal report shall comply with the requirements of Subsection R162-2g-502a(1)(g).

(d) A trainee may not:

(i) solicit or accept an assignment on behalf of anyone other than:

(A) the trainee's supervisor; or

(B) the supervisor's appraisal firm;

(ii) discuss an appraisal assignment with anyone other than:

(A) the supervisory appraiser responsible for the assignment;

(B) state enforcement agencies;

(C) third parties as may be authorized by due process of law; and

(D) a duly authorized professional peer review committee.

(e) The following persons are not subject to the scope of authority limitations of this subsection~~[Subsection (1)]~~:

(i) full-time elected county assessors; and

(ii) any person performing an appraisal for the purposes of establishing the fair market value of real estate for the assessment roll.

(2) ~~[State-licensed appraisers.]~~ In a federally-related transaction, state-licensed appraisers may appraise:

(a) non-complex one- to four-residential units having a transaction value of less than \$1,000,000;

(b) complex one- to four- residential units having a transaction value of less than \$250,000; and

(c) vacant or unimproved land that is utilized for one- to four-family purposes, or for which the highest and best use is one- to four-family purposes, so long as net income capitalization analysis is not required by the terms of the assignment.

(3) State-licensed appraisers and state-certified residential appraisers may not perform appraisals of the following:

(a) subdivisions for which:

(i) a development analysis~~[/appraisal]~~ is necessary; or

(ii) a discounted cash flow analysis is required by the terms of the assignment;

(b) vacant land, if the highest and best use of the land is for five or more one- to four-family units;

(c) commercial real property; or

(d) vacant land if the highest and best use of the vacant land is commercial use.

R162-2g-502a. Standards of Conduct and Practice.

(1) ~~[Affirmative duties in general.]~~ A person registered, licensed, or certified by the division shall:

(a) if employing an unlicensed assistant who is not registered as a trainee pursuant to Section R162-2g-302:

(i) actively supervise the unlicensed assistant; and

(ii) ensure that the assistant performs only clerical duties, including:

(A) typing research notes or reports completed by a trainee or an appraiser;

(B) taking photographs of properties; and

(C) obtaining copies of public records;

(b) except as provided in Subsection (2):

(i) comply with the current edition of USPAP; and

- (ii) observe the advisory opinions of USPAP;
- (c) in order to authorize another individual to sign an appraisal report on behalf of the individual who completes the report:
 - (i) grant authority to the signer in writing;
 - (ii) limit the signing authority to a specific property address;
 - (iii) explicitly disclose within the appraisal report that the signer is authorized by the appraiser to sign the report on the appraiser's behalf;
 - (iv) attach a copy of the written permission required pursuant to ~~[this]~~ Subsection (1)(c)(i) to the report; and
 - (v) ensure that the signer signs the appraiser's name, followed by the word "by," and then followed by the signer's own name;
 - (d) if using a digital signature in place of a handwritten signature, ensure that:
 - (i) the software program that generates the digital signature has a security feature; and
 - (ii) no one other than the appraiser has control of the digital signature;
 - (e) retain a photocopy or other exact copy of each report as it is provided to the client, including the appraiser's signature;
 - (f) analyze and report the sales and listing history of the subject property for the three years preceding the appraisal if such information is available to the appraiser from a multiple listing service, listing agents, property owner, or other verifiable sources;
 - (g)(i) include in each appraisal report a statement indicating whether or not the subject property was inspected as part of the appraisal process; and
 - (ii) if any inspections were done, include the following information concerning each inspection:
 - (A) the names of appraisers and trainees who participated in the inspection;
 - (B) whether the inspection was an exterior inspection only or both an exterior and an interior inspection; and
 - (C) the date that the inspection was performed; and
 - (h) unless Subsection (2)(b) applies, respond within ten business days to division notification:
 - (i) of a complaint against the individual; or
 - (ii) that information is needed from the individual; and
 - (i) immediately following the signature on the report in an appraisal report prepared and signed by a state-licensed or certified appraiser, state either:
 - ~~(i)(A)~~ the credential type of State-Licensed Appraiser, State-Certified Residential Appraiser, or State-Certified General Appraiser; or
 - ~~(ii)(B)~~ the license or certification number assigned to the appraiser by the division.
- (2) Exceptions.
 - (a) An individual is exempt from complying with ~~[the provisions of]~~ USPAP when acting in an official capacity as:
 - (i) a division staff member or employee;
 - (ii) a member of the experience review committee as appointed and approved by the board;
 - (iii) a member of the technical review panel as appointed and approved by the board;
 - (iv) a hearing officer;
 - (v) a member of a county board of equalization;
 - (vi) an administrative law judge;
 - (vii) a member of the Utah State Tax Commission; or
 - (viii) a member of the board.

(b) If a deadline for response under ~~[this]~~ Subsection (1)(h) falls on a day when the division is closed, the deadline shall be extended to the next business day.

(c) When performing an evaluation as defined in the Real Estate Appraiser and Certification Act, an appraiser trainee or a licensed or certified appraiser is exempt from complying with Standards 1 through 4 of USPAP.

(3) A trainee shall:

(a) using forms provided by the division, maintain a separate log of experience hours for each supervising appraiser with whom the trainee works; and

(b) include in each log the following information for each appraisal:

(i) file number;

(ii) report date;

(iii) subject address;

(iv) client name;

(v) type of property;

(vi) report form number or type;

(vii) number of work hours;

(viii) description of work performed by the trainee; and

(ix) scope of the review and supervision of the supervising appraiser.

(4) Unless there is a client assignment condition prohibiting an appraiser trainee from signing an appraisal report, when an appraiser trainee performs significant appraisal assistance on an appraisal, the trainee may sign the appraisal report if the appraisal report is also signed by the trainee's supervisory appraiser. The appraiser trainee shall state, immediately following the trainee's signature in the report, "Trainee" and include the registration number assigned to the appraiser trainee by the division

(5)(a) A supervisory appraiser shall delegate to a trainee only such duties as the trainee is authorized to perform under Subsection R162-2g-311(1).

(b) A supervisory appraiser shall directly train and supervise the trainee in the performance of assigned duties by:

(i) critically observing and directing each aspect[s] of the appraisal process;

(ii) accepting full responsibility for the appraisal and the contents of the appraisal report by signing and certifying the appraisal complies with USPAP; and

(iii) reviewing and signing the trainee appraisal reports.

(c) A supervisory appraiser shall personally inspect:

(i) each property that is appraised with a trainee until the supervisory appraiser determines the trainee is competent to inspect the property in accordance with the competency rule of USPAP for the property type, and the trainee has performed at least:

(A) 35 residential inspections as provided in Subsection R162-2g-311(1)(c)(i); and

(B) 20 non-residential inspections as provided in Subsection R162-2g-311(1)(b)(ii); and

(ii) any property for which the appraisal report scope of work or certification requires appraiser inspection.

(d) A supervisory appraiser shall be state-certified and in good standing with the division for a period of at least three years prior to being eligible to become a supervisory appraiser.

(e) An appraiser may not act as a supervisory appraiser if the appraiser has been subject to a disciplinary action in any jurisdiction:

(i) within the three year period preceding the date that ~~[on which]~~ the appraiser proposes to act as a supervisor; and

(ii) where the supervisory appraiser's legal eligibility to engage in the appraisal practice was impacted or impaired.

(f) A supervisory appraiser subject to a disciplinary action will be considered to be in good standing three years after the successful completion or termination of the sanction imposed against the appraiser.

(g) A supervisory appraiser shall comply with the competency rule of USPAP for the property type and geographic location for which the trainee appraiser is being supervised.

(h) Although a trainee is permitted to have more than one supervisory appraiser, a supervisory appraiser may not supervise more than three trainees at one time, unless a division program provides for progress monitoring, supervisory certified appraiser qualifications, and supervision and oversight requirements for supervisory appraisers.

(i) Except for AQB approved PAREA module experience hours, an [A~~n~~] appraisal experience log shall be maintained jointly by the supervisory appraiser and the trainee. It is the responsibility of both the supervisory appraiser and the trainee to ensure the experience log is accurate, current, and complies with division requirements.

(6) A school or continuing education provider shall:

(a) maintain a record of each student's attendance for a minimum of five years after the student enrolls;

(b) display the certification number of each continuing education course[s] in advertising and marketing;

(c) upload course completion information as to each student who provides the school or continuing education provider the student's name according to division records and the student's license number:

(i) within 10 days after the end of a course offering; and

(ii) to the database specified by the division;

(d) upon request of the division, substantiate any claim made in advertising or marketing;

(e) within 15 calendar days of any material change in the information outlined in R162-2g-307b(1), provide to the division written notice of the change;

(f) with regard to the criminal history disclosure required under R162-2g-307b(2)(c)(iii):

(i) obtain each student's signature before allowing the student to participate in course instruction;

(ii) retain each signed criminal history disclosure for a minimum of two years; and

(iii) make any signed criminal history disclosure available to the division upon request;

(g) maintain a high quality of instruction;

(h) adhere to the state laws and administrative rules regarding school and instructor certification;

(i) provide the instructor[~~s~~] for each course with the required course content outline;

(j) require instructors to adhere to the approved course content;

(k) comply with a division request for information within 10 business days of the date of the request; and

(l) verify that the material is current in any course taught on:

(i) Utah statutes;

(ii) Utah administrative rules;

(iii) Federal laws; and

(iv) Federal regulations.

(7) An instructor shall adhere to the approved outline for any course taught.

R162-2g-502b. [Prohibited] Unprofessional Conduct.

- (1) An individual registered, licensed, or certified by the division may not:
 - (a) release to a client a draft report of a one- to four-unit residential real property;
 - (b) release to a client a draft report of a property other than a one- to four-unit residential real property unless:
 - (i) the first page of the report prominently identifies the report as a draft;
 - (ii) the draft report is signed by the appraiser; and
 - (iii) the appraiser complies with USPAP in the preparation of the draft report;
 - (c) affix a signature to an appraisal report by means of a signature stamp; or
 - (d) sign a blank or partially completed appraisal report that will be completed by anyone other than the appraiser who has signed the report;
 - (e) sign an appraisal report containing a statement indicating that an appraiser has inspected a property if the appraiser has not inspected the property; or
 - (f) split appraisal fees with any person who is not a state-licensed or state-certified appraiser, except that a supervising appraiser may pay a trainee reasonable compensation proportionate to the lawful services actually performed by the trainee in connection with appraisals.
- (2) A trainee may not:
 - (a) solicit a client to address an engagement letter directly to the trainee; or
 - (b) accept payment for appraisal services from anyone other than:
 - (i) the trainee's supervisor; or
 - (ii) an appraisal or government entity with which the trainee is affiliated.
- (3) A supervising appraiser may not:
 - (a) sign a report that is completed in response to an engagement letter that is addressed to a trainee;
 - (b) sign an appraisal report as the supervising appraiser without having given adequate supervision to the trainee, appraiser, or assistant being supervised.
- (4) A state-licensed appraiser may not place a seal on an appraisal report or use a seal in any other manner likely to create the impression that the appraiser is a state-certified appraiser.
- (5) A school may not:
 - (a) in advertising and marketing:
 - (i) make a misrepresentation about any course of instruction;
 - (ii) make statements or implications that disparage the dignity and integrity of the appraisal profession;
 - (iii) disparage a competitor's services or methods of operation;
 - (iv) as to a continuing education course, use language that indicates division approval is pending or otherwise forthcoming;
 - (b) attempt by any means to obtain or use the questions on the state licensure or certification exam unless those questions have been dropped from the current exam bank;
 - (c) accept payment from a student without first providing to that student the information outlined in R162-2g-307b(2)(c);
 - (d) continue to operate after the expiration date of the school certification without renewing;
 - (e) continue to offer a course after its expiration date without renewing;
 - (f) allow an instructor whose instructor certification has expired to continue teaching;
 - (g) allow an individual student to earn more than eight credit hours of education in a single day;

(h) award credit to a student who has not complied with the minimum attendance requirements;

(i) allow a student to obtain credit for all or part of a course by taking an examination in lieu of attending the course;

(j) give valuable consideration to a person licensed with or certified by the division under the Real Estate Appraiser Licensing and Certification Act [~~Section 61-2g~~] for referring students to the school;

(k) accept valuable consideration from a person licensed with or certified by the division under the Real Estate Appraiser Licensing and Certification Act [~~Section 61-2g~~] for referring students to a licensed or certified appraiser; or

(l) require a student to attend any program organized for [~~the purpose of~~] solicitation.

(6) A continuing education provider may not:

(a) in advertising and marketing:

(i) make a misrepresentation about any course of instruction;

(ii) make statements or implications that disparage the dignity and integrity of the appraisal profession; or

(iii) as to a continuing education course, use language that indicates division approval is pending or otherwise forthcoming;

(b) continue to offer a course after its expiration date without renewing;

(c) allow an instructor whose instructor certification has expired to continue teaching;

(d) allow an individual student to earn more than eight credit hours of education in a single day;

(e) award credit to a student who has not complied with the minimum attendance requirements; or

(f) allow a student to obtain credit for all or part of a course by taking an examination in lieu of attending the course.

(7) An instructor may not:

(a) continue to teach any course after the course has expired and without renewing the course certification; or

(b) continue to teach any course after the individual's certification has expired and without renewing the instructor certification.

R162-2g-504. Administrative Proceedings.

(1) Formal adjudicative proceedings. An adjudicative proceeding conducted subsequent to the issuance of a cease and desist order or other emergency order shall be conducted as a formal adjudicative proceeding.

(2) Informal adjudicative proceedings.

(a) An adjudicative proceeding as to any matter not specifically designated as requiring a formal adjudicative proceeding shall be conducted as an informal adjudicative proceeding.

(b) A hearing shall be held in an informal adjudicative proceeding only if required or permitted by the Utah Real Estate Appraiser Licensing and Certification Act or by these rules.

(3)(a) A hearing before the board will be held in:

(i) a proceeding conducted subsequent to the issuance of a cease and desist order or other emergency order;

(ii) a case where the division seeks to deny an application for original or renewed registration, licensure, or certification for failure of the applicant to meet the criteria of ~~good moral character,~~ honesty, integrity or truthfulness;

(iii) a case where the division seeks disciplinary action pursuant to Sections 61-2g-501 and 502 against a trainee or an appraiser; and

(iv) an appeal from an automatic revocation under Section 61-2g-302(2)(d), if the appellant requests a hearing.

(b) If properly requested by the applicant, a hearing will be held before the board to consider an application:

(i) that is denied by the division on the grounds of ~~that~~ the instructor's failure to evidence honesty, integrity or truthfulness ~~attestation to upstanding moral character is false~~;

(ii) for an initial appraiser license or certification that is denied by the board on the recommendation of the experience review committee; and

(iii) for a temporary permit that is denied by the division for any reason.

(c) A hearing is not required and will not be held in the following informal adjudicative proceedings:

(i) the issuance, renewal, or reinstatement of a trainee registration or an appraiser license or certification by the division;

(ii) the issuance or renewal of an appraisal course, school, or instructor certification;

(iii) the issuance of any interpretation of statute, rule or order, or the issuance of any written opinion or declaratory order determining the applicability of a statute, rule or order, when enforcement or implementation of the statute, rule or order lies within the jurisdiction of the division; and

(iv) the denial of renewal or reinstatement of a trainee registration or an appraiser license or certification for failure to complete any continuing education required by statute or rule; and

(v) the denial of an application for an original or renewed school, instructor, or course certification on the ground that it does not comply with the requirements stated in these rules.

(4)(a) Request for agency action. The following applications shall be deemed a request for agency action:

(i) registration as a trainee;

(ii) licensure or certification as an appraiser;

(iii) certification of a course, school, or instructor; and

(iv) issuance of a temporary permit.

(b) Any other request for agency action shall be in writing, signed by the requestor, and shall contain the following:

(i) the names and addresses of all persons to whom a copy of the request for agency action is being sent;

(ii) the agency's file number or other reference number, if known;

(iii) the date of mailing of the request for agency action;

(iv) a statement of the legal authority and jurisdiction under which the agency action is requested, if known;

(v) a statement of the relief or action sought from the division; and

(vi) a statement of the facts and reasons forming the basis for relief or agency action.

(c) A complaint against a trainee, an appraiser, or the holder of a temporary permit requesting that the division commence an investigation or a disciplinary action is not a request for agency action.

(5) Procedures for hearings in informal adjudicative proceedings.

(a) All informal adjudicative proceedings shall adhere to procedures as outlined in:

- (i) Utah Administrative Procedures Act Title 63G, Chapter 4;
- (ii) Utah Administrative Code Rule R151-4[~~et seq.~~]; and
- (iii) the rules promulgated by the division.

(b) Except as provided in [~~this~~] Subsection (6)(b), a party is not required to file a written answer to a notice of agency action from the division in an informal adjudicative proceeding.

(c) In any proceeding under this section, [~~Subsection R162-2g-504,~~] the board and division may at their discretion delegate a hearing to an administrative law judge or request that an administrative law judge assist the board and the division in conducting the hearing. Any delegation of a hearing to an administrative law judge shall be in writing.

(d)(i) Upon the scheduling of a hearing by the division and at least 30 days prior to the hearing, the division shall, by first class postage-prepaid delivery, mail written notice of the date, time, and place scheduled for the hearing, to the respondent at the address last provided to the division pursuant to S[~~ubs~~]ection R162-2g-306b.

(ii) The notice shall set forth the matters to be addressed in the hearing.

(e) Formal discovery is prohibited.

(f) The division may issue subpoenas or other orders to compel production of necessary evidence:

(i) on its own behalf; or

(ii) on behalf of a party where the party:

(A) makes a written request;

(B) assumes responsibility for effecting service of the subpoena; and

(C) bears the costs of the service, any witness fee, and any mileage to be paid to a witness.

(g) Upon ordering a licensee to appear for a hearing, the division shall provide to the licensee the information that the division will introduce at the hearing.

(h) Intervention is prohibited.

(i) Hearings shall be open to all parties unless the presiding officer closes the hearing pursuant to:

(i) Title 63G, Chapter 4, the Utah Administrative Procedures Act; or

(ii) Title 52, Chapter 4, the Open and Public Meetings Act.

(j) Upon filing a proper entry of appearance with the division pursuant to Utah Administrative Code Subsection[~~Section~~] R151-4-110(1)(a), an attorney may represent a party.

(6) Additional procedures for disciplinary proceedings.

(a) The division shall commence a disciplinary proceeding by filing and serving on the respondent:

(i) a notice of agency action;

(ii) a petition setting forth the allegations made by the division;

(iii) a witness list, if applicable; and

(iv) an exhibit list, if applicable.

(b) Answer.

(i) At the time the petition is filed, the presiding officer, upon a determination of good cause, may require the respondent to file an answer to the petition by so ordering in the notice of agency action.

(ii) The respondent may file an answer, even if not ordered to do so in the notice of agency action.

(iii) Any answer shall be filed with the division no later than 30 days following the mailing date of the notice of agency action pursuant to [~~this~~] Subsection (6)(a).

- (c) Witness and exhibit lists.
 - (i) Where applicable, the division shall provide its witness and exhibit lists to the respondent at the time it mails its notice of agency action.
 - (ii) Any witness list shall contain:
 - (A) the name, address, and telephone number of each witness; and
 - (B) a summary of the testimony expected from the witness.
 - (iii) Any exhibit list:
 - (A) shall contain an identification of each document or other exhibit that the party intends to use at the hearing; and
 - (B) shall be accompanied by copies of the exhibits.
 - (iv)(A) The presiding officer, upon a determination of good cause, may require a respondent to file a witness and exhibit list.
 - (B) Failure to comply with a requirement to file a witness and exhibit list may result in the exclusion of any witness or exhibit not disclosed.
- (d) Pre-hearing motions.
 - (i) Any pre-hearing motion permitted under the Administrative Procedures Act or the rules promulgated by the Department of Commerce shall be made in accordance with those rules.
 - (ii) The division director shall receive and rule upon any pre-hearing motions.

R162-2g-601. Appendices.

Appendix 1. Residential Experience Hours Schedule. An applicant may submit experience for the successful completion of an AQB approved PAREA program module including the Licensed Residential Module of 1,000 experience hours and the Certified Residential Module of 500 experience hours. Alternatively, the hours shown in the following schedule shall be awarded for form appraisals. Fifteen hours may be added to the hours shown if the appraisal is a narrative appraisal instead of a form appraisal.

<u>TABLE</u>	
<u>Property Type</u>	<u>Hours that may be earned</u>
<u>(a) one-unit dwelling, above-grade:</u>	
<u>(i) living area less than 4,000 square feet, including a site</u>	<u>Up to 10 hours (Expected avg hrs 7.5)</u>
<u>PART 1</u>	
<u>Task</u>	<u>Hours</u>
<u>Highest and Best Use Analysis</u>	<u>0.25</u>
<u>Neighborhood Description</u>	<u>0.5</u>

<u>Exterior Inspection</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>Interior Inspection</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>Market Conditions</u>	<u>0.75</u>
<u>Land Value Estimate</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>Improvement Cost Estimate</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>Income Value Estimate</u>	<u>2.5</u>
<u>Sales Comparison Value Estimate</u>	<u>2.5</u>
<u>Final Reconciliation</u>	<u>0.25</u>
<u>Appraisal Report Preparation</u>	<u>1.75</u>
<u>Restricted Appraisal Report Preparation</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>(ii) living area 4,000 square feet or more, including a site</u>	<u>Up to 10 hours</u>
<u>PART 2</u>	
<u>Task</u>	<u>Hours</u>
<u>Highest and Best Use Analysis</u>	<u>0.25</u>
<u>Neighborhood Description</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>Exterior Inspection</u>	<u>0.75</u>
<u>Interior Inspection</u>	<u>0.75</u>
<u>Market Conditions</u>	<u>0.75</u>
<u>Land Value Estimate</u>	<u>0.75</u>
<u>Improvement Cost Estimate</u>	<u>0.75</u>
<u>Income Value Estimate</u>	<u>3.0</u>
<u>Sales Comparison Value Estimate</u>	<u>3.0</u>
<u>Final Reconciliation</u>	<u>0.25</u>
<u>Appraisal Report Preparation</u>	<u>2.0</u>

<u>Restricted Appraisal Report Preparation</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>(b) multiple one-unit dwellings in the same subdivision or condominium project, which dwellings are substantially similar:</u> <u>(ii) over 25 dwellings</u>	<u>7 hours per dwelling, up to a maximum of 42 hours</u>
<u>(c) two to four-unit dwelling</u> <u>(i) 1-25 dwellings</u>	<u>70 hours maximum</u>
<u>PART 3</u>	
<u>Task</u>	<u>Hours</u>
<u>Highest and Best Use Analysis</u>	<u>0.25</u>
<u>Neighborhood Description</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>Exterior Inspection</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>Interior Inspection</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>Market Conditions</u>	<u>0.75</u>
<u>Land Value Estimate</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>Improvement Cost Estimate</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>Income Value Estimate</u>	<u>3.0</u>
<u>Sales Comparison Value Estimate</u>	<u>3.0</u>
<u>Final Reconciliation</u>	<u>0.25</u>
<u>Appraisal Report Preparation</u>	<u>2.0</u>
<u>Restricted Appraisal Report Preparation</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>(d) employee relocation counsel reports completed on currently accepted Employee Relocation Counsel form</u>	<u>Up to 10 hours</u>
<u>(e) residential lot, 1-4 unit</u>	<u>Up to 7 hours</u>
<u>PART 4</u>	

<u>Task</u>	<u>Hours</u>
<u>Highest and Best Use Analysis</u>	<u>0.25</u>
<u>Neighborhood Description</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>Site Inspection</u>	<u>0.25</u>
<u>Market Conditions</u>	<u>0.75</u>
<u>Sales Comparison Value Estimate</u>	<u>1-3</u>
<u>Final Reconciliation</u>	<u>0.25</u>
<u>Appraisal Report Preparation</u>	<u>2.0</u>
<u>Restricted Appraisal Report Preparation</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>(f) multiple lots in the same subdivision, which lots are substantially similar</u>	<u>5 hours per lot, up to a maximum of 30 hours</u>
<u>(i) 1-25 lots</u>	
<u>(ii) Over 25 maximum lots</u>	<u>50 hours</u>
<u>(g) small parcel of less than 20 acres</u>	<u>Up to 6.5 hours</u>
<u>PART 5</u>	
<u>Task</u>	<u>Hours</u>
<u>Highest and Best Use Analysis</u>	<u>0.25</u>
<u>Neighborhood Description</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>Site Inspection</u>	<u>0.25</u>
<u>Market Conditions</u>	<u>0.75</u>
<u>Sales Comparison Value Estimate</u>	<u>1-3</u>
<u>Final Reconciliation</u>	<u>0.25</u>
<u>Appraisal Report Preparation</u>	<u>2.0</u>

<u>Restricted Appraisal Report Preparation</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>(h) vacant land, 20-640 acres</u>	<u>20-40 hours, per board decision</u>
<u>(k) review of residential appraisals with no opinion of value developed as part of the review performed in conjunction with investigations by government agencies</u>	<u>10-50 hours</u>
<u>(i) recreational, farm, or timber acreage suitable for a house site:</u>	
<u>(i) up to 10 acres</u>	<u>10 hours</u>
<u>(ii) 10 acres or more</u>	<u>15 hours</u>
<u>(j) other unusual structures or acreage that are much larger or more complex than typical properties</u>	<u>5-35 hours, per board decision</u>
<u>(k) review of residential appraisals with no opinion of value developed as part of the review performed in conjunction with investigations by government agencies</u>	<u>10-50 hours</u>

Appendix 2. General experience Hours Schedule. Appraisal reports claimed for property types identified in sections (a) through (k) of the following schedule shall be narrative appraisal reports. Experience hours listed in this schedule may be increased by 50% for unique and complex properties if the applicant notes the number of extra hours claimed on the appraiser experience log submitted by the applicant, and if the applicant maintains in the workfile for the appraisal an explanation as to why the extra hours are claimed.

<u>TABLE</u>	
<u>Property Type</u>	<u>Hours that may be earned</u>
<u>(a) Apartment buildings:</u>	
<u>(i) 5-100 units</u>	<u>40 hours</u>
<u>(ii) over 100 units</u>	<u>50 hours</u>
<u>(b) hotel or motels:</u>	
<u>(i) 50 units or fewer</u>	<u>30 hours</u>

<u>(ii) 51-150 units</u>	<u>40 hours</u>
<u>(iii) over 150 units</u>	<u>50 hours</u>
<u>(c) nursing home, rest home, care facilities:</u> <u>(i) fewer than 80 beds</u>	<u>40 hours</u>
<u>(ii) 80 beds or more</u>	<u>50 hours</u>
<u>(d) industrial or warehouse building:</u> <u>(i) smaller than 20,000 square feet</u>	<u>30 hours</u>
<u>(ii) 20,000 square feet or more, single tenant</u>	<u>40 hours</u>
<u>(iii) 20,000 square feet or more, multiple tenants</u>	<u>50 hours</u>
<u>e) office buildings:</u> <u>(i) smaller than 10,000 square feet</u>	<u>30 hours</u>
<u>(ii) 10,000 square feet or more, single tenant</u>	<u>40 hours</u>
<u>(iii) 10,000 square feet or more, multiple tenants</u>	<u>50 hours</u>
<u>(f) entire condominium projects, using income approach to value:</u>	
<u>(i) 5- to 30-unit project</u>	<u>30 hours</u>
<u>(ii) 31- or more-unit project</u>	<u>50 hours</u>
<u>(g) retail buildings:</u> <u>(i) smaller than 10,000 square feet</u>	<u>30 hours</u>
<u>(ii) 10,000 square feet or more, single tenant</u>	<u>40 hours</u>
<u>(iii) 10,000 square feet or more, multiple tenants</u>	<u>50 hours</u>
<u>(ii) 10,000 square feet or more, single tenant</u>	<u>40 hours</u>

<u>(iii) 10,000 square feet or more, multiple tenants</u>	<u>50 hours</u>	
<u>(f) entire condominium projects, using income approach to value:</u>		
<u>(i) 5- to 30-unit project</u>	<u>30 hours</u>	
<u>(ii) 31- or more-unit project</u>	<u>50 hours</u>	
<u>(h) commercial, multi-unit, industrial, or other nonresidential use acreage:</u>		
<u>(i) 1 to less than 100 acres</u>	<u>20-40 hours</u>	
<u>(ii) 100 acres or more, income approach to value</u>	<u>50-60 hours</u>	
<u>(i) other unusual structures or assignments that are much larger or more complex than the properties described in Subsection (a) to (h)</u>	<u>5 to 100 hours per board decision</u>	
<u>(j) entire subdivisions or planned unit developments (PUDs):</u>		
<u>(i) 1- to 25-unit subdivision or PUD</u>	<u>30 hours</u>	
<u>(ii) over 25-unit subdivision or PUD</u>	<u>50 hours</u>	
<u>(k) feasibility or market analysis</u>	<u>5 to 100 hours, each per board decision, up to a maximum of 500 hours</u>	
	<u>Form</u>	<u>Narrative</u>
<u>(l) farm and ranch appraisals:</u>		
<u>(i) irrigated cropland, pasture other than rangeland:</u>		
<u>(A) 1 to less than 11 acres</u>	<u>10 hrs</u>	<u>15 hrs</u>
<u>(B) 11-less than 40 acres</u>	<u>12.5 hrs</u>	<u>20 hrs</u>

<u>(C) 40-less than 160 acres</u>	<u>15 hrs</u>	<u>25 hrs</u>
<u>(D)160-less than 1280 acres</u>	<u>25 hrs</u>	<u>40 hrs</u>
<u>(E) 1280 acres or more</u>	<u>40 hrs</u>	<u>50 hrs</u>
<u>(ii) dry farm:</u>		
<u>(A) 1 to less than 1280 acres</u>	<u>15 hrs</u>	<u>25 hrs</u>
<u>(B) 1280 acres or more</u>	<u>20 hrs</u>	<u>40 hrs</u>
<u>m) Improvements on properties other than a rural residence, maximum 10 hours:</u>		
<u>(i) dwelling</u>	<u>5 hrs</u>	<u>5 hrs</u>
<u>(ii) shed</u>	<u>2.5 hrs</u>	<u>2.5 hrs</u>
<u>(n) cattle ranches</u>		
<u>(i) 0-200 head</u>	<u>15 hrs</u>	<u>20 hrs</u>
<u>(ii) 201-500 head</u>	<u>25 hrs</u>	<u>30 hrs</u>
<u>(iii) 501-1,000 head</u>	<u>30 hrs</u>	<u>40 hrs</u>
<u>(iv) more than 1,000 head</u>	<u>40 hrs</u>	<u>50 hrs</u>
<u>(o) sheep ranches</u>		
<u>(i) 0-2,000 head</u>	<u>25 hrs</u>	<u>30 hrs</u>
<u>(ii) more than 2,000 head</u>	<u>35 hrs</u>	<u>45 hrs</u>
<u>(ii) 101-300 head</u>	<u>25 hrs</u>	<u>30 hrs</u>
<u>(iii) more than 300 head</u>	<u>30 hrs</u>	<u>35 hrs</u>
<u>(q) orchards</u>		
<u>(i) up to 50 acres</u>	<u>30 hrs</u>	<u>40 hrs</u>
<u>(ii) more than 50 acres</u>	<u>40 hrs</u>	<u>50 hrs</u>
<u>(r) rangeland or timber</u>		
<u>(i) 0-640 acres</u>	<u>20 hrs</u>	<u>25 hrs</u>

<u>(ii) more than 640 acres</u>	<u>30 hrs</u>	<u>35 hrs</u>
<u>(s) poultry</u>		
<u>(i) 0-100,000 birds</u>	<u>30 hrs</u>	<u>40 hrs</u>
<u>(ii) more than 100,000 birds</u>	<u>40 hrs</u>	<u>50 hrs</u>
<u>(t) mink</u>		
<u>(i) 0-5,000 cages</u>	<u>30 hrs</u>	<u>35 hrs</u>
<u>(ii) more than 5,000 cages</u>	<u>40 hrs</u>	<u>50 hrs</u>
<u>(u) fish farm</u>	<u>40 hrs</u>	<u>50 hrs</u>
<u>(v) hog farm</u>	<u>40 hrs</u>	<u>50 hrs</u>
<u>(w) review of appendix 2 appraisals with no opinion of value developed as part of the review, performed in conjunction with investigations by government agencies</u>	<u>20-100 hours</u>	
<u>(x) natural resource properties, depending on complexity:</u>		
<u>(i) sand and gravel</u>		<u>1-20 hours per site</u>
<u>(ii) mine</u>		<u>1-110 hours</u>
<u>(iii) oil and gas</u>		<u>1-50 hours per site</u>
<u>(y) pipelines and gas distribution properties, depending on complexity</u>		<u>10-40 hours</u>
<u>(z) telephone and electrics properties, depending on complexity</u>		<u>5-80 hours</u>
<u>(aa) airline and railroad properties, depending on complexity</u>		<u>10-80 hours</u>
<u>(bb) appraisal review or audit, depending on complexity</u>		<u>2.5-125 hours</u>
<u>(cc) capitalization rate study</u>		<u>10 to 100 hours</u>
<u>(dd) mineral pricing study</u>		<u>10 to 100 hours</u>

<u>(ee) effective tax rate study</u>	<u>10 to 100 hours</u>
<u>(ff) Ad valorem centrally assessed property tax appeal preparation</u>	<u>5 to 125 hours</u>

Appendix 3. Mass Appraisal Experience Hours Schedule.

<u>TABLE</u>	
<u>Property Type</u>	<u>Hours that may be earned</u>
<u>(a) one-unit dwelling, above-grade living area less than 4,000 square feet:</u>	
<u>PART 1</u>	
<u>Task</u>	<u>Hours</u>
<u>Highest and Best Use Analysis</u>	<u>0.25</u>
<u>Income Value Estimate</u>	<u>2.5</u>
<u>Neighborhood Description</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>Exterior Inspection</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>Interior Inspection</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>CAMA Data Input and Review</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>Market Conditions</u>	<u>0.75</u>
<u>Land Value Estimate</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>Improvement Cost Estimate</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>Sales Comparison Value Estimate</u>	<u>2.5</u>
<u>Final Reconciliation</u>	<u>0.25</u>
<u>Appraisal Report Preparation</u>	<u>1.75</u>
<u>Restricted Appraisal Report Preparation</u>	<u>0.5</u>

<u>(b) one-unit dwelling, above-grade living area area 4,000 square feet or more:</u>	
<u>PART 2</u>	
<u>Highest and Best Use Analysis</u>	<u>0.25</u>
<u>Neighborhood Description</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>Exterior Inspection</u>	<u>0.75</u>
<u>Interior Inspection</u>	<u>0.75</u>
<u>CAMA Data Input and Review</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>Market Conditions</u>	<u>0.75</u>
<u>Land Value Estimate</u>	<u>0.75</u>
<u>Improvement Cost Estimate</u>	<u>0.75</u>
<u>Income Value Estimate</u>	<u>3.0</u>
<u>Sales Comparison Value Estimate</u>	<u>3.0</u>
<u>Final Reconciliation</u>	<u>0.25</u>
<u>Appraisal Report Preparation</u>	<u>2.0</u>
<u>Restricted Appraisal Report Preparation</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>(c) two- to four-unit dwelling:</u>	
<u>PART 3</u>	
<u>Highest and Best Use Analysis</u>	<u>0.25</u>
<u>Neighborhood Description</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>Exterior Inspection</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>Interior Inspection</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>CAMA Data Input and Review</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>Market Conditions</u>	<u>0.75</u>
<u>Land Value Estimate</u>	<u>0.5</u>

<u>Improvement Cost Estimate</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>Income Value Estimate</u>	<u>3.0</u>
<u>Sales Comparison Value Estimate</u>	<u>3.0</u>
<u>Final Reconciliation</u>	<u>0.25</u>
<u>Appraisal Report Preparation</u>	<u>2.0</u>
<u>Restricted Appraisal Report Preparation</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>(d) commercial and industrial buildings, depending on complexity:</u>	
<u>PART 4</u>	
<u>Highest and Best Use Analysis</u>	<u>0.25</u>
<u>Neighborhood Description</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>Exterior Inspection</u>	<u>0.5-4.5</u>
<u>Interior Inspection</u>	<u>0.5-9.5</u>
<u>CAMA Data Input and Review</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>Market Conditions</u>	<u>1.5</u>
<u>Land Value Estimate</u>	<u>2.0</u>
<u>Improvement Cost Estimate</u>	<u>2.0</u>
<u>Income Value Estimate</u>	<u>2-15</u>
<u>Sales Comparison Value Estimate</u>	<u>2-15</u>
<u>Final Reconciliation</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>Appraisal Report Preparation</u>	<u>1-10</u>
<u>Restricted Appraisal Report Preparation</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>(e) agricultural and other improvements, depending on complexity:</u>	
<u>PART 5</u>	

<u>Highest and Best Use Analysis</u>	<u>0.25 - 0.5</u>
<u>Neighborhood Description</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>Exterior Inspection</u>	<u>0.25 - 0.5</u>
<u>Interior Inspection</u>	<u>0.5-1</u>
<u>CAMA Data Input and Review</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>Market Conditions</u>	<u>0.75</u>
<u>Land Value Estimate</u>	<u>0.5 - 1</u>
<u>Improvement Cost Estimate</u>	<u>0.5 - 1</u>
<u>Income Value Estimate</u>	<u>1 - 3</u>
<u>Sales Comparison Value Estimate</u>	<u>1 - 3</u>
<u>Final Reconciliation</u>	<u>0.25</u>
<u>Appraisal Report Preparation</u>	<u>2.0</u>
<u>Restricted Appraisal Report Preparation</u>	<u>0.5</u>
(f) vacant land, depending on complexity:	
<u>PART 6</u>	
<u>Highest and Best Use Analysis</u>	<u>0.25 - 0.5</u>
<u>Neighborhood Description</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>Site Inspection</u>	<u>0.25</u>
<u>Land Segregation</u>	<u>0.25</u>
<u>CAMA Data Input and Review</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>Inspection</u>	<u>0.25 - 2.25</u>
<u>Market Conditions</u>	<u>0.75</u>
<u>Income Value Estimate</u>	<u>1-3</u>
<u>Sales Comparison Value Estimate</u>	<u>1-3</u>

<u>Final Reconciliation</u>	<u>0.25</u>
<u>Appraisal Report Preparation</u>	<u>2.0</u>
<u>Restricted Appraisal Report Preparation</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>g) land valuation guideline (development):</u>	
<u>(i) 25 or fewer parcels</u>	<u>10 hours</u>
<u>(ii) 26 to 500 parcels</u>	<u>30 hours</u>
<u>(iii) over 500 parcels</u>	<u>25 additional hours for each 500 parcels, up to a maximum of 125 hours for each guideline</u>
<u>(h)land valuation guideline (update):</u>	<u>1 hour</u>
<u>(i) 25 or fewer parcels</u>	
<u>(ii) 26 to 500 parcels</u>	<u>3 hours</u>
<u>(iii) over 500 parcels</u>	<u>2.5 additional hours for each 500 parcels, up to a maximum of 12.5 hours for each guideline</u>
<u>(i) assessment or sales ratio study, data collection, verification, sample inspection, analysis, conclusion, and implementation:</u>	
<u>(i) base study of 100 reviewed sales</u>	<u>125 hours</u>
<u>(ii) additional increments of 100 sales</u>	<u>25 additional hours for each 100 additional</u>

	<u>sales, up to a maximum of 375 hours for each study</u>
<u>(j) multiple regression model, development and implementation:</u> <u>(i) fewer than 5,000 parcels</u>	<u>100 hours</u>
<u>(ii) additional increments of 500 parcels</u>	<u>5 additional hours for each additional 500 parcels, up to a maximum of 375 hours for each regression model</u>
<u>(k) industry depreciation study and analysis</u>	<u>5 to 40 hours</u>
<u>(l) reviews of "land value in use" in accordance with U.C.A. Section 59-2-505:</u>	
<u>" (i) office review only</u>	<u>0.25 hours</u>
<u>(ii) field review</u>	<u>0.5 hours</u>
<u>(m) natural resource properties, depending on complexity:</u>	
<u>(i) sand and gravel</u>	<u>1-20 hours per site</u>
<u>(ii) mine</u>	<u>1-110 hours</u>
<u>(iii) oil and gas</u>	<u>1-50 hours per site</u>
<u>(n) pipelines and gas distribution properties, depending on complexity</u>	<u>10-40 hours</u>
<u>(o) telephone and electrics properties, depending on complexity</u>	<u>5-80 hours</u>
<u>(p) airline and railroad properties, depending on complexity</u>	<u>10-80 hours</u>
<u>(q) appraisal review or audit, depending on complexity</u>	<u>2.5-125 hours</u>

<u>(r) capitalization rate study</u>	<u>10 to 100 hours</u>
<u>(s) mineral pricing study</u>	<u>10 to 100 hours</u>
<u>(t) effective tax rate study</u>	<u>10 to 100 hours</u>
<u>(u) Ad valorem centrally assessed property tax appeal preparation</u>	<u>5 to 125 hours</u>

Appendix 4. Appraiser Education.

<u>TABLE 1</u> <u>Required Core Curriculum</u>	
<u>Trainee Appraiser</u>	<u>Hours</u>
<u>Basic Appraisal Principles</u>	<u>30 Hours</u>
<u>Basic Appraisal Procedures</u>	<u>30 Hours</u>
<u>15-Hour national USPAP Course or its Equivalent</u>	<u>15 Hours</u>
<u>Utah Appraiser and Trainee Course</u>	<u>6 Hours</u>
<u>Trainee Appraiser Education Requirements</u>	<u>81 Total Hours</u>
<u>Licensed Appraiser</u>	
<u>Basic Appraisal Principles</u>	<u>30 Hours</u>
<u>Basic Appraisal Procedures</u>	<u>30 Hours</u>
<u>15-Hour national USPAP Course or its Equivalent</u>	<u>15 Hours</u>
<u>Utah Appraiser and Trainee Course</u>	<u>6 Hours</u>
<u>Residential Market Analysis and Highest and Best Use</u>	<u>15 Hours</u>
<u>Residential Appraiser Site Valuation and Cost Approach</u>	<u>15 Hours</u>
<u>Residential Sales Comparison and Income Approaches</u>	<u>30 Hours</u>
<u>Residential Report Writing and Case Studies</u>	<u>15 Hours</u>

<u>Licensed Residential Education Requirements</u>	<u>156 Total Hours</u>
<u>Certified Residential</u>	
<u>Basic Appraisal Principles</u>	<u>30 Hours</u>
<u>Basic Appraisal Procedures</u>	<u>30 Hours</u>
<u>15-Hour national USPAP Course or its Equivalent</u>	<u>15 Hours</u>
<u>Utah Appraiser and Trainee Course</u>	<u>6 Hours</u>
<u>Residential Market Analysis and Highest and Best Use</u>	<u>15 Hours</u>
<u>Residential Appraiser Site Valuation and Cost Approach</u>	<u>15 Hours</u>
<u>Residential Sales Comparison and Income Approaches</u>	<u>30 Hours</u>
<u>Residential Report Writing and Case Studies</u>	<u>15 Hours</u>
<u>Statistics, Modeling and Finance</u>	<u>15 Hours</u>
<u>Advanced Residential Applications and Case Studies</u>	<u>15 Hours</u>
<u>Appraisal Subject Matter Electives</u> <u>(May include hours over the minimum shown in other modules)</u>	<u>20 Hours</u>
<u>Certified Residential Education Requirements</u>	<u>206 Total Hours</u>
<u>Certified General*</u>	
<u>Basic Appraisal Principles</u>	<u>30 Hours</u>
<u>Basic Appraisal Procedures</u>	<u>30 Hours</u>
<u>15-Hour national USPAP Course or its Equivalent</u>	<u>15 Hours</u>
<u>Utah Appraiser and Trainee Course</u>	<u>6 Hours</u>

<u>*General Appraiser Market Analysis and Highest and Best Use</u>	<u>30 Hours</u>
<u>Statistics, Modeling and Finance</u>	<u>15 Hours</u>
<u>*General Sales Comparison and Income Approaches</u>	<u>30 Hours</u>
<u>*General Appraiser Site Valuation and Cost Approach</u>	<u>30 Hours</u>
<u>General Appraiser Income Approach</u>	<u>60 Hours</u>
<u>*General Appraiser Report Writing and Case Studies</u>	<u>30 Hours</u>
<u>Appraisal Subject Matter Electives</u> <u>(May include hours over the minimum shown in other modules)</u>	<u>30 Hours</u>
<u>Certified General Education Requirements</u>	<u>306 Total Hours</u>

*The four Certified General courses identified with an asterisk * may substitute for the equivalent four Licensed Appraiser or Certified Residential courses when a candidate provides proof of completion of these courses when applying for a Licensed or Certified Residential appraisal credential.

<u>TABLE 2</u> <u>Continuing Education Topics</u> <u>(Division Certification Required)</u>
<u>(1) Ad valorem taxation</u>
<u>(2) Arbitration, dispute resolution</u>
<u>(3) Courses related to the practice of real estate appraisal or Consulting</u>
<u>(4) Development cost estimating</u>
<u>(5) Ethics and standards of professional practice, USPAP</u>
<u>(6) Land use planning, zoning</u>

<u>(7) Management, leasing, timesharing</u>
<u>(8) Property development, partial interests</u>
<u>(9) Real estate law, easements, and legal interests</u>
<u>(10) Real estate litigation, damages, condemnation</u>
<u>(11) Real estate financing and investment</u>
<u>(12) Real estate appraisal related computer applications</u>
<u>(13) Real estate securities and syndication</u>
<u>(14) Developing opinions of real property value in appraisals that also include personal property or business value</u>
<u>(15) Seller concessions and impact on value</u>
<u>(16) Energy efficient items and "green building" appraisals</u>

~~R162-2g-601. Appendices.~~

~~Appendix 1. Residential Experience Hours Schedule. The hours shown in the following schedule shall be awarded to form appraisals. Fifteen hours may be added to the hours shown if the appraisal is a narrative appraisal instead of a form appraisal.~~

TABLE

Property Type	Hours that may be earned
(a) one unit dwelling, above grade:	
(i) living area less than 4,000 square feet, including a site	Up to 10 hours
	(Expected avg hrs 7.5)

Part 1

Task	Hours
Highest and Best Use Analysis	0.25
Neighborhood Description	0.5
Exterior Inspection	0.5
Interior Inspection	0.5
Market Conditions	0.75
Land Value Estimate	0.5
Improvement Cost Estimate	0.5

Income Value Estimate	2.5
Sales Comparison Value Estimate	2.5
Final Reconciliation	0.25
Appraisal Report Preparation	1.75
Restricted Appraisal Report Preparation	0.5

(ii) living area 4,000 square feet or more, including a site Up to 10 hours

Part 2

Task	Hours
Highest and Best Use Analysis	0.25
Neighborhood Description	0.5
Exterior Inspection	0.75
Interior Inspection	0.75
Market Conditions	0.75
Land Value Estimate	0.75
Improvement Cost Estimate	0.75
Income Value Estimate	3.0
Sales Comparison Value Estimate	3.0
Final Reconciliation	0.25
Appraisal Report Preparation	2.0
Restricted Appraisal Report Preparation	0.5

(b) multiple one-unit dwellings in the same subdivision or condominium project, which dwellings are substantially similar:

- (i) 1-25 dwellings 7 hours per dwelling, up to a maximum of 42 hours
- (ii) over 25 dwellings 70 hours maximum
- (c) two to four unit dwelling

Part 3

Task	Hours
Highest and Best Use Analysis	0.25
Neighborhood Description	0.5
Exterior Inspection	0.5
Interior Inspection	0.5
Market Conditions	0.75

Land Value Estimate	0.5
Improvement Cost Estimate	0.5
Income Value Estimate	3.0
Sales Comparison Value Estimate	3.0
Final Reconciliation	0.25
Appraisal Report Preparation	2.0
Restricted Appraisal Report Preparation	0.5

- (d) employee relocation counsel reports completed on currently accepted Employee Relocation Counsel form Up to 10 hours
- (e) residential lot, 1-4 unit Up to 7 hours

Part 4

Task	Hours
Highest and Best Use Analysis	0.25
Neighborhood Description	0.5
Site Inspection	0.25
Market Conditions	0.75
Sales Comparison Value Estimate	1-3
Final Reconciliation	0.25
Appraisal Report Preparation	2.0
Restricted Appraisal Report Preparation	0.5

- (f) multiple lots in the same subdivision, which lots are substantially similar
- (i) 1-25 lots 5 hours per lot, up to a maximum of 30 hours
- (ii) Over 25 lots 50 hours maximum
- (g) small parcel of less than 20 acres up to 6.5 hours

Part 5

Task	Hours
Highest and Best Use Analysis	0.25
Neighborhood Description	0.5
Site Inspection	0.25
Market Conditions	0.75
Sales Comparison Value Estimate	1-3
Final Reconciliation	0.25
Appraisal Report Preparation	2.0

~~Restricted Appraisal Report Preparation — 0.5~~

- ~~(h) vacant land, 20-640 acres ————— 20-40 hours, per
board decision~~
- ~~(i) recreational, farm, or
timber acreage suitable for a house site:~~
 - ~~(i) up to 10 acres ————— 10 hours~~
 - ~~(ii) 10 acres or more ————— 15 hours~~
- ~~(j) all other unusual structures or ————— 5-35 hours, per
acreage which are much larger or more ————— board decision
complex than typical properties~~
- ~~(k) review of residential appraisals with no
opinion of value developed as part of the
review performed in conjunction with
investigations by government agencies — 10-50 hours~~

~~Appendix 2. General Experience Hours Schedule. All appraisal reports claimed for property types identified in sections (a) through (k) of the following schedule shall be narrative appraisal reports. Experience hours listed in this schedule may be increased by 50% for unique and complex properties if the applicant notes the number of extra hours claimed on the appraiser experience log submitted by the applicant, and if the applicant maintains in the workfile for the appraisal an explanation as to why the extra hours are claimed.~~

~~TABLE~~

Property Type	Hours that may be earned
(a) Apartment buildings:	
(i) 5-100 units	40 hours
(ii) over 100 units	50 hours
(b) hotel or motels:	
(i) 50 units or fewer	30 hours
(ii) 51-150 units	40 hours
(iii) over 150 units	50 hours
(c) nursing home, rest home, care facilities:	
(i) fewer than 80 beds	40 hours
(ii) 80 beds or more	50 hours
(d) industrial or warehouse building:	
(i) smaller than 20,000 square feet	30 hours
(ii) 20,000 square feet or more, single tenant	40 hours
(iii) 20,000 square feet or more, multiple tenants	50 hours
(e) office buildings:	

- ~~(i) smaller than 10,000 square feet — 30 hours~~
- ~~(ii) 10,000 square feet or more, single tenant — 40 hours~~
- ~~(iii) 10,000 square feet or more, multiple tenants — 50 hours~~
- ~~(f) entire condominium projects, using income approach to value:~~
 - ~~(i) 5 to 30 unit project — 30 hours~~
 - ~~(ii) 31 or more unit project — 50 hours~~
- ~~(g) retail buildings:~~
 - ~~(i) smaller than 10,000 square feet — 30 hours~~
 - ~~(ii) 10,000 square feet or more, single tenant — 40 hours~~
 - ~~(iii) 10,000 square feet or more, multiple tenants — 50 hours~~
- ~~(h) commercial, multi-unit, industrial, or other nonresidential use acreage:~~
 - ~~(i) 1 to less than 100 acres — 20-40 hours~~
 - ~~(ii) 100 acres or more, income approach to value — 50-60 hours~~
- ~~(i) [all] other unusual structures or assignments that are much larger or more complex than the properties described in (a) to (h) — 5 to 100 hours per board decision herein.~~
- ~~(j) entire subdivisions or planned unit developments (PUDs):~~
 - ~~(i) 1 to 25 unit subdivision or PUD — 30 hours~~
 - ~~(ii) over 25 unit subdivision or PUD — 50 hours~~
- ~~(k) feasibility or market analysis — 5 to 100 hours, each per board decision, up to a maximum of 500 hours~~
- ~~(l) farm and ranch appraisals: Form — Narrative~~
 - ~~(i) irrigated cropland, pasture other than rangeland:~~
 - ~~(A) 1 to less than 11 acres — 10 hrs — 15 hrs~~
 - ~~(B) 11 less than 40 acres — 12.5 hrs — 20 hrs~~
 - ~~(C) 40 less than 160 acres — 15 hrs — 25 hrs~~
 - ~~(D) 160 less than 1280 acres — 25 hrs — 40 hrs~~
 - ~~(E) 1280 acres or more — 40 hrs — 50 hrs~~
 - ~~(ii) dry farm:~~
 - ~~(A) 1 to less than 1280 acres — 15 hrs — 25 hrs~~

(B) 1280 acres or more	20 hrs	40 hrs
(m) Improvements on properties other than a rural residence, maximum 10 hours:		
(i) dwelling	5 hrs	5 hrs
(ii) shed	2.5 hrs	2.5 hrs
(n) cattle ranches		
(i) 0-200 head	15 hrs	20 hrs
(ii) 201-500 head	25 hrs	30 hrs
(iii) 501-1000 head	30 hrs	40 hrs
(iv) more than 1000 head	40 hrs	50 hrs
(o) sheep ranches		
(i) 0-2000 head	25 hrs	30 hrs
(ii) more than 2000 head	35 hrs	45 hrs
(p) dairy, including all improvements except a dwelling		
(i) 0-100 head	20 hrs	25 hrs
(ii) 101-300 head	25 hrs	30 hrs
(iii) more than 300 head	30 hrs	35 hrs
(q) orchards		
(i) up to 50 acres	30 hrs	40 hrs
(ii) more than 50 acres	40 hrs	50 hrs
(r) rangeland/timber		
(i) 0-640 acres	20 hrs	25 hrs
(ii) more than 640 acres	30 hrs	35 hrs
(s) poultry		
(i) 0-100,000 birds	30 hrs	40 hrs
(ii) more than 100,000 birds	40 hrs	50 hrs
(t) mink		
(i) 0-5000 cages	30 hrs	35 hrs
(ii) more than 5000 cages	40 hrs	50 hrs
(u) fish farm	40 hrs	50 hrs
(v) hog farm	40 hrs	50 hrs
(w) review of appendix 2 appraisals with no opinion of value developed as part of the review, performed in conjunction with investigations by government agencies		
20-100 hours		

~~Appendix 3. Mass Appraisal Experience Hours Schedule.~~

TABLE

Property Type	Hours that may be earned
(a) one-unit dwelling, above-grade living	

—area less than 4,000 square feet:

Part 1

Task	Hours
Highest and Best Use Analysis	0.25
Neighborhood Description	0.5
Exterior Inspection	0.5
Interior Inspection	0.5
CAMA Data Input and Review	0.5
Market Conditions	0.75
Land Value Estimate	0.5
Improvement Cost Estimate	0.5
Income Value Estimate	2.5
Sales Comparison Value Estimate	2.5
Final Reconciliation	0.25
Appraisal Report Preparation	1.75
Restricted Appraisal Report Preparation	0.5

(b) one unit dwelling, above grade living area
—area 4,000 square feet or more:

Part 2

Task	Hours
Highest and Best Use Analysis	0.25
Neighborhood Description	0.5
Exterior Inspection	0.75
Interior Inspection	0.75
CAMA Data Input and Review	0.5
Market Conditions	0.75
Land Value Estimate	0.75
Improvement Cost Estimate	0.75
Income Value Estimate	3.0
Sales Comparison Value Estimate	3.0
Final Reconciliation	0.25
Appraisal Report Preparation	2.0
Restricted Appraisal Report Preparation	0.5

(c) two to four unit dwelling:

Part 3

Task	Hours
------	-------

Highest and Best Use Analysis	0.25
Neighborhood Description	0.5
Exterior Inspection	0.5
Interior Inspection	0.5
CAMA Data Input and Review	0.5
Market Conditions	0.75
Land Value Estimate	0.5
Improvement Cost Estimate	0.5
Income Value Estimate	3.0
Sales Comparison Value Estimate	3.0
Final Reconciliation	0.25
Appraisal Report Preparation	2.0
Restricted Appraisal Report Preparation	0.5

(d) commercial and industrial buildings,
 –depending on complexity:

Part 4

Task	Hours
Highest and Best Use Analysis	0.25
Neighborhood Description	0.5
Exterior Inspection	0.5-4.5
Interior Inspection	0.5-9.5
CAMA Data Input and Review	0.5
Market Conditions	1.5
Land Value Estimate	2.0
Improvement Cost Estimate	2.0
Income Value Estimate	2-15
Sales Comparison Value Estimate	2-15
Final Reconciliation	0.5
Appraisal Report Preparation	1-10
Restricted Appraisal Report Preparation	0.5

(e) agricultural and other improvements,
 –depending on complexity:

Part 5

Task	Hours
Highest and Best Use Analysis	0.25-0.5
Neighborhood Description	0.5
Exterior Inspection	0.25-0.5
Interior Inspection	0.5-1

CAMA Data Input and Review	0.5
Market Conditions	0.75
Land Value Estimate	0.5-1
Improvement Cost Estimate	0.5-1
Income Value Estimate	1-3
Sales Comparison Value Estimate	1-3
Final Reconciliation	0.25
Appraisal Report Preparation	2.0
Restricted Appraisal Report Preparation	0.5

(f) vacant land, depending on complexity:

Part 6

Task	Hours
Highest and Best Use Analysis	0.25-0.5
Neighborhood Description	0.5
Site Inspection	0.25
Land Segregation	0.25
CAMA Data Input and Review	0.5
Inspection	0.25-2.25
Market Conditions	0.75
Income Value Estimate	1-3
Sales Comparison Value Estimate	1-3
Final Reconciliation	0.25
Appraisal Report Preparation	2.0
Restricted Appraisal Report Preparation	0.5

(g) land valuation guideline (development):

- (i) 25 or fewer parcels 10 hours
- (ii) 26 to 500 parcels 30 hours
- (iii) over 500 parcels 25 additional
hours for each 500
parcels, up to a
maximum of 125
hours for each
guideline

(h) land valuation guideline (update):

- (i) 25 or fewer parcels 1 hour
- (ii) 26 to 500 parcels 3 hours
- (iii) over 500 parcels 2.5 additional
hours for each 500
parcels, up to a
maximum of 12.5

_____ hours for each
_____ guideline

(i) assessment/sales ratio study, data

—collection, verification, sample inspection,
—analysis, conclusion, and implementation:

—(i) base study of 100 reviewed sales — 125 hours

—(ii) additional increments of 100 sales — 25 additional
_____ hours for each 100

_____ additional sales,
_____ up to a maximum
_____ of 375 hours for
_____ each study

(j) multiple regression model,

—development and implementation:

—(i) fewer than 5,000 parcels — 100 hours

—(ii) additional increments of 500 parcels — 5 additional hours
_____ for each

_____ additional 500
_____ parcels, up to a
_____ maximum of 375
_____ hours for each
_____ regression model

(k) industry depreciation study and analysis — 5 to 40 hours

(l) reviews of "land value in use" in

—accordance with U.C.A. Section 59-2-505:

—(i) office review only — 0.25 hours

—(ii) field review — 0.5 hours

(m) natural resource properties,

—depending on complexity:

—(i) sand and gravel — 1-20 hours per
_____ site

—(ii) mine — 1-110 hours

—(iii) oil and gas — 1-50 hours per
_____ site

(n) pipelines and gas distribution

—properties, depending on complexity — 10-40 hours

(o) telephone and electric properties,

—depending on complexity — 5-80 hours

(p) airline and railroad properties,

—depending on complexity — 10-80 hours

(q) appraisal review/audit, depending

—on complexity — 2.5-125 hours

(r) capitalization rate study — 10 to 100 hours

(s) mineral pricing study ————— 10 to 100 hours
 (t) effective tax rate study ————— 10 to 100 hours
 (u) Ad valorem centrally assessed
 property tax appeal preparation ————— 5 to 125 hours

————— Appendix 4. Appraiser Education.

TABLE 1
Required Core Curriculum

Trainee Appraiser

Basic Appraisal Principles ————— 30 Hours
 Basic Appraisal Procedures ————— 30 Hours
 15-Hour national USPAP Course or its
 —Equivalent ————— 15 Hours
 Trainee Appraiser Education Requirements — 75 Total Hours

Licensed Appraiser

Basic Appraisal Principles ————— 30 Hours
 Basic Appraisal Procedures ————— 30 Hours
 15-Hour national USPAP Course or its
 —Equivalent ————— 15 Hours
 Residential Market Analysis and Highest and
 —Best Use ————— 15 Hours
 Residential Appraiser Site Valuation and
 —Cost Approach ————— 15 Hours
 Residential Sales Comparison and Income
 —Approaches ————— 30 Hours
 Residential Report Writing and Case Studies — 15 Hours
 Licensed Residential Education Requirements — 150 Total
 ————— Hours

Certified Residential

Basic Appraisal Principles ————— 30 Hours
 Basic Appraisal Procedures ————— 30 Hours
 15-Hour national USPAP Course or its
 —Equivalent ————— 15 Hours
 Residential Market Analysis and Highest and
 —Best Use ————— 15 Hours
 Residential Appraiser Site Valuation and Cost
 —Approach ————— 15 Hours
 Residential Sales Comparison and Income
 —Approaches ————— 30 Hours
 Residential Report Writing and Case Studies — 15 Hours

~~Statistics, Modeling and Finance — 15 Hours~~
~~Advanced Residential Applications and Case~~
~~—Studies — 15 Hours~~
~~Appraisal Subject Matter Electives — 20 Hours~~
~~(May include hours over minimum shown above~~
~~—in other modules)~~
~~Certified Residential Education Requirements — 200 Total~~
~~Hours~~

~~Certified General*~~

~~Basic Appraisal Principles — 30 Hours~~
~~Basic Appraisal Procedures — 30 Hours~~
~~15-Hour national USPAP Course or its~~
~~—Equivalent — 15 Hours~~
~~*General Appraiser Market Analysis and~~
~~—Highest and Best Use — 30 Hours~~
~~Statistics, Modeling and Finance — 15 Hours~~
~~*General Sales Comparison and Income~~
~~—Approaches — 30 Hours~~
~~*General Appraiser Site Valuation and Cost~~
~~—Approach — 30 Hours~~
~~General Appraiser Income Approach — 60 Hours~~
~~*General Appraiser Report Writing and Case~~
~~—Studies — 30 Hours~~
~~Appraisal Subject Matter Electives — 30 Hours~~
~~(May include hours over minimum shown above~~
~~—in other modules)~~
~~Certified General Education Requirements — 300 Total~~
~~Hours~~

~~*The four Certified General courses identified with an asterisk * may substitute for the equivalent four Licensed Appraiser or Certified Residential courses when a candidate provides proof of completion of these courses when applying for a Licensed or Certified Residential appraisal credential.~~

TABLE 2

Continuing Education Topics (Division Certification Required)

- ~~(1) Ad valorem taxation~~
- ~~(2) Arbitration, dispute resolution~~
- ~~(3) Courses related to the practice of real estate appraisal or~~
~~—consulting~~

- ~~(4) Development cost estimating~~
- ~~(5) Ethics and standards of professional practice, USPAP~~
- ~~(6) Land use planning, zoning~~
- ~~(7) Management, leasing, timesharing~~
- ~~(8) Property development, partial interests~~
- ~~(9) Real estate law, easements, and legal interests~~
- ~~(10) Real estate litigation, damages, condemnation~~
- ~~(11) Real estate financing and investment~~
- ~~(12) Real estate appraisal related computer applications~~
- ~~(13) Real estate securities and syndication~~
- ~~(14) Developing opinions of real property value in appraisals
— that also include personal property and/or business value~~
- ~~(15) Seller concessions and impact on value~~
- ~~(16) Energy efficient items and "green building" appraisals]~~

KEY: real estate appraisals, school certification, instructor certification, education options

Date of Enactment or Last Substantive Amendment: June 30, 2020

Notice of Continuation: August 18, 2016

Authorizing, and Implemented or Interpreted Law: 61-2g-201(2)(h); 61-2g-202(1); 61-2g-205(5)(c); 61-2g-307(3); 61-2g-401(5)

New Jersey

PLEASE READ

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- **LexisNexis:** <https://www.lexisnexis.com/en-us/gateway.page>

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NEW JERSEY ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

TITLE 13

LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY

CHAPTER 40A

STATE BOARD OF REAL ESTATE APPRAISERS

CHAPTER TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUBCHAPTER 1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE; DEFINITIONS.....	5
13:40A-1.1 Purpose and scope	5
13:40A-1.2 Definitions	5
13:40A-1.3 Scope of practice	7
SUBCHAPTER 2. CERTIFICATION OF GENERAL REAL ESTATE APPRAISERS	7
13:40A-2.1 Eligibility for certification as a general real estate appraiser	7
13:40A-2.2 Eligibility for admission to examination	7
13:40A-2.3 Source of education for certification as a general real estate appraiser	8
13:40A-2.4 Experience requirements for certification as a general real estate appraiser	8
13:40A-2.5 Temporary visiting certificate; certified general real estate appraiser	8
13:40A-2.6 Credit towards certification as a general real estate appraiser for education, training, and experience received while serving as a member of the Armed Forces	9
SUBCHAPTER 2A. CERTIFICATION OF RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE APPRAISERS	11
13:40A-2A.1 Eligibility for certification as a residential real estate appraiser	11
13:40A-2A.2 Eligibility for admission to examination	11
13:40A-2A.3 Source of education for certification as a residential real estate appraiser	12
13:40A-2A.4 Experience requirements for certification as a residential real estate appraiser	12
13:40A-2A.5 Temporary visiting certificate; certified residential real estate appraiser	12
13:40A-2A.6 Credit towards certification as a residential real estate appraiser for education, training, and experience received while serving as a member of the Armed Forces	13
SUBCHAPTER 3. LICENSING OF RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE APPRAISERS	15
13:40A-3.1 Eligibility for licensure	15
13:40A-3.2 Eligibility for admission to examination	15
13:40A-3.3 Education requirements for licensure	15
13:40A-3.4 Experience requirements for licensure	16
13:40A-3.5 Credit towards licensure as a residential real estate appraiser for education, training, and experience received while serving as a member of the Armed Forces	16
13:40A-3.6 Temporary visiting licenses	18
SUBCHAPTER 4. TRAINEE PERMITS	18
13:40A-4.1 Purpose and scope; application	18
13:40A-4.2 (Reserved)	19
13:40A-4.3 Education requirements	19
13:40A-4.4 Annual trainee permit renewal	19

13:40A-4.5 Responsibilities of trainee	19
13:40A-4.6 Responsibilities of supervising appraiser	20
13:40A-4.7 Real estate appraiser trainee log	22
13:40A-4.8 Continuing education requirements	24
SUBCHAPTER 5. CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION	25
13:40A-5.1 Requirements for licensure and certification renewal	25
13:40A-5.2 (Reserved)	25
13:40A-5.3 Continuing education credit-hour requirements; carryover prohibited; repeat of same course prohibited	25
13:40A-5.4 Special course requirement(s)	26
13:40A-5.5 Pre-approval of course offerings.....	26
13:40A-5.6 Acceptable course topics.....	26
13:40A-5.7 Sources of continuing education.....	27
13:40A-5.8 Required documentation	28
13:40A-5.9 Responsibilities of continuing education providers	29
13:40A-5.10 Extensions	30
SUBCHAPTER 6. STANDARDS FOR APPRAISALS.....	31
13:40A-6.1 General requirements	31
SUBCHAPTER 7. GENERAL PROVISIONS	31
13:40A-7.1 Fee schedule.....	31
13:40A-7.2 Disclosure of title and certificate or license number	33
13:40A-7.3 Use of designations and abbreviations	33
13:40A-7.4 Criteria for qualifying education instructor and USPAP instructors.....	34
13:40A-7.5 Mixed practice; conflict of interest	35
13:40A-7.6 License or certification renewal	36
13:40A-7.7 License or certification reactivation	37
13:40A-7.8 License or certification reinstatement	38
13:40A-7.9 Denial or revocation of license, certification, or registration; record of conviction of certain crimes.....	40
13:40A-7.10 Disciplined licensees or certificate holders; prohibited activities.....	43
13:40A-7.11 Notification of change of address; service of process	44
SUBCHAPTER 8. CERTIFICATION OR LICENSURE BY RECIPROCITY.....	45
13:40A-8.1 Certification or licensure by reciprocity	45
SUBCHAPTER 9. APPRAISAL MANAGEMENT COMPANIES	46
13:40A-9.1 Purpose and scope	46

13:40A-9.2 Definitions 47

13:40A-9.3 Appraiser panel 52

13:40A-9.4 Registration 52

13:40A-9.5 Biennial renewal..... 55

13:40A-9.6 Annual certification; AMC responsibilities 56

13:40A-9.7 Responsibilities of certified or licensed appraiser 57

13:40A-9.8 Removal of appraiser from panel..... 58

13:40A-9.9 Notification to the Board regarding material violation..... 58

13:40A-9.10 Payment to appraiser 59

13:40A-9.11 Prohibited acts 59

13:40A-9.12 Imposition, collection of Federal fees; reporting requirements 61

SUBCHAPTER 1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE; DEFINITIONS

13:40A-1.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

- a) The rules in this chapter implement the provisions of the Real Estate Appraisers Act, P.L. 1991, c.68, as amended by P.L. 1997, c. 401, and P.L. 2017, c. 72 (N.J.S.A. 45:14F-1 et seq.).
- b) This chapter shall apply to all persons applying for licensure as a licensed real estate appraiser or certification as a certified residential real estate appraiser or as a certified general real estate appraiser, or for registration as an appraisal management company, and to persons licensed, certified, or registered by the Board of Real Estate Appraisers in the State of New Jersey.
- c) All persons applying for licensure or certification will be required to satisfy the education and experience requirements contained in the Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria, which are incorporated herein by reference, as amended and supplemented, and available at http://www.appraisalfoundation.org/imis/TAF/Standards/Qualification_Criteria/Qualification_Criteria_RP_TAF/AQB_RPAQC.aspx?hkey=5ec61b8d-751b-4a97-90b1-9b3dae51beea, prior to taking the AQB-approved National Uniform Licensing and Certification Examination.

13:40A-1.2 DEFINITIONS

The following words and terms, when used in this chapter, shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

"Appraisal Foundation" means the Appraisal Foundation incorporated in the State of Illinois as a nonprofit corporation on November 30, 1987, as denominated in Title XI of Publ. L. 101-73 (12 U.S.C. section 3331 et seq.).

"Appraisal Qualification Board (AQB)" means the independent board of the Appraisal Foundation, which under the provisions of Title XI of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989 (FIRREA) establishes the minimum education, experience, and examination requirements for real property appraisers to obtain a state certification or license. The address and phone number of the AQB is 1155 15th Street, NW Suite 1111, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 347-7722. The website for the AQB is www.appraisalfoundation.org.

"Board" means the State Real Estate Appraiser Board in the Division of Consumer Affairs.

"Jurisdiction" means the 50 United States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands.

"State certified general real estate appraiser" ("SCGREA") means an individual who has satisfied the experience and education requirements as set forth in this chapter, has successfully completed the Board approved examination, and holds a current, valid certificate as a certified general real estate appraiser.

"State certified residential real estate appraiser" ("SCRREA") means an individual who has satisfied the experience and education requirements as set forth in this chapter, has successfully completed the Board approved examination, and holds a current, valid certificate as a certified residential real estate appraiser.

"State licensed real estate appraiser" ("SLREA") means an individual who has satisfied the experience and education requirements as set forth in this chapter, has successfully completed the Board approved examination, and holds a current, valid license for real estate appraisal.

"Trainee" means an individual in the process of acquiring the hours of appraisal experience and qualifying education required for certification or licensure under the direct supervision of a certified appraiser pursuant to this chapter.

"Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP)" means the published standards set forth by the Appraisal Standards Board of the Appraisal Foundation (1155 15th Street, NW, Suite 1111, Washington, D.C. 20005) (July 1, 2006). The standards include the generally accepted standards of appraisal practice; a history of changes to those standards; all statements on Appraisal Standards; all Advisory Opinions issued for general distribution; a Glossary and an Index. The Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice are hereby incorporated by reference, as amended and supplemented, in the established rules for the review and interpretation of the competency and practice of appraisers licensed or certified by the Board.

13:40A-1.3 SCOPE OF PRACTICE

- a) The scope of practice of appraisers with the licensed real estate appraiser qualification is the appraisal of non-complex one to four residential units having a transaction value less than \$1,000,000 and complex one to four residential units having a transaction value less than \$250,000.
- b) The scope of practice of appraisers with the certified residential real estate appraiser qualification is the appraisal of one to four residential units without regard to transaction value or complexity.
- c) The scope of practice of appraisers with the certified general real estate appraiser classification is the appraisal of all types of property.
- d) The scope of practice of appraiser trainees is the appraisal of those properties which the supervising appraiser is permitted to appraise.

**SUBCHAPTER 2.
CERTIFICATION OF GENERAL REAL ESTATE APPRAISERS**

13:40A-2.1 ELIGIBILITY FOR CERTIFICATION AS A GENERAL REAL ESTATE APPRAISER

In order to be eligible for certification as a general real estate appraiser, an applicant shall be required to successfully complete the education and experience requirements set forth in N.J.A.C. 13:40A-2.2 and shall successfully complete the Board-approved examination for the certification of general real estate appraisers.

13:40A-2.2 ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION TO EXAMINATION

- a) An applicant for certification as a general real estate appraiser shall present the following:
 - 1) Evidence that he or she is at least 18 years of age;
 - 2) Evidence of good moral character, as established by references from individuals, schools, and other records acceptable to the Board;
 - 3) A high school diploma or its equivalent;
 - 4) Completion of the educational requirements described in N.J.A.C. 13:40A-2.3;

- 5) The level of education as established by "The Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria and Interpretation of the Criteria" as promulgated by the AQB of the Appraisal Foundation as amended and supplemented, which are incorporated herein by reference as part of this rule;
- 6) Real estate appraisal experience as described in N.J.A.C. 13:40A-2.4; and
- 7) The certification and authorization form for criminal history background check, as provided by the Board, and the applicant's fingerprints as processed by the vendor under contract with the State.

13:40A-2.3 SOURCE OF EDUCATION FOR CERTIFICATION AS A GENERAL REAL ESTATE APPRAISER

- a) All qualifying education taken on or after December 3, 2007, to satisfy the educational requirements for certification as a general real estate appraiser, with the exception of the college level course requirement as defined by the AQB, shall be approved by the AQB's Course Approval Program.
- b) Credit towards qualifying educational requirements may be obtained via the completion of a degree program in real estate from an accredited degree-granting college or university provided the college or university has had its curriculum reviewed and approved by the AQB.

13:40A-2.4 EXPERIENCE REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTIFICATION AS A GENERAL REAL ESTATE APPRAISER

Each applicant applying for certification as a general real estate appraiser shall be required to complete, by the time the application is submitted to the Board, the experience requirements for a general real estate appraiser as established by "The Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria and Interpretation of the Criteria" as promulgated by the AQB of the Appraisal Foundation as amended and supplemented, which are incorporated herein by reference as part of this rule.

13:40A-2.5 TEMPORARY VISITING CERTIFICATE; CERTIFIED GENERAL REAL ESTATE APPRAISER

- a) Upon application to the Board and payment of a registration fee, an appraiser certified as a general real estate appraiser in another jurisdiction may be issued a temporary visiting certificate as a general real estate appraiser for a specific appraisal assignment, provided that the individual submits satisfactory proof to the Board that the individual has a current valid certificate to practice as a general real estate appraiser in another jurisdiction.

- b) An appraiser certified by another jurisdiction may apply for no more than three temporary certificates, within one calendar year, except that the Board may waive the limitation based on a showing of good cause by the applicant.
- c) For purposes of this section, the term "Federally related transaction" shall mean any real estate-related financial transaction, which a Federal financial institutions regulatory agency engages in, contracts for, or regulates. An appraiser certified by another jurisdiction shall apply for a temporary visiting certificate without the limitations stated in (b) above if the property to be appraised is part of a Federally related transaction. The temporary visiting certificate issued under this section shall be valid for at least six months and shall be extended upon request for extension to the Board by the applicant.
- d) The temporary visiting certificate issued under (c) above shall become invalid if the appraiser certified as a general real estate appraiser in another jurisdiction no longer holds a valid license in that jurisdiction.
- e) As a condition of receiving a temporary visiting certificate, an applicant shall consent to service of process within the State.

13:40A-2.6 CREDIT TOWARDS CERTIFICATION AS A GENERAL REAL ESTATE APPRAISER FOR EDUCATION, TRAINING, AND EXPERIENCE RECEIVED WHILE SERVING AS A MEMBER OF THE ARMED FORCES

- a) An applicant who has served in the Armed Forces of the United States (Armed Forces) and who does not meet all of the training, education, and experience requirements for certification under N.J.A.C. 13:40A-2 may apply to the Board for recognition of the applicant's training, education, and/or experience received while serving as a member of the Armed Forces, which the Board shall consider, together with any training, education, and/or experience obtained outside of the Armed Forces, for determining substantial equivalence to the training, education, and experience required for certification.
- b) The Board shall issue a certification as a general real estate appraiser to the applicant if the applicant presents evidence to the Board that:
 - 8) The applicant has been honorably discharged from active military service;
 - 9) The relevant training, experience, and education the applicant has received in the military, together with any training, education, and experience obtained outside of the Armed Forces, is substantially equivalent in scope and character to the training, experience, and education required for certification under N.J.A.C. 13:40A-2;

i) An applicant seeking credit for military training and experience shall submit to the Board the applicant's Verification of Military Experience and Training (VMET) Document, DD Form 2586 or a successor form, as amended and supplemented;

ii) An applicant seeking credit for education courses and/or training completed while in the military that are not approved by the AQB's Course Approval Program shall submit to the Board a Joint Services Transcript of his or her education/training for a determination that the education courses and/or training completed are substantially equivalent in level, scope, and intent to the courses and/or training approved by the AQB's Course Approval Program as required for certification under N.J.A.C. 13:40A-2.3. For the purpose of determining substantial equivalence of the applicant's military education and/or training, the Board shall consider only those education courses and/or training relevant to the practice of real estate appraising that have been evaluated by the American Council on Education for substantial equivalence to civilian postsecondary curricula.

iii) An applicant seeking credit for education courses and/or training completed while in the military that are not part of a degree program in real estate from an accredited degree-granting college or university whose curriculum was reviewed and approved by the AQB shall submit to the Board a Joint Services Transcript of his or her education/training for a determination that the education courses and/or training completed are substantially equivalent in level, scope, and intent to those in a degree program in real estate from an accredited degree-granting college or university whose curriculum was reviewed and approved by the AQB as required for certification under N.J.A.C. 13:40A-2.3. For the purpose of determining substantial equivalence of the applicant's military education or training, the Board shall consider only those education courses and/or training relevant to the practice of real estate appraising that have been evaluated by the American Council on Education for substantial equivalence to civilian postsecondary curricula.

3) The applicant complies with all other requirements for certification, including successful completion of the examination as set forth in N.J.A.C. 13:40A-2.1.

- c) It is the applicant's responsibility to provide timely and complete evidence of the education, training and/or experience gained in the military for review and consideration.
- d) If the applicant's military training, education, and/or experience, or a portion thereof, is not deemed to be substantially equivalent to that required for certification, the Board shall credit whatever portion of the military training, education, and/or experience that is

substantially equivalent towards meeting the requirements under N.J.A.C. 13:40A-2.4 for the issuance of the certification as a general real estate appraiser.

- e) Satisfactory evidence of such education, training, and/or experience will be assessed on a case by case basis.

SUBCHAPTER 2A. CERTIFICATION OF RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE APPRAISERS

13:40A-2A.1 ELIGIBILITY FOR CERTIFICATION AS A RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE APPRAISER

In order to be eligible for certification as a residential real estate appraiser, an applicant shall be required to successfully complete the education and experience requirements set forth in N.J.A.C. 13:40A-2A.2 and shall successfully complete the Board-approved examination for the certification of residential real estate appraisers.

13:40A-2A.2 ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION TO EXAMINATION

- a) An applicant for certification as a residential real estate appraiser shall present the following:
 - 1) Evidence that he or she is at least 18 years of age;
 - 2) Evidence of good moral character, as established by references from individuals, schools and other records acceptable to the Board;
 - 3) A high school diploma or its equivalent;
 - 4) Completion of the educational requirements described in N.J.A.C. 13:40A-2A.3;
 - 5) The level of education as established by "The Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria and Interpretation of the Criteria" as promulgated by the AQB of the Appraisal Foundation as amended and supplemented, which are incorporated herein by reference as part of this rule;
 - 6) Real estate appraisal experience as described in N.J.A.C. 13:40A-2A.4; and

- 7) The certification and authorization form for criminal history background check, as provided by the Board, and the applicant's fingerprints as processed by the vendor under contract with the State.

13:40A-2A.3 SOURCE OF EDUCATION FOR CERTIFICATION AS A RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE APPRAISER

- a) All qualifying education taken on or after December 3, 2007, to satisfy the educational requirements for certification as a residential real estate appraiser, with the exception of the college level course requirement as defined by the AQB, shall be approved by the AQB's Course Approval Program.
- b) Credit towards qualifying education requirements may be obtained via the completion of a degree program in real estate from an accredited degree-granting college or university provided the college or university has had its curriculum reviewed and approved by the AQB.

13:40A-2A.4 EXPERIENCE REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTIFICATION AS A RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE APPRAISER

Each applicant applying for certification as a residential real estate appraiser shall complete, by the time the application is submitted to the Board, the experience requirements for a residential real estate appraiser as established by The Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria and Interpretation of the Criteria, as promulgated by the AQB of the Appraisal Foundation, which are incorporated herein by reference, as amended and supplemented, as part of this section.

13:40A-2A.5 TEMPORARY VISITING CERTIFICATE; CERTIFIED RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE APPRAISER

- a) Upon application to the Board and payment of a registration fee, an appraiser certified as a residential real estate appraiser in another jurisdiction may be issued a temporary visiting certificate as a residential real estate appraiser for a specific appraisal assignment, provided that the individual submits satisfactory proof to the Board that the individual has a current valid certificate to practice as a residential real estate appraiser in another jurisdiction.
- b) An appraiser certified by another jurisdiction may apply for no more than three temporary certificates within one calendar year, except that the Board may waive the limitation based on a showing of good cause by the applicant.
- c) For purposes of this section, the term "Federally related transaction" shall mean any real estate-related financial transaction, which a Federal financial institutions regulatory

agency engages in, contracts for, or regulates. An appraiser certified by another jurisdiction shall apply for a temporary visiting certificate without the limitations stated in (b) above if the property to be appraised is part of a Federally related transaction. The temporary visiting certificate issued under this section shall be valid for at least six months and shall be extended upon request for extension to the Board by the applicant.

- d) The temporary visiting certificate issued under (c) above shall become invalid if the appraiser certified as a residential real estate appraiser in another jurisdiction no longer holds a valid license in that jurisdiction.
- e) As a condition of receiving a temporary visiting certificate an applicant shall consent to service of process within the State.

13:40A-2A.6 CREDIT TOWARDS CERTIFICATION AS A RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE APPRAISER FOR EDUCATION, TRAINING, AND EXPERIENCE RECEIVED WHILE SERVING AS A MEMBER OF THE ARMED FORCES

a) An applicant who has served in the Armed Forces of the United States (Armed Forces) and who does not meet all of the training, education, and experience requirements for certification under N.J.A.C. 13:40A-2A may apply to the Board for recognition of the applicant's training, education, and/or experience received while serving as a member of the Armed Forces, which the Board shall consider, together with any training, education, and/or experience obtained outside of the Armed Forces, for determining substantial equivalence to the training, education, and experience required for certification.

b) The Board shall issue a certification as a residential real estate appraiser to the applicant if the applicant presents evidence to the Board that:

- 1) The applicant has been honorably discharged from active military service;
- 2) The relevant training, experience, and education the applicant received in the military, together with any training, education, and experience obtained outside of the Armed Forces, is substantially equivalent in scope and character to the training, experience, and education required for certification under N.J.A.C. 13:40A-2A.

i) An applicant seeking credit for military training and experience shall submit to the Board the applicant's Verification of Military Experience and Training (VMET) Document, DD Form 2586 or a successor form, as amended and supplemented;

ii) An applicant seeking credit for education courses and/or training completed while in the military that are not approved by the AQB's Course Approval Program shall submit to the Board a Joint Services Transcript of his or her

education/training for a determination that the education courses and/or training completed are substantially equivalent in level, scope, and intent to those approved by the AQB's Course Approval Program as required for certification under N.J.A.C. 13:40A-2A.3. For the purpose of determining substantial equivalence of the applicant's military education and/or training, the Board shall consider only those education courses and/or training relevant to the practice of real estate appraising that have been evaluated by the American Council on Education for substantial equivalence to civilian postsecondary curricula.

iii) An applicant seeking credit for education courses and/or training completed while in the military that are not part of a degree program in real estate from an accredited degree-granting college or university whose curriculum was reviewed and approved by the AQB, shall submit to the Board a Joint Services Transcript of his or her education/training for a determination that the education courses and/or training completed are substantially equivalent in level, scope, and intent to those in a degree program in real estate from an accredited degree-granting college or university whose curriculum was reviewed and approved by the AQB as required for certification under N.J.A.C. 13:40A-2A.3. For the purpose of determining substantial equivalence of the applicant's military education and/or training, the Board shall consider only those education courses and/or training relevant to the practice of real estate appraising that have been evaluated by the American Council on Education for substantial equivalence to civilian postsecondary curricula; and

- 3) The applicant complies with all other requirements for certification, including successful completion of the examination as set forth in N.J.A.C. 13:40A-2A.1.
- c) It is the applicant's responsibility to provide timely and complete evidence of the education, training, and/or experience gained in the military for review and consideration.
- d) If the applicant's military training, education and/or experience, or a portion thereof, is not deemed to be substantially equivalent to that required for certification, the Board shall credit whatever portion of the military training, education, and/or experience that is substantially equivalent towards meeting the requirements under N.J.A.C. 13:40A-2A.4 for the issuance of the certification as a residential real estate appraiser.
- e) Satisfactory evidence of such education, training, and/or experience will be assessed on a case by case basis.

SUBCHAPTER 3. LICENSING OF RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE APPRAISERS

13:40A-3.1 ELIGIBILITY FOR LICENSURE

In order to be eligible for licensure as a residential real estate appraiser, an applicant shall be required to successfully complete the education and experience requirements set forth in N.J.A.C. 13:40A-3.2 and shall successfully complete the Board-approved examination for the licensure of residential real estate appraisers.

13:40A-3.2 ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION TO EXAMINATION

- a) An applicant for licensure as a residential real estate appraiser shall present the following:
- 1) Evidence that he or she is at least 18 years of age;
 - 2) Evidence of good moral character, as established by references from individuals, schools and other records acceptable to the Board;
 - 3) A high school diploma or its equivalent;
 - 4) Completion of the educational requirements as described in N.J.A.C. 13:40A-3.3;
 - 5) Real estate appraisal experience as described in N.J.A.C. 13:40A-3.4; and
 - 6) The certification and authorization form for criminal history background check, as provided by the Board, and the applicant's fingerprints as processed by the vendor under contract with the State.

13:40A-3.3 EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS FOR LICENSURE

- a) In order to be eligible to take the examination for licensure as a licensed residential real estate appraiser, an applicant shall complete, by the time the application is submitted to the Board, the education requirements for a licensed residential real estate appraiser as established by "the Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria and Interpretation of the Criteria" as promulgated by the AQB of the Appraisal Foundation as amended and supplemented, which are incorporated herein by reference as part of this rule.

- b) All qualifying education taken on or after December 3, 2007, to satisfy the educational requirements for licensure as a licensed real estate appraiser shall be approved by the AQB's Course Approval Program.

13:40A-3.4 EXPERIENCE REQUIREMENTS FOR LICENSURE

- a) Each applicant applying for licensure as a licensed residential real estate appraiser shall complete, by the time the application is submitted to the Board, the experience requirements for a licensed real estate appraiser as established by "The Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria and Interpretation of the Criteria" as promulgated by the AQB of the Appraisal Foundation as amended and supplemented, which are incorporated herein by reference as part of this rule.

- b) The experience requirement shall be completed in no fewer than 12 months.

13:40A-3.5 CREDIT TOWARDS LICENSURE AS A RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE APPRAISER FOR EDUCATION, TRAINING, AND EXPERIENCE RECEIVED WHILE SERVING AS A MEMBER OF THE ARMED FORCES

- a) An applicant who has served in the Armed Forces of the United States and who does not meet all of the training, education, and experience requirements for licensure under N.J.A.C. 13:40A-3 may apply to the Board for recognition of the applicant's training, education, and experience received while serving as a member of the Armed Forces, which the Board shall consider together with any training, education, and experience obtained outside of the Armed Forces, for determining substantial equivalence to the training, education, and experience required for licensure.

- b) The Board shall issue a license as a residential real estate appraiser to the applicant if the applicant presents evidence to the Board that:
 - 1) The applicant has been honorably discharged from active military service;

 - 2) The relevant training, experience, and education the applicant received in the military, together with any training, education, and experience obtained outside of the Armed Forces, is substantially equivalent in scope and character to the training, experience, and education required for certification under N.J.A.C. 13:40A-3.

 - i) An applicant seeking credit for military training and experience shall submit to the Board the applicant's Verification of Military Experience and Training (VMET) Document, DD Form 2586 or a successor form, as amended and supplemented.

ii) An applicant seeking credit for education courses and/or training completed while in the military that are not approved by the AQB's Course Approval Program shall submit to the Board a Joint Services Transcript of his or her education/training for a determination that the education courses and/or training completed are substantially equivalent in level, scope, and intent to those approved by the AQB Course Approval Program as required for certification under N.J.A.C. 13:40A-3.3. For the purpose of determining substantial equivalence of the applicant's military education and/or training, the Board shall consider only those education courses and/or training relevant to the practice of real estate appraising that have been evaluated by the American Council on Education for substantial equivalence to civilian postsecondary curricula.

iii) An applicant seeking credit for education courses and/or training completed while in the military that are not part of a degree program in real estate from an accredited degree-granting college or university whose curriculum was reviewed and approved by the AQB shall submit to the Board a Joint Services Transcript of his or her education/training for a determination that the education courses and/or training completed are substantially equivalent in level, scope, and intent to those in a degree program in real estate from an accredited degree-granting college or university whose curriculum was reviewed and approved by the AQB as required for licensure under N.J.A.C. 13:40A-3.3. For the purpose of determining substantial equivalence of the applicant's military education and/or training, the Board shall consider only those education courses and/or training relevant to the practice of real estate appraising that have been evaluated by the American Council on Education for substantial equivalence to civilian postsecondary curricula; and

3) The applicant complies with all other requirements for licensure, including successful completion of the examination as set forth in N.J.A.C. 13:40A-3.1.

- c) It is the applicant's responsibility to provide timely and complete evidence of the education, training, and/or experience gained in the military for review and consideration.
- d) If the applicant's military training, education, and/or experience, or a portion thereof, is not deemed to be substantially equivalent to that required for licensure, the Board shall credit whatever portion of the military training, education, and/or experience that is substantially equivalent towards meeting the requirements under N.J.A.C. 13:40A-3.4 for the issuance of the license as a residential real estate appraiser.
- e) Satisfactory evidence of such education, training, or/and experience shall be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

13:40A-3.6 TEMPORARY VISITING LICENSES

- a) Upon application to the Board and payment of a registration fee, an appraiser licensed in another jurisdiction may be issued a temporary visiting license for a specific appraisal assignment, provided that the individual submits satisfactory proof to the Board that the individual has a current valid license to practice in another jurisdiction.
- b) An appraiser licensed by another jurisdiction may apply for no more than three temporary licenses within one calendar year, except that the Board may waive the limitation based on a showing of good cause by the applicant.
- c) For purposes of this section, the term "Federally related transaction" shall mean any real estate-related financial transaction, which a Federal financial institutions regulatory agency engages in, contracts for, or regulates. An appraiser licensed by another jurisdiction shall apply for a temporary visiting license without the limitations stated in (b) above if the property to be appraised is part of a Federally related transaction. The temporary visiting license issued under this section shall be valid for at least six months and shall be extended upon request for extension to the Board by the applicant.
- d) The temporary visiting license issued under (c) above shall become invalid if the appraiser licensed by another jurisdiction no longer holds a valid license in that jurisdiction.
- e) As a condition of receiving a temporary visiting license an applicant shall consent to service of process within the State.

**SUBCHAPTER 4.
TRAINEE PERMITS**

13:40A-4.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE; APPLICATION

- a) The rules in this chapter establish a voluntary real estate appraiser trainee program for individuals in the process of acquiring the appraisal experience required in order to be licensed or certified pursuant to this chapter.
- b) The successful application of and compliance with the rules in this subchapter by a real estate appraiser trainee does not grant the trainee automatic certification or licensure.

13:40A-4.2 (RESERVED)**13:40A-4.3 EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS**

- a) Each applicant applying for a trainee permit shall complete, within a five-year period prior to the time the application is submitted to the Board, the education requirements for a trainee as established by "The Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria and Interpretation of the Criteria" as promulgated by the AQB of the Appraisal Foundation as amended and supplemented, which are incorporated herein by reference as part of this rule.
- b) Prior to obtaining a trainee appraiser credential, a trainee applicant shall complete a course that, at a minimum, is oriented to the expectations for trainee appraisers and complies with the specifications for the course content established by the AQB.

13:40A-4.4 ANNUAL TRAINEE PERMIT RENEWAL

All trainee permits shall be valid for a period of one year. A trainee may renew his or her annual permit a maximum total of three times, upon submission to the Board of a renewal application, the permit renewal fee, and a log in the form set forth in N.J.A.C. 13:40A-4.7.

13:40A-4.5 RESPONSIBILITIES OF TRAINEE

- a) The holder of a trainee permit issued by the Board shall work only under the "direct supervision," as that term is defined in N.J.A.C. 13:40A-4.6, of a "supervising appraiser," who shall be an individual certified in good standing by the Board, who has not been subject to any disciplinary action within the previous three years that affected the supervising appraiser's legal ability to engage in appraisal practice, and who has acknowledged in writing an agreement to perform the responsibilities of a supervising appraiser set forth in N.J.A.C. 13:40A-4.6. Prior to commencing any work as a trainee, the holder of a trainee permit shall inform the Board in writing of the identity of any individual(s) who have agreed to serve as a "supervising appraiser" for the trainee. The holder of a trainee permit shall inform the Board in writing, within seven days, in the event that any individual previously designated as a "supervising appraiser" ceases to agree to perform the responsibilities of a "supervising appraiser," or in the event that any individual not previously designated as a "supervising appraiser" agrees to supervise the work product of the trainee. A trainee may have more than one approved "supervising appraiser."
- b) The holder of a trainee permit issued by the Board shall have the following duties and responsibilities:

- 1) The trainee shall maintain and submit to the Board upon application for permit renewal a log, which meets the requirements set forth in N.J.A.C. 13:40A-4.7. The trainee and his or her "supervising appraiser" shall have the shared responsibility to make sure that the log is accurate and current and meets the requirements set forth in N.J.A.C. 13:40A-4.7;
 - 2) The trainee shall ensure that the log is available at all times for inspection by the Board;
 - 3) When performing appraisal assignments, the trainee shall carry the permit issued by the Board;
 - 4) In the event a supervising appraiser can no longer provide direct supervision to a trainee, the trainee shall return the permit within 30 days to the Board;
 - 5) The Board shall reissue the permit to the trainee when the trainee has obtained a new supervising appraiser.
 - 6) The trainee shall comply with the provisions of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP).
- c) The holder of a trainee permit issued by the Board shall not solicit or maintain a direct relationship with a client, a party or parties who engage an appraiser by employment or contract in a specific assignment. The trainee shall not collect any fees from the client, except when acting as an agent of the supervising appraiser. The supervising appraiser shall ensure that any form of payment shall be directed to the supervising appraiser.
- d) The holder of a trainee permit issued by the Board shall not advertise. Any advertisement in the name of a supervising appraiser with whom the trainee is associated may include the name of the trainee by clearly indicating such person as a trainee. This shall not prohibit a trainee's use of standard business cards which clearly indicate such person as a trainee.

13:40A-4.6 RESPONSIBILITIES OF SUPERVISING APPRAISER

- a) Any individual designated as a "supervising appraiser" by the holder of a trainee permit shall acknowledge in writing to the Board that he or she agrees to perform all responsibilities set forth in (f) below.
- b) Supervising appraisers shall be in good standing with the Board and shall not have been subject to any disciplinary action that affects their legal eligibility to engage in appraisal

practice, including revocation or suspension, within any jurisdiction within the last three years.

- c) No appraiser shall serve as a supervising appraiser until he or she has held a certification from the Board for at least three years.
- d) Only those individuals who are certified by the Board as either a State-certified general real estate appraiser or a State-certified residential real estate appraiser shall be a supervising appraiser.
- e) A supervising appraiser shall have the following duties and responsibilities:
 - 1) The supervising appraiser shall at all times be responsible for and provide direct supervision of the work performed by the trainee. For purposes of this section, "direct supervision" means:
 - i) To personally review the work product of the trainee;
 - ii) To approve, sign, and accept responsibility for each appraisal report including work product prepared by the trainee or in which the trainee has made a professional contribution and to sign all such reports and certify that all such reports have been independently and impartially prepared in compliance with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice, these rules and applicable statutory standards; and
 - iii) To indicate, within the certification section of the appraisal report, the name of the trainee providing significant real property appraisal assistance. For purposes of this subparagraph, "significant" means the exercise of appraisal knowledge and training and does not mean clerical or fact gathering tasks.
 - 2) The supervising appraiser shall, at least once a month, sign the log required to be kept by the trainee pursuant to N.J.A.C. 13:40A-4.7 and shall set forth thereon his or her certification number. A "supervising appraiser" and any trainee that he or she is supervising shall have the shared responsibility to make sure that the log is accurate and current and meets the requirements set forth in N.J.A.C. 13:40A-4.7.
 - 3) The supervising appraiser shall provide the trainee with a copy of any final appraisal report in which the trainee's work product has been utilized or in which the trainee made a professional contribution.

- 4) The supervising appraiser shall immediately notify the Board and his or her trainee(s), in writing, in the event that he or she ceases to perform or is unable to perform the responsibilities set forth in this section.
- 5) A supervising appraiser shall not supervise more than three trainees at one time.
- 6) The supervising appraiser shall personally inspect, with the trainee, the interior and exterior of each appraised property until the supervising appraiser determines that the trainee is competent in accordance with the Competency Rule of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice. Upon making the determination of competency, the supervising appraiser shall request a competency certification form from the Board. The supervising appraiser shall submit, to the Board, within 30 days of receipt of the competency certification form, the certification that the trainee is competent to perform property inspections independently. Examples of competency include, but are not limited to, properly identifying the problem to be addressed, being familiar with a specific type of property, market, geographic area, or analytical method.
- 7) The supervising appraiser shall prepare and furnish a signed statement describing the nature and extent of the assistance rendered to each trainee who provided services on an appraisal assignment. This statement shall be placed in the workfile of the appraisal assignment.
- 8) Upon the termination of the supervising appraiser and the trainee relationship, the supervising appraiser shall request an evaluation certification form from the Board. The supervising appraiser shall submit, to the Board, within 30 days of receipt of the evaluation certification form, the certification evaluating the activities performed by his or her trainee.
- 9) Prior to supervising trainee appraisers, a supervising appraiser shall complete a course that, at a minimum, is oriented to the requirements and responsibilities of supervising appraisers and complies with the specifications for the course content established by the AQB.
- 10) Failure to comply with this section may be deemed professional misconduct.

13:40A-4.7 REAL ESTATE APPRAISER TRAINEE LOG

- a) A real estate appraiser trainee shall maintain a log on forms provided by the Board, which shall include the following information concerning each appraisal assignment in which the trainee participates:

- 1) The name and address of the client;
 - 2) The type of appraisal report;
 - 3) The address of the appraised property;
 - 4) A description of the work performed and the scope of review and supervision;
 - 5) The number of hours claimed for the assignment;
 - 6) The type of property;
 - 7) The date of report;
 - 8) The number of actual work hours by the trainee on the assignment; and
 - 9) The signature and certification number of the supervising appraiser. Separate logs shall be maintained for each supervising appraiser, if applicable.
- b) Appraisal logs submitted to the Board shall indicate the nature of the trainee's participation in each assignment and the trainee shall set forth within the log, for each assignment, information indicating whether the trainee was involved in obtaining, calculating, or preparing:
- 1) Land/site inspections and descriptions;
 - 2) Building inspections and descriptions;
 - 3) Neighborhood descriptions and analysis;
 - 4) Highest and best use analysis;
 - 5) Research of comparable sales and analysis;
 - 6) Cost analysis;
 - 7) Income analysis (only for trainees whose experience includes income properties);
 - 8) Meaningful sales analysis;

- 9) Correlation of data into final value; and
 - 10) Any other components of the appraisal process.
- c) The trainee shall:
- 1) Include in the appraisal log submitted to the Board only those appraisal report(s) which indicate(s) that the trainee provided significant assistance;
 - 2) Verify that the trainee's contribution to the report has been indicated in the report before entering the report into the appraisal log; and
 - 3) Notify the Board immediately, in writing, if the trainee has provided significant real property appraisal assistance to a supervising appraiser with an appraisal report, and the supervising appraiser has not indicated that the trainee provided significant real property appraisal assistance in the report, and the scope of the trainee's contribution. For purposes of this subsection, "significant" means the exercise of appraisal knowledge and training, and does not mean clerical or fact gathering tasks.
- d) Failure to comply with this section shall be grounds for:
- 1) Denial of renewal of the trainee permit;
 - 2) Revocation of the trainee permit;
 - 3) Denial of experience credit for the entire year in which the lack of compliance occurred; and/or
 - 4) Denial of licensure or certification.

13:40A-4.8 CONTINUING EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

- a) An individual holding a trainee permit shall complete the continuing education requirements as established by "The Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria and Interpretation of the Criteria" as promulgated by the AQB of the Appraisal Foundation as amended and supplemented, which, are incorporated herein by reference as part of this rule.
- b) An individual holding a trainee permit for more than two years shall retain documentation as required in N.J.A.C. 13:40A-5.8.

- c) As provided in N.J.A.C. 13:40A-5.10(b), an individual holding a trainee permit may request, due to extenuating circumstances, to be placed on inactive status to complete all continuing education requirements.

SUBCHAPTER 5. CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

13:40A-5.1 REQUIREMENTS FOR LICENSURE AND CERTIFICATION RENEWAL

- a) The purpose of continuing education activities is to ensure that the appraiser participates in a program that maintains and increases the appraiser's skill, knowledge and competency in real estate appraising.
- b) A licensed or certified real estate appraiser shall confirm on the renewal application that the licensed or certified real estate appraiser has completed all continuing education requirements pursuant to this subchapter during the biennial period preceding application for renewal.

13:40A-5.2 (RESERVED)

13:40A-5.3 CONTINUING EDUCATION CREDIT-HOUR REQUIREMENTS; CARRYOVER PROHIBITED; REPEAT OF SAME COURSE PROHIBITED

- a) Each applicant applying for renewal as a licensed or certified real estate appraiser shall be required to complete, by the time the renewal application is submitted to the Board, the continuing education requirements for either the certified residential, certified general, or the licensed, real estate appraiser as established by "The Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria and Interpretation of the Criteria" as promulgated by the AQB of the Appraisal Foundation as amended and supplemented, which are incorporated herein by reference as part of this rule.
- b) Carryover of continuing education credits is prohibited.
- c) Aside from complying with the requirement to complete the 7-Hour National USPAP Update Course (or its AQB-approved equivalent) set forth in N.J.A.C. 13:40A-5.4, a certified or licensed appraiser shall not receive credit for completion of the same continuing education course more than once during a biennial period preceding application for renewal.

13:40A-5.4 SPECIAL COURSE REQUIREMENT(S)

- a) All licensed and certified real estate appraisers shall be required to complete the seven-hour National Update Course on the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice or its equivalent at least once every 24 months.

- b) All licensed and certified real estate appraisers shall be required to complete a two hour course on New Jersey law and rules governing the practice of real estate appraising. The course at a minimum shall include: the origin and history of the Real Estate Appraisers Act, the Board composition, scope of practice, mixed practice conflicts of interest, continuing education requirements and criteria, temporary visiting certificates, trainee and supervisor requirements, appraisal reporting and common deficiencies, and the complaint process.

13:40A-5.5 PRE-APPROVAL OF COURSE OFFERINGS

- a) The Board shall maintain a list of all approved courses, lecturers and programs at the Board's offices and shall furnish this information to the licensees or certificate holders upon request.

- b) An applicant seeking to take a course for continuing professional education credit which has not been pre-approved by the Board may apply to the Board for pre-approval of the course offering. The applicant shall submit information similar to that which is required to be supplied by course providers, as more fully detailed in N.J.A.C. 13:40A-5.9(a)2.

- c) Determinations as to whether to award credit for an offering which has not been pre-approved shall be within the Board's discretion to determine whether the offering is deemed to be consistent with the purpose of continuing education.

13:40A-5.6 ACCEPTABLE COURSE TOPICS

- a) The Board shall approve only those continuing education activities and course topics as are deemed by the Board to be consistent with the purpose of continuing education. Examples of such course topics may include, but are not limited to: changes in the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice; ad valorem taxation; arbitration; business courses related to practice of real estate appraisal; construction estimating; land use planning; zoning and taxation; management, leasing, brokerage, timesharing; property development; State law and rules governing the practice of real estate appraising; real estate appraisal (valuation/evaluations), law, litigation, financing and investment; real estate appraisal related computer applications; real estate securities and syndication; real property exchange; green building; seller concessions; and developing

opinions on real estate value in appraisals that also include personal property and/or business value.

- b) The Board shall approve only such continuing education programs as are available and advertised on a reasonably nondiscriminatory basis to all real estate appraisers in the State.
- c) The Board may revoke approval of those continuing education activities and course topics deemed by the Board to no longer be consistent with the purpose of continuing education.

13:40A-5.7 SOURCES OF CONTINUING EDUCATION

- a) The licensee or certificate holder may obtain continuing education credits for the following:
 - 1) Training programs offered by State or Federal agencies or commissions;
 - 2) Educational programs provided during trade organization conferences;
 - 3) Colleges or universities accredited by the New Jersey Commission on Higher Education or any state accrediting agency approved by the Board; community or junior colleges accredited by the New Jersey Commission on Higher Education; proprietary schools;
 - 4) Seminars offered by real estate appraisal or real estate related organizations;
 - 5) Seminars offered by vendors of commercial products, provided that at least one other commercial vendor from a different company participates in the seminar;
 - 6) Participation, other than as a student, in appraisal education processes and programs, as approved by the Board.
 - i) Examples of activities for which credit may be granted include teaching appraisal courses, developing appraisal programs, authoring appraisal textbooks or articles, or participating in other like activities deemed by the Board to be equivalent to obtaining continuing education.
 - ii) No more than one-half of the total hours of credit required per biennial renewal cycle may be awarded for activities qualifying under this paragraph;

- 7) Courses approved for initial certification and licensing; and
 - 8) Distance learning courses on qualifying topics where a written, proctored examination is required. The term "written" refers to an examination that might be written on paper or administered electronically on a computer workstation or other device.
- b) The award of credit is subject to Board approval of the course offering either prior to filing the renewal application or upon submission of documentation required pursuant to N.J.A.C. 13:40A-5.8 at the time of license or certification renewal.

13:40A-5.8 REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

- a) A licensee or certificate holder shall retain documentation for at least four years of the continuing education hours which the licensee or certificate holder completes in order to verify program attendance and/or activity completion. Each licensee or certificate holder shall submit such documentation to the Board upon request. The Board shall review the records of the licensees and/or certificate holders from time to time, on a random basis, to determine compliance with continuing education requirements.
- b) Documentation of continuing education requirements shall consist of the following:
- 1) For courses, seminars and training programs approved by the Board, the licensee or certificate holder shall be required to maintain a "Uniform Continuing Education Form" or other form acceptable to the board signed and dated by both the applicant and the course instructor(s), attesting that the licensee or certificate holder attended an approved continuing education offering. The licensee or certificate holder shall list the continuing education completed during the biennial licensing period on the Board-provided renewal application.
 - 2) For participation other than as a student in appraisal education processes or programs:
 - i) A written request for continuing education credit which shall include at least the following information:
 - (1) A description of the activities for which credit is sought;
 - (2) The number of credits sought;
 - (3) The time spent on such activities;

- (4) The reasons the applicant believes such activities meet the Board's continuing education requirements; and
 - (5) Any further information as may be requested by the Board;
- ii) For publication of a book or an article in a professional journal, submission of the book or article;
 - iii) For teaching or research appointments, a statement of appropriate school authority verifying the appointment and a statement of the subject matter to be taught or the nature of the research to be performed.
- c) For courses, seminars or training programs which have not been pre-approved by the Board:
 - 1) A copy of the course description and/or outline; and
 - 2) A completed "Uniform Continuing Education Form" or other certified form acceptable to the Board or a signed and dated certification, from both the applicant and course instructor(s), attesting that the applicant attended the course listed and satisfactorily completed all course requirements.
 - d) Falsification of any information submitted with the renewal application may result in penalties and/or the suspension or revocation of a license or certification.
 - e) A licensed and certified appraiser shall be required to maintain records pertaining to his or her continuing education for at least four years from the date the course or seminar was taken.

13:40A-5.9 RESPONSIBILITIES OF CONTINUING EDUCATION PROVIDERS

- a) All providers of continuing education courses shall:
 - 1) Secure Board approval prior to advertising or otherwise representing that any course is approved for continuing education credit in New Jersey;
 - 2) Submit, on forms provided by the Board, for each course for which appraisal is sought, the following for evaluation by the Board:
 - i) A detailed description of course content and estimated hours of instruction;

- ii) Any printed material describing the course;
 - iii) A description of the method used to monitor attendance and the policy for making up missed classes;
 - iv) A curriculum vitae of the instructor(s), including information concerning the specific background which qualifies the instructor to teach the particular course offering;
 - v) Any additional information as may be requested by the Board;
 - vi) The name of the instructor(s) proposed to teach the course or seminar;
- 3) Monitor the attendance at each approved course; and
 - 4) Retain accurate records of attendance for a four-year period and shall submit such documentation to the Board upon request.

13:40A-5.10 EXTENSIONS

- a) An applicant for biennial renewal may not obtain an extension of time within which to satisfy continuing education requirements, except where a deferral is authorized pursuant to the Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria and Interpretations of the Criteria, effective January 1, 2008, as promulgated by the AQB of the Appraisal Foundation as amended and supplemented and incorporated herein by reference as part of this rule and can be found at http://www.appraisalfoundation.org/s_appraisal/bin.asp?CID=117&DID=287&DOC=FILE_PDF.
- b) If, upon application by a credential holder, the Board determines that an applicant for biennial renewal is not able to satisfy continuing education requirements for the preceding cycle due to extenuating circumstances, the credential holder shall be placed in inactive status for a period of up to 90 days pending completion of all continuing education requirements, as set forth in the Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria and Interpretations of the Criteria, as promulgated by the AQB of the Appraisal Foundation, as amended and supplemented and incorporated herein by reference as part of this rule.

SUBCHAPTER 6. STANDARDS FOR APPRAISALS

13:40A-6.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- a) The appraiser shall ensure that all appraisals shall, at a minimum conform to the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP) in effect on the date on which the appraisal was prepared, which standards are incorporated herein by reference.
- b) An appraiser's failure to comply with the provisions of USPAP may be construed to be professional misconduct in violation of N.J.S.A. 45:1-21(e).

SUBCHAPTER 7. GENERAL PROVISIONS

13:40A-7.1 FEE SCHEDULE

- a) Charges for credentialing, certification, licensure, registration, and other services are as follows:
 - 1) Application fee:
 - i) Certified General Real Estate Appraiser..... \$125.00
 - ii) Certified Residential Real Estate Appraiser..... \$100.00
 - iii) Licensed Real Estate Appraiser \$75.00
 - iv) Appraisal management company.....\$250.00
 - 2) Credentialing fee:..... \$125.00
 - 3) Initial certification fee, general real estate appraiser:
 - i) During the first year of a biennial renewal period..... \$550.00
 - ii) During the second year of a biennial renewal period \$275.00
 - 4) Initial certification fee, residential real estate appraiser:

- i) During the first year of a biennial renewal period..... \$550.00
- ii) During the second year of a biennial renewal period \$275.00
- 5) Initial license fee:
 - i) During the first year of a biennial renewal period..... \$550.00
 - ii) During the second year of a biennial renewal period \$275.00
- 6) Certification renewal fee for general real estate appraiser, biennial \$550.00
- 7) Certification renewal fee for residential real estate appraiser, biennial \$550.00
- 8) License renewal fee, biennial..... \$550.00
- 9) Late renewal fee: \$100.00
- 10) Temporary visiting registration fee \$150.00
- 11) Reciprocity Application fee:..... \$75.00
- 12) Reinstatement fee:..... \$150.00
- 13) Duplicate wall certificate fee: \$40.00
- 14) Duplicate registration certificate fee: \$25.00
- 15) Change of name or address fee: \$25.00
- 16) Verification of certification/licensure:..... \$40.00
- 17) Verification of continuing education credits: \$40.00
- 18) Federal surcharge, biennial:..... \$80.00
- 19) Trainee permit fee; annual: \$100.00
- 20) Initial registration fee, appraisal management company:

- i. During the first year of the biennial period.....\$2,500
- ii. During the second year of the biennial period.....\$1,250
- 21) Biennial registration renewal fee, appraisal management company.....\$2,500

13:40A-7.2 DISCLOSURE OF TITLE AND CERTIFICATE OR LICENSE NUMBER

An appraiser shall include on all appraisal reports, at the place wherever the appraiser's signature appears, the appraiser's designation and state license or certification number. The appraiser shall use only the designations permitted pursuant to N.J.A.C. 13:40A-7.3.

13:40A-7.3 USE OF DESIGNATIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

- a) The following shall apply in connection with the use of designations and abbreviations on appraisal reports or in any advertisement or public representation:
 - 1) Individuals holding a current valid real estate appraiser certificate or license may use only the following designations and abbreviations to indicate the type of certificate or license held:

Permissible Designation	Permissible Abbreviation
State Certified General Real Estate Appraiser	SCGREA
State Certified Residential Real Estate Appraiser	SCRREA
State Licensed Real Estate Appraiser	SLREA

- 2) Abbreviations shall appear in capital letters, without a period or space after each letter, and shall not be in type or lettering larger than the individual's name.
- 3) A certified or licensed appraiser shall use his or her designation or abbreviation only in conjunction with his or her name and not in conjunction with the name of a firm, corporation or partnership. For example, a firm, corporation or partnership shall not be identified as being certified or licensed.
- 4) An individual who is not certified or licensed pursuant to the Real Estate Appraisers Act, N.J.S.A. 45:14F-1 et seq., and this chapter shall not use the designations or abbreviations set forth in (a)1 above or any other designation or abbreviation using similar combinations of words or letters to imply that the individual is state certified or licensed.

- 5) A certified or licensed appraiser shall not permit his or her name and designation to be used on an appraisal where the appraiser has not participated in the appraisal pursuant to the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.
- 6) Trainee real estate appraisers shall use the full designation "trainee real estate appraiser" followed by their permit number. No abbreviation shall be permitted.

13:40A-7.4 CRITERIA FOR QUALIFYING EDUCATION INSTRUCTOR AND USPAP INSTRUCTORS

- a) An individual applying to be an instructor of qualifying education courses shall, at a minimum, have one of the following requirements:
 - 1) A baccalaureate degree in any field and three years of experience directly related to the subject matter to be taught;
 - 2) A master's degree in any field and one year of experience directly related to the subject matter to be taught;
 - 3) A masters or higher degree in a field that is directly related to the subject matter to be taught;
 - 4) Five years of real estate appraisal teaching experience directly related to the subject matter to be taught; or
 - 5) Seven years of real estate appraisal experience directly related to the subject matter to be taught.
- b) Instructors for qualifying education, with an appraisal license or certification, shall be in good standing.
- c) Approvals to teach as an instructor of qualifying education courses shall be issued by the Board for two year periods and shall be renewed biennially upon submission by the instructor of an application for re-approval.
- d) Instructors for qualifying education who teach either full time or part time as part of the faculty staff at colleges, universities, community colleges, or junior colleges accredited by the Commission on Higher Education or any real estate appraisal or real estate related organizations that are sponsors of the Appraisal Foundation need not satisfy the criteria set forth in (a) above. Adjunct instructors shall not qualify for this exemption and shall satisfy the criteria in (a) above in order to qualify as an instructor of education courses.

- e) Instructors for USPAP courses shall be required to satisfy the USPAP instructor criteria as established by "The Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria and Interpretation of the Criteria" as promulgated by the AQB of the Appraisal Foundation as amended and supplemented, which are incorporated herein by reference as part of this rule.

13:40A-7.5 MIXED PRACTICE; CONFLICT OF INTEREST

- a) For the purposes of this section, "real estate licensee" means any natural person licensed as a real estate broker, broker-salesperson or salesperson pursuant to N.J.S.A. 45:15-1et seq. and "transaction" means the buying, selling, leasing, mortgaging, auctioning or exchanging of real estate.
- b) A real estate appraiser, who is also a real estate licensee or who is employed as an appraiser by a licensed real estate broker, shall not prepare an appraisal upon a property while:
 - 1) The real estate appraiser also is acting in the capacity of a real estate licensee for any party with respect to any transaction involving the property to be appraised;
 - 2) The employing broker of the real estate appraiser is acting as a real estate licensee for any party with respect to any transaction involving the property to be appraised; or
 - 3) Any real estate licensee who is working for the employing broker of the real estate appraiser acts as a real estate licensee for any party with respect to such transaction.
- c) The prohibitions listed in (b) above shall continue until the transaction closes.
 - 1) A sale or buy transaction is considered closed at the time the closing has been completed and title has passed from the seller to the buyer;
 - 2) A lease transaction is considered closed at the time the lease is fully executed and delivered to the parties or, if there is no written lease, at the time of occupancy of the leased premises by the tenant;
 - 3) A mortgage transaction is considered closed at the time a mortgage document is executed by the mortgagor and delivered to the mortgagee; and
 - 4) An exchange is considered closed at the time the closing has been completed and title has passed between the parties.

- d) Notwithstanding (b) above, this section shall not be construed to preclude a real estate appraiser who is also a real estate licensee, acting in the capacity of a real estate licensee, from giving or offering to give, for a fee or otherwise, counsel and advice on the pricing, listing, selling, renting and use of real property, directly to a property owner or prospective purchaser if the intended use of the counsel or advice is solely for the individual knowledge of or use by the property owner or prospective purchaser or lessee and not by any third party. When providing such counsel or advice, the licensed real estate appraiser, acting in the capacity of a real estate licensee, shall disclose, in writing, to the property owner or prospective purchaser or lessee that such counsel and advice is not a "certified appraisal" or a "licensed appraisal."

13:40A-7.6 LICENSE OR CERTIFICATION RENEWAL

- a) The Board shall send a notice of renewal to each licensee or certificate holder, at least 60 days prior to the expiration of the license or certification. The notice of renewal shall explain inactive renewal and advise the licensee or certificate holder of the option to renew as inactive. If the notice to renew is not sent 60 days prior to the expiration date, no monetary penalties or fines shall apply to the licensee or certificate holder for failure to renew provided that the license or certification is renewed within 60 days from the date the notice is sent or within 30 days following the date of license or certification expiration, whichever is later.
- b) A licensee or certificate holder shall renew his or her license or certification for a period of two years from the last expiration date. The licensee or certificate holder shall submit a renewal application to the Board, along with the renewal fee set forth in N.J.A.C. 13:40A-7.1, prior to the date of license or certification expiration.
- c) A licensee or certificate holder may renew his or her license or certification by choosing inactive status. A licensee or certificate holder electing to renew his or her license or certification as inactive shall not engage in the practice of real estate appraising, or hold himself or herself out as eligible to engage in the practice of real estate appraising in New Jersey, until such time as the license or certification is returned to active status.
- d) If a licensee or certificate holder does not renew the license or certification prior to its expiration date, the licensee or certificate holder may renew the license or certification within 30 days of its expiration by submitting a renewal application, a renewal fee, and a late fee as set forth in N.J.A.C. 13:40A-7.1. During this 30-day period, the license or certification shall be valid and the licensee or certificate holder shall not be deemed practicing without a license or certification, as applicable.
- e) A licensee or certificate holder who fails to submit a renewal application within 30 days of license or certification expiration shall have his or her license or certification suspended without a hearing.

- f) A licensee or certificate holder who continues to engage in the practice of real estate appraising with a suspended license or certification shall be deemed to be engaging in the unauthorized practice of real estate appraising and shall be subject to action consistent with N.J.S.A. 45:1-14 et seq., even if no notice of suspension has been provided to the individual.

13:40A-7.7 LICENSE OR CERTIFICATION REACTIVATION

- a) A licensee or certificate holder who holds an inactive license or certification pursuant to N.J.A.C. 13:40A-7.6(c) may apply to the Board for reactivation of the inactive license or certification. A licensee or certificate holder seeking reactivation of an inactive license or certification shall submit:
 - 1) A renewal application;
 - 2) A certification of employment listing each job held during the period of the inactive license or certification, which includes the names, addresses, and telephone number of each employer;
 - 3) The renewal fee for the biennial period for which reactivation is sought as set forth in N.J.A.C. 13:40A-7.1; and
 - 4) Evidence of having completed all continuing education credits for the current biennial registration period which were required to be completed within two years prior to the beginning of the renewal period for which reactivation is sought, consistent with the requirements set forth in N.J.A.C. 13:40A-5.
 - i. An applicant who holds a valid, current license or certification in good standing issued by another state to engage in the practice of real estate appraising and submits proof of having satisfied that state's continuing education requirements for that license or certification during the biennial period immediately prior to the renewal period for which reactivation is sought, shall be deemed to have satisfied the requirements of subsection (a)4. If the other state does not have any continuing education requirements, the requirements of (a)4 apply.
- b) If a Board review of an application establishes a basis for concluding that there may be practice deficiencies in need of remediation prior to reactivation, the Board may require the applicant to submit to and successfully pass an examination or an assessment of skills, a refresher course, or other requirement(s) as determined by the Board prior to

reactivation of the license or certification. If the examination or assessment identifies deficiencies or educational needs, the Board may require the applicant, as a condition of reactivation of licensure or certification, to take and successfully complete any education or training or to submit to any supervision, monitoring, or limitations, as the Board determines are necessary to assure that the applicant practices with reasonable skill. The Board in its discretion may restore the license or certification subject to the applicant's completion of the training within a period of time prescribed by the Board following the restoration of the license or certification. In making its determination whether there are practice deficiencies requiring remediation, the Board shall consider the following, but not limited to:

- 1) Length of duration license or certification was inactive;
- 2) Employment history;
- 3) Professional history;
- 4) Disciplinary history and any action taken against the applicant's license or certification by any licensing board;
- 5) Actions affecting the applicant's privileges taken by any institution, organization, or employer related to the practice of real estate appraising or other professional or occupational practice in New Jersey, any other state, the District of Columbia or in any other jurisdiction;
- 6) Pending proceedings against a professional or occupational license or certification issued to the licensee or certificate holder by a professional board in New Jersey, any other state, the District of Columbia, or in any other jurisdiction; and
- 7) Civil litigation related to the practice of real estate appraising or other professional or occupational practice in New Jersey, any other state, the District of Columbia or in any other jurisdiction.

13:40A-7.8 LICENSE OR CERTIFICATION REINSTATEMENT

- a) A licensee or certificate holder who has had his or her license suspended pursuant to N.J.A.C 13:40A-7.6(e) above may apply to the Board for reinstatement. A licensee or certificate holder applying for reinstatement shall submit:

- 1) A reinstatement application;
- 2) A certification of employment listing each job held during the period of suspended license or certification, which includes the names, addresses, and telephone number of each employer;
- 3) The renewal fee for the biennial period for which reinstatement is sought;
- 4) The past due renewal fee for the biennial period immediately preceding the renewal period for which reinstatement is sought;
- 5) The reinstatement fee set forth in N.J.A.C. 13:40A-7.1; and
- 6) Evidence of having completed all continuing education credits for the current biennial registration period which were required to be completed during the biennial period immediately prior to the renewal period for which reinstatement is sought, consistent with the requirements set forth in N.J.A.C. 13:40A-5.
 - i. An applicant who holds a valid, current license or certification in good standing issued by another state to engage in the practice of real estate appraising and submits proof of having satisfied that state's continuing education requirements for that license or certification, shall be deemed to have satisfied the requirements of subsection (a)6. If the other state does not have any continuing education requirements, the requirements of (a)6 above shall apply.
 - b) If a Board review of an application establishes a basis for concluding that there may be practice deficiencies in need of remediation prior to reinstatement, the Board may require the applicant to submit to and successfully pass an examination or an assessment of skills, a refresher course, or other requirements as determined by the Board prior to reinstatement of the license or certification. If that examination or assessment identifies deficiencies or educational needs, the board may require the applicant as a condition of reinstatement of licensure to take and successfully complete any education or training or to submit to any supervision, monitoring, or limitations, as the Board determines are necessary to assure that the applicant practices with reasonable skill. The Board in its discretion may restore the license or certification subject to the applicant's completion of the training within a period of time prescribed by the Board following the restoration of the license or certification. In making its determination whether there are practice deficiencies requiring remediation, the Board shall consider the following, but not limited to:
 - 1) Length of duration license or certification was suspended;

- 2) Employment history;
- 3) Professional history;
- 4) Disciplinary history and any action taken against the applicant's license or certification by any licensing board;
- 5) Actions affecting the applicant's privileges taken by any institution, organization, or employer related to the practice of real estate appraising or other professional or occupational practice in New Jersey, any other state, the District of Columbia or in any other jurisdiction;
- 6) Pending proceedings against a professional or occupational license or certification issued to a licensee or certificate holder by a professional board in New Jersey, any other state, the District of Columbia, or in any other jurisdiction; and
- 7) Civil litigation related to the practice of real estate appraising or other professional or occupational practice in New Jersey, any other state, the District of Columbia or in any other jurisdiction.

13:40A-7.9 DENIAL OR REVOCATION OF LICENSE, CERTIFICATION, OR REGISTRATION; RECORD OF CONVICTION OF CERTAIN CRIMES

- a) An applicant for licensure, certification, or registration shall not be eligible for licensure, certification, or registration, and any holder of a license, certification, or registration shall have his or her license, certification, or registration revoked if the Board determines that criminal history record information exists on file in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Identification Division, or in the State Bureau of Identification in the Division of State Police, which would disqualify that individual from being licensed, certified, or registered.
- b) An applicant or a holder of a license, certification, or registration shall be disqualified from licensure, certification, or registration if that individual's criminal history record check reveals a record of conviction of any of the following crimes and offenses:
 - 1) In New Jersey, any crime or disorderly persons offense during the five-year period immediately prior to the date of the application or renewal, or any crime more than five years prior to the date of the application or renewal:

- i. Involving danger to the person, meaning those crimes and disorderly persons offenses set forth in N.J.S.A. 2C:11-1 et seq., 2C:12-1 et seq., 2C:13-1 et seq., 2C:14-1 et seq., or 2C:15-1 et seq.; or
 - ii. Involving theft as set forth in Chapter 20 of Title 2C of the New Jersey Statutes, forgery and fraudulent practices as set forth in Chapter 21 of Title 2C of the New Jersey Statutes, including, but not limited to, money laundering as set forth in N.J.S.A. 2C:21-25, or perjury and other falsification in official matters as set forth in Chapter 28 of Title 2C of the New Jersey Statutes; or
 - iii. Involving any controlled dangerous substances or controlled dangerous substances analog as set forth in Chapter 35 of Title 2C of the New Jersey Statutes except as set forth in paragraph (4) of subsection a of N.J.S.A. 2C:35-10.
- 2) In any other state or jurisdiction, conduct which, if committed in New Jersey, would constitute any of the crimes or disorderly persons offenses described in (b)1 above. This is deemed to include convictions for bank fraud, wire fraud, or conspiracy to commit bank fraud or wire fraud.
- 3) For purposes of this subsection, a judgment of conviction or a plea of guilty, non vult, nolo contendere, or any other such disposition of alleged criminal activity shall be deemed a conviction.
- c) Notwithstanding the provisions of (b) above, no individual shall be disqualified from licensure, certification, or registration on the basis of any conviction disclosed by a criminal history record check, other than a conviction for a crime during the five-year period immediately prior to the date of the application or renewal or a crime enumerated in (b)1ii above, if the individual has affirmatively demonstrated to the Board clear and convincing evidence of rehabilitation. In determining whether an individual has affirmatively demonstrated rehabilitation, the following factors shall be considered:
 - 1) The nature and responsibility of the position which the convicted individual would hold;
 - 2) The nature and seriousness of the offense;
 - 3) The circumstances under which the offense occurred;
 - 4) The date of the offense;

- 5) The age of the individual when the offense was committed;
 - 6) Whether the offense was an isolated or repeated incident;
 - 7) Any social conditions which may have contributed to the offense; and
 - 8) Any evidence of rehabilitation, including good conduct in prison or in the community, counseling or psychiatric treatment received, acquisition of additional academic or vocational schooling, successful participation in correctional work-release programs, or the recommendation of persons who have had the individual under their supervision.
- d) The Board may refuse to admit a person to an examination or may refuse to issue or may suspend or revoke any certificate or license issued by the Board upon proof that the applicant or holder of such certificate or license:
- 1) Has obtained a certificate, license or authorization to sit for an examination, as the case may be, through fraud, deception, or misrepresentation;
 - 2) Has engaged in the use or employment of dishonesty, fraud, deception, misrepresentation, false promise or false pretense;
 - 3) Has engaged in gross negligence, gross malpractice or gross incompetence which damaged or endangered the life, health, welfare, safety or property of any person;
 - 4) Has engaged in repeated acts of negligence, malpractice or incompetence;
 - 5) Has engaged in professional or occupational misconduct as may be determined by the Board;
 - 6) Has been convicted of, or engaged in acts constituting, any crime or offense involving moral turpitude or relating adversely to real estate appraising. For the purposes of this subsection a judgment of conviction or a plea of guilty, non vult, nolo contendere or any other such disposition of alleged criminal activity shall be deemed a conviction;
 - 7) Has had the authority to engage in real estate appraising revoked or suspended by any other state, agency, or certifying authority for reasons consistent with this section;

- 8) Has violated or failed to comply with the provisions of any statute or regulation administered by the Board;
- 9) Is incapable for medical or any other good cause, of discharging the functions of a licensee or certificate holder in a manner consistent with the public's health, safety and welfare;
- 10) Has violated any provision of P.L. 1983, c.320 (N.J.S.A. 17:33A-1 et seq.) or any insurance fraud prevention law or act of another jurisdiction or has been adjudicated, in civil or administrative proceedings, of a violation of P.L. 1983, c.320 (N.J.S.A. 17:33A-1 et seq.) or has been subject to a final order, entered in civil or administrative proceedings, that imposed civil penalties under that act against the applicant or holder;
- 11) Is presently engaged in drug or alcohol use that is likely to impair the ability to practice the profession or occupation with reasonable skill and safety. For purposes of this subsection, the term "presently" means at this time or any time within the previous 365 days;
- 12) Has permitted an unlicensed person or entity to perform an act for which a license or certification is required by the Board, or aided and abetted an unlicensed person or entity in performing such an act; or
- 13) Advertised fraudulently in any manner.

13:40A-7.10 DISCIPLINED LICENSEES OR CERTIFICATE HOLDERS; PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES

- a) When used in this section, "steps of the valuation process", means any and all work performed by or at the direction of an individual including, but not limited to, the gathering of any data from which to extract information and market trends, the analysis of data, such as sales, cost, and income data pertaining to a property being appraised, and the reconciliation of the data to form a value conclusion.
- b) No later than the effective date of a suspension, revocation or voluntary surrender, any suspended or revoked licensee or certificate holder, or any licensee or certificate holder who has agreed to a voluntary surrender of his or her license or certificate, to be deemed a revocation, shall immediately forward the original license or certification to the Board office located at Post Office Box 45032, 124 Halsey Street, Third Floor, Newark, New Jersey 07101. With respect to suspensions of a finite term, at the conclusion of the term, the licensee or certificate holder may contact the Board office for the return of the documents previously surrendered to the Board.

- c) Any licensed or certified appraiser who is under active disciplinary suspension pursuant to a Board order or consent agreement, or whose license or certification has been revoked or surrendered, shall cease and desist from engaging in the practice of real estate appraising in all respects, and shall refrain from engaging in any work or activities, including any of the steps of the valuation process, in connection with any appraisal assignment for real estate located in the State of New Jersey. No suspended or revoked licensee or certificate holder shall charge, receive or share in any fee for professional services rendered by himself or herself or others while barred from engaging in real estate appraising. The licensee may be compensated for the reasonable value of services lawfully rendered and disbursements incurred prior to the effective date of the Board action. Failure to comply with this provision shall be deemed professional misconduct.

- d) Any New Jersey licensed or certified real estate appraiser who assists a suspended or revoked real estate appraiser in the performance of steps in the valuation process or employs or provides payment for services in any capacity rendered by any suspended or revoked real estate appraiser, whether payment is made to the appraiser as an employee or as an independent contractor, shall be deemed to have aided and abetted unlicensed or uncertified practice pursuant to N.J.S.A. 45:1-21 (n), and to have engaged in professional misconduct pursuant to N.J.S.A. 45:1-21(e).

- e) Any payment made to or received by a suspended or revoked licensee or certificate holder by any New Jersey licensed or certified real estate appraiser will be presumed to be related to the practice of real estate appraising, unless the licensee or certificate holder or suspended or revoked licensee or certificate holder can affirmatively demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that the moneys were unrelated to the practice of real estate appraising.

- f) Any Board licensee or certificate holder who has been subject to any of the following actions by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) shall be deemed to have engaged in professional misconduct pursuant to N.J.S.A. 45:1-21(e), as well as pursuant to N.J.S.A. 45:1-21(g): a debarment, a limited denial of participation, a suspension, as defined by 24 C.F.R. § 24.105; or a removal from the HUD's FHA Appraiser Roster pursuant to 24 C.F.R. 200.204, and accordingly, may be subject to sanction pursuant to N.J.S.A. 45:1-21 or N.J.S.A. 45:1-22.

13:40A-7.11 NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS; SERVICE OF PROCESS

- a) Every licensee, certificate holder, and registrant shall give notice to the Board of any change of his or her address of record within 10 days of such change. For purposes of this section "address of record" means an address designated by a licensee, certificate holder, or registrant that is part of the public record and that may be disclosed upon request. "Address of record" may be a licensee, certificate holder, or registrant's home,

business, or mailing address, but shall not be a post office box, unless the licensee, certificate holder, or registrant also provides another address which includes a street, city, state, and zip code.

- b) Service of an administrative complaint or other process initiated by the Board, the Attorney General, or the Division of Consumer Affairs at the licensee's, certificate holder's, or registrant's address of record shall be deemed adequate notice.

SUBCHAPTER 8. CERTIFICATION OR LICENSURE BY RECIPROCITY

13:40A-8.1 CERTIFICATION OR LICENSURE BY RECIPROCITY

- a) Upon receipt of a completed application, application fee, consent to a criminal history record background check, and requisite fee for such a check, the Board shall issue a real estate appraiser license or certification to any person who documents that the person holds a valid, current corresponding license or certification in good standing issued by another state, if:
 - 1) The Board determines that the state that issued the license or certification at the time of issuance meets or exceeds the minimum qualification criteria established by the Appraisal Qualifications Board of the Appraisal Foundation and the standards for licensure and certification as set forth in this chapter; and
 - 2) The requirements of subsection (b) are satisfied.
- b) Prior to the issuance of the license or certification, the Board shall have received:
 - 1) Documentation reasonably satisfactory to the Board that the applicant's license or certification in the other state is in good standing;
 - 2) The results of a criminal history record background check of the files of the Criminal Justice Information Services Division in the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the State Bureau of Identification in the Division of State Police do not disclose a conviction for a disqualifying crime; and
 - 3) Designation of an agent in this State for service of process, if the applicant is not a State resident and does not have an office in this State.
- c) For purposes of this section, "good standing" means that:

- 1) No action has been taken against the applicant's license or certification by any licensing board;
 - 2) No action adversely affecting the applicant's privileges to practice real estate appraising has been taken by any out-of-State institution, organization, or employer;
 - 3) No disciplinary proceeding is pending that could affect the applicant's privileges to practice real estate appraising;
 - 4) All fines levied by any out-of-State board have been paid; and
 - 5) There is no pending or final action by any criminal authority for violation of law or regulation, or any arrest or conviction for any criminal or quasi-criminal offense under the laws of the United States, New Jersey, or any other state, including but not limited to: criminal homicide; aggravated assault; sexual assault, criminal sexual contact, or lewdness; or any offense involving any controlled dangerous substance or controlled dangerous substance analog.
- d) For purposes of this section, a "substantially equivalent" examination need not be identical to the current examination requirements of this State, but such examination shall be nationally recognized and of comparable scope and rigor.
- e) The Board, after the licensee has been given notice and an opportunity to be heard, may revoke any license or certification based on a license or certification issued by another state obtained through fraud, deception, or misrepresentation.

SUBCHAPTER 9. APPRAISAL MANAGEMENT COMPANIES

13:40A-9.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

- a) The rules in this subchapter implement the provisions of the Appraisal Management Company Registration and Regulation Act, P.L. 1991, c. 68, as amended and supplemented by P.L. 1997, c. 401 and P.L. 2017, c. 72 (N.J.S.A. 45:14F-27 et seq.).
- b) Except as provided in (c) below, the provisions of this subchapter shall apply to an appraisal management company in accordance with 12 U.S.C. § 3353.
- c) The provisions of this subchapter shall not apply to:
 1. An employee relocation management company in the course of employee relocation pursuant to its relocation policy; or

2. A person or entity that exclusively employs appraisers on an employer and employee basis for the performance of appraisals for a variety of clients or intended uses of the appraisal other than mortgage lending consumer credit transactions secured by a consumer's principal dwelling.

d) The Board incorporates herein by reference, as amended and supplemented, the appraiser independence standards established under section 1639e of the Federal Truth in Lending Act, Pub. L. 90-321 (15 U.S.C. § 1639e), including:

1. The requirements for payment of customary and reasonable compensation to fee appraisers when the appraisal management company is providing services for a consumer credit transaction secured by the principal dwelling of a consumer; and

2. All necessary enforcement and remedies available under the Federal Truth in Lending Act, Pub. L. 90-321 (15 U.S.C. §§ 1601 et seq.).

13:40A-9.2 DEFINITIONS

The following words and terms, when used in this subchapter, shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

“Act” means the Appraisal Management Company Registration and Regulation Act, N.J.S.A. 45:14F-27 et seq. (P.L. 2017, c. 72).

“Administrative quality control examination” means an examination of an appraisal report for compliance and completeness, including grammatical, typographical, or other similar errors, which may be performed by a person who is not a State-certified or licensed real estate appraiser, but which shall not include unbiased analysis, opinion, or conclusion relating to the nature, quality, value, or utility of specified interests in, or aspects of, real estate, or any similar function of appraisal practice, including, but not limited to, those functions in the performance of an appraisal review.

“Affiliate” means any company that controls, is controlled by, or is under common control of another company.

“AMC National Registry” means the registry of state-registered appraisal management companies and Federally regulated appraisal management companies maintained by the Appraisal Subcommittee.

“Appraisal” or “real estate appraisal” means the same as that term is defined at N.J.S.A. 45:14F-2, and shall be specifically construed to include appraisal reviews performed by, for, and on behalf of an appraisal management company.

“Appraisal management company” or “AMC” means a person that:

1. Provides appraisal management services to creditors or to secondary mortgage market participants, including affiliates;
2. Provides such services in connection with valuing a consumer’s principal dwelling as security for a consumer credit transaction or incorporating such transactions into securitizations; and
3. Within a 12-month calendar year, oversees an appraiser panel of more than 15 State-certified or State-licensed appraisers in New Jersey or 25 or more state-certified or state-licensed appraisers in two or more states. For purposes of this definition, the Board will determine the number of state-certified or state-licensed appraisers that are deemed part of the appraisal panel consistent with the provisions of N.J.A.C. 13:40A-9.3.

An AMC does not include a department or division of an entity that provides appraisal management services only to that entity.

“Appraisal management services” means one or more of the following:

1. Recruiting, selecting, and retaining appraisers;
2. Contracting with State-certified or State-licensed appraisers to perform appraisal assignments;
3. Managing the process of having an appraisal performed, including providing administrative services, such as receiving appraisal orders and appraisal reports, submitting completed appraisal reports to creditors and secondary market participants, collecting fees from creditors and secondary market participants for services provided, and paying appraisers for services performed; and

4. Reviewing and verifying the work of appraisers.

“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 assignment related to the appraiser’s data collection, analysis, opinions, conclusions, estimate of value, or compliance with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice. This term does not include:

1. A general examination for grammatical, typographical, or other similar errors; or
2. A general examination for completeness, including regulatory or client requirements as specified in the agreement process that does not communicate an opinion of value.

“Appraiser” means a State-certified general real estate appraiser, State-certified residential real estate appraiser, or State-licensed real estate appraiser.

“Appraiser panel” means a network, list, or roster of licensed or certified appraisers approved by an AMC to perform appraisals as independent contractors for the AMC. Appraisers on an AMC’s “appraiser panel” include both appraisers accepted by the AMC for consideration for future appraisal assignments in covered transactions or for secondary mortgage market participants in connection with covered transactions, and appraisers engaged by the AMC to perform one or more appraisals in covered transactions or for secondary mortgage market participants in connection with covered transactions. An appraiser is an independent contractor, if the appraiser is treated as an independent contractor by the AMC for purposes of Federal income taxation.

“Consumer credit” means credit offered or extended to a consumer primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.

“Controlling person” means:

1. An officer, director, or owner of greater than a 10 percent interest of a corporation, partnership, or other business entity seeking to act as an appraisal management company in this State;

2. An individual employed, appointed, or authorized by an appraisal management company who has the authority to enter into a contractual relationship with other persons for the performance of services requiring registration as an appraisal management company and has the authority to enter into agreements with appraisers for the performance of appraisals; or

3. 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.

“Covered transaction” means any consumer credit transaction secured by the consumer’s principal dwelling.

“Creditor” means:

1. A person who regularly extends consumer credit that is subject to a finance charge or is payable by written agreement in more than four installments, not including a down payment, and to whom the obligation is initially payable, either on the face of the note or contract, or by agreement when there is no note or contract; or

2. A person who regularly extends consumer credit if the person extended credit, other than credit subject to the requirements for high cost mortgages set forth at 12 CFR 1026.32, more than five times for transactions secured by a dwelling in the preceding calendar year; if a person did not meet these numerical standards in the preceding calendar year, the numerical standards shall be applied to the current calendar year. A person regularly extends consumer credit if, in any 12-month period, the person originates more than one credit extension that is subject to the requirements of 12 CFR 1026.32 or one or more such credit extensions through a mortgage broker.

“Dwelling” means a residential structure that contains one to four units, whether or not that structure is attached to real property, including an individual condominium unit, cooperative unit, mobile home, or trailer, if it is used as a residence. A consumer can have only one principal dwelling at any one time; a vacation or other second home is not considered a principal dwelling. However, if a consumer buys or builds a new dwelling that will become the consumer’s principal dwelling within one year or upon the completion of construction, the new dwelling is considered the principal dwelling for purposes of this definition.

“Employee relocation management company” means a business entity whose exclusive business services are not for mortgage purposes, but include the relocation of employees as an agent or contractor for the employer or the employer’s agent for the purposes of determining an anticipated sales price of the residence of an employee being relocated by the employer in the course of its business.

“Federal financial institution regulatory agencies” includes the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Housing Finance Agency, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the National Credit Union Administration.

“Federally regulated AMC” means an AMC that is owned and controlled by an insured depository institution, as defined in 12 U.S.C. § 1813 and regulated by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

“Federally related transaction” means the same as that term is defined pursuant to N.J.S.A. 45:14F-2.

“Federally related transaction regulations” means regulations established by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Housing Finance Agency, or the National Credit Union Administration, pursuant to sections 1112, 1113, and 1114 of the Financial Institution Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act (FIRREA), Title XI, 12 U.S.C. §§ 3341 through 3343.

“Person” means a natural person or an organization, including a corporation, partnership, proprietorship, association, cooperative, estate, trust, or government unit.

“Secondary mortgage market participant” means a guarantor or insurer of mortgage-backed securities, or an underwriter or issuer of mortgage-backed securities. Secondary mortgage market participant only includes an individual investor in a mortgage-backed security if that investor also serves in the capacity of a guarantor, insurer, underwriter, or issuer for the mortgage-backed security.

13:40A-9.3 APPRAISER PANEL

- a) An appraiser is deemed part of the appraisal management company's appraiser panel as of the earliest date on which the appraisal management company:
 - 1) Accepts the appraiser for the appraisal management company's consideration for future appraisal assignments in covered transactions or for secondary mortgage market participants in connection with covered transactions; or
 - 2) Engages the appraiser to perform one or more appraisals on behalf of a creditor for covered transactions or secondary mortgage market participant in connection with covered transactions.

- b) An appraiser who is deemed part of the appraisal management company's appraiser panel pursuant to (a) above is deemed to remain on the panel until the date on which the AMC:
 - 1) Sends written notice to the appraiser removing the appraiser from the appraiser panel, with an explanation of its action; or
 - 2) Receives written notice from the appraiser asking to be removed from the appraiser panel or receives written notice of the death or incapacity of the appraiser.

- c) If an appraiser is removed from an appraisal management company's appraiser panel pursuant to (b) above, but the appraisal management company subsequently accepts the appraiser for consideration for future assignments or engages the appraiser at any time during the 12 months after the appraiser's removal, the removal will be deemed not to have occurred, and the appraiser will be deemed to have been part of the AMC's appraiser panel without interruption.

13:40A-9.4 REGISTRATION

- a) Each person that directly or indirectly engages, or attempts to engage, in business as an appraisal management company, or advertises or holds itself out as engaging in or conducting business as an appraisal management company, shall obtain a registration from the Board.
 - 1) The registration requirements in this section shall not apply to an appraisal management company that is owned and controlled by an insured depository institution that is regulated by a Federal financial institution regulatory agency.

- (b) An applicant for registration as an appraisal management company shall pay the application and registration fee set forth at N.J.A.C. 13:40A-7.1 and file an application on a form provided by

the Board. The registration application shall include, but not be limited to, the following information, which shall be certified by the compliance officer of the appraisal management company:

- 1) The name of the entity or individual seeking registration, and the fictitious name or names, if any, under which it does business in any state;
- 2) The business address of the entity or individual seeking registration;
- 3) The telephone number and e-mail address of the entity or individual seeking registration;
- 4) The name and contact information for the individual's or entity's agent for service of process in this State, if the entity or individual is not a corporation that is domiciled in this State;
- 5) The name, address, and contact information for any individual or any corporation, partnership, or other business entity that owns 10 percent or more of the appraisal management company;
- 6) The name, address, and contact information for each controlling person;
- 7) The name, address, e-mail address, and telephone number for one controlling person designated as the main contact for all communication between the appraisal management company and the Board;
- 8) A certification that the entity or individual has a system and process in place to verify that a person being added to the appraiser panel of the appraisal management company holds a license or certification in good standing in this State pursuant to N.J.S.A. 45:14F-1 et seq., and this chapter;
- 9) A certification that the entity or individual requires appraisers completing appraisals, including, but not limited to, appraisals and appraisal reviews, at its request to comply with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice promulgated by the Appraisal Standards Board of the Appraisal Foundation, including the requirements for geographic and product competence;
- 10) A certification that the entity or individual has a system in place to verify that only licensed or certified appraisers are used for Federally related transactions;
- 11) A certification that the entity or individual has a system in place to require that appraisals are conducted independently and free from inappropriate influence and

- coercion as required by the appraisal independence standards established under section 1639e of the Federal Truth in Lending Act, Pub. L. 90-321 (15 U.S.C. § 1639e), including the requirements for payment of customary and reasonable compensation to fee appraisers when the appraisal management company is providing services for a consumer credit transaction secured by the principal dwelling of a consumer;
- 12) A certification, on a form provided by the Board, that the entity maintains a detailed record of each service request that it receives and the name of the appraiser that performs the residential real estate appraisal services for the appraisal management company;
 - 13) For an entity or individual applicant that is not domiciled in this State, an irrevocable Uniform Consent to Service of Process;
 - 14) The type of business organization of the appraisal management company; and
 - 15) For each controlling person or compliance officer who has a license or certification to engage in the practice of real estate appraisal in New Jersey or any other jurisdiction, disclosure of any investigations pending against his or her professional license or certification, and disclosure of any action pending before any employer, association, society, or other professional group related to the practice of real estate appraisal in New Jersey or any other jurisdiction.
- c) Each applicant for registration shall submit a surety bond in the amount of \$25,000, as required pursuant to N.J.S.A. 45:14F-35.
- 1) The surety bond shall be executed by a surety company authorized to transact business in the State of New Jersey, approved by the Department of Banking and Insurance, and be conditioned on the faithful performance of the provisions of the Act.
 - 2) The surety bond shall be for a period of 24 months consistent with the biennial registration period.
- d) Each controlling person of an appraisal management company for registration shall submit the certification and authorization form for criminal history background check, as provided by the Board, and the controlling person's fingerprints as processed by the vendor under contract with the State.
- e) An appraisal management company applying to the Board for registration in this State shall not:

- 1) In whole or in part, directly or indirectly, be owned by any person who has had an appraiser license or certification in this State or in any other state, refused, denied, cancelled, surrendered in lieu of revocation, or revoked; or
 - 2) Be subject to the ownership, control, direction, or authority of, or employ, appoint, or otherwise retain, a controlling person who is not of good moral character, which, for purposes of this paragraph, shall require that such person has not been convicted of, or entered a plea of nolo contendere to, a crime relating to the practice of appraisal or any crime involving financial services, fraud, misrepresentation, or moral turpitude. A controlling person shall not have been convicted of the crimes and offenses as set forth at N.J.A.C. 13:40A-7.9.
- f) Each applicant shall designate one controlling person that will be the designated contact for all communication between the Board and the appraisal management company.
- 1) A controlling person shall not, at any given time, be designated as the designated contact for more than one appraisal management company.
- g) Upon registration, the Board shall issue a unique registration number to each appraisal management company registered in this State.

13:40A-9.5 BIENNIAL RENEWAL

- a) An appraisal management company registrant shall submit to the Board, on a biennial basis, a renewal application and the renewal fee set forth in N.J.A.C. 13:40A-7.1. A registrant that fails to submit the renewal application within 30 days after the registration expiration shall submit the late renewal fee set forth in N.J.A.C. 13:40A-7.1 in addition to the renewal fee. During this 30-day period, the registration shall be valid and the registrant shall not be deemed engaging in the practice of appraisal management without a registration. A registrant who fails to submit a renewal application within 30 days of registration expiration shall have the registration suspended without a hearing. A registrant that continues to engage in the practice of appraisal management with an expired registration shall be deemed to be engaging in the unauthorized practice of appraisal management and shall be subject to the penalties set forth in N.J.S.A. 45:1-25 et seq.
- b) The Board shall send a notice of renewal to each registrant, at least 60 days prior to the expiration of the registration. If the notice to renew is not sent 60 days prior to the expiration date, no monetary penalty or fines shall apply to the registrant for any unauthorized practice during the period following the permit expiration, not to exceed the number of days short of 60 before the renewal was issued.

13:40A-9.6 ANNUAL CERTIFICATION; AMC RESPONSIBILITIES

- a) Each State-registered appraisal management company shall certify to the Board, annually, on a form provided by the Board, that it:
 - 1) Requires appraisers completing appraisals, including appraisal reviews, at its request to comply with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice, including the requirements for geographic and product competence;
 - 2) Has a system in place to verify that only licensed or certified appraisers are used for appraisals covered in this subchapter, including, but not limited to, those performed for Federally related transactions, appraisals pursuant to the provisions of the N.J.S.A. 45:14F-1 et seq., and this chapter;
 - 3) Has a system in place to verify that an individual on the appraiser panel has not had a license or certification as an appraiser refused, denied, cancelled, revoked, or surrendered in lieu of a pending revocation;
 - 4) Has a system in place to require that appraisals are conducted independently and free from inappropriate influence and coercion as required by the appraisal independence standards established under section 1639e of the Federal Truth in Lending Act, Pub. L. 90-321 (15 U.S.C. § 1639e), including the requirements for payment of customary and reasonable compensation to fee appraisers when the appraisal management company is providing services for a consumer credit transaction secured by the principal dwelling of a consumer; and
 - 5) Is in compliance with State laws and rules.
- b) Each State-registered appraisal management company shall certify to the Board, annually, by submission of a statement signed by the appraisal management company, that it maintains a detailed record of each service request that it receives and the name of the appraiser that performs the appraisal for the appraisal management company.
 - 1) Detailed records include, but are not limited to, a copy of:
 - i) The assignment order or service request identifying the end-user client;
 - ii) Each assignment result, including revised reports, addenda, certifications, and any webform communications;
 - iii) Any and all correspondence between the appraisers, the registrant, and any other entity or party related to the assignment;

- iv) Any copy of any quality control review related to the assignment;
 - v) Any review not consistent with a quality control review;
 - vi) All fee schedules maintained and used by the registrant for the purpose of compliance with the provisions of the Truth in Lending Act, Pub. L. 90-321 (15 U.S.C. § 1639e) relating to customary and reasonable fees. The fee schedules shall be definitive in nature; and
 - vii) Any roster of New Jersey active and approved fee panel appraiser vendors, including the name of the appraiser, each appraiser's State credential number, the date the appraiser was placed on the panel, and the date and reason an appraiser was removed from the panel.
- 2) Records shall be retained for a period of at least five years after an appraisal is completed or two years after final disposition of a judicial proceeding related to the assignment, whichever period expires later.
- c) The annual certifications required under this section shall be submitted to the Board by December 31 of each calendar year.
 - d) Prior to assigning appraisal orders, an appraisal management company shall have a system in place to verify that a person being added to the appraiser panel holds the appropriate State-issued appraiser credential in good standing.
 - e) Each registered appraisal management company shall disclose its Board-issued registration number on all engagement documents presented to the appraiser.

13:40A-9.7 RESPONSIBILITIES OF CERTIFIED OR LICENSED APPRAISER

- a) Each State-certified or licensed appraiser performing an appraisal assignment, including an appraisal review, for an appraisal management company, shall be responsible to ensure that the conduct of non-appraiser assistance is compatible with the professional responsibilities of the appraiser under Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations, including, but not limited to, conformance with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.
- 1) Non-appraiser assistance shall include, but not be limited to, administrative quality control reviewers who are agents of, contracted by, employees of, or whose services are otherwise utilized by an appraisal management company, appraiser, or organization.

- b) Each State-certified or licensed appraiser shall include on every appraisal performed pursuant to the Act both the appraisal management company registration number and the amount of the fee received by the appraiser for performance of that appraisal.

13:40A-9.8 REMOVAL OF APPRAISER FROM PANEL

- a) An appraisal management company shall not remove an appraiser from its appraiser panel, or otherwise refuse to assign requests for real estate appraisal services to an appraiser, without:
 - 1) Notifying the appraiser in writing of the reasons why the appraiser is being removed from the appraiser panel of the appraisal management company;
 - 2) Notifying the appraiser of the nature of any alleged conduct or violation, if the appraiser is being removed from the panel for illegal conduct, violation of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice, or a violation of State licensing standards;
 - 3) Providing the appraiser with any evidence, upon which removal is based, including, but not limited to, any appraisal, appraisal review, or appraisal consulting report; and
 - 4) Providing an opportunity for the appraiser to respond to the notification of the appraisal management company.
- b) Any act of a State-certified or licensed real estate appraiser, which constitutes a material violation of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice in the process described in (a) above, shall be considered prima facie evidence of a violation of the ethics requirements under the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.
 - 1) For purposes of this section, "a material violation" is one that is likely to affect the value estimated in any appraisal utilized in this subsection, or any other act that reflects on the professional conduct of the appraiser.
- c) The Board shall not be involved in contractual disputes between an appraisal management company and an individual appraiser.

13:40A-9.9 NOTIFICATION TO THE BOARD REGARDING MATERIAL VIOLATION

- a) An appraisal management company shall inform the Board when the appraisal management company has a reasonable basis to believe that an appraiser has committed a material violation of:
 - 1) The Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice;

- 2) Applicable laws; or
 - 3) Ethical or professional conduct.
- b) An appraisal management company shall provide the Board with all information in the possession of the appraisal management company in support of any information compiled against an appraiser under this section, including any evidence to support the determination that an appraisal management company has probable cause of a material violation of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice, applicable laws, or ethical or professional conduct.
- c) For purposes of this section, "a material violation" is one that is likely to affect the value assigned to a consumer's principal dwelling.

13:40A-9.10 PAYMENT TO APPRAISER

Each appraisal management company shall, except in bona fide cases of breach of contract or substandard performance of services, make payment to an appraiser for the completion of an appraisal or valuation assignment within 60 days of the date on which the appraiser transmits or otherwise provides the completed appraisal or valuation study to the appraisal management company or its assignee, unless a mutually agreed upon alternate arrangement has been previously established, which agreement shall be considered to be under the appraiser independence requirements of section 1639e of the Federal Truth in Lending Act, Pub. L. 90-321 (15 U.S.C. § 1639e).

13:40A-9.11 PROHIBITED ACTS

- a) No employee, director, officer, agent, independent contractor, or other third-party acting on behalf of an appraisal management company shall:
- 1) Procure or attempt to procure a registration or renewal by knowingly making a false statement, submitting false information, or refusing to provide complete information in response to a question in an application for registration or renewal;
 - 2) Willfully violate N.J.S.A. 45:14F-1 et seq., or this chapter;
 - 3) Improperly influence, or attempt to improperly influence, the development, reporting, result, or a review of an appraisal through intimidation, coercion, extortion, bribery, or any other manner, including:

- i) Withholding payment for appraisal services;
 - ii) Threatening to exclude an appraiser from future work or threatening to demote or terminate in order to improperly obtain a desired result;
 - iii) Conditioning payment of an appraisal fee upon the opinion, conclusion, or valuation to be reached; or
 - iv) Requesting that an appraiser report a predetermined opinion, conclusion, or valuation or the desired valuation of any person or entity;
- 4) Alter, amend, or change an appraisal report submitted by an appraiser without the appraiser's knowledge and written consent;
- 5) Remove an independent appraiser from an appraiser panel without prior written notice to the appraiser, with the prior written notice including evidence of the following, if applicable:
- i) The appraiser's illegal conduct;
 - ii) A violation of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraiser Practice, the Act, or this chapter;
 - iii) Improper or unprofessional conduct; and
 - iv) Substandard performance or other substantive deficiencies;
- 6) Require an appraiser to sign any indemnification agreement that would require the appraiser to defend and hold harmless the appraisal management company or any of its agents or employees for any liability, damage, losses, or claims arising out of the services performed by the appraisal management company or its agents, employees, or independent contractors and not the services performed by the appraiser;
- 7) Prohibit lawful communications between the appraiser and any other person who the appraiser, in the appraiser's professional judgment, believes possesses information that would be relevant;
- 8) Engage in any other act or practice that impairs or attempts to impair a real estate appraiser's independence, objectivity, and impartiality;

- 9) Fail to timely respond to any subpoena or any other request for information;
 - 10) Fail to timely obey an administrative order of the Board; or
 - 11) Fail to fully cooperate in any investigation.
- b) Except for an individual conducting an administrative quality control examination to each employee of, or independent contractor to, an appraisal management company that performs a USPAP Standard 3 review of an appraisal report on property located in this State shall be an appraiser with the proper level of licensure or certification as required by this chapter.
- c) An appraisal management company that engages in any of the prohibited acts set forth in (a) above may subject the registrant to denial, suspension, or revocation of registration, or the levying of fines or imposition of civil penalties in accordance with N.J.S.A. 45:14F-49(a).

13:40A-9.12 IMPOSITION, COLLECTION OF FEDERAL FEES; REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

- a) With respect to reporting requirements for non-Federally regulated appraisal management companies, the Board will collect from each AMC registered, or each AMC seeking to be registered, in the State, the information and fees that the Appraisal Subcommittee requires to be submitted to it by the State.
- b) With respect to reporting requirements for Federally regulated appraisal management companies, a Federally regulated AMC operating in the State shall report to the Board, the information required by the Appraisal Subcommittee to be submitted by the State to the Appraisal Subcommittee. These reporting requirements shall include:
 - 1) A report to the Board on a form prescribed by the Board of the AMC's intent to operate in this State;
 - 2) Information related to whether the AMC is owned in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, by any person who has had an appraiser license or certification refused, denied, cancelled, surrendered in lieu of revocation, or revoked in any state for a substantive cause, as determined by the Appraisal Subcommittee; and
 - 3) If a person has had action taken on his or her appraisal license, the Board shall collect information related to whether the license was revoked for a substantive cause and if it has been reinstated by the state or states in which the appraiser was licensed or certified.

- c) The Board shall collect from a Federally regulated AMC operating in the State, for submission to the Appraisal Subcommittee, the AMC National Registry fee as established in accordance with 12 CFR Part 1102, Subpart E.

Iowa

REAL ESTATE APPRAISER EXAMINING BOARD[193F]

Notice of Intended Action

Proposing rule making related to

alternative experience pathways and distance education delivery authorizations and providing an opportunity for public comment.

The Real Estate Appraiser Examining Board hereby proposes to amend Chapter 1, “Organization and Administration,” Chapter 5, “Certified Residential Real Property Appraiser,” Chapter 6, “Certified General Real Property Appraiser,” and Chapter 11, “Continuing Education,” Iowa Administrative Code.

Legal Authority for Rule Making

This rule making is proposed under the authority provided in Iowa Code chapter 543D.

State or Federal Law Implemented

This rule making implements, in whole or in part, Iowa Code chapter 543D.

Purpose and Summary

The purpose of this proposed rule making is to amend Chapters 1, 5, 6, and 11 to adopt the Practical Applications of Real Estate Appraisal (PAREA) program alternative path toward experience credit and to update the rules to match the January 1, 2022, Appraiser Qualifications Board (AQB) criteria regarding distance educational offerings.

Fiscal Impact

The cost to attend a PAREA program is unknown at this time. A participant in a PAREA program must complete all qualifying education prior to starting the program, which will require

additional upfront costs that are typically spread out over a year or more during the current supervisory appraiser model. Operating costs are expected to slightly decrease for program providers who no longer need to obtain approval from the International Distance Education Certification Center (IDECC) for offering synchronous courses. None of these costs have been or will be collected by the State; all costs and fees are paid to private entities such as IDECC and course providers such as the Appraisal Institute, McKissock, and the Columbia Institute. PAREA program fees will be paid to the PAREA provider, most likely the Appraisal Institute, Clear Capital, or other private entities.

Jobs Impact

After analysis and review of this rule making, a benefit on jobs has been found. The proposed rule making allows for an alternative experience path into the appraisal profession, thus making it easier for an applicant to become a certified appraiser.

Waivers

Any person who believes that the application of the discretionary provisions of this rule making would result in hardship or injustice to that person may petition the Board for a waiver of the discretionary provisions, if any.

Public Comment

Any interested person may submit written or oral comments concerning this proposed rule making. Written or oral comments in response to this rule making must be received by the Board no later than 4:30 p.m. on April 13, 2022. Comments should be directed to:

Brandy March
Real Estate Appraiser Examining Board
East Grand Office Park
200 East Grand Avenue, Suite 350
Des Moines, Iowa 50309
Phone: 515.725.9025

Email: brandy.march@iowa.gov

Public Hearing

A public hearing at which persons may present their views orally or in writing will be held as follows:

April 13, 2022
8:30 a.m. to 9:30 a.m.

Small Conference Room, Third Floor
200 East Grand Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa

Persons who wish to make oral comments at the public hearing may be asked to state their names for the record and to confine their remarks to the subject of this proposed rulemaking.

Any persons who intend to attend the public hearing and have special requirements, such as those related to hearing or mobility impairments, should contact the and advise of specific needs.

Review by Administrative Rules Review Committee

The Administrative Rules Review Committee, a bipartisan legislative committee which oversees rule making by executive branch agencies, may, on its own motion or on written request by any individual or group, review this rule making at its [regular monthly meeting](#) or at a special meeting. The Committee's meetings are open to the public and interested persons may be heard as provided in Iowa Code section 17A.8(6).

The following rule-making actions are proposed:

ITEM 1. Amend rule 193F—1.19(543D) as follows:

193F—1.19(543D) AQB criteria.

1.19(1). No person may be certified as a certified appraiser unless the person is eligible under the most recent AQB criteria.

1.19(2) The AQB criteria outline the conditions under which applicants for certification are eligible to take the required examinations.

ITEM 2. Amend subrule 5.6(2) as follows:

5.6(2) The board shall treat all appraisals received as public records unless the applicant notifies the board at the time of submission that a submitted appraisal is subject to the confidentiality provisions of appraisal standards or is otherwise confidential under state or federal law. While applicants are encouraged to submit appraisals actually performed for clients, applicants may submit one or more demonstration appraisals if the appraisals are prepared based on factual information in the same manner as applicable to actual appraisal assignments and are clearly marked as demonstration appraisals.

ITEM 3. Adopt the following **new** rule 193F—5.8(543D):

193F—5.8(543D) Practical Applications of Real Estate Appraisal (PAREA).

PAREA utilizes simulated experience training and serves as an alternative to the traditional supervisor/trainee experience model. PAREA programs must be AQB approved and meet all the required elements found in the PAREA section of the most recent AQB criteria. Applicants who met the prerequisites of a PAREA program prior to commencement of training, and who receive a valid certificate of completion from an approved AQB PAREA program, have met the allotted experience requirements as outlined in the AQB criteria for that specific PAREA program. PAREA program experience allotment will be awarded per the AQB criteria at the time of program completion.

Example: An applicant who has completed an AQB-approved licensed residential real property PAREA program may receive 67 percent of the required experience hours toward the certified residential real property credential. Applicants claiming PAREA experience credit may not receive partial credit for PAREA training. An applicant who did not fulfill the prerequisites of the PAREA training program prior to commencement but received a certificate of completion

of that program has not fulfilled the experience requirements of the AQB criteria. Applicants may not receive a certificate of completion until all required components of a PAREA program have been successfully completed and approved by a program mentor. A certificate of completion must be signed by an individual from the training entity qualified to verify the applicant's successful completion. An applicant wishing to utilize PAREA experience must still comply with rules 193F—5.1(543D) through 193F—5.3(543D), subrules 5.5(4) and 5.5(5), rules 193F—5.6(543D) and 193F—5.7(543D).

ITEM 4. Amend subrule 6.6(2) as follows:

6.6(2) The board shall treat all appraisals received as public records unless the applicant notifies the board at the time of submission that a submitted appraisal is subject to the confidentiality provisions of appraisal standards or is otherwise confidential under state or federal law. While applicants are encouraged to submit appraisals actually performed for clients, applicants may submit one or more demonstration appraisals if the appraisals are prepared based on factual information in the same manner as applicable to actual appraisal assignments and are clearly marked as demonstration appraisals.

ITEM 5. Renumber rule **193F—6.8(543D)** as **193F—6.9(543D)**.

ITEM 6. Adopt the following new rule 193F—6.8(543D):

193F—6.8(543D) Practical Applications of Real Estate Appraisal (PAREA). PAREA utilizes simulated experience training and serves as an alternative to the traditional supervisor/trainee experience model. PAREA programs must be AQB approved and meet all the required elements found in the PAREA section of the most recent AQB criteria. An applicant who meets the prerequisites of a PAREA program prior to commencement of training, and who receives a valid certificate of completion from an approved AQB PAREA program, has met the

allotted experience requirements as outlined in the AQB criteria for that specific PAREA program. PAREA program experience allotment will be awarded per the AQB criteria at the time of program completion.

Example: An applicant who has completed an AQB-approved certified residential real property PAREA program may receive 50 percent of the required experience hours toward the certified general credential. However, these hours are not eligible toward the nonresidential hours. Applicants claiming PAREA experience credit may not receive partial credit for PAREA training. An applicant who did not fulfill the prerequisites of the PAREA training program prior to commencement but received a certificate of completion of that program has not fulfilled the experience requirements of the AQB criteria. An applicant may not receive a certificate of completion until all required components of a PAREA program have been successfully completed and approved by a program mentor. Certificates of completion must be signed by an individual from the training entity qualified to verify an applicant's successful completion. An applicant wishing to utilize PAREA experience must still comply with rules 193F—6.1(543D) through 193F—6.7(543D).

ITEM 7. Renumber subrule **6.9(5)** as **6.9(6)**.

ITEM 8. Adopt the following **new** subrule 6.9(5):

6.9(5) Practical Applications of Real Estate Appraisal. An applicant seeking to upgrade from a certified residential credential to a certified general credential may gain partial experience credit through an AQB-approved PAREA program pursuant to rule 193F—6.8(543D).

ITEM 9. Adopt the following **new** definition of “asynchronous” in rule **193F—11.1(272C,543D)**:

“Asynchronous” means that the instructor and student interaction in an educational offering is nonsimultaneous. Students progress at their own pace through structured course content and scheduled quizzes and examinations.

ITEM 10. Amend rule **193F—11.1(272C,543D)**, definition of “Distance education,” as follows:

“Distance education” means any education process based on the geographical separation of student and instructor. “Distance education” includes webinars asynchronous, synchronous, and hybrid educational offerings.

ITEM 11. Adopt the following **new** definition of “hybrid” in rule **193F—11.1(272C,543D)**:

“Hybrid,” also known as a blended course, means that a learning environment allows for both in-person and online (synchronous or asynchronous) interaction.

ITEM 12. Adopt the following **new** definition of “synchronous” in rule **193F—11.1(272C,543D)**:

“Synchronous” means that in an educational offering the instructor and student interact online simultaneously, as in a phone call, video chat or live webinar, or web-based meeting.

ITEM 13. Adopt the following **new** subrule 11.5(2):

11.5(2) Programs must be taught by instructors who have successfully completed an instructor development workshop within 24 months preceding board approval of the program. Certified USPAP instructors and instructors approved via a course delivery mechanism approval per the AQB criteria shall be considered to have met this requirement.

ITEM 14. Amend rule 193F—11.6(272C,543D) as follows:

193F—11.6 (272C,543D) Acceptable distance education courses. Distance education is an

education process based on the geographical separation of student and instructor. A distance education course is acceptable to meet class hour requirements if: it complies with the generic education criteria in the current AQB criteria.

ITEM 15. Amend subrule 11.7(1) as follows:

11.7(1) Approval must be obtained for each program separately. With the exception of hybrid courses, courses that are offered via more than one delivery method will require separate program approvals.

Colorado

DEPARTMENT OF REGULATORY AGENCIES

Division of Real Estate

RULES GOVERNING THE PRACTICE OF REAL ESTATE APPRAISERS OF THE BOARD OF REAL ESTATE APPRAISERS

4 CCR 725-2

[Editor's Notes follow the text of the rules at the end of this CCR Document.]

CHAPTER 1: DEFINITIONS

- 1.1 The Appraisal Foundation (TAF): An organization that is the source of appraisal standards, qualifications, and ethical conduct in all valuation disciplines to assure public trust in the valuation profession.
- 1.2 Appraiser Qualifications Board (AQB) of TAF: The AQB establishes the minimum education, experience, and examination requirements for real property appraisers to obtain state certifications. In addition, the AQB performs a number of ancillary duties related to real property and personal property appraiser qualifications.
- 1.3 Appraisal Standards Board (ASB) of TAF: The ASB develops, interprets, and amends the USPAP.
- 1.4 Examination: The examination(s) developed by or contracted for the Board and issued or approved by the AQB, if applicable.
- 1.5 FIRREA: The Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989 as amended.
- 1.6 Board: The Colorado Board of Real Estate Appraisers created and further defined pursuant to section 12-10-603, C.R.S.
- 1.7 Applicant: Any person applying for a license, Credential Upgrade, or Temporary Practice Permit.
- 1.8 Initial License: The first license granted by the Board to an applicant pursuant to section 12-10-606, C.R.S. An applicant may apply for an initial license at any credential level as long as all requirements for such credential level have been met pursuant to these Rules. An initial license is valid through December 31 of the year of issuance.
- 1.9 Colorado Real Estate Appraiser Licensing Act: That portion of Colorado statutes known as sections 12-10-601 through 623, et seq., C.R.S. as amended.

- 1.10 Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP): Those standards of professional practice promulgated by the ASB of TAF. Pursuant to section 12-10-613(1)(g), C.R.S., as amended, the Board adopts, and incorporates by reference in compliance with section 24-4-103(12.5), C.R.S., as the generally accepted standards of professional appraisal practice the Definitions, Preamble, Rules, Standards, and Standards Rules of the USPAP as promulgated by the ASB of TAF on January 30, 1989 and amended through April 5, 2019 and known as the 2020-2021 edition. Amendments to the USPAP subsequent to April 5, 2019 are not included in this Board Rule 1.10. A certified copy of the USPAP is on file and available for public inspection at the Office of the Board at 1560 Broadway, Suite 925, Denver, Colorado 80202. Copies of the USPAP adopted under this Rule may be examined at any state publications depository library. The 2020-2021 edition of the USPAP may be examined at the Internet website of TAF at www.appraisalfoundation.org, and copies may be ordered through that mechanism. TAF may also be contacted at 1155 15th Street, NW, Suite 1111, Washington, DC 20005, or by telephone at (202) 347-7722 or by telefax at (202) 347-7727.
- 1.11 Board Rules or Rules: Those rules adopted by the Board pursuant to the Colorado Real Estate Appraiser Licensing Act.
- 1.12 Repealed.
- 1.13 Licensed Appraiser: A person who has been granted a license pursuant to section 12-10-606(1)(b)(IV), C.R.S. as a Licensed Appraiser by the Board as a result of meeting the real estate appraisal education, experience, and examination requirements established by Board Rule 2.2, the AQB, or as a result of licensure through endorsement from another jurisdiction as provided by Chapter 9 of these Rules. The scope of practice for the Licensed Appraiser is limited to, if competent for the assignment, appraisal of non-complex one to four unit residential properties having a transaction value of less than \$1,000,000 and complex one to four unit residential properties having a transaction value of less than \$400,000, or as allowed by section 12-10-606(4), C.R.S. For non-federally related transactions, the scope of practice may include vacant or unimproved land that is to be used for development for a one to four unit residential property, or vacant or unimproved land for which the highest and best use is a one to four unit residential property. In compliance with Board Rule 1.16, the scope of practice does not include vacant or unimproved land that has the potential for subdivision development for which the subdivision development analysis method of land valuation is necessary and applicable.
- 1.14 Certified Residential Appraiser: A person who has been granted a license pursuant to section 12-10-606(1)(b)(II), C.R.S., as a Certified Residential Appraiser by the Board as a result of meeting the real estate appraisal education, experience, and examination requirements established by Board Rule 2.3, the AQB, or as a result of licensure through endorsement from another jurisdiction as provided by Chapter 9 of these Rules. The scope of practice for the Certified Residential Appraiser is limited to, if competent for the assignment, appraisal of one to four unit residential properties without regard to transaction value or complexity, or as allowed by section 12-10-606(4), C.R.S. Such scope of practice includes vacant or unimproved land that is to be used for development for a one to four unit residential property, or vacant or unimproved land for which the highest and best use is a one to four unit residential property. In compliance with Board Rule 1.16, the scope of practice for a Certified Residential Appraiser does not include vacant or unimproved land that has the potential for subdivision development for which the subdivision development analysis method of land valuation is necessary and applicable.
- 1.15 Certified General Appraiser: A person who has been granted a license pursuant to section 12-10-606(1)(b)(I), C.R.S. as a Certified General Appraiser by the Board as a result of meeting the real estate appraisal education, experience, and examination requirements established by Board Rule 2.4, the AQB, or as a result of licensure through endorsement from another jurisdiction as provided by Chapter 9 of these Rules. The scope of practice for the Certified General Appraiser will be, if competent for the assignment, appraisal of all types of real property.

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- 1.16 Residential Property: Properties comprising one to four residential units; also includes building sites suitable for development to one to four residential units. Residential property does not include land for which a subdivision analysis or appraisal is necessary.
- 1.17 Non Residential Property: Properties other than those comprised of one to four residential units and building sites suitable for development to one to four residential units. Non-residential property includes, without limitation, properties comprised of five or more dwelling units, farm and ranch, retail, manufacturing, warehousing, office properties, large vacant land parcels, and other properties not within the definition of residential property.
- 1.18 Temporary Practice Permit: A permit issued pursuant to section 12-10-611(3), C.R.S. as amended and Chapter 10 of these Rules allowing an appraiser licensed or certified in another jurisdiction to appraise property in Colorado under certain conditions without obtaining Colorado licensure.
- 1.19 Title XI, FIRREA: That part of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989 known as the Appraisal Reform Amendments, and also known as 12 U.S.C. sections 3331 through 3355, as amended.
- 1.20 Contingent Fee: Compensation paid to a person who is licensed as a licensed or certified appraiser, as a result of reporting a predetermined value or direction of value that favors the cause of the client, the amount of value opinion, the attainment of a stipulated result, or the occurrence of a subsequent event directly related to the appraiser's opinion and specific to the assignment's purpose. A person licensed as a licensed or certified appraiser employed by a business entity which is compensated by a contingent fee is considered to be compensated by a contingent fee.
- 1.21 Licensee: A collective term used to refer to a person who has been licensed by the Board as a Licensed Ad Valorem Appraiser, Licensed Appraiser, Certified Residential Appraiser, or Certified General Appraiser.
- 1.22 Distance Education: Any education process based on the geographical separation of student and instructor. Components of distance education include synchronous, asynchronous, and hybrid.
- 1.23 Complex Residential Property: Properties comprising one to four residential dwelling units, or land suitable for development to one to four residential units exhibiting complex appraisal factors such as atypical form of ownership, atypical size, atypical design characteristics, atypical locational characteristics, atypical physical condition characteristics, landmark designation, non-conforming zoning, lack of appraisal data, and other similar factors. Complex residential property does not include land for which a subdivision analysis or appraisal is necessary.
- 1.24 Signature: As defined in the USPAP incorporated by reference in Board Rule 1.10, and including all methods of indicating a signature, such as, without limitation, a handwritten mark, digitized image, coded authentication number, stamped impression, embossed or applied seal, or other means.
- 1.25 Repealed.
- 1.26 Qualifying Education: Real estate appraisal education courses completed for credit toward the licensing requirements set forth in Chapter 2 of these Rules and meeting the requirements of Chapter 3 of these Rules. Qualifying education courses must be at least fifteen (15) classroom hours in length and must include an examination.

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- 1.27 Continuing Education: Real estate and real estate appraisal related courses completed for credit toward meeting the continuing education requirements set forth in Chapter 7 of these Rules.
- 1.28 Transaction value: For purposes of these Rules transaction value means:
- A. For appraisal assignments carried out as part of a loan transaction, the amount of the loan; or
 - B. For appraisal assignments carried out for other than a loan transaction, the market value of the real property interest.
- 1.29 Appraisal (Valuation) Process: The analysis of factors that create value to develop an opinion of value. Steps in the analytical process are: defining the problem; determining an appropriate scope of work; gathering and analyzing general and specific data; applying the appropriate analyses, procedures and methodology; the application of reconciliation criteria to reach a final defined value opinion; and correctly reporting that opinion in compliance with the USPAP.
- 1.30 Accredited college, junior college, community college or university: a higher education institution accredited by the Commission on Colleges, a regional or national accreditation association, or an accrediting agency that is recognized by the U. S. Secretary of Education.
- 1.31 Repealed.
- 1.32 Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria (Criteria): Pursuant to section 12-10-606(1) and (2), C.R.S. as amended, the Board incorporates by reference in compliance with section 24-4-103(12.5), C.R.S., the Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria adopted by the AQB of TAF on August 24, 2021, including the Required Core Curricula, Guide Notes, and Interpretations relating to the real property appraiser classifications described in Board Rules 1.13, 1.14, and 1.15. This Board Rule 1.32 excludes and does not incorporate by reference the following: the trainee real property appraiser classification and qualification requirements; the supervisory appraiser requirements; supervisory appraiser/trainee appraiser course objectives and outline; or any later amendments or additions of the Criteria. A certified copy of the Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria is on file and available for public inspection at the Office of the Board at 1560 Broadway, Suite 925, Denver, Colorado 80202. Copies of the Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria may be examined at the Internet website of TAF at www.appraisalfoundation.org, and copies may be ordered through that mechanism. TAF may also be contacted at 1155 15th Street, NW, Suite 1111, Washington, DC 20005, or by telephone at (202) 347-7722 or telefax at (202) 347-7727. The Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria is effective as of January 1, 2022.
- 1.33 Credential Upgrade: A licensee, who has been granted a license pursuant to section 12-10-606, C.R.S., may submit an application to the Board requesting an upgrade of the licensee's credential if the licensee has completed the real estate appraisal education, experience, and examination requirements as defined in Chapter 2 of these Rules for the credential for which the licensee is applying. If the Board grants the requested credential, the upgraded license will expire on the same date of the licensee's current license cycle prior to the upgrade.
- 1.34 Draft Appraisal: A draft appraisal must be identified and labeled as a "draft". The purpose of issuing a draft appraisal cannot be to allow the client and/or the intended user(s) to improperly influence the appraiser.
- 1.35 Amendment: A written modification of any appraisal, which is dated and signed by the appraiser, and delivered to the client. An amendment is a true and integral component of an appraisal. Amendments may also be referred to as correction pages

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- 1.36 Good Standing: A licensee, appraisal management company, or controlling appraiser must:
- A. Not have been subject to a stipulation and a final agency order or final agency order, the terms of which were completed not less than three years prior, or had a license revoked or permanently surrendered for any of the violations enumerated under sections 12-10-613, 12-10-614, 12-10-616 or 12-10-617, C.R.S. A license will be considered to be in good standing three years following the completion of all terms of an executed stipulation or final agency order.
 - B. Not have been subject to a stipulation for diversion, the terms of which have not been fully completed. A licensee will be considered to be in good standing once all terms of the stipulation of diversion have been successfully completed.
- 1.37 Licensed Ad Valorem Appraiser: A person who has been granted a license pursuant to section 12-10-606(1)(b)(III), C.R.S., as a Licensed Ad Valorem Appraiser by the Board as a result of meeting the real estate appraisal education and examination requirements established by Board Rule 2.9. A Licensed Ad Valorem Appraiser cannot conduct appraisal assignments outside the scope of the appraiser's official duties as a County Assessor, an employee of a County Assessor's Office, or as an employee with the Division of Property Taxation within the Department of Local Affairs.
- 1.38 Review Appraiser: An appraiser, who is actively credentialed in a jurisdiction that is in compliance with Title XI, FIRREA, as determined by the ASC as defined in Board Rule 1.42, who performs a review of another appraiser's work subject to USPAP Standard 3. A review appraiser is not required to obtain a Colorado appraiser's license unless the review appraiser arrives at his or her own opinion of value for real property located in Colorado.
- 1.39 The Course Approval Program (CAP) of TAF: A voluntary program established by the AQB to provide a minimum level of acceptance for real property appraisal education courses satisfying the Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria as defined in Board Rule 1.32.
- 1.40 Division of Real Estate (Division): Has the same meaning as set forth in section 12-10-101(2), C.R.S.
- 1.41 Director of the Division (Director): Has the same meaning as set forth in section 12-10-101(1), C.R.S.
- 1.42 Appraisal Subcommittee (ASC) of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council: A subcommittee created within the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council as a result of Title XI, FIRREA, or its successor entity, to provide oversight of the appraiser regulatory system.
- 1.43 College Level Examination Program (CLEP): A group of standardized tests created and administered by the College Board to assess college-level knowledge in certain subject areas and provide a mechanism for earning college credits without taking college courses.
- 1.44 Repealed.
- 1.45 Panel Size Threshold: Has the same meaning as pursuant to section 12-10-604(1)(a)(IV), C.R.S.
- 1.46 Panel: Has the same meaning as pursuant to section 12-10-602(8), C.R.S.
- 1.47 Federally Regulated AMC: Has the same meaning as pursuant to section 12-10-607(9), C.R.S.

- 1.48 AMC Registry Fee: The annual fee collected from appraisal management companies that meet the Panel Size Threshold, including state-licensed appraisal management companies and Federally Regulated AMCs, for transmitting to the Appraisal Subcommittee. The fee is calculated by multiplying the number of licensed or certified appraisers who provided an appraisal in connection with a Covered Transaction on the appraisal management company's Panel in Colorado during the Reporting Period by the registry fee as prescribed by the Appraisal Subcommittee.
- 1.49 AMC National Registry: The registry of state-licensed AMCs and Federally Regulated AMCs maintained by the Appraisal Subcommittee.
- 1.50 Reporting Period:
- A. For State-licensed AMCs:
1. Applying for initial licensure, the previous twelve (12) month period or the period the appraisal management company has been in business, whichever period is less.
 2. Applying for renewal, the twelve (12) month period beginning November 1 of the prior year through October 31 of the year of renewal.
 3. Applying for reinstatement of an expired license, the twelve (12) month period beginning November 1 of the year prior to expiration through October 31 of the year of expiration.
- B. For Federally Regulated AMCs reporting to the state, the twelve (12) month period beginning November 1 of the prior year through October 31 of the current year.
- 1.51 Consumer Credit: Credit offered or extended to a consumer primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.
- 1.52 Covered Transaction: Any consumer credit transaction secured by the consumer's principal dwelling.
- 1.53 Creditor: A person who regularly extends consumer credit:
- A. That is subject to a finance charge or is payable by written agreement in more than four installments (not including a down payment), and to whom the obligation is initially payable, either on the face of the note or contract, or by agreement when there is no note or contract; or
- B. If the person extended the credit (other than credit subject to the requirements of high cost mortgages) more than five (5) times for transactions secured by a dwelling in the preceding calendar year. If a person did not meet these numerical standards in the preceding calendar year, the numerical standards will be applied to the current calendar year. A person regularly extends consumer credit if, in any 12-month period, the person originates more than one (1) credit extension that is subject to the requirements of high cost mortgages or one (1) or more such credit extensions through a mortgage broker.
- 1.54 Dwelling: A residential structure that contains one (1) to four (4) units, whether or not that structure is attached to real property. This includes an individual condominium unit, cooperative unit, mobile home, and trailer, if it is used as a residence.

- 1.55 Person: A natural person or an organization, partnership, proprietorship, association, cooperative, estate, trust, or government unit.
- 1.56 Secondary Mortgage Market Participant: A guarantor or insurer of mortgage-backed securities, or an underwriter or issuer of mortgage-backed securities. Secondary mortgage market participant only includes an individual investor in a mortgage-backed security if that investor also serves in the capacity of a guarantor, insurer, underwriter, or issuer for the mortgage-backed security.
- 1.57 Practical Applications of Real Estate Appraisal (PAREA): Training programs designed to offer practical experience in a simulated and controlled environment, incorporating the concepts learned in a participant's qualifying education. Multiple types of training techniques may be utilized, including, but not limited to computer-based learning; video gaming; video tutorial; virtual assistant; and virtual reality training.
- 1.58 Synchronous Distance Education: The instructor and students interact simultaneously online, similar to a phone call, video chat, live webinar, or web-based meeting.
- 1.59 Asynchronous Distance Education: The instructor and student interaction is non-simultaneous; the students progress at their own pace and follow a structured course content and quiz/exam schedule.
- 1.60 Hybrid Course Education: Learning environments that allow for both in-person (synchronous) and online (asynchronous) interaction.
- 1.61 Bio-Metric Proctoring: A student's identity is continually verified through processes, such as facial recognition, consistency in keystroke cadence, and the observation of activity in the testing location. Aberrant behavior or activity can be readily observed.

CHAPTER 2: REQUIREMENTS FOR LICENSURE AS A REAL ESTATE APPRAISER

- 2.2 An Applicant for licensure as a Colorado Licensed Appraiser must successfully complete the following requirements or the substantial equivalent thereof, as set forth in the Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria as defined and incorporated by reference in Board Rule 1.32:
 - A. Real estate appraisal education:
 - 1. Basic Appraisal Principles: 30 hours;
 - 2. Basic Appraisal Procedures: 30 hours;
 - 3. 15-Hour National USPAP Course: 15 hours;
 - 4. Residential Market Analysis and Highest and Best Use: 15 hours;
 - 5. Residential Appraiser Site Valuation and Cost Approach: 15 hours;
 - 6. Residential Sales Comparison and Income Approaches: 30 hours; and
 - 7. Residential Report Writing and Case Studies: 15 hours.
 - B. Real estate appraisal experience: An Applicant must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Board that the Applicant completed at least one thousand (1,000) hours of appraisal experience in no fewer than six (6) months, in conformance with the provisions of Chapter 5 of these Rules and all of the Applicant's experience was obtained after January 30, 1989 and in compliance with the USPAP.

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- C. Real estate appraisal examination:
1. The prerequisites to taking the Licensed Appraiser examination are:
 - a. One hundred fifty (150) creditable class hours as specified in Board Rule 2.2(A); and
 - b. One thousand (1,000) hours of qualifying experience completed in no fewer than six (6) months.
 2. After receiving approval from the Board, an Applicant, who is not currently licensed or certified and in good standing in another jurisdiction, has up to twenty-four (24) months to take and pass the Licensed Appraiser examination.
 3. An Applicant must successfully complete the Licensed Appraiser examination as provided in Chapter 4 of these Rules. The only alternative to successful completion of the Licensed Appraiser examination is the successful completion of the Certified Residential Appraiser or Certified General Appraiser examination.
- 2.3 An Applicant for licensure as a Colorado Certified Residential Appraiser must successfully complete the following requirements or the substantial equivalent thereof, as set forth in the Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria as defined and incorporated by reference in Board Rule 1.32:
- A. Real estate appraisal education:
1. Basic Appraisal Principles: 30 hours;
 2. Basic Appraisal Procedures: 30 hours;
 3. 15-hour National USPAP Course: 15 hours;
 4. Residential Market Analysis and Highest and Best Use: 15 hours;
 5. Residential Appraiser Site Valuation and Cost Approach: 15 hours;
 6. Residential Sales Comparison and Income Approaches: 30 hours;
 7. Residential Report Writing and Case Studies: 15 hours;
 8. Statistics, Modeling and Finance: 15 hours;
 9. Advanced Residential Applications and Case Studies: 15 hours; and
 10. Appraisal Subject Matter Elective: 20 hours.
- B. College-level or in lieu of education options:
1. An Applicant for the Certified Residential Appraiser credential must satisfy at least one (1) of the following six (6) options:
 - a. Hold a Bachelor's Degree in any field of study from an accredited college or university as defined by Board Rule 1.30;

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- b. Hold an Associate's Degree from an accredited college or university as defined by Board Rule 1.30, in a field of study related to:
 - i. Business Administration;
 - ii. Accounting;
 - iii. Finance;
 - iv. Economics; or
 - v. Real Estate.

 - c. Successful completion of thirty (30) semester hours of college-level courses that cover each of the following specific topic areas and hours:
 - i. English Composition (3 semester hours);
 - ii. Macroeconomics (3 semester hours);
 - iii. Microeconomics (3 semester hours);
 - iv. Finance (3 semester hours);
 - v. Algebra, Geometry, or higher mathematics (3 semester hours);
 - vi. Statistics (3 semester hours);
 - vii. Computer Science (3 semester hours);
 - viii. Business Law or Real Estate Law (3 semester hours); and
 - ix. Two (2) elective courses in any of the topics listed above or in Accounting, Geography, Agricultural Economics, Business Management, or Real Estate (3 semester hours each).

 - d. Successful completion of at least thirty (30) semester hours of examinations created and administered by the CLEP, as defined in Board Rule 1.43, from each of the following specific subject matter areas and hours:
 - i. College Algebra (3 semester hours);
 - ii. College Composition (6 semester hours);
 - iii. College Composition Modular (3 semester hours);
 - iv. College Mathematics (6 semester hours);
 - v. Principles of Macroeconomics (3 semester hours);
 - vi. Principles of Microeconomics (3 semester hours);
 - vii. Introductory Business Law (3 semester hours); and

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- viii. Information Systems (3 semester hours).
 - e. Any combination of Board Rule 2.3(B)(1)(c) and Board Rule (B)(1)(d) above that ensures coverage of all topics and hours identified in Board Rule (B)(1)(c).
 - f. As an alternative to the college-level education requirements in Board Rule (B)(1)(a through e) above, an Applicant that has held a Licensed Appraiser credential for a minimum of five (5) years may qualify for a Certified Residential Appraiser credential if the Applicant has had no record of any adverse, final, and non-appealable disciplinary action affecting the Licensed Appraiser's legal eligibility to engage in appraisal practice within the five (5) years immediately preceding the date of application for a Certified Residential Appraiser credential.
- 2. All college-level education must be obtained from a degree-granting institution by the Commission on Colleges, a national or regional accreditation association, or by an accrediting agency that is recognized by the US Secretary of Education.
 - 3. An Applicant with a college degree from a foreign country may have their education evaluated for "equivalency" by one of the following:
 - a. An accredited, degree-granting domestic college or university;
 - b. A foreign degree credential evaluation service company that is a member of the National Association of Credential Evaluation Services (NACES);
or
 - c. A foreign degree credential evaluation service company that provides equivalency evaluation reports accepted by an accredited degree-granting domestic college or university or by a state licensing board that issues credentials in another discipline.
- C. Real estate appraisal experience: An Applicant for licensure as a Certified Residential Appraiser must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Board that the Applicant completed at least one thousand five hundred (1,500) hours of appraisal experience in conformance with the provisions of Chapter 5 of these Rules and all of the Applicant's experience was obtained after January 30, 1989 and in compliance with the USPAP. Real estate appraisal experience must have been gained across a period of not less than twelve (12) months.
- D. Real estate appraisal examination:
- 1. The prerequisites to taking the Certified Residential Appraiser examination are:
 - a. Two hundred (200) creditable class hours as specified in Board Rule 2.3(A);
 - b. Completion of the college-level education option requirements as specified in Board Rule 2.3(B); and
 - c. One thousand five hundred (1,500) hours of qualifying experience completed in no fewer than twelve (12) months.

2. After receiving approval from the Board, an Applicant, who is not currently licensed or certified and in good standing in another jurisdiction, has up to twenty-four (24) months to take and pass the Certified Residential Appraiser examination.
 3. An Applicant must successfully complete the Certified Residential Appraiser examination as provided in Chapter 4 of these Rules. The only alternative to successful completion of the Certified Residential Appraiser examination is the successful completion of the Certified General Appraiser examination.
- 2.4 An Applicant for licensure as a Colorado Certified General Appraiser must successfully complete the following requirements or the substantial equivalent thereof, as set forth in the Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria as defined and incorporated by reference in Board Rule 1.32:
- A. Real estate appraisal education:
 1. Basic Appraisal Principles: 30 hours;
 2. Basic Appraisal Procedures: 30 hours;
 3. 15-Hour National USPAP Course: 15 hours;
 4. General Appraiser Market Analysis and Highest and Best Use: 30 hours;
 5. Statistics, Modeling and Finance: 15 hours;
 6. General Appraiser Sales Comparison Approach: 30 hours;
 7. General Appraiser Site Valuation and Cost Approach: 30 hours;
 8. General Appraiser Income Approach: 60 hours;
 9. General Appraiser Report Writing and Case Studies: 30 hours; and
 10. Appraisal Subject Matter Electives: 30 hours.
 - B. College-level education:
 1. An Applicant for the Certified General Appraiser credential must hold a Bachelor's degree, or higher, from an accredited college or university as defined by Board Rule 1.30.
 2. An Applicant with a college degree from a foreign country may have their education evaluated for "equivalency" by one of the following:
 - a. An accredited, degree-granting domestic college or university;
 - b. A foreign degree credential evaluation service company that is a member of the National Association of Credential Evaluation Services (NACES);
or
 - c. A foreign degree credential evaluation service company that provides equivalency evaluation reports accepted by an accredited degree-granting domestic college or university or by a state licensing board that issues credentials in another discipline.

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- C. Real estate appraisal experience: An Applicant for licensure as a Certified General Appraiser must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Board that the Applicant completed at least three thousand (3,000) hours of appraisal experience, of which one thousand five hundred (1,500) hours must be in non-residential appraisal work, in conformance with the provisions of Chapter 5 of these Rules and all of the Applicant's experience was obtained after January 30, 1989 and in compliance with the USPAP. Real estate appraisal experience must have been gained across a period of not less than eighteen (18) months.
- D. Real estate appraisal examination:
1. The prerequisites to taking the Certified General Appraiser examination are:
 - a. Three hundred (300) creditable class hours as specified in Board Rule 2.4(A);
 - b. Completion of the college-level education requirements as specified in Board Rule 2.4(B); and
 - c. Three thousand (3,000) hours of qualifying experience, of which no less than one thousand five hundred (1,500) hours must be in non-residential appraisal work, completed in no fewer than eighteen (18) months.
 2. After receiving approval from the Board, an Applicant, who is not currently licensed or certified and in good standing in another jurisdiction, has up to twenty-four (24) months to take and pass the Certified General Appraiser examination.
 3. An Applicant must successfully complete the Certified General Appraiser examination as provided in Chapter 4 of these Rules.
- 2.5 Repealed.
- 2.6 Repealed.
- 2.7 Repealed.
- 2.8 An applicant for licensure as a Colorado Licensed Ad Valorem Appraiser must be a County Assessor, an employee of a County Assessor's Office, or an employee of the Division of Property Taxation in the Department of Local Affairs.
- 2.9 An applicant for licensure as a Colorado Licensed Ad Valorem Appraiser must successfully complete the following requirements, or the substantial equivalent thereof:
- A. Real estate appraiser education:
1. Introduction to Ad Valorem Mass Appraisal: no less than 35 hours;
 2. Basic Appraisal Principles: no less than 30 hours;
 3. Basic Appraisal Procedures: no less than 30 hours; and
 4. 15-Hour National USPAP Course: 15 hours.

- B. Real Estate Appraisal examination: successful completion of the Ad Valorem Appraiser examination as provided in Chapter 4 of these Rules; and
- C. Ad Valorem employment: signed certification by the applicant that the applicant is currently a County Assessor, an employee of a County Assessor's Office, or an employee of the Division of Property Taxation in the Department of Local Affairs.

2.10 Repealed.

CHAPTER 3: STANDARDS FOR REAL ESTATE APPRAISAL QUALIFYING EDUCATION PROGRAMS

3.1 Repealed.

3.2 Qualifying appraisal education must be taken from providers approved by the Board. In order to be approved, qualifying education courses and the providers must meet the following standards at the time it is offered:

- A. Course content was developed by persons qualified in the subject matter and instructional design;
- B. Course content is current and corresponds with the common body of knowledge;
- C. The instructor is qualified with respect to content and teaching methods, and the body of knowledge;
- D. The number of participants and the physical facilities are consistent with the teaching method;
- E. An examination is included for measuring the information learned; and
- F. The educational offering will be developed and communicated in a manner as to promote and maintain a high level of public trust in appraisal practice.

3.3 The following may be approved as providers of qualifying appraisal education provided that the standards set forth in Board Rule 3.2 are maintained and the education providers have complied with all other requirements of the state of Colorado:

- A. Accredited colleges, junior colleges, community colleges or universities as defined in Board Rule 1.30;
- B. Professional appraisal and real estate related organizations;
- C. State or federal government agencies;
- D. Proprietary schools holding valid certificates of approval from the Colorado Division of Private Occupational Schools, Department of Higher Education;
- E. Providers approved by other jurisdictions, provided the jurisdiction's appraiser regulation program is in compliance with Title XI, FIRREA, as determined by the ASC as defined in Board Rule 1.42;
- F. Providers approved under the CAP as defined in Board Rule 1.39; and

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- G. Such other providers as the Board may approve upon petition of the provider or the applicant in a form acceptable to the Board.
- 3.4 On or after January 1, 1991, in order to be approved by the Board, each education provider must maintain for a period of five (5) years from the last course offering, and provide to the Board upon request, information regarding the qualifying education course offerings including, but not limited to the following:
- A. Outline or syllabus;
 - B. All texts, workbooks, handouts or other course materials;
 - C. Instructors and their qualifications, including selection, training and evaluation criteria;
 - D. Course examinations;
 - E. Dates and locations of course offerings; and
 - F. Student attendance records.
- 3.5 The number of hours credited must be equivalent to the actual number of contact hours of in-class or synchronous distance education instruction and testing. An hour of education is defined as at least fifty (50) minutes of instruction out of each 60-minute segment. For asynchronous distance education, the number of hours credited must be that number of hours allowed by the CAP as defined in Board Rule 1.39. For hybrid course education, the number of hours credited will be equivalent for each specific course delivery method. Parts of the course that are delivered in-class or synchronously and delivered asynchronously must meet their respective requirements as set forth in this Board Rule 3.5.
- 3.6 Each qualifying education course offering must be at least fifteen (15) hours in duration, include an examination pertinent to the material covered, and be comprised of segments of not less than one (1) classroom hour.
- 3.7 Qualifying education courses and corresponding examinations must be successfully completed by the applicant. Successful completion means the applicant has attended the offering, participated in course activities, and achieved a passing score on the course examination.
- 3.8 Repealed.
- 3.9 It is the applicant's responsibility to verify that a qualifying educational course offering has been approved by the Board, if the applicant wishes to claim credit for the course.
- 3.10 Repealed.
- 3.11 Hours of qualifying education accepted in satisfaction of the education requirement of one level of licensure may be applied toward the requirement for another level and need not be repeated. Applicants are responsible for demonstrating coverage of the required topics.
- 3.12 The following factors must be used to convert accredited college, junior college, community college or university course credits into qualifying education hours:
- A. Semester Credits x 15.00 = Hours
 - B. Quarter Credits x 10.00 = Hours
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- 3.13 Applicants must successfully complete qualifying appraisal education which builds upon and augments previous courses. Qualifying education courses which substantially repeat or duplicate other course work in terms of content and level of instruction will not be accepted. The Board will give appropriate consideration to courses where substantive changes in content have occurred.
- 3.14 To be acceptable for qualifying appraisal education, asynchronous distance education offerings must incorporate methods and activities that promote active student engagement and participation in the learning process. Among those methods and activities acceptable are written exercises which are graded and returned to the student, required responses to computer based presentations, provision for students to submit questions during teleconferences, and examinations proctored by an independent third party, who is an official approved by the college or university, or by the sponsoring organization. Bio-metric proctoring is acceptable. Simple reading, viewing or listening to materials without active student engagement and participation in the learning process is not sufficient to satisfy the requirements of this Board Rule 3.14.
- 3.15 As to qualifying education courses completed in other jurisdictions with appraiser regulatory programs that are in compliance with Title XI, FIRREA, as determined by the ASC as defined in Board Rule 1.42, the Board will accept the number of hours of education accepted by that jurisdiction.
- 3.16 To be acceptable for qualifying real estate appraisal education, synchronous distance education and asynchronous distance education courses must meet the other requirements of Chapter 3 of these Rules, and must include a written, closed book final examination proctored by an independent third party, or other final examination testing procedure acceptable to the Board. Bio-metric proctoring is acceptable. Examples of acceptable examination proctors include public officials who do not supervise the student, secondary and higher education school officials, and public librarians. Failure to observe this requirement may result in rejection of the course and/or course provider by the Board for that applicant, and may result in the Board refusing or withdrawing approval of any courses offered by the provider.
- 3.17 All qualifying education courses in the USPAP begun on and after January 1, 2003 must be in the form of a course approved under the CAP as defined in Board Rule 1.39, and taught by an instructor certified by the AQB who is also a state certified appraiser.
- 3.18 Course providers must provide each student who successfully completes a qualifying real estate appraisal education course in the manner prescribed in Board Rule 3.7 a course completion certificate. The Board will not mandate the exact form of course completion certificates; however, the following information must be included:
- A. Name of course provider;
 - B. Course title, which must describe topical content, or the Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria Core Curriculum module title;
 - C. Course number, if any;
 - D. Course dates;
 - E. Number of approved education hours;
 - F. Statement that the required examination was successfully completed;
 - G. Course location, which for synchronous distance education and asynchronous distance education modalities must be the principal place of business of the course provider;
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- H. Name of student; and
- I. For all USPAP courses begun on and after January 1, 2003, the name(s) and AQB USPAP instructor certification number(s) of the instructor(s).
- 3.19 The provisions of Board Rule 3.3 notwithstanding, qualifying education courses begun on and after January 1, 2004 and offered through asynchronous distance education modalities must be approved through the CAP as defined in Board Rule 1.39. The Board will not accept asynchronous distance education courses begun on and after January 1, 2004 that have not been approved through the CAP.
- 3.20 All qualifying education courses in the USPAP must be presented using the most recent edition and the most recent version of the National USPAP Course (real property) or equivalent as approved by the CAP, with the exception that courses begun in the three (3) months preceding the effective date of a new edition may be presented using the next succeeding USPAP edition and course version, if available from TAF.
- 3.21 All qualifying education courses begun on or after January 1, 2008 must be approved through the Course Approval Program of the Appraisal Foundation, except as otherwise may be approved in advance and in writing by the Director of the Colorado Division of Real Estate (the "Director") on a limited case by case basis where the Director determines that the public would not be served if course approval were required through the Course Approval Program of the Appraiser Qualifications Board of the Appraisal Foundation for a particular course. Course providers seeking approval of qualifying education courses that have not been approved through the Course Approval Program of the Appraiser Qualifications Board of the Appraisal Foundation shall provide the Director with all requested information the Director deems necessary.
- 3.22 By offering real estate appraiser qualifying education approved by the Board, each provider agrees to comply with the relevant statutes and Board Rules and to permit the Board to audit said courses at any time and at no cost.
- 3.23 Introduction to Ad Valorem Mass Appraisal courses that have been approved by the Board as qualifying education can be used for credit as appraisal subject matter electives for applicants seeking licensure as a Certified Residential Appraiser or Certified General Appraiser.
- 3.24 Applicants are required to provide copies of course completion certificates to the Board in accordance with Board Rule 6.1.

CHAPTER 4: STANDARDS FOR REAL ESTATE APPRAISAL LICENSING EXAMINATIONS

- 4.1 Any person wishing to apply for any appraiser's license must register for and achieve a passing score on the appropriate level of examination with the testing service designated by the Board. No other examination results will be accepted. The appropriate levels of examination for the respective levels of licensure are as follows:

License Level	Examination
Licensed Ad Valorem Appraiser	Licensed Ad Valorem Appraiser
Appraiser	Licensed Real Property Appraiser
Residential Appraiser	Certified Residential Appraiser
General Appraiser	Certified General Appraiser

- 4.2 Examinees must comply with the standards of test administration established by the Board and the testing service.

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- 4.3 A passing score on an examination will be valid for two (2) years from the examination date. Failure to file a complete application within the two (2) year period will result in the examination grade being void.
- 4.4 Examinations will be given only to duly qualified applicants for an appraiser's license; however, one instructor from each appraisal qualifying education course provider approved pursuant to Board Rule 3.3 may take the examination one time during any twelve (12) month period in order to conduct research for course content.
- 4.5 Each examination for a license may, as determined by the Board, be a separate examination.
- 4.6 Examinations developed by or contracted for the Board for licensed and certified appraisers must comply with the Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria as defined in Board Rule 1.32, if applicable.
- 4.7 Repealed.
- 4.8 Examinees may use financial calculators during the examination process. The memory functions of any such calculator must be cleared by the testing service staff prior to the beginning and after the conclusion of the examination.

CHAPTER 5: STANDARDS FOR REAL ESTATE APPRAISAL EXPERIENCE

- 5.1 The quantitative experience requirements must be satisfied by time spent on the appraisal process. Acceptable experience includes appraisal, appraisal review, appraisal consulting, and mass appraisal experience where the appraiser demonstrates proficiency in the development and reporting of the assignment results utilizing recognized appraisal principles and methodology during the appraisal process as defined by Board Rule 1.29. The Board may consider other experience upon petition by the applicant. All experience must be obtained after January 30, 1989 and comply with the USPAP.
- 5.2 Repealed.
- 5.3 Reports or file memoranda claimed as evidence of meeting experience requirements must have been prepared in conformance with the edition of the USPAP in effect as of the date of the appraisal report.
- 5.4 Repealed.
- 5.5 The Board reserves the right to verify an applicant's or licensee's evidence of appraisal experience by such means as it deems necessary, including, but not limited to requiring the following:
- A. Submission of a detailed log of appraisal activity on the form or in the manner specified by the Board;
 - B. Submission of appraisal reports, workfiles or file memoranda;
 - C. Employer affidavits or interviews;
 - D. Client affidavits or interviews; and
 - E. Submission of appropriate business records.
- 5.6 Repealed.

5.7 Repealed.

5.8 There need not be a client in a traditional sense (e.g., a client hiring an appraiser for a business purpose) in order for an appraisal to qualify for experience. Experience gained for work without a traditional client can meet any portion of the total experience requirement.

Practicum courses that are approved by the CAP or the Board can satisfy the nontraditional client experience requirement. A practicum course must include the generally applicable methods of appraisal practice for the credential level. Content includes, but is not limited to: requiring the student to produce credible appraisals that utilize an actual subject property; performing market research, containing sales analysis; and applying and reporting the applicable appraisal approaches in conformity with the USPAP. Assignments must require problem solving skills for a variety of property types for the credential level. Experience credit will be granted for the actual classroom hours of instruction, and hours of documented research and analysis as awarded from the practicum course approval process.

5.9 Each application for licensure pursuant to Board Rules 2.2, 2.3, or 2.4 must be accompanied by a log of real estate appraisal experience on a form or in the manner specified by the Board or a certificate of completion as prescribed in Board Rule 5.14. The experience log must include the following:

- A. Type of property;
- B. Date of report;
- C. Address of appraised property;
- D. Description of work performed by the applicant, and scope of review and supervision of the supervising appraiser, if applicable;
- E. Number of actual work hours by the applicant on the assignment;
- F. The signature and state license number of the supervisor, if applicable. Separate experience logs must be maintained for each supervising appraiser, if applicable;
- G. An attestation certifying the accuracy and truthfulness of the information contained within the experience log; and
- H. The applicant's signature.

5.10 Repealed.

5.11 An applicant for licensure as a Colorado Licensed Appraiser, a Colorado Certified Residential Appraiser or a Colorado Certified General Appraiser must demonstrate that the applicant is capable of performing appraisals that are compliant with USPAP. In accordance with Board Rule 5.5, the Board may verify an applicant's appraisal experience by such means as it deems necessary, including but not limited to requiring the applicant to submit a detailed log of appraisal experience, appraisal reports, and/or work files. Staff within the Division or appraisers selected by the Division may review an applicant's appraisal reports and work files to determine whether the applicant is capable of performing appraisals that are compliant with USPAP and in accordance with Board Rule 13.8.

5.12 PAREA programs approved by the AQB may serve as an alternative to the traditional experience requirements as prescribed in Board Rules 2.2.B, 2.3.C, 2.4.C and these Chapter 5 Rules.

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- 5.13 In order to qualify as creditable experience, PAREA programs must be AQB approved and meet all the required elements found in the PAREA section of the Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria as defined and incorporated by reference in Board Rule 1.32.
- 5.14 Applicants using PAREA training as alternative experience must submit a certificate of completion, subject to the following:
- A. Applicants may not receive partial credit for PAREA training;
 - B. Applicants may not receive a certificate of completion until all required components of PAREA training have been successfully completed and approved by a program mentor;
 - C. Certificates of completion must be signed by an individual from the training entity qualified to verify an applicant's successful completion; and
 - D. Certificates of completion must not contain an expiration date or other constraints that either limit or restrict the applicant's ability to receive appropriate credit.
- 5.15 Applicants successfully completing approved PAREA programs may receive the following experience credit:
- A. Applicants completing an approved licensed residential program:
 - 1. Licensed Appraiser Credential: Up to 100 percent of the required experience hours as prescribed in Board Rule 2.2.B.
 - 2. Certified Residential Credential: up to 67 percent of the required experience hours as prescribed in Board Rule 2.3.C.
 - 3. Certified General Credential: up to 33 percent of the total required experience as prescribed in Board Rule 2.4.C, none of which is eligible towards the required non-residential hours.
 - B. Applicants completing an approved certified residential program:
 - 1. Licensed Appraiser Credential: up to 100 percent of the required experience hours as prescribed in Board Rule 2.2.B.
 - 2. Certified Residential Credential: up to 100 percent of the required experience hours as prescribed in Board Rule 2.3.C.
 - 3. Certified General Credential: up to 50 percent of the total required experience as prescribed in Board Rule 2.4.C, none of which is eligible towards the required non-residential hours.

CHAPTER 6: APPLICATION FOR LICENSURE

- 6.1 Except as provided under Chapter 9 of these Rules, an applicant must complete and submit an application as follows:
- A. Licensure for a Licensed Appraiser, Certified Residential Appraiser or Certified General Appraiser credential:

1. An applicant for an initial license must submit a set of fingerprints to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation for the purpose of conducting a state and national criminal history record check prior to submitting an application.
 2. Complete the Board created application and submit the application with the supporting documentation to include: qualifying education course completion certificates, college transcripts, and experience log.
 3. Upon the Board approving the education and experience requirements, a "Letter of Exam Eligibility" will be issued.
 4. After the issuance of the "Letter of Exam Eligibility", schedule the appropriate examination with the examination provider approved by the Board.
 5. After successfully passing the appropriate examination as defined in Board Rule 4.1, submit a copy of the examination results with proof of the required errors and omissions insurance policy as defined in Board Rule 6.10.
 6. An application is deemed complete at the time that all required supporting documentation and fees are received by the Board.
- B. Licensure for a Licensed Ad Valorem Appraiser credential:
1. Complete the Board created application and submit the application with the supporting documentation to include: qualifying education course completion certificates, a copy of the examination results as defined in Board Rule 4.1 and proof of employment with a qualified employer as defined in Board Rule 1.37.
 2. Applicants for a Licensed Ad Valorem Appraiser credential are not required to submit a set of fingerprints for the purpose of conducting a state and national criminal history record check and are also exempt from the errors and omissions insurance requirements.
 3. An application is deemed complete at the time that all required supporting documentation and fees are received by the Board.
- 6.2 Repealed.
- 6.3 Repealed.
- 6.4 Repealed.
- 6.5 Once the application is deemed complete, the Board will timely process the application. The Board reserves the right to require additional information and documentation from an applicant to determine compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and to verify any information and documentation submitted.
- 6.6 Submission of an application does not guarantee issuance of a license, or issuance of a license within a specific period of time. Applicants must observe the provisions of section 12-10-619, C.R.S., and Chapter 12 of these Rules. Applicants will not represent themselves as being licensees of the Board until the license has been issued by the Board.

- 6.7 Pursuant to section 12-10-612(1), C.R.S., an applicant who has been convicted of, entered a plea of guilty to, entered a plea of nolo contendere, or received a deferred judgment and sentence to a crime, must file with his or her application an addendum to the application in a form prescribed by the Board. Such addendum must be supported and documented by, without limitation, the following:
- A. Court documents, including original charges, disposition, pre-sentencing report and certification of completion of terms of sentence;
 - B. Police officer's report(s);
 - C. Probation or parole officer's report(s);
 - D. A written personal statement explaining the circumstances surrounding each violation, and including the statement attesting that "I have no other violations either past or pending";
 - E. Letters of recommendation; and
 - F. Employment history for the preceding five (5) years.
- 6.8 Prior to application for licensure, an individual may request that the Board issue a preliminary advisory opinion regarding the possible effect of convictions, pleas of guilt or nolo contendere or deferred judgments and sentences for criminal offenses. A person requesting such an opinion is not an applicant for licensure. The Board may, at its sole discretion, issue such an opinion, which will not be binding on the Board; is not appealable; and will not limit the authority of the Board to investigate a later application for licensure. The issuance of such an opinion will not prohibit a person from submitting an application for licensure. A person requesting such an opinion must do so in a form prescribed by the Board. Such form must be supported and documented by, without limitation, the following:
- A. Court documents, including original charges, disposition, pre-sentencing report and certification of completion of terms of sentence;
 - B. Police officer's report(s);
 - C. Probation or parole officer's report(s);
 - D. A written personal statement explaining the circumstances surrounding each violation, and including the statement attesting that "I have no other violations either past or pending";
 - E. Letters of recommendation; and
 - F. Employment history for the preceding five (5) years.
- 6.9 Repealed.
- 6.10 Every active appraiser, or applicant for an active appraiser's credential, must have in effect a policy of errors and omissions insurance to cover all acts requiring a license.
- A. The Division will enter into a contract with a qualified insurance carrier to make available to all licensees and license applicants a group policy of insurance under the following terms and conditions:

1. The insurance carrier is licensed or authorized by the Colorado Division of Insurance to write policies of errors and omissions insurance in this state.
 2. The insurance carrier maintains an A.M. best rating of "A-" or better.
 3. The insurance carrier will collect premiums, maintain records and report names of those insured and a record of claims to the Board on a timely basis and at no expense to the Board.
 4. The insurance carrier has been selected through a competitive bidding process.
 5. The contract and policy are in conformance with this Board Rule 6.10 and all relevant Colorado statutory requirements.
- B. The group policy must provide, at a minimum, the following terms of coverage:
1. Coverage for all acts for which a real estate appraiser's license is required to the extent of the professional appraisal work the appraiser is permitted by his or her credential level to perform, except those illegal, fraudulent, or other acts which are normally excluded from such coverage.
 2. That the coverage cannot be canceled by the insurance carrier except for nonpayment of the premium or in the event a licensee becomes inactive, is revoked or an applicant is denied a license.
 3. The coverage afforded by the policy must not contain exclusions for coverage of claims for damages reasonably expected in connection with professional appraisal services, including, but not limited to, claims for damages made by or on behalf of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA), or any other state or federal agency having regulatory authority over a lender or financial institution, and claims arising from failure of a financial institution.
 4. Pro-ration of premiums for coverage which is purchased during the course of a calendar year but with no provision for refunds of unused premiums.
 5. Coverage is for not less than \$100,000 coverage per claim, with an aggregate limit of not less than \$300,000 per individual, not including costs of investigation and defense.
 6. A deductible amount for each occurrence of not more than \$1,000 for claims and no deductible for legal expenses and defense.
 7. The obligation of the carrier to defend all covered claims and the ability of the insured licensee to select counsel of choice subject to the written permission of the carrier, which must not be unreasonably withheld.
 8. The ability of a licensee, upon payment of an additional premium, to obtain higher or excess coverage or to purchase additional coverage from the group carrier as may be determined by the carrier.
 9. The ability of a licensee, upon payment of an additional premium to obtain an extended reporting period of not less than three hundred sixty-five (365) days.

10. A conformity endorsement allowing a Colorado resident licensee to meet the errors and omissions insurance requirement for an active license in another group mandated state without the need to purchase separate coverage in that state.
 11. Policy must not be issued or underwritten using a "self-rated" application form. A "self-rated" application is defined as being an application where a policy is issued based on the answers listed on the application with no subsequent underwriter review.
 12. Prior acts coverage must be offered to licensees with continuous past coverage.
- C. Licensees or applicants may obtain errors and omissions coverage independent of the group plan from any insurance carrier subject to the following terms and conditions:
1. Individual policies must, at a minimum, comply with the following conditions and the insurance carrier must certify compliance in an affidavit issued to the insured licensee or applicant in a form specified by the Board. The insurance carrier agrees to immediately notify the Board of any cancellation or lapse in coverage. Independent individual coverage must provide, at a minimum, the following:
 - a. The insurance carrier is in compliance with all applicable rules and statutes set forth by the Colorado Division of Insurance, and, if required, are licensed or authorized to write policies of Errors and Omissions Insurance in this state.
 - b. The insurance carrier maintains an A.M. best rating of "A-" or better.
 - c. The contract and policy are in conformance with all relevant Colorado statutory requirements.
 - d. Coverage includes all acts for which an appraiser's credential is required, except those illegal, fraudulent or other acts which are normally excluded from such coverage.
 - e. Coverage cannot be canceled by the insurance provider, except for nonpayment of the premium or in the event the licensee becomes inactive, is revoked or an applicant is denied a license. Cancellation notice must be provided in manner that complies with section 10-4-109.7, C.R.S.
 - f. Coverage is for not less than \$100,000 per claim, with an annual aggregate limit of not less than \$300,000 per individual, not including costs of investigation and defense.
 - g. A deductible amount for each occurrence of not more than \$1,000 for claims, and no deductible for legal expenses and defense.
 - h. The ability of a licensee, upon payment of an additional premium to obtain an extended reporting period of not less than three hundred sixty-five (365) days.

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- i. The coverage afforded by the policy must not contain exclusions for coverage of claims for damages reasonably expected in connection with professional appraisal services, including, but not limited to, claims for damages made by or on behalf of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Housing Finance Authority, or any other state or federal agency having regulatory authority over a lender or financial institution, and claims arising from the failure of a financial institution.
 - j. The policy may not be issued or underwritten using a “self-rated” application. A “self-rated” application is defined as being an application where a policy is issued based on the answers listed on the application with no subsequent underwriter review.
 - k. Prior acts coverage must be offered to licensees with continuous past coverage.
 - 2. For firms that carry policies that cover one (1) or more licensees associated with that firm, all requirements listed in Board Rule 6.10(c)(1) will apply, except Board Rule 6.10(c)(1)(F) and (G) will be replaced with the following:
 - a. The per claim limit must be not less than \$1,000,000, not including the costs of investigation and defense.
 - b. The aggregate limit must be not less than \$1,000,000, not including the costs of investigation and defense.
 - c. The maximum deductible amount for each occurrence must not exceed \$10,000 and the provider must look to the insured for payment of any deductible. There must not be a deductible for legal expenses and defense.
 - D. Applicants for licensure, activation, renewal, and reinstatement must certify compliance with this Board Rule 6.10 and section 12-10-608, C.R.S. on forms or in a manner prescribed by the Board. Any active licensee who so certifies and fails to obtain errors and omissions coverage or to provide proof of continuous coverage, either through the group carrier or directly to the Board, will be placed on inactive status:
 - 1. Immediately, if certification of current insurance coverage is not provided to the Board; or
 - 2. Immediately upon the expiration of any current insurance when certification of continued coverage is not provided.
 - E. Appraisers employed by a local, state, or federal government entity are exempt from the errors and omissions insurance requirements.
- 6.11 Pursuant to section 12-10-606(6)(a), C.R.S., the Board must establish the fitness standards that an applicant for a license must demonstrate. Therefore, an applicant must demonstrate that he or she does not possess a background that could call into question the public trust. Some of the criteria that the Board may evaluate in determining whether the public trust may be called into question are:
- A. Whether the applicant has previously had an appraiser credential revoked;
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- B. Whether the applicant has previously had a professional license disciplined in any jurisdiction;
 - C. Whether the applicant has been convicted of, or pled guilty to, entered a plea of nolo contendere to, or received a deferred judgment and sentence to a crime. An applicant will not be eligible for a license if, during at least the five (5) year period immediately preceding the date of application for a license, the applicant has been convicted of, pled guilty to, or entered a plea of nolo contendere to a crime that would call into question the applicant's fitness for licensure; and
 - D. Whether the applicant has failed to demonstrate that he or she possesses the character necessary to command the confidence of the community and to warrant a determination that the applicant will operate honestly, fairly and efficiently within the scope and purpose of real property appraisal practice.
- 6.12 If the fees accompanying any application to the Board (including fees for renewals, transfers, etc.) are paid for by check and the check is not immediately paid upon presentment to the bank upon which the check was drawn, or if payment is submitted in any other manner, and payment is denied, rescinded or returned as invalid, the application will be deemed incomplete. The application will only be deemed complete if the Board has received payment of all application fees together with any fees incurred by the Division including the fee required by state fiscal rules for the clerical services necessary for reinstatement within sixty (60) days of the Division mailing notification of an incomplete application.

CHAPTER 7: CONTINUING EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

- 7.1 For initial licenses issued on or after July 1 of any year, there will be no continuing education requirement as a condition of renewal of such initial license that expires December 31 of the year of issuance as defined in Board Rule 1.8. For initial licenses issued before July 1 of any year, there will be an obligation to complete fourteen (14) hours of continuing education as a condition of renewal before the initial license expires on December 31 of the year of issuance as defined in Board Rule 1.8. Continuing education requirements established by Chapter 7 of these Rules will apply to all other license renewals.
- 7.2 Except as provided under Board Rule 7.1, each licensee applying for renewal of a license must complete twenty-eight (28) hours of real estate appraisal continuing education during the two-year period preceding expiration of the license. All licensees renewing a license at the end of a two-year licensing period must complete the National USPAP Update Courses set forth in Board Rule 7.19. Continuing education requirements must be completed after the effective date of the license to be renewed and prior to the expiration of such license. Upon written request and receipt of the supporting documentation established by the Board, the Board may grant a deferral for continuing education compliance for licensees returning from active military duty. Licensees returning from active military duty may be placed on active status for up to ninety (90) days pending completion of all continuing education requirements established pursuant to Chapter 7 of these Rules.
- 7.3 Continuing real estate appraisal education must be taken from providers approved by the Board. In order to be approved by the Board, continuing education must meet the following standards:
- A. It must have been developed by persons qualified in the subject matter and instructional design;
 - B. It must be current;
 - C. The instructor must be qualified with respect to content and teaching methods; and

- D. The number of participants and the physical facilities are consistent with the teaching method(s).

The Board, at its discretion, may require an evaluation in a manner determined by the Board of an educational offering to ensure compliance with the above standards. By offering real estate appraisal continuing education approved by the Board, each provider agrees to comply with relevant statutes and Board Rules and to permit Board audit of said courses at any time and at no cost. If the Board determines that the offering fails to comply with the standards set forth above, the Board will notify the provider of such deficiency and work with the provider to correct such deficiency prior to the next class offering. If such deficiency is not corrected, then the Board may withdraw approval of the provider, instructor and/or the class.

- 7.4 The following may be approved as providers of continuing appraisal education, provided the standards set forth in Board Rule 7.3 are maintained, and provided they have complied with all other requirements of the state of Colorado:

- A. Accredited colleges, junior colleges, community colleges or universities as defined in Board Rule 1.30;
- B. Professional appraisal and real estate related organizations;
- C. State or federal government agencies;
- D. Proprietary schools holding valid certificates of approval from the Colorado Division of Private Occupational Schools, Department of Higher Education;
- E. Continuing education completed in other jurisdictions, providers approved by such other jurisdiction, provided that the jurisdiction's appraiser regulation program is in compliance with Title XI, FIRREA, as determined by the ASC as defined in Board Rule 1.42;
- F. The providers of continuing education approved under the CAP as defined in Board Rule 1.39; and
- G. Other providers as the Board may approve upon petition of the education provider or licensee in a form acceptable to the Board.

- 7.5 Continuing education providers must, at their own expense, maintain for a period of five (5) years from the last course offering, and provide to the Board on request, information regarding the educational offerings including, but not limited to the following:

- A. Outline or syllabus;
- B. All texts, workbooks, handouts or other materials;
- C. Instructors and their qualifications, including selection, training and evaluation criteria;
- D. Examinations (if any);
- E. Dates and locations of offerings; and
- F. Student attendance records;

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- 7.6 Continuing appraisal education must be at least two (2) class hours in duration including examination time (if any). Continuing appraisal education programs and courses are intended to maintain and improve the appraiser's skill, knowledge, and competency. Continuing appraisal education courses and programs may include, without limitation, these real estate and real estate appraisal topics:
- A. Ad valorem taxation;
 - B. Arbitration, dispute resolution;
 - C. Courses related to the practice of real estate appraisal or consulting;
 - D. Development cost estimating;
 - E. Ethics and standards of professional practice, USPAP;
 - F. Valuation bias, fair housing, and/or equal opportunity;
 - G. Land use planning, zoning;
 - H. Management, leasing, timesharing;
 - I. Property development, partial interests;
 - J. Real estate law, easements, and legal interests;
 - K. Real estate litigation, damages, condemnation;
 - L. Real estate financing and investment;
 - M. Real estate appraisal related computer applications;
 - N. Real estate securities and syndication;
 - O. Developing opinions of real property value in appraisals that also include personal property and/or business value;
 - P. Seller concessions and impact on value;
 - Q. Energy efficient items and "green building" appraisals; and/or
 - R. Other topics as the Board may approve, upon its own motion or upon petition by the course provider or the licensee in a form acceptable to the Board.
- 7.7 The Board will award continuing education credit to credentialed appraisers who attend a Board's public meeting in person, under the following conditions:
- A. Credit will be awarded for a single Board meeting per license cycle; and
 - B. The meeting must be open to the public and must be a minimum of two (2) hours in length. The total credit cannot exceed seven (7) hours.

- 7.8 The Board may consider alternatives to continuing real estate appraisal education such as teaching, authorship of textbooks or articles, educational program developments or similar activities for up to one-half of the required continuing education. Licensees desiring continuing education credit for alternative activities must petition the Board for approval in writing and prior to commencement of the alternative activity.
- 7.9 The act of applying for renewal constitutes a statement that the licensee has complied with the continuing education requirements of the Colorado Real Estate Appraiser Licensing Act and Board Rules. The Board reserves the right to require a licensee to provide satisfactory documentary evidence of completion of continuing appraisal education requirements. The Board may at its option require such submission as part of the renewal process or subsequent to renewal.
- 7.10 With the exception of the 7-hour National USPAP Update Course(s), or its equivalent, required pursuant to Board Rule 7.19, licensees may complete the required hours of continuing real estate appraisal education at any time during the licensing period preceding expiration.
- 7.11 An appraiser may repeat courses or programs previously completed, subject to the limitation that no course or program may be repeated more frequently than once every continuing education cycle, which is the same as the appraiser's license cycle. Education in the USPAP, or its AQB-approved equivalent, is not subject to this limitation.
- 7.12 Continuing real estate appraisal education must be successfully completed by the licensee. Successful completion means either in-class or synchronous distance education attendance at the offering and participation in class activities. Successful completion of courses undertaken through asynchronous distance education requires compliance with the provisions of Board Rule 7.14. The teaching of continuing real estate appraisal education will constitute successful completion, if also in compliance with Board Rule 7.8; however, credit will be given for only one (1) presentation of a particular offering during each licensing period.
- 7.13 The number of hours credited will be equivalent to the actual number of contact hours of in-class or synchronous distance education instruction and testing. An hour of appraisal education and training is defined as at least fifty (50) minutes of instruction out of each 60-minute segment. For asynchronous distance education offerings, the number of hours credited must be that number of hours allowed by the CAP as defined in Board Rule 1.39. For hybrid course education, the number of hours credited will be equivalent for each specific course delivery method. Parts of the course that are delivered in-class or synchronously and delivered asynchronously must meet their respective requirements as set forth in this Board Rule 7.13.
- 7.14 Asynchronous distance education offerings must include methods and activities which promote active student engagement and participation in the learning process. Among those methods and activities acceptable are written exercises which are graded and returned to the student, required responses in computer based presentations, provision for students to submit questions during teleconferences, and examinations proctored by an independent third party. Bio-metric proctoring is acceptable. Simple reading, viewing, or listening to materials is not sufficient engagement in the learning process to satisfy the requirements of this Board Rule 7.14.
- 7.15 As to continuing education completed in other jurisdictions with appraiser regulatory programs that are in compliance with Title XI, FIRREA, as determined by the ASC as defined in Board Rule 1.42, the Board will accept the number of hours of continuing education accepted by that jurisdiction.
- 7.16 Repealed.
- 7.17 Repealed.

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- 7.18 Continuing education content must have a clear application to real estate appraisal practice. Motivational courses, personal growth, or self-improvement courses, general business courses and general computing courses are unacceptable to satisfy the continuing education requirements established by these Rules.
- 7.19 All licensees must successfully complete a 7-hour National USPAP Update Course, or its equivalent, every two (2) calendar years. Such 7-hour National USPAP Update Course must be in the form of a course approved by the AQB, and taught by an instructor certified by the AQB and who is also a state certified appraiser. Equivalency will be determined through the CAP or by an alternate method established by the AQB.
- 7.20 A licensee who is a resident of a jurisdiction other than the state of Colorado that imposes continuing education requirements consistent with the criteria promulgated by the AQB may comply with the continuing education requirements of Chapter 7 of these Rules by documenting, in a manner prescribed by the Board, compliance with the continuing education requirements of their jurisdiction of residence. In the event the jurisdiction of residence does not impose continuing education requirements consistent with the criteria promulgated by the AQB, the licensee must comply with the continuing education requirements established by Chapter 7 of these Rules.
- 7.21 A licensee who renews a license subject to a continuing education requirement must retain documentary evidence of compliance with these continuing education requirements for a period of not less than five (5) years after the expiration of the license being renewed.
- 7.22 Course providers must provide each student who successfully completes a continuing education course in the manner prescribed in Board Rule 7.12 a course completion certificate. The Board will not mandate the exact form of course certificates; however, the following information must be included:
- A. Name of course provider;
 - B. Course title, which must describe topical content;
 - C. Course number, if any;
 - D. Course dates;
 - E. Number of continuing education hours;
 - F. Statement that the required examination was successfully completed, if an examination is a regular part of the course;
 - G. Course location, which for synchronous distance education and asynchronous distance education modalities must be the principal place of business of the course provider;
 - H. Name of student; and
 - I. For USPAP courses begun on and after January 1, 2003, the name and AQB USPAP instructor certification number of the instructor.
- 7.23 The provisions of Board Rule 7.4 notwithstanding, real estate appraisal continuing education offered through asynchronous distance education must be approved through the CAP, unless the provider is a government agency that has sought an exemption from the Board.
- 7.24 Repealed.

7.25 Repealed.

7.26 Upon written notification from the Board, licensees must provide copies of course certificates to the Board. Failure to provide copies of course certificates within the time set by the Board in its notification will be grounds for disciplinary action unless the Board has granted an extension of time for providing the certificates.

CHAPTER 8: RENEWAL, REINSTATEMENT, INACTIVATION, SURRENDER OR REVOCATION OF LICENSURE

8.1 Repealed.

8.2 Repealed.

8.3 Repealed.

8.4 Repealed.

8.5 No holder of an expired license which may be reinstated may apply for a new license of the same type. Such person must reinstate the expired license as provided in section 12-10-610(1), C.R.S., and these Rules. Nothing in this Board Rule 8.5 will act to prevent a person from applying for and receiving a license with higher qualification requirements than those of the expired license.

8.6 All licensees in active or inactive license status must provide the Board with the following information: (1) a current mailing address and phone number for the licensee; (2) a current email address for the licensee if applicable; and (3) such other contact information as may be required by the Board from time to time. Each licensee must inform the Board within ten (10) calendar days of any change in such contact information on a form or in the manner prescribed by the Board. A mailing address for the licensee will be posted on the Division's public website, and it is the licensee's responsibility to inform the Division of any required changes to the mailing address shown for the licensee on the Division's public website. The address shown for the licensee on the Division's public website will be considered the licensee's address of record. A change of mailing address without notification to the Board will result in the inactivation of the appraiser's license.

8.7 Repealed.

8.8 The holder of a license or Temporary Practice Permit may surrender such to the Board. The Board may deem a surrendered license or Temporary Practice Permit as permanently relinquished. Such relinquishment will not remove the holder from the jurisdiction of the Board for acts committed while holding a license or Temporary Practice Permit. A license or Temporary Practice Permit that is relinquished during the pendency of an investigation or a disciplinary action will be reported to the National Registry as having been surrendered in lieu of discipline. A person who relinquishes a license or Temporary Practice Permit may not reinstate the same, but must reapply and meet the current requirements for initial licensure.

8.9 Upon inactivation, revocation, suspension, surrender, relinquishment, or expiration of a license or Temporary Practice Permit, the holder must:

- A. Immediately cease all activities requiring licensure or a Temporary Practice Permit;
- B. In the instance of revocation, suspension, relinquishment, or surrender, immediately return the license document or Temporary Practice Permit to the Board;

- C. Immediately cease all actions which represent the holder to the public as actively being licensed or being the holder of a Temporary Practice Permit, including, without limitation, the use of advertising materials, forms, letterheads, business cards, correspondence, internet website content, statements of qualifications, and the like.
- 8.10 A licensee who has not completed continuing education requirements established pursuant to Chapter 7 of these rules may not renew or reinstate licensure on inactive status unless the Board determines that extenuating circumstances existed which caused the deficiency in the continuing education requirements. The Board may require a written request and supporting documentation to determine that an extenuating circumstance exists or existed. A licensee desiring to renew or reinstate licensure on inactive status must submit their renewal or reinstatement on an inactive status application to the Board.
- 8.11 A licensee may, without limitation, renew or reinstate licensure on inactive status for subsequent renewal periods by complying with the requirements of Rule 8.10.
- 8.12 Repealed.
- 8.13 Repealed.
- 8.14 Repealed.
- 8.15 Repealed.
- 8.16 Repealed.
- 8.17 A Licensed Ad Valorem Appraiser must be a County Assessor, an employee of a County Assessor's Office, or an employee of the Division of Property Taxation in the Department of Local Affairs. If a Licensed Ad Valorem Appraiser is no longer a County Assessor, leaves the employ of a County Assessor's Office, or leaves the employ of the Division of Property Taxation within the Department of Local Affairs, the Licensed Ad Valorem Appraiser must notify the Board within three (3) business days in a manner acceptable to the Board. Upon such notification or discovery by the Board, the Licensed Ad Valorem Appraiser will be placed on inactive status. The Licensed Ad Valorem Appraiser will not be returned to active status unless the licensee signs a certification that he or she is currently a County Assessor, an employee of a County Assessor's Office or an employee of the Division of Property Taxation in the Department of Local Affairs and the Board verifies the licensee's employment.
- 8.18 A licensee desiring to activate an inactive license must complete all required continuing education hours that would have been required if the licensee had been on active status for the entire period of inactivation, including the most recent version of the National USPAP Course or its equivalent as approved by the CAP as defined in Board Rule 1.39.

CHAPTER 9: LICENSURE BY ENDORSEMENT

- 9.1 Pursuant to section 12-10-611(1) and (2), C.R.S., as amended, licensure by endorsement will be subject to the following restrictions and requirements:
- A. The Board may issue licenses by endorsement only to those persons holding an active license or certificate from another jurisdiction which is substantially equivalent to those described in Board Rules 1.13, 1.14 or 1.15, with qualification requirements substantially equivalent to those in Board Rules 2.2, 2.3 or 2.4, respectively;
 - B. The applicant must be the holder of an active license or certificate in good standing under the laws of another jurisdiction;

- C. The appraiser regulatory program of the jurisdiction where the applicant holds an active license or certificate in good standing must be compliance with Title XI, FIRREA, as determined by the ASC as defined in Board Rule 1.42;
- D. The applicant must apply for licensure by endorsement on a form provided by the Board, pay the specified fees and meet all other Board requirements, including the submission of a set of fingerprints to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation for the purpose of conducting a state and national fingerprint-based criminal history record check as required by section 12-10-606(6)(a), C.R.S. as amended;
- E. The applicant must apply for and be issued by the Board a license by endorsement prior to undertaking appraisal activities in Colorado that would require licensure in Colorado; and
- F. A license issued by endorsement will be subject to the same renewal requirements as a license issued pursuant to section 12-10-606, C.R.S. as amended, and Chapters 7 and 8 of these Rules.

CHAPTER 10: TEMPORARY PRACTICE IN COLORADO

- 10.1 Pursuant to section 12-10-611(2) and (3), C.R.S., as amended, a Temporary Practice permit may be issued to the holder of an active appraiser's license or certificate from another jurisdiction. Such Temporary Practice Permit must be subject to the following restrictions and requirements:
- A. The applicant must apply for and be issued a Temporary Practice Permit prior to his or her commencement of a real property appraisal in Colorado that is part of a federally related transaction;
 - B. The applicant's business is temporary in nature and the applicant must identify in writing the appraisal assignment(s) to be completed under the Temporary Practice Permit prior to being issued a Temporary Practice Permit;
 - C. The Temporary Practice Permit will be valid only for the appraisal assignment(s) listed thereon;
 - D. The applicant must be the holder of an active license or certificate in good standing under the laws of another jurisdiction;
 - E. The applicant must apply for a Temporary Practice Permit on a form provided by the Board, pay the specified fees, and meet all other Board requirements; and
 - F. Pursuant to section 12-10-611(2) and (3), C.R.S., Temporary Practice Permits are available only to persons holding active licensure in another jurisdiction at levels substantially equivalent to those defined in Board Rules 1.13, 1.14, or 1.15. Temporary Practice Permits are not available to persons holding licensure in another jurisdiction at a trainee, apprentice, associate, intern, or other entry level.
- 10.2 No person may be issued more than two (2) Temporary Practice Permits in any rolling twelve-month period.

- 10.3 A Temporary Practice Permit issued pursuant to Chapter 10 of these Rules will be valid for the period of time necessary to complete the original assignment(s) listed thereon, including time for client conferences and expert witness testimony. A Temporary Practice Permit issued pursuant to Chapter 10 of these Rules will not be valid for completion of additional or update assignments involving the same property or properties. Additional or update assignments involving the same property or properties are new assignments, thereby requiring a new Temporary Practice Permit or licensure by endorsement as provided in Chapter 9 of these Rules.

CHAPTER 11: STANDARDS OF PROFESSIONAL APPRAISAL PRACTICE

- 11.1 The USPAP was adopted and incorporated by reference in Board Rule 1.10. The 2018-2019 edition of the USPAP, incorporating the amendments made through February 3, 2017 will remain in effect through December 31, 2019. Beginning January 1, 2020, the 2020-2021 edition of the USPAP will be in effect.
- 11.2 A licensee using the services of an unlicensed assistant under the provisions of section 12-10-621, C.R.S. as amended, or the services of another licensee in the preparation of appraisals or other work products will, consistent with the USPAP, supervise each such assistant or licensee in an active, diligent and personal manner. When any portion of the work involves significant real property appraisal assistance, the licensee must describe and summarize the research, analysis and reporting contributions of each such assistant or other licensee within each such report or other work product in a manner specified in USPAP Standard 2.
- 11.3 A licensee performing any consulting services pursuant to section 12-10-602(5) C.R.S., must not represent any analysis, opinion, or conclusions as an independent appraisal assignment. In compliance with sections 12-10-613(1)(g) and 12-10-616(1)(b), (c) and (d), C.R.S, a licensee compensated by a Contingent Fee as defined in Board Rule 1.20, must disclose in a clear and conspicuous manner in any oral report, or the letter of transmittal, summary of salient facts and conclusions, statement of limiting conditions, and certifications of any written report the following:
- A. A contingent fee is being paid;
 - B. The licensee is performing a consulting service and not an independent appraisal; and
 - C. Any oral or written reports were not required to be compliant with the Ethics Rule of the USPAP.

CHAPTER 12: LICENSE TITLES, LICENSE DOCUMENTS, AND SIGNATURES

- 12.1 The descriptive license titles defined in Board Rules 1.13, 1.14, 1.15, 1.18, and 1.37 must only be used by persons who hold such Board issued license or Temporary Practice Permit in good standing. The descriptive license titles may only be used by an individual license holder and may not be used by any other person or group of persons, including a corporation, partnership, or other business entity.
- 12.2 Repealed.
- 12.3 Repealed.
- 12.4 In each appraisal report or other appraisal related work product, the license held by the appraiser(s) must be clearly identified by using the license titles defined in Board Rules 1.13, 1.14, 1.15, and 1.37 and including the license number. Such license titles and numbers must be identified wherever the licensee signs, by any means or method, the report or other work product, including, but not limited to the:

- A. Letter of transmittal;
 - B. Certification of the appraiser(s); and
 - C. Appraisal or other work product report form or document, including addenda thereto.
- 12.5 Repealed.
- 12.6 An appraiser practicing in Colorado under authority of a Temporary Practice Permit must identify the state where they hold licensure, the type of license and the license number, and must further state they hold a Temporary Practice Permit and state the permit number in all instances where license type and number are required under Chapter 12 of these Rules.
- 12.7 The real estate appraiser's license or Temporary Practice Permit document and identification card issued to an initial applicant or licensee will remain the property of the Board. Such document and card must be surrendered to the Board immediately upon demand. The reasons for such demand may include, but are not limited to, suspension, revocation, surrender, or relinquishment.
- 12.8 When complying with either Board Rule 12.4 or Board Rule 12.6, an appraiser must use the full license or Temporary Practice Permit title in Board Rules 1.13, 1.14, 1.15, 1.18, and 1.37, or must use the appropriate abbreviation as listed below, followed by the license or Temporary Practice Permit number. Use of initials only, such as the alphabetical prefix included with each Board issued number to identify the type of license or Temporary Practice Permit is prohibited except when necessary to comply with federally implanted data collection or reporting requirements (for example FNMA ("Fannie Mae") or FHLMC ("Freddie Mac") implemented policies or guidelines).
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| Licensed Ad Valorem Appraiser: | Lic. Ad Val App. or Lic. Ad Val |
| Licensed Appraiser: | Lic. App. or Lic. Appr. |
| Certified Residential Appraiser: | Crt. Res. App. or Cert. Res. Appr. |
| Certified General Appraiser: | Crt. Gen. App. or Cert. Genl. |
| Temporary Practice Permit: | Temp. Prac. Pmt. |
- 12.9 Repealed.
- 12.10 When stating the type of license or Temporary Practice Permit held, and the number thereof, an appraiser may make use of an impression, provided such impression is legible on each copy of the appraisal report or other work product.
- 12.11 Where appraisal report forms or other work product forms do not allow space for placing the information required by Board Rule 12.4 or Board Rule 12.6 immediately following the name and signature of the appraiser the required information will be placed in the closest reasonable available space on the same page.
- 12.12 The holder of a license or Temporary Practice Permit in good standing may copy the license or Temporary Practice Permit document for inclusion in an appraisal report or other appraisal work product. Such copy must have the word "COPY" prominently displayed so as to substantially overlay the printed portions of the license or Temporary Practice Permit document.
- 12.13 The requirements of Chapter 12 of these Rules must be complied with in any electronic copy or transmittal of an appraisal report or other appraisal related work product.
- 12.14 No holder of a license or Temporary Practice Permit, or any other person, will make or cause to be made or allow to be made, any alteration to a Board-issued license or Temporary Practice Permit document or copy thereof, other than as provided in Board Rule 12.12.

- 12.15 No licensee may affix or allow to be affixed the name or signature of a licensee to an appraisal report or other appraisal related work product without the express permission of the licensee for that specific assignment, report, or other work product. Licensees must not give blanket permission for affixing their signature to appraisal reports or other work products and may only authorize the use of his or her signature on an assignment-by-assignment basis.
- 12.16 No licensee will permit, through action or inaction, their name or signature to be affixed to an appraisal report or other appraisal related work product without their first personally examining and approving the final version of such report or other work product.

CHAPTER 13: DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES

- 13.1 Complaints alleging violation of the Colorado Real Estate Appraiser Licensing Act or the Board Rules must be in writing on a form or in the manner prescribed by the Board. Nothing in this Board Rule 13.1 will act to prevent the Board from acting upon its own motion to open a complaint.
- 13.2 Pursuant to section 12-10-604(1)(c), C.R.S., and section 24-4-105(3), C.R.S., any disciplinary hearing conducted on behalf of the Board may, at the discretion of the Board, be conducted by an Administrative Law Judge from the Office of Administrative Courts of the Department of Personnel & Administration.
- 13.3 Repealed.
- 13.4 When a holder of a Board-issued license or Temporary Practice Permit has received written notification from the Board that a complaint has been filed against the holder, a written response to the Board is required to be submitted by the holder. Failure to submit a written response within the time set by the Board in its notification will be grounds for disciplinary action, unless the Board has granted an extension of time for the response in writing and regardless of the question of whether the underlying complaint warrants further investigation or subsequent action by the Board. The holder's written response must contain the following:
- A. A complete and specific answer to the factual recitations, allegations or averments;
 - B. A complete and specific response to any additional questions, allegations or averments presented in the notification letter;
 - C. Any documents or records requested in the notification letter; and
 - D. Any further information relative to the complaint that the holder believes to be relevant or material to the matters addressed in the notification letter.
- 13.5 The holder of a Board-issued license or Temporary Practice Permit, including an owner of more than ten (10) percent of a licensed appraisal management company, must inform the Board in writing within ten (10) days of any disciplinary action taken by any other state, district, territorial, or provincial real estate appraiser or appraisal management company licensing authority. For purposes of this Board Rule 13.5, disciplinary action may include, without limitation, actions such as fines, required education, probation, suspension, revocation, letters of censure, debarment, required supervision, and the like.
- 13.6 Pursuant to section 24-34-106, C.R.S., when a licensee is required to complete real estate appraisal education as part of stipulation, final agency order, or stipulation for diversion, no portion of any such courses or programs will be creditable toward continuing education or qualifying education requirements.

13.7 Pursuant to sections 12-10-613(1)(a) and (k), C.R.S., a licensee must inform the Board in writing within ten (10) days of conviction of, entering a plea of guilty to, entering a plea of nolo contendere to, or receiving a deferred judgment and sentence to any felony or misdemeanor offense, excluding misdemeanor traffic offenses, municipal code violations or petty offenses. A licensee must inform the Board in writing within ten (10) days of any disciplinary action taken against any professional licenses held by the licensee, excluding the licensee's Colorado appraisal credential. For purposes of this Board Rule 13.7, disciplinary action include, without limitation, actions such as imposition of fines, required or remedial education, probation, suspension, revocation, letters of censure, debarment, mandatory supervision, and the like.

13.8 Board members, Division staff and contractors hired by the Division are not required to comply with USPAP in performance of the official duties that include, but are not limited to:

- A. Investigations;
- B. Work experience reviews conducted during license application processing;
- C. The review or analysis of investigative findings, experience reviews, and/or work product reviews resulting from Board case resolutions; or
- D. The review of the appraisal as part of an application.

An investigation or review conducted by staff, a member of the Board or a contractor hired by the Division is not considered an "appraisal review" or an "appraisal" as defined by the USPAP.

13.9 A holder of a Board-issued license or Temporary Practice Permit must respond in writing to any correspondence from the Board requiring a response. The written response must be submitted within the time period provided by the Board. The Board will send such correspondence to the holder's address of record filed with the Board. Failure to submit a timely written response will be grounds for disciplinary action.

13.10 Exceptions and Board Review of Initial Decisions:

- A. Written form, service, and filing requirements
 - 1. All designations of record, requests, exceptions, and responsive pleadings ("pleadings") must be in written form, mailed with a certificate of mailing to the Board and the opposing party.
 - 2. All pleadings must be filed with the Board by 5:00 p.m. on the date the filing is due. These Rules do not provide for any additional time for service by mail. Filing is the receipt of a pleading by the Board.
 - 3. Any pleadings must be served on the opposing party by mail or by hand delivery on the date on which the pleading is filed with the Board.
 - 4. All pleadings must be filed with the Board and not the Office of Administrative Courts. Any designations of record, requests, exceptions, or responsive pleadings filed in error with the Office of Administrative Courts will not be considered. The Board's address is:

Colorado Board of Real Estate Appraisers
1560 Broadway, Suite 925
Denver, CO 80202

B. Authority to Review

1. The Board hereby preserves the Board's option to initiate a review of an initial decision on its own motion pursuant to section 24-4-105(14)(a)(ii) and (b)(iii), C.R.S. outside of the thirty (30) day period after service of the initial decision upon the parties without requiring a vote for each case.
2. This option to review will apply regardless of whether a party files exceptions to the initial decision.

C. Designation of Record and Transcripts

1. Any party seeking to reverse or modify the initial decision of the Administrative Law Judge must file with the Board a designation of the relevant parts of the record for review ("designation of record"). Designations of record must be filed with the board within twenty (20) days of the date on which the Board mails the initial decision to the parties' address of record with the Board.
2. Even if no party files a designation of record, the record must include the following:
 - a. All pleadings;
 - b. All applications presented or considered during the hearing;
 - c. All documentary or other exhibits admitted into evidence;
 - d. All documentary or other exhibits presented during the hearing;
 - e. All matters officially noticed;
 - f. Any findings of fact and conclusions of law proposed by any party; and
 - g. Any written brief filed.
3. Transcripts: transcripts will not be deemed part of a designation of record unless specifically identified and ordered. Should a party wish to designate a transcript or portion thereof, the following procedures apply:
 - a. The designation of record must identify with specificity the transcript or portion thereof to be transcribed. For example, a party may designate the entire transcript, or may identify witness(es) whose testimony is to be transcribed, the legal ruling or argument to be transcribed, or other information necessary to identify a portion of the transcript.
 - b. Any party who includes a transcript or a portion thereof as part of the designation of record must order the transcript or relevant portions by the date on which the designation of record must be filed (within twenty (20) days of the date on which the Board mails the initial decision to the parties).
 - c. When ordering the transcript, the party must request a court reporter or transcribing service to prepare the transcript within thirty (30) days. The party must timely pay the necessary fees to obtain and file with the Board an original transcription and one (1) copy within thirty (30) days.

- d. The party ordering the transcript must direct the court reporter or transcribing service to complete and file with the Board the transcript and one (1) copy of the transcript within thirty (30) days.
 - e. If a party designates a portion of the transcript, the opposing party may also file a supplemental designation of record, in which the opposing party may designate additional portions of the transcript. This supplemental designation of record must be filed with the Board and served on the other party within ten (10) days after the date on which the original designation of record was due.
 - f. An opposing party filing a supplemental designation of record must order and pay for such transcripts and portions thereof within the deadlines set forth above. An opposing party must also cause the court reporter to complete and file with the Board the transcript and one (1) copy of the transcript within thirty (30) days.
 - g. Transcripts that are ordered and not filed with the Board in a timely manner by the reporter or transcription service due to non-payment, insufficient payment, or failure to direct as set forth above will not be considered by the Board.
- D. Filing of Exceptions and Responsive Pleadings
1. Any party wishing to file exceptions must adhere to the following timelines:
 - a. If no transcripts are ordered, exceptions are due within thirty (30) days from the date on which the Board mails the initial decision to the parties. Both parties' exceptions are due on the same date.
 - b. If transcripts are ordered by either party, the following procedure will apply. Upon receipt of transcripts identified in all designations of record, the Board will mail notification to the parties stating that the transcripts have been received by the Board. Exceptions are due within thirty (30) days from the date on which such notification is mailed. Both parties' exceptions are due on the same date.
 2. Either party may file a responsive pleading to the other party's exceptions. All responsive pleadings must be filed within ten (10) days of the date on which the exceptions were filed with the Board. No other pleadings will be considered except for good cause shown.
 3. The Board may in its sole discretion grant an extension of time to file exceptions or responsive pleadings, or may delegate the discretion to grant such an extension of time to the Board's designee.
- E. Request for Oral Argument
1. All requests for oral argument must be in writing and filed by the deadline for responsive pleadings. Requests filed after this time will not be considered.
 2. It is within the sole discretion of the Board to grant or deny a request for oral argument. If oral argument is granted, both parties will have the opportunity to participate.

3. Each side will be permitted ten (10) minutes for oral argument unless such time is extended by the Board or its designee.
- 13.11 A controlling appraiser must inform the Board in writing within ten (10) days of conviction of, entering a plea of guilty to, entering a plea of nolo contendere, entering an alford plea, or receiving a deferred judgment and sentence to any misdemeanor or felony relating to the conduct of an appraisal, theft, embezzlement, bribery, fraud, misrepresentation, or deceit, or any other like crime under Colorado law, federal law, or the laws of other jurisdictions.
 - 13.12 A controlling appraiser, or an approved designee of a licensed appraisal management company, must inform the Board in writing within ten (10) days regarding the following:
 - A. An owner of an appraisal management company, possessing more than ten percent ownership of the licensed entity, has been convicted of, entered a plea of guilty to, entered a plea of nolo contendere, entered an alford plea, or receiving a deferred judgment and sentence to any misdemeanor or felony relating to the conduct of an appraisal, theft, embezzlement, bribery, fraud, misrepresentation, or deceit, or any other like crime under Colorado law, federal law, or the laws of other jurisdictions; and
 - B. An owner of an appraisal management company, possessing any percentage ownership of the licensed entity, has had an appraiser license or certificate refused, denied, cancelled, surrendered in lieu of revocation, or revoked in any jurisdiction.

CHAPTER 14: DECLARATORY ORDERS PURSUANT TO SECTION 24-4-105(11), C.R.S.

- 14.1 Any person may petition the Board for a declaratory order to terminate controversies or to remove uncertainties as to the applicability to the petitioner of any statutory provisions or of any rule or order of the Board.
- 14.2 The Board will determine, in its discretion and without prior notice to petitioner, whether to rule upon any such petition. If the Board determines that it will not rule upon such a petition, the Board will issue its written order disposing of the same stating the reason for its action. A copy of the order will be provided to the petitioner.
- 14.3 In determining whether to rule upon a petition filed pursuant to this Rule, the Board will consider the following matters, among others:
 - A. Whether a ruling on the petition will terminate a controversy or remove uncertainties as to the applicability to petitioner of any statutory provision or rule or order of the Board.
 - B. Whether the petition involves any subject, question, or issue which is the subject of a formal or informal matter or investigation currently pending before the Board or a court involving one or more of the petitioners.
 - C. Whether the petition involves any subject, question, or issue which is the subject of a formal or informal matter or investigation currently pending before the Board or a court but not involving any petitioner.
 - D. Whether the petition seeks a ruling on a moot or hypothetical question or will result in an advisory ruling or opinion.
 - E. Whether the petitioner has some other adequate legal remedy, other than an action for declaratory relief pursuant to Rule 57, C.R.C.P., which will terminate the controversy or remove any uncertainty as to the applicability to the petitioner of the statute, rule, or order in question.

- 14.4 Any petition filed pursuant to this Rule must set forth the following:
- A. The name and address of the petitioner and whether the petitioner holds a license issued pursuant to the Colorado Real Estate Appraiser Licensing Act.
 - B. The statute, rule, or order to which the petition relates.
 - C. A concise statement of all of the facts necessary to show the nature of the controversy or uncertainty and the manner in which the statute, rule, or order in question applies or potentially applies to the petitioner.
- 14.5 If the Board determines that it will rule on the petition, the following procedures will apply:
- A. The Board may rule upon the petition based solely upon the facts presented in the petition. In such a case:
 - 1. Any ruling of the Board will apply only to the extent of the facts presented in the petition and any amendment to the petition.
 - 2. The Board may order the petitioner to file a written brief, memorandum, or statement of position.
 - 3. The Board may set the petition, upon due notice to the petitioner, for a non-evidentiary hearing.
 - 4. The Board may dispose of the petition on the sole basis of the matters set forth in the petition.
 - 5. The Board may request the petitioner to submit additional facts, in writing. In such event, such additional facts will be considered as an amendment to the petition.
 - 6. The Board may take administrative notice of facts pursuant to the Administrative Procedures Act, section 24-4-105(8), C.R.S., as amended, and may utilize its experience, technical competence, and specialized knowledge in the disposition of the petition.
 - 7. If the Board rules upon the petition without a hearing, it will promptly notify the petitioner of its decision.
 - B. The Board may, in its discretion, set the petition for hearing, upon due notice to petitioner, for the purpose of obtaining additional facts or information or to determine the truth of any facts set forth in the petition or to hear oral argument on the petition. The notice to the petitioner setting such hearing will set forth, to the extent known, the factual or other matters into which the Board intends to inquire. For the purpose of such a hearing, to the extent necessary, the petitioner will have the burden of proving all of the facts stated in the petition, all of the facts necessary to show the nature of the controversy or uncertainty and the manner in which the statute, rule, or order in question applies or potentially applies to the petitioner and any other facts the petitioner desires the Board to consider.
- 14.6 The parties to any proceeding pursuant to this Rule will be the Board and the petitioner. Any other person may seek leave of the Board to intervene in such a proceeding, and leave to intervene will be granted at the sole discretion of the Board. A petition to intervene will set forth the same matters as required by Board Rule 14.4. Any reference to a "petitioner" in this Rule also refers to any person who has been granted leave to intervene by the Board.

- 14.7 Any declaratory order or other order disposing of a petition pursuant to this Rule will constitute agency action subject to judicial review pursuant to section 24-4-106, C.R.S., as amended.

CHAPTER 15: REPEALED

CHAPTER 16: REPEALED

CHAPTER 17: LICENSING REQUIREMENTS FOR APPRAISAL MANAGEMENT COMPANIES

- 17.1 Prior to application for licensure for an appraisal management company or as a controlling appraiser, a person who has been convicted of, entered a plea of guilty to, entered a plea of nolo contendere to, or received a deferred judgment and sentence to a misdemeanor or felony, or any like municipal code violation, may request the Board to issue a preliminary advisory opinion regarding the possible effect of such conduct on an application for licensure. A person requesting such an opinion is not an applicant for licensure. The Board may, at its sole discretion, issue such an opinion, which will not be binding upon the Board; is not appealable; and will not limit the authority of the Board to investigate a later application for licensure. The issuance of such an opinion by the Board will not act to prohibit a person from submitting an application for licensure. A person requesting such an opinion must do so in a form prescribed by the Board. Such form must be supported and documented by, without limitation, the following:

- A. Court documents, including original charges, disposition, pre-sentencing report and certification of completion of terms of sentence;
- B. Police officer's report(s);
- C. Probation or parole officer's report(s);
- D. A written personal statement explaining the circumstances surrounding each violation, and including the statement attesting that "I have no other violations either past or pending";
- E. Letters of recommendation; and
- F. Employment history for the preceding five (5) years.

- 17.2 Pursuant to section 12-10-607, C.R.S. an applicant for an appraisal management company's or a controlling appraiser's license who has been convicted of, entered a plea of guilty to, entered a plea of nolo contendere to, or received a deferred judgment and sentence to a misdemeanor or a felony, or any other like municipal code violation, must, with his or her application, include an addendum to the application in a form prescribed by the Board. Such addendum must be supported and documented by, without limitation, the following:

- A. Court documents, including original charges, disposition, pre-sentencing report and certification of completion of terms of sentence;
- B. Police officer's report(s);
- C. Probation or parole officer's report(s);
- D. A written personal statement explaining the circumstances surrounding each violation, and including the statement attesting that "I have no other violations either past or pending";
- E. Letters of recommendation; and

-
- F. Employment history for the preceding five (5) years.
- 17.3 Initial licenses will expire on December 31 of the year of issuance. All appraisal management company and controlling appraiser licenses expire annually on December 31.
- 17.4 An appraisal management company must have a controlling appraiser, with an active controlling appraiser's license, to perform services requiring a license. If the controlling appraiser leaves the employment of the appraisal management company, the controlling appraiser or an authorized representative of the appraisal management company must notify the Board within three (3) business days in a manner acceptable to the Board. Upon such notification or discovery by the Board, the license of the appraisal management company will be placed on inactive status unless or until a replacement controlling appraiser has been identified by the appraisal management company and approved by the Board or a temporary controlling appraiser license is timely processed by the Division.
- 17.5 The controlling appraiser license will be placed on inactive status upon notification to the Board that the controlling appraiser has left the employ of the appraisal management company. The controlling appraiser license will remain on inactive status until the license expires or the controlling appraiser is designated to be the responsible party for an appraisal management company.
- 17.6 An individual or company license cannot be transferred for use of the licensed name or license for the benefit of another person, partnership, limited liability company, or corporation.
- 17.7 The controlling appraiser, or an authorized representative, must notify the Board within ten (10) business days of any change in ownership of the appraisal management company including a change in ownership that increases an existing individual's total ownership to more than ten (10) percent.
- 17.8 The Board may refuse to issue a license to a partnership, limited liability company, or corporation if the name of said corporation, partnership, or limited liability company is the same as that of any person or entity whose license has been suspended or revoked in any jurisdiction or is so similar as to be easily confused with that of the suspended or revoked person or entity by members of the general public.
- 17.9 No license will be issued to an appraisal management company under a trade name, corporate name, partnership name, or limited liability company name which is identical to another licensed appraisal management company. A license will not be issued to an individual proprietorship that adopts a trade name which includes the following words: corporation, partnership, limited liability company, limited, incorporated, or the abbreviations thereof.
- 17.10 All applications will contain a certification that the controlling appraiser is responsible for the appraisal management company. All applications will require the appraisal management company to identify at least one authorized representative responsible for contacting the Board when there has been a change in the employment of the controlling appraiser or there is a change in the ownership of the entity.
- 17.11 When an application for licensure as an appraisal management company is submitted, the controlling appraiser must certify the following:
- A. If the appraisal management company is a corporation, that the corporation complies with section 12-10-607(8)(c), C.R.S. and that the controlling appraiser has been authorized by the corporation as the controlling appraiser for the corporation.
-

- B. If the appraisal management company is a partnership, that the partnership complies with section 12-10-607(8)(a), C.R.S. and that the controlling appraiser has been authorized by the partnership as the controlling appraiser for the partnership.
 - C. If the appraisal management company is a limited liability company, that the company complies with section 12-10-607(8)(b), C.R.S. and that the controlling appraiser has been authorized by the company as the controlling appraiser for the limited liability company.
- 17.12 An appraisal management company is not required to be domiciled in Colorado in order to obtain a license, if the company maintains a definite place of business in another jurisdiction and is registered as a foreign entity with the Colorado Secretary of State.
- 17.13 If the appraisal management company has no registered agent registered in Colorado, such registered agent is not located under its registered agent name at its registered agent address, or the registered agent cannot with reasonable diligence be served, the controlling appraiser, on behalf of the appraisal management company, may be served by registered mail or by certified mail, return receipt requested, addressed to the entity at its principal address and to the controlling appraiser's address of record. Service is perfected at the earliest of:
- A. The date the controlling appraiser receives the process, notice, or demand;
 - B. The date shown on the return receipt, if signed by or on behalf of the controlling appraiser; or
 - C. Five (5) days after mailing.
- 17.14 Applicants for licensure, activation, renewal, or reinstatement as an appraisal management company must certify compliance with section 12-10-609, C.R.S. in a manner prescribed by the Board. The surety bond must:
- A. Be for a minimum of \$ 25,000.00;
 - B. Be in conformance with all relevant Colorado statutory requirements; and
 - C. Cover acts contemplated for appraisal management companies under part 6 of article 10 of title 12 during the period of licensure by the appraisal management company.
- Any licensed appraisal management company that certifies compliance and fails to maintain a surety bond, or to provide proof of continuous coverage, will be placed on inactive status:
- A. Immediately if a current surety bond is not provided to the Board; or
 - B. Immediately upon the expiration of any current surety bond when certification of continued coverage is not provided.
- 17.15 An appraisal management company or controlling appraiser whose license has been placed on inactive status must:
- A. Cease any activities requiring a license.
 - B. Cease all advertising of licensed services.
 - C. If an appraisal management company, inform all clients of the company's license status and inability to provide any services requiring a license.

- D. If an appraisal management company, ensure that all appraisal fees collected from the client(s) have been accounted for and disbursed pursuant to section 12-10-614(1)(h), C.R.S.
 - E. If an appraisal management company, fees for services requiring a license can be collected for licensed services performed prior to inactivation of the license.
- 17.16 Licenses will be issued by the Board in a timely manner after the receipt of a complete application, including required fees and all supporting documentation. The Board reserves the right to require additional information and documentation from an applicant in order to determine compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and to verify any information or documentation submitted.
- 17.17 If the fees accompanying any application to the Board (including fees for renewals, transfers, etc.) are paid for by check and the check is not immediately paid upon presentment to the bank upon which the check was drawn, or if payment is submitted in any other manner, and payment is denied, rescinded, or returned as invalid, the application will be deemed incomplete. The application will only be deemed complete if the Board has received payment of all application fees together with any fees incurred by the Division including the fee required by state fiscal rules for the clerical services necessary for reinstatement within sixty (60) days of the Division mailing notification of an incomplete application.
- 17.18 A temporary controlling appraiser's license may be issued to a corporation, partnership, or limited liability company to prevent hardship. No application for a temporary controlling appraiser's license will be approved unless the designated individual is a certified appraiser, in good standing. The temporary license is valid for ninety (90) days. Upon application and showing of good cause, the Board may extend a temporary license for one additional ninety (90) day period.
- 17.19 Applicants for licensure, renewal, or reinstatement as an appraisal management company must complete the following:
- A. The controlling appraiser must report and certify:
 - 1. The number of licensed or certified appraisers that provided an appraisal in connection with a Covered Transaction on the appraisal management company's Panel in Colorado during the Reporting Period;
 - 2. The total number of licensed or certified appraisers on the Panel in Colorado, whether or not the appraisers provided an appraisal in connection with a Covered Transaction, during the Reporting Period; and
 - 3. The total number of licensed or certified appraisers on the Panel in all states that the appraisal management company is licensed during the Reporting Period.
 - B. Submit to the Division the AMC Registry Fee for appraisal management companies that meet the Panel Size Threshold and the appraisal management company minimum requirements as set forth in section 12-10-607(9), C.R.S., along with the application for initial licensure, renewal, or reinstatement.
- 17.20 Federally Regulated AMCs must annually pay the AMC Registry Fee and must report the following information to the Division prior to December 31 of each calendar year:
- A. Identifying company information to include the legal name, Employer Identification Number (EIN), address, and contact information of the controlling appraiser or company's designee.

- B. Information related to ownership limitations.
- C. The controlling appraiser or company's designee must report and certify:
 - 1. The number of licensed or certified appraisers that provided an appraisal in connection with a Covered Transaction on the appraisal management company's Panel in Colorado during the Reporting period;
 - 2. The total number of licensed or certified appraisers on the Panel in Colorado, whether or not the appraisers provided an appraisal in connection with a Covered Transaction, during the Reporting Period; and
 - 3. The total number of licensed or certified appraisers on the Panel in all states during the Reporting Period.
- D. Submit to the Division the AMC Registry Fee for appraisal management companies that meet the Panel Size Threshold along with the information as set forth in this rule.

CHAPTER 18: PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS – APPRAISAL MANAGEMENT COMPANIES

- 18.1 An appraisal management company must have and follow a written policy in place regarding the annual audit of appraisals completed for Colorado assignments during the previous Reporting Period. The policy must have an effective date and memorialize the dates any modifications are made. The policy must outline, at a minimum, the following:
- A. **Appraisal Selection.** The audit sample must be randomly selected and a USPAP Standard 3 Review must be performed on not less than two percent (2%) of all appraisal reports performed by appraisers for the appraisal management company during the previous Reporting Period. A minimum of at least one (1) USPAP Standard 3 Review must be performed for each appraiser who completed a Colorado appraisal assignment during that Reporting Period.
 - B. **Risk-Based Reviews.** If an appraisal management company maintains a risk-based review process, the appraisal management company is required to comply with Board Rule 18.1(A) of these Rules only for those appraisers for whom a USPAP Standard 3 Review was not performed under the risk-based appraisal review process.
 - C. **Review Criterion.** The appraisals must be evaluated for compliance with state and federal regulations, including the USPAP.
 - D. **Reviewer Qualifications.** The individual(s) performing the audit of the appraisals must possess a certified credential in this state or any jurisdiction and be competent to appraise residential real estate.
 - E. **Appraisal Deficiencies.** The appraisal management company must have procedures in place to address material deficiencies that affect the value conclusion or the credibility of the report with the appraiser. Material violations of the USPAP or the Colorado Real Estate Appraiser Licensing Act must be reported to the Board.

The Board may evaluate an appraisal management company's compliance with its own audit policies during an investigation.

- 18.2 For each Colorado appraisal assignment, an appraisal management company must maintain the following documents or records for a period of at least five (5) years, or at least two (2) years after the final disposition of any judicial proceeding in which a representative of the appraisal management company provided testimony related to the assignment, whichever period expires last:
- A. Contractual agreements with clients.
 - B. Any documents associated with the engagement of an appraiser used to appraise Colorado real estate.
 - C. All correspondence with a client or an appraiser regarding a specific assignment, including an accounting of payments received from the client and paid to the appraiser.
 - D. Appraisals, appraisal reviews, appraisal updates, recertifications of value, certificates of completion, broker price opinions or competitive market analyses, comparable property checks, rent schedules or income analyses, measurements, building sketches, and any client approved forms (Colorado Real Estate only).
 - E. A list of all licensed or certified appraisers on the appraisal management company's Panel.
 - F. Copies of final appraisal reports reviewed in accordance with Board Rule 18.1, findings and any subsequent correspondence with the appraiser, client, or Board.
 - G. Copies of all processes and controls pursuant to section 12-10-614(1)(a)(II), C.R.S. Records may be maintained in electronic format, but must be produced upon request by the Board and must be in a format that has the continued capability to be retrieved and legibly printed. Upon request by the Board, printed records must be produced.
- 18.3 For all Colorado appraisal assignments, an appraisal management company must disclose its Colorado license number in writing in the engagement letter with an appraiser.

Editor's Notes

History

Chapters 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 15 eff. 09/30/2007.
Chapters 5, 7, 8, 11, 13 emer. rules eff. 12/07/2007.
Chapters 5, 7, 8, 11, 13 eff. 03/01/2008.
Chapter 16 emer. rule eff. 08/08/2008.
Chapter 16 emer. rule eff. 11/07/2008.
Chapter 16 eff. 01/30/2009.
Rules 1.8, 1.25, 1.33, 7.2, 7.19, 8.10, 13.6 eff. 08/31/2009.
Rule 11.1; Chapter 16 emer. rules eff. 12/07/2009.
Rules 1.34-1.35, 13.10, 16.2-16.3 eff. 02/03/2010.
Rule 16.1 eff. 03/02/2010.
Rule 11.1 emer. rule eff. 03/15/2010.
Rule 11.1 eff. 04/14/2010.
Rule 12.8 emer. rule eff. 08/19/2010.
Rule 16.4 eff. 08/30/2010.

Rule 7.6 emer. rule eff. 10/14/2010.

Rule 12.8 eff. 12/15/2010.

Rule 7.6 eff. 12/30/2010.

Chapters 1, 2 eff. 10/30/2011.

Chapter 3 eff. 11/30/2011.

Chapters 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.1, 11, 12, 13.8, 14.2, 16.3-16.4. Chapter 15 repealed eff. 12/30/2011.

Rule 7.24 eff. 09/14/2012.

Rules 3.7, 6.7-6.8 eff. 12/30/2012.

Rules 1.25, 1.36, 6.10, 13.3-13.5, 13.7, 13.11, 13.12; Chapters 17, 18 eff. 06/30/2013.

Rules 1.12, 1.20, 1.21, 2.1, 2.8, 3.11, 4.1, 5.8, 6.1, 6.7, 6.8, 8.8, 9.1, 12.4, 12.8 emer. rules eff. 07/01/2013.

Rules 1.12, 1.20, 1.21, 2.1, 2.8, 3.11, 4.1, 5.8, 6.1, 6.7, 6.8, 8.8, 9.1, 12.4, 12.8 eff. 08/30/2013.

Rule 11.1 eff. 01/01/2014.

Rules 1.11, 1.13-1.14, 1.18, 1.36, 6.6-6.8, 6.10, 9.1, 10.1, 11.1-11.3, 13.2, 17.2, 17.11, 17.14-17.15 emer. rules eff. 07/01/2014.

Rules 1.11, 1.13-1.14, 1.18, 1.36-1.37, 2.9-2.10, 3.23, 4.1, 5.1, 5.8-5.9, 6.6-6.8, 6.10, 7.7, 8.17, 9.1, 10.1, 11.1-11.3, 13.2, 17.2, 17.11, 17.14-17.15 eff. 08/30/2014. Rules 16.1-16.3 repealed eff. 08/30/2014.

Rules 1.32, 1.38, 2.2-2.4, 7.6, 7.11, 13.6-13.7 eff. 01/01/2015. Rules 1.25, 16.4 repealed eff. 01/01/2015.

Rules 3.4, 6.10.C.1.K, 6.11, 7.2, 7.5, 8.6, 12.8 eff. 10/30/2015.

Rule 11.1 emer. rule eff. 01/07/2016.

Rule 11.1 eff. 05/06/2016.

Rule 7.25 eff. 06/30/2016.

Chapters 1-14, 17, 18 eff. 01/01/2017.

Rules 1.7, 1.14, 1.19, 1.32, 1.34, 1.36, 1.37, 1.38, 1.41, 1.42, 2.8, 2.9, 3.3, 3.7, 3.10, 3.11, 3.15, 3.17, 3.22, 3.24, 4.6, 6.1, 6.5, 6.9, 7.3, 7.4, 7.7, 7.12, 7.15, 8.5, 8.17, 9.1, 10.1, 12.4, 13.4, 13.9 eff. 08/30/2017.

Rules 1.10, 11.1 eff. 01/01/2018.

Rules 3.24, 7.2 eff. 04/30/2018. Rule 3.10 repealed eff. 04/30/2018.

Rules 1.32, 1.43, 2.2-2.4 emer. rules eff. 05/01/2018.

Rules 1.32, 1.43, 2.2-2.4 eff. 08/30/2018.

Rules 1.44, 10.1 eff. 12/31/2018. Rule 7.25 repealed eff. 12/31/2018.

Rules 1.45-1.56, 17.19, 17.20, 18.2 E, 18.2 G eff. 06/30/2019. Rule 1.44 repealed eff. 06/30/2019.

Rules 1.10, 11.1, 18.1 eff. 01/01/2020.

Rules 1.13, 1.32 eff. 01/01/2021.

Rules 1.2, 1.3, 1.57, 5.9, 5.12-5.15 eff. 04/30/2021.

Rules 1.22, 1.32, 1.58-1.61, 3.5, 3.14, 3.16-3.19, 5.8, 7.6, 7.12-7.14, 7.22, 7.23, 13.12, 17.7, 17.19 eff. 01/01/2022.

From: [Aida Dedajic](#)
To: [Board of Real Estate Appraisers \(CED sponsored\)](#)
Subject: RE: Alaska & PAREA - Status?
Date: Tuesday, August 23, 2022 3:23:07 AM
Attachments: [image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[image006.png](#)

Hi Sara,

Great to hear from you!

We now have 32 states that have, one way or another, indicated that completion of PAREA will be acceptable.

Note that this is an informal tracking and one should always confirm with the state on their status.

- **Fully Adopted:** Colorado, District of Columbia, Louisiana, Maine, Montana, Ohio, and Oklahoma (7)
- **Partially Adopted:** California and Kansas (2)
 - *California adopted up to 50% for LR, 50% for CR, 25% for CG experience hours, but hopes to fully adopt PAREA in the near future.*
 - *Kansas – 50% Based upon the practicum allowance in a previous version of the Criteria*
- **Rulemaking/Legislation in Progress for full adoption:** Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, and Washington (13)
- **Adoption by Reference of the Criteria (may also be captured in another category):** Arizona, District of Columbia, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Vermont. (11 – 5 other states have Criteria plus have made other indications of PAREA acceptance)
- **Discussing PAREA:** Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nevada, New York, Oregon, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. (19)

Thanks,
Aida

Aida Dedajic, CAE, MBA
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From: Board of Real Estate Appraisers (CED sponsored) <realestateappraisers@alaska.gov>
Sent: Monday, August 22, 2022 6:24 PM
To: Aida Dedajic <aida@appraisalfoundation.org>
Subject: RE: Alaska & PAREA - Status?

Good Afternoon Aida Dedajic,

As the Board of Real Estate Appraisers for Alaska is continuing to look at regulation for adoption of PAREA we wanted to respectfully reach out to see if any other examples have been made available for review.

You have previously shared Colorado, Iowa, New Jersey, and Utah.

Thank You,

Sara Sather

Alaska Regulations to Consider for
PAREA

- **If Decided to Proceed with Regulation Edits for PAREA –**

Need Review

- 12 AAC 70.100 Application for General Real Estate Appraiser Certification by Examination
- 12 AAC 70.105 Application for Residential Real Estate Appraiser Certification by Examination
- 12 AAC 70.107 Application for Institutional Real Estate Appraiser Certification by Examination

- 12 AAC 70.108 Work Experience Requirements for Real Estate Appraiser Certification
- 12 AAC 70.110 Verification of Work Experience

- 12 AAC 70.111 Application for Trainee Appraiser to Residential Real Estate Appraiser Certification
- 12 AAC 70.112 Application for Trainee Appraiser to General Real Estate Appraiser Certification

- 12 AAC 70.113 Application for Residential Real Estate Appraiser to General Real Estate Appraiser Certification

Possible Review

- 12 AAC 70.125 Application for Approval as a Trainee Appraiser

- 12 AAC 70.130 Real Estate Appraiser Examinations

- 12 AAC 70.990 Definitions

Probably Does Not Need Review

- 12 AAC 70.106 Application for General Real Estate Appraiser or Residential Real Estate Appraiser Certification by Reciprocity

- 12 AAC 70.115 Education Requirements for Real Estate Appraiser Certification

- 12 AAC 70.120 Application for Certification by Endorsement

- 12 AAC 70.126 Application for Approval as a Supervisory Appraiser

- 12 AAC 70.140 Standards for Acceptable Education
- 12 AAC 70.145 Approval of Course or Seminar for Initial Certification or Trainee Registration

- 12 AAC 70.160 Real Estate Appraisal Management Company Registration
- 12 AAC 70.165 Real Estate Appraisal Management Company and Panel Standards
- 12 AAC 70.170 Renewal of an Appraisal Management Company Registration
- 12 AAC 70.175 Annual Reporting and Federal Registry Requirements for Appraisal Management Companies
- 12 AAC 70.180 Retention of Records and Inspection by the Board

12 AAC 70.200 Application for Continuing Education Course or Seminar Approval

12 AAC 70.210 Approved Continuing Education Courses and Seminars

12 AAC 70.215 Approved Online Courses

12 AAC 70.220 Hours of Continuing Education Required

12 AAC 70.900 Standards of Practice

12 AAC 70.910 Definitions of Classroom Hour

12 AAC 70.920 Courtesy License

12 AAC 70.930 Federal Registry

12 AAC 70.935 Supervision of Trainee Appraisers

12 AAC 70.940 Retention of Records

12 AAC 70.100. APPLICATION FOR GENERAL REAL ESTATE APPRAISER CERTIFICATION BY

EXAMINATION. (a) The board will issue a certification by examination to practice as a general real estate appraiser to an applicant who meets the requirements of AS 08.87.110(a), 12 AAC 70.130(a)(1), and this section.

(b) An applicant for certification under this section must

(1) submit a completed application, on a form provided by the department; the completed application must include

(A) the personal identification information requested on the form;

(B) official transcripts, notarized copies of certificates of completion, or other evidence of course completion acceptable to the board, that verify the classroom hours of instruction required in 12 AAC 70.115(a) or (b), as applicable;

(C) work experience verification forms and a log of completed appraisals, on a form provided by the department, that meet the requirements of 12 AAC 70.110 and that verify the real estate appraisal experience required in 12 AAC 70.108(a); and

(D) subject to the penalties of unsworn falsification as defined in AS 11.56.210, a list of crimes described in AS 08.87.110 and AS 08.87.210 for which the applicant has been convicted; and

(2) pay any fees required in 12 AAC 02.370.

Authority: AS 08.87.020 AS 08.87.110

12 AAC 70.105. APPLICATION FOR RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE APPRAISER CERTIFICATION BY EXAMINATION.

(a) The board will issue a certification by examination to practice as a residential real estate appraiser to an applicant who meets the requirements of AS 08.87.110(b) and this section.

(b) An applicant for certification under this section must

(1) submit a completed application, on a form provided by the department; the completed application must include

(A) the personal identification information requested on the form;

(B) official transcripts, notarized copies of certificates of completion, or other evidence of course completion acceptable to the board, that verify the classroom hours of instruction required in 12 AAC 70.115(c) or (d), as applicable;

(C) work experience verification forms and a log of completed appraisals that meet the requirements of 12 AAC 70.110 and that verify the real estate appraisal experience required in 12 AAC 70.108(b);

(D) subject to the penalties of unsworn falsification as defined in AS 11.56.210, a list of crimes described in AS 08.87.110 and AS 08.87.210 for which the applicant has been convicted; and

(E) a copy of the work product from a minimum of two appraisals performed by the applicant, selected by the board, and included in the log of appraisals submitted under 12

AAC 70.110(a); and

(2) pay any fees required in 12 AAC 02.370.

(c) A certificate to practice under this section will not be issued until

(1) the board has approved the applicant's work product submitted under (b)(1)(E) of this section; and

(2) the applicant has passed the examination required under AS 08.87.110(b)(3) and 12 AAC 70.130.

Authority: AS 08.87.020 AS 08.87.110

12 AAC 70.107. APPLICATION FOR INSTITUTIONAL REAL ESTATE APPRAISER

CERTIFICATION BY EXAMINATION. (a) The board will issue a certification by examination to practice as an institutional real estate appraiser to an applicant who meets the requirements of AS 08.87.110(e) and this section.

(b) An applicant for certification under this section must

(1) submit a completed application, on a form provided by the department; the completed application must include

(A) the personal identification information requested on the form;

(B) official transcripts, notarized copies of certificates of completion, or other evidence of course completion acceptable to the board, that verify the classroom hours of instruction required of general real estate appraisers in 12

AAC 70.115(a) or (b), as applicable; and

(C) proof of full-time employment with a financial institution with offices in this state; and

(2) pay any fees required in 12 AAC 02.370.

Authority: AS 08.87.020 AS 08.87.110

12 AAC 70.108. WORK EXPERIENCE REQUIREMENTS FOR REAL ESTATE

APPRAISER CERTIFICATION. (a) An applicant for certification as a general real estate appraiser shall submit verification of 3,000 hours of appraisal work obtained continuously over a period of not less than 18 months. At least 1,500 hours of the appraisal work must be in nonresidential appraisal work. The board will only accept work experience that was obtained after January 30, 1989 and was performed in compliance with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP) applicable as of the date of appraisal.

(b) An applicant for certification as a residential real estate appraiser shall submit verification of 1,500 hours of appraisal experience obtained continuously over a period of not less than 12 months. The board will only accept work experience that was obtained after January 30, 1989 and was performed in compliance with the USPAP applicable as of the date of appraisal.

(c) Repealed 4/8/21.

(d) In this section, a residential property is one to four residential units.

Authority: AS 08.87.020

12 AAC 70.110. VERIFICATION OF WORK EXPERIENCE. (a) An applicant's qualifying work experience must be verified by one or more individuals, on forms provided by the department, and, for an applicant for certification as a general real estate appraiser or a residential real estate appraiser, a log submitted by the applicant of appraisal work performed. If an applicant cannot, for good cause, provide work experience verification forms from one or more individuals, the board may consider and approve other kinds of work experience verification.

(b) The board will accept a work experience verification form only if it is notarized and has been completed by

(1) a licensed construction contractor;

(2) a federal or state regulated lender;

(3) a present or former employer of the applicant;

(4) an officer of a state or federal agency; or

(5) an officer of a company that customarily uses the services of a real estate appraiser who has recent knowledge of the applicant's experience on that company's behalf.

(c) Repealed 12/13/94.

(d) Repealed 12/13/94.

(e) At the request of the board, an applicant for certification as a general real estate appraiser or a residential real estate appraiser shall submit a copy of the work product from any appraisal performed by the applicant and included in the log of appraisals submitted under (a) of this section.

Authority: AS 08.87.020

12 AAC 70.111. APPLICATION FOR TRAINEE APPRAISER TO RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE APPRAISER CERTIFICATION. (a) A trainee appraiser who is applying to transition as a certified residential real estate appraiser must

(1) submit a completed application, on a form provided by the department; the application must include

(A) the personal identification information requested on the form;

(B) the official transcripts showing the applicant has met the degree requirements of 12 AAC 70.115(a);

(C) in addition to the core curriculum requirements in 12 AAC 70.115(f), documentation of completion of 125 additional core curriculum hours as specified in 12 AAC 70.115(d)(4) – (10);

(D) the determination of competency form described in 12 AAC 70.935(c)(3);

(E) the authorization for release of records form; and

(F) work experience verification forms and a log of completed appraisals that meet the requirements of 12

AAC 70.110 and 12 AAC 70.935(f) and that verify the real estate appraisal experience required in 12 AAC 70.108(b);

(2) submit a copy of the work product from a minimum of two appraisals performed by the applicant, selected by the board, and included in the log of appraisals submitted under 12 AAC 70.110(a); and

(3) pay any fees required in 12 AAC 02.370.

(b) A certificate to practice under this section will not be issued until

(1) the board has approved the applicant's work product submitted under (a)(2) of this section; and

(2) the applicant has passed the examination required under AS 08.87.110(h)(3) and 12 AAC 70.130.

Authority: AS 08.87.020 AS 08.87.110 AS 08.87.310

12 AAC 70.112. APPLICATION FOR TRAINEE APPRAISER TO GENERAL REAL ESTATE APPRAISER CERTIFICATION. (a) A trainee appraiser who is applying to

transition as a certified general real

estate appraiser must

(1) submit a completed application, on a form provided by the department; the application must include

(A) the personal identification information requested on the form;

(B) the official transcripts showing the applicant has met the degree requirements of 12 AAC 70.115(a);

(C) in addition to the core curriculum requirements in 12 AAC 70.115(f), documentation of completion of 225 additional core curriculum hours as specified in 12 AAC 70.115(b)(4) – (10);

(D) the determination of competency form described in 12 AAC 70.935(c)(3);

(E) the authorization for release of records form; and

(F) work experience verification forms and a log of completed appraisals that meet the requirements of 12 AAC 70.110 and 12 AAC 70.935(f) and that verify the real estate appraisal experience required in 12 AAC 70.108(a);

(2) submit a copy of the work product from a minimum of two appraisals performed by the applicant, selected by the board, and included in the log of appraisals submitted under 12 AAC 70.110(a); and

(3) pay any fees required in 12 AAC 02.370.

(b) A certificate to practice under this section will not be issued until

(1) the board has approved the applicant's work product submitted under (a)(2) of this section; and

(2) the applicant has passed the examination required under AS 08.87.110(h)(3) and 12 AAC 70.130.

Authority: AS 08.87.020 AS 08.87.110 AS 08.87.310

12 AAC 70.125. APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL AS A TRAINEE APPRAISER. (a)

The board will issue a certification approving a person as a trainee appraiser to an applicant who meets the requirements of 12 AAC 70.935 and this section.

(b) An applicant for certification under this section must

(1) submit a completed application, on a form provided by the department; the completed application must include

(A) the personal identification information requested on the form; and

(B) proof that the applicant has successfully completed and passed 75 classroom hours of instruction that meet the requirements in 12 AAC 70.115(f) and 12 AAC 70.140(a), and the required courses that are specifically oriented to the requirements and responsibilities of supervisory appraisers and trainee appraisers, and that comply with the specifications for course content established by the Appraiser Qualifications Board of the Appraisal Foundation; the course must be completed by the trainee appraiser before obtaining a training appraiser credential; all qualifying education must be completed within the five-year period before the date of submission of a trainee appraiser application; and

(2) pay any fees required in 12 AAC 02.370.

(c) To renew a certification as a real estate appraiser trainee, the applicant must

(1) submit an application for renewal on a form provided by the department; and

(2) provide evidence of satisfactory completion of 14 hours of continuing education credit.

Authority: AS 08.87.020 AS 08.87.310

-ASC Criteria

Pg 13(15) - 14(16) Practicum, Mass Appraisal, PAREA

Pg 30(32) - 36(38) PAREA

Pg 43(45) - 44(46) Practicum

Pg 58(60) - 69(71) PAREA

-ASC Policy Statements

THE REAL PROPERTY APPRAISER QUALIFICATION CRITERIA

AND INTERPRETATIONS OF THE CRITERIA

Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria
Effective January 1, 2022

Appendix:
AQB Guide Notes



Authorized by Congress as the Source of Appraisal
Standards and Appraiser Qualifications

APPRAISER QUALIFICATIONS BOARD



VISION AND MISSION STATEMENT OF THE APPRAISAL FOUNDATION

VISION STATEMENT

To ensure public trust in the valuation profession.

Mission Statement

The Appraisal Foundation is dedicated to promoting professionalism and ensuring public trust in the valuation profession. This is accomplished through the promulgation of standards, appraiser qualifications, and guidance regarding valuation methods and techniques.

The Appraisal Foundation is the nation's foremost authority on the valuation profession. The organization sets the Congressionally-authorized standards and qualifications for real estate appraisers, and provides voluntary guidance on recognized valuation methods and techniques for all valuation professionals. This work advances the profession by ensuring appraisals are independent, consistent, and objective. More information on The Appraisal Foundation is available at www.appraisalfoundation.org.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

What is the Appraiser Qualifications Board? 3

***Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria Effective January 1, 2022.* 7**

 Definitions 8

 General Interpretations 8

Criteria Applicable To All Appraiser Classifications 8

 Standards of Practice 8

 Existing Credential Holders. 8

 Generic Education Criteria 8

 Generic Examination Criteria 12

 Generic Experience Criteria 12

 Practical Applications of Real Estate Appraisal (PAREA). 13

 Background Checks. 14

 Interpretations and Guide Notes (GN). 14

Supervisory Appraiser Requirements. 15

 General. 15

REAL PROPERTY APPRAISER CLASSIFICATIONS:

Trainee Real Property Appraiser. 17

 General. 17

 Examination 17

 Qualifying Education 17

 Experience 18

 Training. 18

Licensed Residential Real Property Appraiser. 19

 General. 19

 Examination 19

 Qualifying Education 19

 Experience 19

Certified Residential Real Property Appraiser 20

 General. 20

 Examination 20

 Qualifying Education 20

 Experience 22

Certified General Real Property Appraiser 23

 General. 23

 Examination 23



Qualifying Education 23

Experience 24

Required Core Curriculum 25

Supervisory Appraiser/Trainee Appraiser Course Objectives and Outline 27

 Course Objectives. 27

 Course Content Outline. 27

Practical Applications of Real Estate Appraisal (PAREA). 30

 Minimum Content Requirements – Licensed Residential Classification 30

 Minimum Content Requirements – Certified Residential Classification 34

Appendix:

GUIDE NOTES

AQB Guide Note 1 (GN-1): AQB Guidance for Required Core Curriculum Content 38

AQB Guide Note 2 (GN-2): AQB Guidance for Criteria Implementation (retired) 41

AQB Guide Note 3 (GN-3): AQB Guidance on the Scope of Practice for the Licensed Residential and Certified Residential Classifications 42

AQB Guide Note 4 (GN-4): AQB Guidance on Practicum Courses 43

AQB Guide Note 5 (GN-5): AQB Guidance for Existing Credential Holders 45

AQB Guide Note 6 (GN-6): AQB Guidance on Verification of Experience Credit 47

AQB Guide Note 7 (GN-7): AQB Guidance on Degree Programs in Real Estate (retired). 50

AQB Guide Note 8 (GN-8): AQB Guidance on College-Level Education from Foreign Degree-Granting Colleges/Universities (retired) 51

AQB Guide Note 9 (GN-9): AQB Guidance on Background Check Requirements. 52

AQB Guide Note 10 (GN-10): AQB Guidance on College-Level Education Requirements for Certified Residential Credential. 55

AQB GUIDE NOTE 11 (GN-11): AQB Guidance For Delivery Methods And Techniques In PAREA Training . . 58

WHAT IS THE AQB?

The Appraiser Qualifications Board (AQB) is an independent board of The Appraisal Foundation (Foundation). The AQB is comprised of at least five practicing appraisers who are appointed by the Foundation's Board of Trustees for one- to three-year terms.

Under the provisions of Title XI of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 (FIRREA), the AQB establishes the minimum education, experience, and examination requirements for real property appraisers to obtain a state license or certification as well as Supervisory Appraiser requirements. In addition, the AQB performs a number of ancillary duties related to real property and personal property appraiser qualifications (see "Other AQB Work" on page 5).

REAL PROPERTY APPRAISER QUALIFICATION CRITERIA, INTERPRETATIONS OF THE CRITERIA, GUIDE NOTES, AND Q&As

States are required to implement appraiser licensing and certification requirements that are no less stringent than those issued by the AQB in the *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria (Criteria)*.

The AQB has statutory authority to develop mandatory *Criteria* for Supervisory Appraisers (not an appraiser credential classification) and the Trainee Appraiser, Licensed Residential, Certified Residential, and Certified General appraiser classifications. If a state has these classifications, they are required to adopt these *Criteria*, at a minimum, for appraisals performed in federally-related transactions.

The original *Criteria*, adopted by the AQB in March 1991, included the following classifications: Licensed Residential, Certified Residential, and Certified General. Each of these classifications included requirements for education, experience, and an examination. The Trainee Appraiser classification was adopted by the AQB in 1993 and does not include experience or examination requirements.

After public exposure, the AQB adopted revisions to all classifications in early 1994 for implementation in January 1998. Major components of the revised *Criteria* included:

- An increase in the qualifying education requirements for the Licensed Residential and Certified General classifications;
- The requirement that all real property appraisers take the *15-Hour National Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP) Course*;
- An increase in the experience requirements for the Certified Residential and Certified General Classifications from 2,000 to 2,500 hours, and from 2,000 to 3,000 hours, respectively; and
- An increase in the annual continuing education requirement from 10 to 14 classroom hours for all classifications.

After thorough public exposure, the AQB adopted significant revisions to the *Criteria* in early 2004 for implementation in January 2008. Highlights of the major revisions include:

- An increase in the qualifying education requirements for the Licensed Residential, Certified Residential, and Certified General classifications. The required education hours were raised from 90 to 150 hours for the Licensed Residential classification, 120 to 200 hours for the Certified Residential classification, and 180 to 300 hours for the Certified General classification; and
- A requirement for college-level education for the Certified Residential and Certified General classifications. The Certified Residential classification required an Associate degree or higher; or in lieu of a degree, a minimum of 21 college semester hours in specified coursework. The Certified General required a Bachelor's degree or higher, or in lieu of a degree, a minimum of 30 semester hours in specified college course work.



After five exposure drafts, in December 2011 the AQB adopted revisions to the *Criteria* for implementation in January 2015. Major revisions include:

- Education and experience must be completed prior to taking the *National Uniform Licensing and Certification Examinations*;
- Applicants for the Certified Residential and Certified General classifications must have a Bachelor's degree or higher from an accredited college or university;
- Applicants for the Licensed Residential classification must successfully complete 30 semester hours of college-level education from an accredited college, junior college, community college, or university, or have an Associate's degree or higher from an accredited college, junior college, community college, or university;
- Recognition of university degree programs as counting toward the education requirements in the *Criteria*;
- Removal of the "Segmented" Approach to implementation of the *Criteria*;
- Prohibition of repetitive continuing education within the same continuing education cycle;
- Clarification of the term "written examination";
- Revisions to the Trainee Appraiser classification that include a requirement to take a course oriented to the requirements and responsibilities of Trainee Appraisers and Supervisory Appraisers;
- New Supervisory Appraiser requirements;
- Revisions to Guide Note 1; and
- Additions to the illustrative list of educational topics acceptable for continuing education.

In July 2015, the AQB issued a Concept Paper exploring alternative requirements to the *Criteria*. In October 2015, the AQB held a Public Hearing with major stakeholders of the *Criteria*. In the following two years, the AQB issued a Discussion Draft and four Exposure Drafts of proposed changes to the 2015 *Criteria*. On February 1, 2018, the AQB adopted revisions to the *Criteria*. Major revisions include:

- Elimination of college-level education requirements for the Licensed Residential Real Property classification;
- Alternative college-level education requirements for the Certified Residential Real Property classification;
- An alternative track for Licensed Residential Real Property Appraisers to move to the Certified Residential Real Property Appraiser classification; and
- Modification of experience hours and experience time frames for the Licensed Residential and Certified Residential classifications, and modification of the experience time frame for the Certified General classification.

In April 2019, the AQB issued an Exposure Draft of a proposed Interpretation relating to qualification requirements for Supervisory Appraisers. The AQB issued a second Exposure Draft on this topic in September 2019. At its November 1, 2019 public meeting, the Board adopted the Interpretation in the second Exposure Draft. The Interpretation clarified that Supervisory Appraisers who have been imposed discipline for "administrative" reasons (as opposed to "practice-related" reasons) would still be eligible to supervise.

Interpretations of the Criteria and Q&As

To further clarify AQB intent to users of the *Criteria*, the AQB may issue Interpretations of the *Criteria*. Interpretations are essential to properly understanding the *Criteria* and are, therefore, binding on users of the *Criteria*. Interpretations are added to the text of this document subsequent to their adoption by the AQB. These Interpretations are listed in subject matter order, which is designed to follow the applicable *Criteria*. As a result, the dates reflecting the adoption of some Interpretations may not follow a chronological sequence.

The AQB also issues Q&As which are published periodically and available on The Appraisal Foundation website. The Q&As are a form of guidance issued by the AQB to respond to questions raised by appraisers, enforcement officials, users of appraisal services and the public to illustrate the applicability of the *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria* and Interpretations of the *Criteria* in specific situations and to offer advice from the AQB for the resolution of appraisal issues and problems. The AQB Q&A may not represent the only possible solution to the issues discussed nor may the advice provided be applied equally to seemingly similar situations. AQB Q&A does not establish new *Criteria*. AQB Q&A is not part of the *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria*. AQB Q&A is approved by the AQB without public exposure and comment. To review the latest AQB Q&As, please visit the Q&A webpage located on the Foundation's website at www.appraisalfoundation.org.

Supporting the Work of the AQB

The AQB strongly encourages input from appraisers, users of appraisal services, and the public through the exposure draft process, public meetings, speaking engagements, and correspondence. Detailed information on how to support the work of the AQB is available online via the Foundation's website at www.appraisalfoundation.org, or by contacting the Board's staff at the Foundation by calling (202) 347-7722, or via e-mail at AQB@appraisalfoundation.org.

Exposure Draft Process

In recognition of the public authority of the AQB, all proposed revisions to the *Criteria* must be exposed for public comment prior to adoption. The AQB considers all comments in public meetings prior to taking final action. Prior to publication of an exposure draft, all proposed revisions to the *Criteria* are reviewed by a regulatory attorney.

Public Meetings

The AQB conducts periodic public meetings. Observers are encouraged to attend and, if time permits, address the Board regarding an agenda item.

Speaking Engagements

Members of the AQB are available for speaking engagements and presentations on the current work of the Board. Invitations to speak may be submitted via the "Request a Speaker" section on The Appraisal Foundation's website (www.appraisalfoundation.org). These requests should be submitted as early as possible in order to facilitate scheduling.

Other AQB Work

In addition to its work on the *Criteria*, the AQB is involved in numerous other ongoing projects, including:

- Maintenance and periodic updating of the *National Uniform Licensing and Certification Examinations* and their accompanying Examination Content Outlines (ECO's). The ECO's are used in the development of the examinations.
- Development of and enhancements to the Program to Improve USPAP Education.
- Administration of the Course Approval Program (CAP).
- Administration of the Real Estate Degree Review Program.
- Development of **voluntary** minimum *Personal Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria*.

More information on The Appraisal Foundation and the activities of the AQB is available online at www.appraisalfoundation.org or by contacting the Board's staff at The Appraisal Foundation by phone at (202) 347-7722 or via e-mail at AQB@appraisalfoundation.org.



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REAL PROPERTY APPRAISER QUALIFICATION CRITERIA

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2022



DEFINITIONS:

Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria (Criteria): Established by the Appraiser Qualifications Board (AQB) of The Appraisal Foundation, these *Criteria* set forth the minimum education, experience, and examination requirements for real property appraisers.

Required Core Curriculum: A set of major appraisal subject matter headings, known as “modules,” which require a specified number of educational hours at each credential level.

For example, as part of the Required Core Curriculum, a minimum of 30 hours of coverage of the module “Basic Appraisal Principles” is required.

Subtopics: Areas of appraisal education (as identified in AQB Guide Note 1) that may be included within the modules of the *Required Core Curriculum*.

As Guide Note 1 is not a binding requirement, coverage of the subtopics is not required for educational offerings to be valid; however, individuals will be expected to demonstrate competency in the subtopics in order to pass the respective licensing or certification examinations.

Interpretations: Elaborations or clarifications of the *Criteria* issued by the AQB. Interpretations are essential to a proper understanding of the requirements set forth in the *Criteria* and are, therefore, binding upon users of the *Criteria*.

Guide Notes: Guidance or advice provided by the AQB for assistance in understanding and implementing the *Criteria*.

For example, AQB Guide Note 1 (GN-1) “AQB Guidance for Curriculum Content” provides state appraiser regulators, students, and educators with suggested subtopics and items of coverage for each module in the Required Core Curriculum. The subtopics identified in Guide Note 1 represent those areas of education in which appraisers should be able to demonstrate competency to pass the respective licensing or certification examinations.

GENERAL INTERPRETATIONS

- A. The following is an exception for implementing the *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria*:
An applicant in the Reserve components of the U.S. Armed Forces, who was pursuing an appraiser license or certification prior to December 1, 2011, and who was called to active duty between December 1, 2011 and December 31, 2014, may satisfy the qualifications required under the 2008 Criteria for an additional time period after January 1, 2015. The extension of time shall be equal to the applicant’s time of active duty, plus 12 months.
- B. The following is a clarification of the existing *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria*:
With respect to the prerequisites needed before an applicant takes the National Uniform Licensing and Certification Examinations as referenced in the various sections II. B., applicants must have all experience and education completely verified by the appropriate state appraiser regulatory agency prior to taking the National Exam. Applicants cannot self-verify experience.

CRITERIA APPLICABLE TO ALL APPRAISER CLASSIFICATIONS

I. Standards of Practice

Appraisers in all classifications shall perform and practice in compliance with the *Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP)*.

II. Existing Credential Holders

Existing credential holders (with the exception of Trainee Appraisers) in good standing in any jurisdiction shall be considered in compliance with current Appraiser Qualifications Board *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria (Criteria)* if they have passed an AQB-approved qualifying examination for that credential. This applies to reciprocity, temporary practice, renewals, and applications for the same credential (with the exception of Trainee Appraisers) in another jurisdiction. All credential holders must comply with ongoing requirements for continuing education and state renewal procedures.

III. Generic Education Criteria

- A. Class hour
 1. A class hour is defined as 60 minutes, of which at least 50 minutes are instruction attended by the student.
 2. The prescribed number of class hours includes time for examinations.

- B. Credit for the class hour requirements may be obtained only from the following providers:
1. Colleges or universities;
 2. Community or junior colleges;
 3. Real estate appraisal or real estate-related organizations;
 4. State or federal agencies or commissions;
 5. Proprietary schools;
 6. Providers approved by state certification/licensing agencies; or
 7. The Appraisal Foundation or its Boards.
- C. Experience may not be substituted for education.
- D. Distance education is defined as any education process based on the geographical separation of student and instructor. Components of distance education include synchronous, asynchronous, and hybrid. In synchronous educational offerings, the instructor and students interact simultaneously online, similar to a phone call, video chat or live webinar, or web-based meeting. In asynchronous educational offerings, the instructor and student interaction is non-simultaneous; the students progress at their own pace and follow a structured course content and quiz/exam schedule. Hybrid courses, also known as blended courses, are learning environments that allow for both in-person and online (synchronous, or asynchronous) interaction.

Synchronous courses provide for instruction and interaction substantially the same as on-site classroom courses. Synchronous courses meet class hour requirements if they comply with requirements III.A and III.B.

An asynchronous distance education course is acceptable to meet class hour requirements if:

1. The course provides interaction. Interaction is a reciprocal environment where the student has verbal or written communication with the instructor; and
 2. Content approval is obtained from the AQB, a state appraiser regulatory jurisdiction, or an accredited college, community college, or university that offers distance education programs and is approved or accredited by the Commission on Colleges, a regional or national accreditation association, or by an accrediting agency that is recognized by the US Secretary of Education. Non-academic credit college courses provided by a college shall be approved by the AQB or the state appraiser regulatory jurisdiction; and
 3. Course delivery mechanism approval is obtained from one of the following sources:
 - a. The AQB; or
 - b. AQB approved organizations providing approval of course design and delivery (such as The Appraisal Foundation or other independent approved entity); or
 - c. a college or university that qualifies for content approval in paragraph 2 above that awards academic credit for the distance education course; or
 - d. a qualifying college or university for content approval with a distance education delivery program that approves the course design and delivery that incorporate interactivity.
 4. Hybrid courses meet class hour requirements if each of its sessions meet the requirement for the delivery method employed:
 - a. in-person course sessions must meet III.A. and III.B.
 - b. synchronous course sessions must meet III.A. and III.B.
 - c. asynchronous courses sessions must meet III.A., III.B., and III.D.1-3
- E. *Criteria Specific to Qualifying Education*
1. Class hours will be credited only for educational offerings with content that follows the *Required Core Curriculum* for each respective credential classification. Course content requirements may be general or specific to property types. The *Required Core Curriculum* is to be followed by major headings with the classroom hours for each. Guide Note (GN-1) contains guidance for curriculum content with subtopics listed under each major module. The subtopics listed in GN-1 are used for developing Examination Content Outlines for each applicable credential classification, and may also be amended from time to time to reflect changes in technology or in the Body of Knowledge. GN-1 is not mandatory for meeting the *Required Core Curriculum*.
 2. Credit toward qualifying education requirements may also be obtained via the completion of a degree in Real Estate from an accredited degree-granting college or university approved by the Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business, or a regional or national accreditation agency recognized by the



US Secretary of Education, **provided that the college or university has had its curriculum reviewed and approved by the AQB.**

The AQB may maintain a list of approved college or university degree programs, including the *Required Core Curriculum* and Appraisal Subject Matter Elective hours satisfied by the award of the degree. Candidates for the Trainee Appraiser, Licensed Residential, Certified Residential, or Certified General credential who are awarded degrees from approved institutions are required to complete all additional education required for the credential in which the approved degree is judged to be deficient by the AQB.

3. Class hours may be obtained only where:
 - a. the minimum length of the educational offering is at least 15 hours; and
 - b. the individual successfully completes a proctored, closed-book final examination pertinent to that educational offering.
 4. Where the qualifying education course includes multiple modules as listed in the *Required Core Curriculum*, there must be appropriate testing of each module included in the course.
 5. Courses taken to satisfy the qualifying education requirements must not be repetitive. Courses shall foster problem-solving skills in the education process by utilizing case studies as a major teaching method when applicable.
 6. Applicants must take the *15-Hour National USPAP Course*, or its AQB-approved equivalent, and pass the associated *15-Hour National USPAP Course* examination. At least one of the course instructors must be an AQB Certified USPAP Instructor who is also a state certified appraiser in good standing. Course equivalency shall be determined through the AQB Course Approval Program or by an alternate method established by the AQB. USPAP education presented in a distance education format must be designed to foster appropriate student-to-student, student-to-instructor, and student-to-material interaction.
 7. In addition to the generic requirements described in III.D., distance education courses intended for use as qualifying education must include a written, closed-book final examination. The examination must be proctored in person or remotely by an official approved by the college or university, or by the sponsoring organization. Bio-metric proctoring is acceptable.¹ The term, "written," as used herein, refers to an exam that might be written on paper or administered electronically on a computer workstation or other device. Oral exams are not acceptable. The testing must comply with the examination requirements of this section.
- F. *Criteria Specific to Continuing Education*
1. The purpose of continuing education is to ensure that appraisers participate in a program that maintains and increases their skill, knowledge, and competency in real property appraising.

Aside from complying with the requirements to complete the *7-Hour National USPAP Update Course*, or its equivalent, appraisers may not receive credit for completion of the same continuing education course offering within the same continuing education cycle.
 2. Credit towards the continuing education hour requirements for each appraiser classification may be granted only where the length of the educational offering is at least two (2) hours.
 3. Credit may be granted for education offerings that are consistent with the purpose of continuing education and cover real property related appraisal topics, including, but not limited to:
 - a. Ad valorem taxation;
 - b. Arbitration, dispute resolution;
 - c. Courses related to the practice of real estate appraisal or consulting;
 - d. Development cost estimating;
 - e. Ethics and standards of professional practice, USPAP;
 - f. Valuation bias, fair housing, and/or equal opportunity;
 - g. Land use planning, zoning;
 - h. Management, leasing, timesharing;

¹ Bio-metric proctoring process provides that student identity is continually verified through processes, such as facial recognition, consistency in keystroke cadence, and the observation of activity in the testing location. Aberrant behavior or activity can be readily observed.

- i. Property development, partial interests;
 - j. Real estate law, easements, and legal interests;
 - k. Real estate litigation, damages, condemnation;
 - l. Real estate financing and investment;
 - m. Real estate appraisal-related computer applications;
 - n. Real estate securities and syndication;
 - o. Developing opinions of real property value in appraisals that also include personal property and/or business value;
 - p. Seller concessions and impact on value; and/or
 - q. Energy-efficient items and “green building” appraisals.
4. Up to one half of an individual’s continuing education requirement may also be granted for participation, other than as a student, in appraisal educational processes and programs. Examples of activities for which credit may be granted are teaching, program development, authorship of textbooks, or similar activities that are determined to be equivalent to obtaining continuing education. Credit for instructing any given course or seminar can only be awarded once during a continuing education cycle.
 5. Educational offerings taken by an individual in order to fulfill the class hour requirement for a different classification than his/her current classification may be simultaneously counted towards the continuing education requirement of his/her current classification.
 6. In addition to the generic requirements described in III.D., asynchronous distance education courses intended for use as continuing education must include at least one of the following:
 - a. A written examination proctored by an official approved by the college or university, or by the sponsoring organization. Remote proctoring, including bio-metric procedures as noted in III E. 7. above, is acceptable. The term “written” as used herein refers to an exam that might be written on paper, or administered electronically on a computer workstation or other device. Oral exams are not acceptable; or
 - b. Successful completion of prescribed course mechanisms required to demonstrate knowledge of the subject matter.
 7. Real estate appraisal-related field trips may be acceptable for credit toward the continuing education requirements. However, transit time to or from the field trip may not be included when awarding credit unless instruction occurs during said transit time.
 8. Appraisers must successfully complete the *7-Hour National USPAP Update Course*, or its AQB-approved equivalent, every two calendar years. Equivalency shall be determined through the AQB Course Approval Program or by an alternate method established by the AQB.
 9. Individuals who are credentialed in more than one jurisdiction shall not have to take more than one *7-Hour National USPAP Update Course* within a two calendar year period for the purposes of meeting AQB *Criteria*.
 10. USPAP continuing education credit shall only be awarded when the course is instructed by at least one AQB Certified USPAP Instructor who is also a state certified appraiser in good standing.
 11. The equivalent of fourteen (14) class hours of instruction in courses or seminars for each year during the period preceding the renewal is required. For example, a two-year continuing education cycle would require twenty-eight hours. The class hour requirement can be fulfilled at any time during the cycle.
 12. AQB Certified USPAP Instructors successfully completing a *7-Hour Instructor Recertification Course* and exam (if required) within their current continuing education cycle have satisfied the *7-Hour National USPAP Update Course* continuing education requirement.
 13. State appraiser regulatory agencies with the appropriate authority to do so may place a credential holder in an “inactive status” in the event the state determines a deficiency in continuing education was due to extenuating circumstances.

Prior to reactivation, credential holders in an inactive status must complete all required continuing education hours that would have been required if the credential holder was in an active status. The



required hours must also include the most recent edition of a *7-Hour National USPAP Update Course* (or its AQB-approved equivalent).

Waivers may not be granted to credential holders who have failed to meet the continuing education requirements.

Deferrals may not be granted to credential holders, except in the case of individuals returning from active military duty, or individuals impacted by a state- or federally-declared disaster. State appraiser regulatory agencies may allow credential holders returning from active military duty to be placed in active status for a period of up to 90 days pending completion of all continuing education requirements. State appraiser regulatory agencies may allow credential holders impacted by a state- or federally-declared disaster that occurs within 90 days prior to the end of the continuing education cycle to remain (or be placed in) active status for a period of up to 90 days after the end of the credential holder's continuing education cycle, pending completion of all continuing education requirements.

- 14. Credentialed appraisers are required to complete continuing education for a partial year in a continuing education cycle as follows:

For continuing education cycle periods of 185 days or more, 14 hours of continuing education is required.

For continuing education cycle periods of less than 185 days, no hours of continuing education are required.

Example #1: A credential issued on August 15 that expires on December 31 of the same year would not require any continuing education hours for that year.

Example #2: A credential issued on May 15 that expires on December 31 of the same year would require 14 continuing education hours for that year.

Example #3: A credential issued on August 15 that expires on December 31 of the following year would require 14 hours of continuing education to renew.

- 15. State appraiser regulatory agencies may award continuing education credit to credentialed appraisers who attend a state appraiser regulatory agency meeting, under the following conditions:
 - a. Credit may be awarded for a single state appraiser regulatory agency meeting per continuing education cycle. The meeting must be open to the public and must be a minimum of two (2) hours in length. The total credit cannot exceed seven (7) hours; and
 - b. The state appraiser regulatory agency must ensure that the credentialed appraiser attends the meeting for the required period of time.

IV. Generic Examination Criteria

A new applicant not currently licensed or certified and in good standing in another jurisdiction shall have up to 24 months, after approval by the state, to take and pass an AQB-approved qualifying examination for the credential. Successful completion of the examination is valid for a period of 24 months.

V. Generic Experience Criteria

- A. Education may not be substituted for experience, except as shown below in Section D below.
- B. The quantitative experience requirements must be satisfied by time spent in the appraisal process. The appraisal process consists of: analyzing factors that affect value; defining the problem; gathering and analyzing data; applying the appropriate analysis and methodology; and arriving at an opinion and correctly reporting the opinion in compliance with USPAP.
- C. Hours may be treated as cumulative in order to achieve the necessary number of hours of appraisal experience.
 - 1. Cumulative is defined as experience that may be acquired over multiple time periods.
 - 2. The following is an example of cumulative experience:

Year 1	200 Hours
Year 2	800 Hours
Year 3	600 Hours
Year 4	400 Hours
Year 5	500 Hours
Total	2,500 Hours

- D. There need not be a client in a traditional sense (e.g., a client hiring an appraiser for a business purpose) in order for an appraisal to qualify for experience. Experience gained for work without a traditional client can meet any portion of the total experience requirement.
- E. **Practicum courses** that are approved by the AQB Course Approval Program or state appraiser regulatory agencies can satisfy the non-traditional client experience requirement. A practicum course must include the generally applicable methods of appraisal practice for the credential category. Content includes, but is not limited to: requiring the student to produce credible appraisals that utilize an actual subject property; performing market research containing sales analysis; and applying and reporting the applicable appraisal approaches in conformity with USPAP. Assignments must require problem solving skills for a variety of property types for the credential category.

Experience credit shall be granted for the actual classroom hours of instruction and hours of documented research and analysis as awarded from the practicum course approval process.

- F. An hour of experience is defined as verifiable time spent in performing tasks in accordance with acceptable appraisal practice. Acceptable real property appraisal practice for experience credit includes appraisal, appraisal review, appraisal consulting, and **mass appraisal**.

All experience must be obtained after January 30, 1989, and must be USPAP-compliant. An applicant's experience must be in appraisal work conforming to Standards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and/or 6, where the appraiser demonstrates proficiency in appraisal principles, methodology, procedures (development), and reporting conclusions.

- G. Documentation in the form of reports, certifications, or file memoranda, or, if such reports and memoranda are unavailable for good cause, other evidence at the credentialing authority's discretion that the work is compliant with USPAP must be provided as part of the state experience verification process to support the experience claimed.
- H. The verification for experience credit claimed by an applicant shall be on forms prescribed by the state certification/licensing agency, which shall include:
1. Type of property;
 2. Date of report;
 3. Address of appraised property;
 4. Description of work performed by the trainee/applicant and scope of the review and supervision of the supervising appraiser;
 5. Number of actual work hours by the trainee/applicant on the assignment; and
 6. The signature and state certification number of the supervising appraiser, if applicable. Separate appraisal logs shall be maintained for each supervising appraiser, if applicable.
- I. There is no maximum time limit during which experience may be obtained.

VI. Practical Applications of Real Estate Appraisal (PAREA)

Practical Applications of Real Estate Appraisal (PAREA) programs approved by the AQB utilize simulated experience training, and serve as an alternative to the traditional Supervisor/Trainee experience model, under Section V. To qualify as creditable experience, AQB-approved PAREA programs shall:

1. Contain, at a minimum, the content specified in the Practical Applications of Real Estate Appraisal section of this Criteria;
2. Require participants to possess the following prerequisites prior to commencement of training:
 - a. For the Licensed Residential Module: 150 hours of qualifying education as specified in the Required Core Curriculum for the Licensed Residential Real Property Appraiser classification.
 - b. For the Certified Residential Module: 200 hours of qualifying education as specified in the Required Core Curriculum for the Certified Residential Real Property Appraiser classification; and
 - i. Possession of a valid Licensed Residential Real Property Appraiser credential; or
 - ii. Successful completion of an AQB-approved PAREA program for the Licensed Residential Real Property Appraiser classification;
3. Provide an adequate number of Mentors to ensure timely and competent mentoring for all program participants;



4. Ensure Mentors meet or exceed the following qualifications:
 - a. Mentors shall be state-certified appraisers and in “good standing” for a period of at least three (3) years prior to being eligible to become a Mentor; and
 - b. Mentors shall not have been subject to any disciplinary action, within any jurisdiction, within the last three (3) years that affected the Mentor’s legal eligibility to engage in appraisal practice, or to act as a Supervisory Appraiser. A Mentor subject to a disciplinary action would be considered to be in “good standing” three (3) years after the successful completion/termination of the imposed sanction; and
5. Ensure program participants produce appraisal reports that comply with USPAP, and meet or exceed the following requirements:
 - a. Licensed Residential
 - i. No fewer than three (3) appraisal reports;
 - ii. Reports must represent a variety of assignment types and property types that are consistent with the Licensed Residential program content; and
 - iii. Reports must comply with the edition of USPAP that is in effect at the time.
 - b. Certified Residential
 - i. No fewer than three (3) appraisal reports;
 - ii. Reports must represent a variety of assignment types and property types that are consistent with the Certified Residential program content; and
 - iii. Reports must comply with the edition of USPAP that is in effect at the time; and
6. Provide each program participant that successfully completes PAREA training with a certificate of completion, subject to the following:
 - a. Participants may not receive partial credit for PAREA training;
 - b. Participants may not receive a certificate of completion until all required components of PAREA training have been successfully completed and approved by a program Mentor;
 - c. Certificates of completion must be signed by an individual from the training entity qualified to verify a participant’s successful completion; and
 - d. Certificates of completion must not contain an expiration date or other constraints that either limit or restrict the participant’s ability to receive appropriate credit; and
7. Allow participants successfully completing approved PAREA programs to receive the following experience credit:
 - a. For participants completing an approved Licensed Residential program:
 - i. Licensed Residential classification: up to 100 percent of the required experience hours.
 - ii. Certified Residential classification: up to 67 percent of the required experience hours.
 - iii. Certified General classification: up to 33 percent of the total required experience, none of which is eligible towards the required non-residential hours.
 - b. For participants completing an approved Certified Residential program:
 - i. Licensed Residential classification: up to 100 percent of the required experience hours.
 - ii. Certified Residential classification: up to 100 percent of the required experience hours.
 - iii. Certified General classification: up to 50 percent of the total required experience, none of which is eligible towards the required non-residential hours.

VII. Background Checks

- A. All applicants for a real property appraiser credential shall possess a background that would not call into question public trust.
- B. Applicants shall provide state appraiser regulatory agencies with all of the information and documentation necessary for the jurisdiction to determine the applicant’s fitness for licensure or certification.
- C. An applicant shall not be eligible for a real property appraiser credential if, during at least the five (5) year period immediately preceding the date of the application for licensing or certification, the applicant has been convicted of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to a crime that would call into question the applicant’s fitness for licensure.
- D. Additional guidance related to background checks for applicants for a real property appraiser credential may be found in Guide Note 9 (GN-9).

VIII. Interpretations and Guide Notes (GN)

Periodically, the AQB may issue Interpretations to the *Criteria* (binding) or Guide Notes (advisory) on interpretations or application of the *Criteria*.

SUPERVISORY APPRAISER REQUIREMENTS

APPLICABLE TO SUPERVISION OF **TRAINEE APPRAISERS** ONLY

Supervisory Appraisers provide a critical role in the mentoring, training, and development of future valuation professionals. It is inherently important to strike a proper balance between enhancing public trust by ensuring Supervisory Appraisers are competent and qualified to supervise Trainee Appraisers without making the criteria too stringent and restrictive as to discourage or prevent qualified Supervisory Appraisers from actually participating in the training and supervision of Trainee Appraisers.

I. General

- A. Supervisory Appraisers shall be responsible for the training, guidance, and direct supervision of the Trainee Appraiser by:
 1. Accepting responsibility for the appraisal by signing and certifying the appraisal complies with USPAP;
 2. Reviewing and signing the Trainee Appraiser appraisal report(s); and
 3. Personally inspecting each appraised property with the Trainee Appraiser until the Supervisory Appraiser determines the Trainee Appraiser is competent to inspect the property, in accordance with the COMPETENCY RULE of USPAP for the property type.
- B. Supervisory Appraisers shall be state-certified and in “good standing” for a period of at least three (3) years prior to being eligible to become a Supervisory Appraiser. Supervisory Appraisers do not need to be state certified and in good standing *in the jurisdiction* in which the Trainee Appraiser practices **for any specific minimum period of time**. Supervisory Appraisers shall not have been subject to any disciplinary action—within any jurisdiction—within the last three (3) years that affected the Supervisory Appraiser’s legal eligibility to engage in appraisal practice. A Supervisory Appraiser subject to a disciplinary action would be considered to be in “good standing” three (3) years *after* the successful completion/termination of the sanction imposed against the appraiser.

Supervisory Appraiser Requirements Interpretation

With respect to disciplinary sanctions that affect an individual’s legal eligibility to practice as referenced in Section 1.B. above, sanctions imposed as a result of administrative actions not related to an individual’s obligations of ethical and competent appraisal practice do not apply. Examples may involve isolated administrative responsibilities including late payment of fees, failure to timely renew a credential, or failure to notify a regulatory office of a change in contact information. The intent of the language stated in Section 1.B. above, was to prevent Supervisory Appraisers from training due to egregious appraisal practice issues that involved ethics and competency. Administrative infractions do not preclude an individual from acting as a Supervisory Appraiser for three years after the sanction.

- C. Supervisory Appraisers must comply with the COMPETENCY RULE of USPAP for the property type and geographic location where the Trainee Appraiser is being supervised.
- D. Whereas a Trainee Appraiser is permitted to have more than one Supervisory Appraiser, Supervisory Appraisers may not supervise more than three (3) Trainee Appraisers at one time, unless a state program in the credentialing jurisdiction provides for progress monitoring, supervisory certified appraiser qualifications, and supervision and oversight requirements for Supervisory Appraisers.



- E. An appraisal experience log shall be maintained jointly by the Supervisory Appraiser and the Trainee Appraiser. It is the responsibility of both the Supervisory Appraiser and Trainee Appraiser to ensure the experience log is accurate, current, and complies with the requirements of the Trainee Appraiser's credentialing jurisdiction. At a minimum, the appraisal log requirements shall include:
1. Type of property;
 2. Date of report;
 3. Address of appraised property;
 4. Description of work performed by the Trainee Appraiser and the scope of the review and supervision of the Supervisory Appraiser;
 5. Number of actual work hours by the Trainee Appraiser on the assignment; and
 6. The signature and state certification number of the Supervisory Appraiser. Separate appraisal logs shall be maintained for each Supervisory Appraiser, if applicable.
- F. Supervisory Appraisers shall be required to complete a course that, at a minimum, complies with the specifications for course content established by the AQB, which is specifically oriented to the requirements and responsibilities of Supervisory Appraisers and Trainee Appraisers. The course is to be completed by the Supervisory Appraiser prior to supervising a Trainee Appraiser. Please refer to the Supervisory Appraiser / Trainee Appraiser Course Objectives and Outline in this booklet for more information.

REAL PROPERTY APPRAISER CLASSIFICATIONS

TRAINEE REAL PROPERTY APPRAISER

Please consult the **CRITERIA APPLICABLE TO ALL APPRAISER CLASSIFICATIONS** for additional requirements.

I. General

- A. The Trainee Appraiser classification is intended to incorporate any documented non-certified/non-licensed real property appraisers who are subject to the *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria*. Recognizing that individual credentialing jurisdictions may use different terminologies, “Trainee Appraisers” include, but are not limited to: registered appraisers, apprentice appraisers, provisional appraisers, or other similar designations created by state appraiser regulatory agencies.
- B. The scope of practice for the Trainee Appraiser classification is the appraisal of those properties which the state-certified Supervisory Appraiser is permitted by his/her current credential and that the Supervisory Appraiser is competent to appraise.
- C. The Trainee Appraiser, as well as the Supervisory Appraiser, shall be entitled to obtain copies of appraisal reports and/or permitted appropriate access and retrieval arrangements for all workfiles for appraisals in which he or she participated, in accordance with the RECORD KEEPING RULE of USPAP.
- D. All Trainee Appraisers must comply with the COMPETENCY RULE of USPAP for all assignments.

II. Examination

There is no examination requirement for the Trainee Appraiser classification, but the Trainee Appraiser shall pass the appropriate end-of-course examinations in all of the prerequisite qualifying education courses in order to earn credit for those courses.

III. Qualifying Education

- A. As the prerequisite for application, an applicant must have completed seventy-five (75) hours of qualifying education as specified in the *Required Core Curriculum*. Additionally, applicants must pass the course examinations and pass the *15-Hour National USPAP Course* (or its AQB-approved equivalent) and examination as part of the 75 hours. All qualifying education must be completed within the five (5) year period immediately preceding the date of application for a Trainee Appraiser credential.
- B. Appraisers holding a valid **Licensed Residential Real Property Appraiser** credential satisfy the educational requirements for the Trainee Appraiser credential.



- C. Appraisers holding a valid **Certified Residential Real Property Appraiser** credential satisfy the educational requirements for the Trainee Appraiser credential.
- D. Appraisers holding a valid **Certified General Real Property Appraiser** credential satisfy the educational requirements for the Trainee Appraiser credential.

IV. Experience

No experience is required as a prerequisite for the Trainee Appraiser classification.

V. Training

- A. The Trainee Appraiser shall be subject to direct control and supervision by a Supervisory Appraiser in good standing, who shall be state certified. A Trainee Appraiser is permitted to have more than one Supervisory Appraiser.
- B. The Supervisory Appraiser shall be responsible for the training, guidance, and direct control and supervision of the Trainee Appraiser by:
 1. Accepting responsibility for the appraisal by signing and certifying the appraisal complies with USPAP;
 2. Reviewing and signing the Trainee Appraiser appraisal report(s); and
 3. Personally inspecting each appraised property with the Trainee Appraiser until the Supervisory Appraiser determines the Trainee Appraiser is competent to inspect the property, in accordance with the COMPETENCY RULE of USPAP for the property type.
- C. The Trainee Appraiser is permitted to have more than one Supervisory Appraiser, but a Supervisory Appraiser may not supervise more than three (3) Trainee Appraisers, at one time, unless a program in the state appraiser regulatory jurisdiction provides for progress monitoring, supervising certified appraiser qualifications, and supervision and oversight requirements for Supervisory Appraisers.
- D. An appraisal experience log shall be maintained jointly by the Supervisory Appraiser and the Trainee Appraiser. It is the responsibility of both the Supervisory Appraiser and the Trainee Appraiser to ensure the appraisal experience log is accurate, current, and complies with the requirements of the Trainee Appraiser's credentialing jurisdiction. At a minimum, the appraisal log requirements shall include:
 1. Type of property;
 2. Date of report;
 3. Address of appraised property;
 4. Description of work performed by the Trainee Appraiser and scope of the review and supervision of the Supervisory Appraiser;
 5. Number of actual work hours by the Trainee Appraiser on the assignment; and
 6. The signature and state certification number of the Supervisory Appraiser. Separate appraisal logs shall be maintained for each Supervisory Appraiser, if applicable.
- E. Supervisory Appraisers shall be state certified and in good standing for a period of at least three (3) years prior to being eligible to become a Supervisory Appraiser. Supervisory Appraisers do not need to be state certified and in good standing **in the jurisdiction** in which the Trainee Appraiser practices **for any specific minimum period of time**. Supervisory Appraisers shall not have been subject to any disciplinary action—within any jurisdiction—within the last three (3) years that affected the Supervisory Appraiser's legal eligibility to engage in appraisal practice. A Supervisory Appraiser subject to a disciplinary action would be considered to be in "good standing" three (3) years after the successful completion/termination of the sanction imposed against the appraiser.
- F. Trainee Appraisers shall be required to complete a course that, at minimum, complies with the specifications for course content established by the AQB, which is specifically oriented to the requirements and responsibilities of Supervisory Appraisers and Trainee Appraisers. The course must be completed by the Trainee Appraiser prior to obtaining a Trainee Appraiser credential from the individual credentialing jurisdiction. Further, the Trainee Appraiser course is not eligible towards the 75 hours of qualifying education required. Please refer to the Supervisory Appraiser / Trainee Appraiser Course Objectives and Outline in this booklet for more information.

LICENSED RESIDENTIAL REAL PROPERTY APPRAISER

Please consult the **CRITERIA APPLICABLE TO ALL APPRAISER CLASSIFICATIONS** for additional requirements.

I. General

- A. The Licensed Residential Real Property Appraiser classification applies to the appraisal of non-complex one-to-four residential units having a transaction value less than \$1,000,000, and complex one-to-four residential units having a transaction value less than \$400,000.
- B. Complex one-to-four unit residential property appraisal means one in which the property to be appraised, the form of ownership, or the market conditions are atypical.
- C. For non-federally related transaction appraisals, transaction value shall mean market value.
 1. The classification includes the appraisal of vacant or unimproved land that is utilized for one-to-four residential units, or for which the highest and best use is for one-to-four residential units.
 2. The classification does not include the appraisal of subdivisions for which a development analysis/appraisal is necessary.
- D. All Licensed Residential Real Property Appraisers must comply with the COMPETENCY RULE of USPAP.

II. Examination

- A. The AQB-approved Licensed Residential Real Property Appraiser examination must be successfully completed. The only alternative to successful completion of the Licensed Residential examination is the successful completion of the Certified Residential or Certified General examination.
- B. The prerequisites for taking the AQB-approved examination are completion of:
 1. One hundred fifty (150) creditable class hours as specified in the *Required Core Curriculum*; and
 2. One thousand (1,000) hours of qualifying experience in no fewer than six (6) months.

III. Qualifying Education

- A. The Licensed Residential Real Property Appraiser classification requires completion of one hundred fifty (150) creditable class hours as specified in the *Required Core Curriculum*. As part of the 150 required hours, the applicant shall successfully complete the *15-Hour National USPAP Course*, or its AQB-approved equivalent, and successfully pass the examination. There is no alternative to successful completion of the USPAP Course and examination.
- B. Appraisers holding a valid **Trainee Appraiser** credential may satisfy the educational requirements for the Licensed Residential Real Property Appraiser credential by successfully completing the following additional educational hours:

1. Residential Market Analysis and Highest and Best Use	15 Hours
2. Residential Appraiser Site Valuation and Cost Approach	15 Hours
3. Residential Sales Comparison and Income Approaches	30 Hours
4. Residential Report Writing and Case Studies	15 Hours
TOTAL	75 Hours
- C. Appraisers holding a valid **Certified Residential Real Property Appraiser** credential satisfy the educational requirements for the Licensed Residential Real Property Appraiser credential.
- D. Appraisers holding a valid **Certified General Real Property Appraiser** credential satisfy the educational requirements for the Licensed Residential Real Property Appraiser credential.

IV. Experience:

One thousand (1,000) hours of experience are required to be obtained in no fewer than six (6) months.

CERTIFIED RESIDENTIAL REAL PROPERTY APPRAISER

Please consult the **CRITERIA APPLICABLE TO ALL APPRAISER CLASSIFICATIONS** for additional requirements.

I. General

- A. The Certified Residential Real Property Appraiser classification qualifies the appraiser to appraise one-to-four residential units without regard to value or complexity.
 1. The classification includes the appraisal of vacant or unimproved land that is utilized for one-to-four residential units purposes or for which the highest and best use is for one-to-four residential units.
 2. The classification does not include the appraisal of subdivisions for which a development analysis/appraisal is necessary.
- B. All Certified Residential appraisers must comply with the COMPETENCY RULE of USPAP.

II. Examination

- A. The AQB-approved Certified Residential Real Property Appraiser examination must be successfully completed. The only alternative to successful completion of the Certified Residential examination is the successful completion of the Certified General examination.
- B. The prerequisites for taking the AQB-approved examination are completion of:
 1. Two hundred (200) creditable class hours as specified in the *Required Core Curriculum*;
 2. Completion of the requirements specified in Section III.B. or III.C., "Qualifying Education"; and
 3. One thousand five hundred (1,500) hours of qualifying experience obtained in no fewer than twelve (12) months.

III. Qualifying Education

- A. All college-level education must be obtained from a degree-granting institution by the Commission on Colleges, a national or regional accreditation association, or by an accrediting agency that is recognized by the US Secretary of Education.

Applicants with a college degree from a foreign country may have their education evaluated for "equivalency" by one of the following:

- An accredited, degree-granting domestic college or university;
- A foreign degree credential evaluation service company that is a member of the National Association of Credential Evaluation Services (NACES); or
- A foreign degree credential evaluation service company that provides equivalency evaluation reports accepted by an accredited degree-granting domestic college or university or by a state licensing board that issues credentials in another discipline.

- B. Applicants for the Certified Residential credential must satisfy at least one of the following five options (III.B.1., III.B.2., III.B.3., III.B.4., or III.B.5.):
 1. Possession of a Bachelor's Degree in any field of study;
 2. Possession of an Associate's Degree in a field of study related to:
 - a. Business Administration;
 - b. Accounting;
 - c. Finance;
 - d. Economics; or
 - e. Real Estate



3. Successful completion of 30 semester hours of college-level courses that cover each of the following specific topic areas and hours:
 - a. English Composition (3 semester hours);
 - b. Microeconomics (3 semester hours);
 - c. Macroeconomics (3 semester hours);
 - d. Finance (3 semester hours);
 - e. Algebra, Geometry, or higher mathematics (3 semester hours);
 - f. Statistics (3 semester hours);
 - g. Computer Science (3 semester hours);
 - h. Business or Real Estate Law (3 semester hours); and
 - i. Two elective courses in any of the topics listed above or in accounting, geography, agricultural economics, business management, or real estate (3 semester hours each).
 4. Successful completion of at least 30 semester hours of College Level Examination Program® (CLEP®) examinations from each of the following subject matter areas:
 - a. College Algebra (3 semester hours);
 - b. College Composition (6 semester hours);
 - c. College Composition Modular (3 semester hours);
 - d. College Mathematics (6 semester hours);
 - e. Principles of Macroeconomics (3 semester hours);
 - f. Principles of Microeconomics (3 semester hours);
 - g. Introductory Business Law (3 semester hours); and
 - h. Information Systems (3 semester hours).
 5. Any combination of III.B.3 and III.B.4 above that ensures coverage of all topics and hours identified in III.B.3.
- C. As an alternative to the requirements in Section III.B. above, individuals who have held a Licensed Residential credential for a minimum of five (5) years may qualify for a Certified Residential credential by satisfying all of the following:
1. No record of any adverse, final, and non-appealable disciplinary action affecting the Licensed Residential appraiser’s legal eligibility to engage in appraisal practice within the five (5) years immediately preceding the date of application for a Certified Residential credential;
 2. Successful completion of the additional required qualifying education as specified in Section III.F. below;
 3. Successful completion of the required experience as specified in Section IV below; and
 4. Successful completion of the Certified Residential Real Property Appraiser examination as specified in Section II above.
- D. The Certified Residential Real Property Appraiser classification requires completion of two hundred (200) creditable class hours as specified in the *Required Core Curriculum*. As part of the 200 required hours, the applicant shall successfully complete the *15-Hour National USPAP Course*, or its AQB-approved equivalent, and the examination. There is no alternative to successful completion of the USPAP Course and examination.
- E. Appraisers holding a valid **Trainee Appraiser** credential may satisfy the educational requirements for the Certified Residential Real Property Appraiser credential by successfully completing the following additional educational hours:
- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. Residential Market Analysis and Highest and Best Use | 15 Hours |
| 2. Residential Appraiser Site Valuation and Cost Approach | 15 Hours |
| 3. Residential Sales Comparison and Income Approaches | 30 Hours |
| 4. Residential Report Writing and Case Studies | 15 Hours |
| 5. Statistics, Modeling and Finance | 15 Hours |
| 6. Advanced Residential Applications and Case Studies | 15 Hours |
| 7. Appraisal Subject Matter Electives | 20 Hours |
| TOTAL | 125 Hours |
- F. Appraisers holding a valid **Licensed Residential Real Property Appraiser** credential may satisfy the educational requirements for the Certified Residential Real Property Appraiser credential by successfully completing the following additional educational hours:
- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Statistics, Modeling and Finance | 15 Hours |
| 2. Advanced Residential Applications and Case Studies | 15 Hours |
| 3. Appraisal Subject Matter Electives | 20 Hours |
| TOTAL | 50 Hours |



- G. Appraisers holding a valid **Trainee Appraiser** credential wishing to change to the Certified Residential Real Property Appraiser classification must also satisfy the college-level education requirement as specified in III.B.
- H. Appraisers holding a valid **Licensed Residential Real Property Appraiser** credential wishing to change to the Certified Residential Real Property Appraiser classification who do not meet the requirements outlined in Section III.C. must also satisfy the college-level education requirements as specified in Section III.B.
- I. Appraisers holding a valid **Licensed Residential Real Property Appraiser** credential wishing to change to the Certified Residential Real Property Appraiser classification who meet the requirements outlined in Section III.C. do not need to satisfy college-level education requirements as specified in Section III.B.
- J. Appraisers holding a valid **Certified General Real Property Appraiser** credential satisfy the educational requirements for the Certified Residential Real Property Appraiser credential.

IV. Experience:

One thousand five hundred (1,500) hours of experience are required to be obtained during no fewer than twelve (12) months. While the hours may be cumulative, the required number of months must accrue before an individual can be certified.

CERTIFIED GENERAL REAL PROPERTY APPRAISER

Please consult the **CRITERIA APPLICABLE TO ALL APPRAISER CLASSIFICATIONS** for additional requirements.

I. General

- A. The Certified General Real Property Appraiser classification qualifies the appraiser to appraise all types of real property.
- B. All Certified General appraisers must comply with the COMPETENCY RULE of USPAP.

II. Examination

- A. The AQB-approved Certified General Real Property Appraiser examination must be successfully completed. There is no alternative to successful completion of the exam.
- B. The prerequisites for taking the AQB-approved examination are completion of:
 1. Three hundred (300) creditable class hours as specified in the *Required Core Curriculum*; and
 2. Completion of the college-level education requirements specified in III.A. "Qualifying Education"; and
 3. Three thousand (3,000) hours of qualifying experience obtained in no fewer than eighteen (18) months, where a minimum of one thousand five hundred (1,500) hours must be obtained in non-residential appraisal work.

III. Qualifying Education

- A. Applicants for the Certified General credential must hold a Bachelor's degree or higher from an accredited college or university. The college or university must be a degree-granting institution accredited by the Commission on Colleges, a national or regional accreditation association, or by an accrediting agency that is recognized by the US Secretary of Education. Applicants with a college degree from a foreign country may have their education evaluated for "equivalency" by one of the following:
 - An accredited, degree-granting domestic college or university;
 - A foreign degree credential evaluation service company that is a member of the National Association of Credential Evaluation Services (NACES); or
 - A foreign degree credential evaluation service company that provides equivalency evaluation reports accepted by an accredited degree-granting domestic college or university or by a state licensing board that issues credentials in another discipline.
- B. The Certified General Real Property Appraiser classification requires completion of three hundred (300) creditable class hours as specified in the *Required Core Curriculum*. As part of the 300 required hours, the applicant shall complete the *15-Hour National USPAP Course*, or its AQB-approved equivalent, and the examination. There is no alternative to successful completion of the USPAP Course and examination.
- C. Applicants must demonstrate that their education includes the core courses listed in these *Criteria*, with particular emphasis on non-residential properties. Residential is defined as "composed of one-to-four residential units."



D. Appraisers holding a valid **Trainee Appraiser** credential may satisfy the educational requirements for the Certified General Real Property Appraiser credential by successfully completing the following additional educational hours:

1. General Appraiser Market Analysis and Highest and Best Use	30 Hours
2. Statistics, Modeling and Finance	15 Hours
3. General Appraiser Sales Comparison Approach	30 Hours
4. General Appraiser Site Valuation and Cost Approach	30 Hours
5. General Appraiser Income Approach	60 Hours
6. General Appraiser Report Writing and Case Studies	30 Hours
7. Appraisal Subject Matter Electives	30 Hours
TOTAL	225 Hours

E. Appraisers holding a valid **Licensed Residential Real Property Appraiser** credential may satisfy the educational requirements for the Certified General Real Property Appraiser credential by successfully completing the following additional educational hours:

1. General Appraiser Market Analysis and Highest and Best Use	15 Hours
2. Statistics, Modeling and Finance	15 Hours
3. General Appraiser Sales Comparison Approach	15 Hours
4. General Appraiser Site Valuation and Cost Approach	15 Hours
5. General Appraiser Income Approach	45 Hours
6. General Appraiser Report Writing and Case Studies	15 Hours
7. Appraisal Subject Matter Electives	30 Hours
TOTAL	150 Hours

F. Appraisers holding a valid **Certified Residential Real Property Appraiser** credential may satisfy the educational requirements for the Certified General Real Property Appraiser credential by successfully completing the following additional educational hours:

1. General Appraiser Market Analysis and Highest and Best Use	15 Hours
2. General Appraiser Sales Comparison Approach	15 Hours
3. General Appraiser Site Valuation and Cost Approach	15 Hours
4. General Appraiser Income Approach	45 Hours
5. General Appraiser Report Writing and Case Studies	10 Hours
TOTAL	100 Hours

G. **Trainee Appraisers, Licensed Residential Real Property Appraisers, and Certified Residential Real Property Appraisers** wishing to change to the Certified General Real Property Appraiser classification must also satisfy the requirements in III.A. and III.C.

IV. Experience

Three thousand (3,000) hours of experience are required to be obtained during no fewer than eighteen (18) months. One thousand five hundred (1,500) hours must be in non-residential appraisal work. While the hours may be cumulative, the required number of months must accrue before an individual can be certified.



REQUIRED CORE CURRICULUM

TRAINEE APPRAISER

BASIC APPRAISAL PRINCIPLES	30 HOURS
BASIC APPRAISAL PROCEDURES	30 HOURS
15-HOUR NATIONAL USPAP COURSE (OR ITS EQUIVALENT)	15 HOURS
TOTAL	75 HOURS

LICENSED RESIDENTIAL

BASIC APPRAISAL PRINCIPLES	30 HOURS
BASIC APPRAISAL PROCEDURES	30 HOURS
15-HOUR NATIONAL USPAP COURSE (OR ITS EQUIVALENT)	15 HOURS
RESIDENTIAL MARKET ANALYSIS AND HIGHEST AND BEST USE	15 HOURS
RESIDENTIAL APPRAISER SITE VALUATION AND COST APPROACH	15 HOURS
RESIDENTIAL SALES COMPARISON AND INCOME APPROACHES	30 HOURS
RESIDENTIAL REPORT WRITING AND CASE STUDIES	15 HOURS
TOTAL	150 HOURS

CERTIFIED RESIDENTIAL

BASIC APPRAISAL PRINCIPLES	30 HOURS
BASIC APPRAISAL PROCEDURES	30 HOURS
15-HOUR NATIONAL USPAP COURSE (OR ITS EQUIVALENT)	15 HOURS
RESIDENTIAL APPRAISER MARKET ANALYSIS AND HIGHEST AND BEST USE	15 HOURS
RESIDENTIAL APPRAISER SITE VALUATION AND COST APPROACH	15 HOURS
RESIDENTIAL SALES COMPARISON AND INCOME APPROACHES	30 HOURS
RESIDENTIAL REPORT WRITING AND CASE STUDIES	15 HOURS
STATISTICS, MODELING AND FINANCE	15 HOURS
ADVANCED RESIDENTIAL APPLICATIONS AND CASE STUDIES	15 HOURS
APPRAISAL SUBJECT MATTER ELECTIVES (May include hours over minimum shown above in other modules)	20 HOURS
TOTAL	200 HOURS



CERTIFIED GENERAL

BASIC APPRAISAL PRINCIPLES	30 HOURS
BASIC APPRAISAL PROCEDURES	30 HOURS
<i>15-HOUR NATIONAL USPAP COURSE (OR ITS EQUIVALENT)</i>	15 HOURS
GENERAL APPRAISER MARKET ANALYSIS AND HIGHEST AND BEST USE	30 HOURS
STATISTICS, MODELING AND FINANCE	15 HOURS
GENERAL APPRAISER SITE VALUATION AND COST APPROACH	30 HOURS
GENERAL APPRAISER SALES COMPARISON APPROACH	30 HOURS
GENERAL APPRAISER INCOME APPROACH	60 HOURS
GENERAL APPRAISER REPORT WRITING AND CASE STUDIES	30 HOURS
APPRAISAL SUBJECT MATTER ELECTIVES (May include hours over minimum shown above in other modules)	30 HOURS
TOTAL	300 HOURS



SUPERVISORY APPRAISER / TRAINEE APPRAISER COURSE OBJECTIVES AND OUTLINE

COURSE OBJECTIVES

In developing the course, providers must include the following course objectives, which address both the Supervisory Appraiser and Trainee Appraiser.

Supervisory Appraiser Objectives

The course must provide adequate information to ensure the Supervisory Appraiser understands the qualifications and responsibilities of that role. Specifically, the objective of the course shall be that the student understands:

- AQB minimum qualifications for becoming and remaining a Supervisory Appraiser;
- Jurisdictional credentialing requirements for both Supervisory Appraisers and Trainee Appraisers that may exceed those of the *Criteria*;
- Expectations and responsibilities of being a Supervisory Appraiser;
- Responsibilities and requirements of a Supervisory Appraiser in maintaining and signing all appropriate Trainee Appraiser experience logs; and
- Expectations and responsibilities of the Trainee Appraiser.

Trainee Appraiser Objectives

The course must provide adequate information to ensure the Trainee Appraiser understands the qualifications and responsibilities of that role. Specifically, the objective of the course shall be that the student understands:

- AQB minimum qualifications for becoming a credentialed appraiser;
- Jurisdictional credentialing requirements for Trainee Appraisers that may exceed those of the *Criteria*;
- AQB minimum qualifications for becoming and remaining a Supervisory Appraiser, as well as jurisdictional credentialing requirements that may exceed those of the *Criteria*;
- Processes and roles of the entities involved in establishing qualifications for credentialed appraisers;
- Expectations and responsibilities of the Trainee Appraiser;
- Basics of the *Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice* (USPAP); and
- Responsibilities and requirements of a Trainee Appraiser's role in maintaining and signing all appropriate Trainee Appraiser experience logs.

COURSE CONTENT OUTLINE

Education developers must include the topics contained in the following outline when creating course content:

I. Table of Contents

II. Course Introduction and Overview

III. Qualification and Credentialing Entities

- A. The Appraisal Foundation
 1. Overview of the creation and role of The Appraisal Foundation
- B. The Appraiser Qualifications Board (AQB)
 1. Overview of the role of the AQB in establishing qualifications for real property appraisers



- C. Individual State or Territory Credentialing Authorities
 - 1. Overview of a jurisdiction's role in issuing appraiser credentials and disciplining appraisers
 - 2. Specific information regarding the regulatory structure of the individual jurisdiction (optional)
- D. Professional Appraiser Organizations
 - 1. Overview of the role of professional appraiser organizations
 - 2. Explain difference between required regulatory state appraiser credentials and "voluntary" professional appraiser organization designations

IV. Qualifications for Appraiser Credentials

- A. AQB Qualifications
 - 1. Overview of the AQB minimum qualifications for real property appraisers, including the education, experience, and examination requirements for the following categories:
 - a. Trainee Appraiser
 - b. Licensed Residential
 - c. Certified Residential
 - d. Certified General

Comment: Course developers shall include a summary matrix outlining the minimum education, experience, and examination requirements necessary for each of the credentials.

- 2. Overview of Supervisory Appraiser Qualifications
 - a. AQB minimum qualifications
 - b. Discussion noting individual credentialing jurisdictions could have qualifications that may exceed AQB minimum qualifications
- B. Individual Jurisdiction Qualifications
 - 1. Overview explaining how AQB sets minimum qualifications, but states may have qualifications that exceed AQB *Criteria*
 - 2. Outline and explain the specific steps/requirements to becoming licensed or certified in the particular jurisdiction in which the course is being provided

V. Overview of USPAP

- A. Provide brief overview of sections of USPAP relevant to Trainee Appraisers including overviews of:
 - 1. ETHICS RULE
 - 2. COMPETENCY RULE
 - 3. SCOPE OF WORK RULE
 - 4. RECORD KEEPING RULE
 - 5. STANDARD 1 (Development) and STANDARD 2 (Reporting)

Comment: This section is not intended to be a substitute for the *15-Hour National USPAP Course* (or its equivalent).

VI. Overview of Supervisory Appraiser Expectations and Responsibilities

- A. The course material must include a presentation of the requirements, expectations, and responsibilities of the Supervisory Appraiser. At a minimum, the course materials must include the expectations and responsibilities of the Supervisory Appraiser to:
 - 1. Provide the Trainee Appraiser with a basic understanding of USPAP requirements
 - 2. Understand the AQB minimum requirements of both the Supervisory Appraiser and Trainee Appraiser, as well as the requirements of the credentialing jurisdiction that may exceed those of the *Criteria*
 - 3. Provide proper guidance to the Trainee Appraiser when he or she selects a specific credentialing path (i.e., Licensed Residential, Certified Residential, or Certified General)
 - 4. Monitor the Trainee Appraiser's progress in satisfying both the education and experience requirements necessary to achieve his or her selected credentialing path
 - 5. Verify that the Supervisory Appraiser and Trainee Appraiser are properly documenting all appropriate experience logs

6. Accompany the Trainee Appraiser on all inspections until the Trainee Appraiser is competent to conduct inspections independently and has met all specific requirements pertaining to property inspection established by the credentialing jurisdiction
7. Monitor and provide assignments and duties that ensure the Trainee Appraiser is developing an understanding and progression of knowledge and experience of all applicable valuation methodologies and approaches to value
8. Verify that the Trainee Appraiser is properly identified and acknowledged in the appraisal report in compliance with USPAP requirements
9. Immediately notify the Trainee Appraiser if the Supervisory Appraiser is no longer qualified to supervise and/or sign the Trainee Appraiser's experience log

VII. Overview of Trainee Appraiser Expectations and Responsibilities

- A. The course material must include a presentation of the requirements, expectations, and responsibilities of the Trainee Appraiser. At a minimum, the course materials must include the expectations and responsibilities of the Trainee Appraiser to understand:
 1. The AQB minimum requirements to become a Trainee Appraiser, as well as the requirements of the credentialing jurisdiction that may exceed those of the *Criteria*
 2. The importance of selecting an appropriate Supervisory Appraiser. Points covered shall include:
 - a. The Supervisory Appraiser-Trainee Appraiser relationship is a long-term commitment by both parties
 - b. The Trainee Appraiser is inherently connected to the "good standing" of the Supervisory Appraiser
 - c. The importance of selecting a Supervisory Appraiser with the experience and competency that best matches the Trainee Appraiser's selected credentialing path
 - d. Options for the Trainee Appraiser if a Supervisory Appraiser is no longer qualified to serve as a Supervisory Appraiser
 3. How to determine if an appraiser is qualified and in good standing to be a Supervisory Appraiser by searching the Appraisal Subcommittee (ASC) National Registry and/or jurisdictional websites
 4. It is the Supervisory Appraiser's responsibility to monitor the progression of the Trainee Appraiser's education and experience necessary to achieve the Trainee Appraiser's selected credentialing path
 5. It is the Supervisory Appraiser's responsibility to provide assignments and duties that ensure the Trainee Appraiser is developing an understanding and progression of knowledge and experience of all applicable valuation methodologies and approaches to value
 6. The responsibilities of both the Trainee Appraiser and the Supervisory Appraiser in properly documenting all appropriate Trainee Appraiser's experience logs
 7. The Supervisory Appraiser must accompany the Trainee Appraiser on all inspections until he or she is competent to conduct inspections independently, and has met all requirements pertaining to property inspection established by the credentialing jurisdiction

VIII. Overview of Jurisdictional Requirements for Supervisory Appraiser and Trainee Appraiser Requirements

- A. Provide summary of jurisdictional requirements that may exceed those of the AQB *Criteria*
- B. Course developers may elect to present jurisdictional requirements as a separate add-on module, or incorporate differences between AQB minimum and jurisdictional requirements in each appropriate section of the outline

IX. Summary/Quiz (optional)

X. Definitions

- A. Provide glossary of definitions utilized throughout the course

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS OF REAL ESTATE APPRAISAL (PAREA)

The goal of the following is to outline necessary Content Criteria that must be included in the development of exercises, examples, simulations, case studies, and applications as are appropriate to recreate the practical experience expected to be gained by an appraiser seeking a license credential. At least 3 USPAP compliant appraisal reports will be developed in the PAREA program for each licensing category. At a minimum, development and reporting of appraisals for single unit residences, 2-4 unit, and condominium units are essential.

MINIMUM CONTENT REQUIREMENTS – LICENSED RESIDENTIAL CLASSIFICATION

I. Introduction

A. General Considerations and Responsibilities

1. Discuss respecting the public trust
2. Review and comment on appraiser independence
3. Review and comment on the responsibilities to clients regarding reconsideration of value requests and other communication

B. Appraisal Software and Tools

1. Overview of software options (vendors) and common forms
2. Overview of Common tools: measuring devices, cameras, etc.

II. Problem Identification

A. Understanding Assignment Parameters

1. Perform initial review of order/engagement letter, determine authoritative lines of communication. Provide interactive exercises in extracting key information from engagement letter.

B. Understanding Assignment Elements and Competency Issues

1. Examine appraisal request and other documents provided (e.g. title reports, surveys, purchase contract) to determine key assignment elements (Standards Rule 1-2(a)–Standards Rule 1-2(d), and the SCOPE OF WORK RULE), and/or contractual obligations. Determine relevant appraisal assignment conditions. Understanding common client, intended use, intended users, engagement letter terms, various assignment types, basis for assignment conditions, extraordinary assumptions, and hypothetical conditions (e.g., FHA, VA, USDA, etc.).
2. Provide exercises for defining the problem. The goal is for participant to establish appropriate steps in appraisal process.
3. Exercises should contain overlays introducing key engagement items that could affect scope of work
4. Ensure that exercises demonstrate impact on both assignment conditions and elements.
5. Include exercises where an appraiser can identify during problem definition process the existence of possible extraordinary assumptions and/or hypothetical conditions.
6. Demonstrate how competency issues are identified and will be resolved.

C. Market, Neighborhood, and Subject Property Research

1. Utilize preliminary online/archival research to gain basic market area and subject property information.
2. Develop the general area and neighborhood market analysis.
 - a. Overview of available data sources for market area information.



3. Retrieval/analysis of preliminary information necessary for understanding subject site and improvements.
 4. Review of public record information including site and improvement information.
 5. Utilization of MLS/online sites as a verification source.
 6. Based on information gathered above, develop and explain key relevant property characteristics (Standards Rule 1-2(e)).
- D. Obtaining Preliminary Subject Property Information**
1. Simulate setting the inspection appointment with related requests/requirements.
 2. Determine how you will verify individual providing access.
 3. Review of inspections and reports provided by others and discuss their application and disclosure in the assignment.
- III. Review Sections I and II with Mentor**
- A. Ensure the problem identification process was performed properly leading to an appropriate scope of work.**
- B. Review research performed to evaluate suitability and that the quantity of information will be satisfactory for later development and analysis.**
- IV. Property Identification and Inspection along with Initial Site Identification**
- A. Research available information sources including public records.**
- B. Zoning, general plan information**
1. Identify where to locate all sources of information
 2. Verification of revisions to zoning/general plan
 3. Variances, use restrictions
- C. Environmental issues, flood zone/earthquake information. Identify and explain unusual issues**
1. Location of relevant research information
 2. Communicate any unusual findings to the client to confirm whether assignment is to be completed
- V. Verification of Neighborhood and Market Area**
- A. Conduct virtual inspection/review of subject's market area**
- B. Explain various influences**
- C. Identify and explain trends/characteristics in the defined neighborhood and market area**
- VI. Subject Site Inspection**
- A. Verify similarity to plat, observation of site utility, its surrounding influences, and possible conditions that could impact value or marketability**
- B. Analysis of site improvements and useable site area.**
1. Determine and explain how useable site area relates to surrounding properties
- C. Identify and discuss various site amenities. Include exercises that include various levels of impact on value**
- VII. Subject Property Improvements Inspection**
- A. Overview**
1. Types/quality of construction
 2. Floor plan issues, determination of room counts
 3. Observable condition factors and description of upgrades
 4. Recognition of potential/existing adverse influences
- B. Conduct a virtual physical inspection to determine relevant physical characteristics**
- C. Provide a thorough description of improvements**
- VIII. Measuring the Subject Property Improvements**
- A. Exercises to include methods and ultimately determination of:**
1. Basements



2. Stairways & vaulted ceiling areas
3. Below grade living area (split level)
4. Accessory dwelling units, outbuildings, etc.
5. Awareness of special assignment conditions
6. Common rounding practices

B. Include virtual exercises in measuring subject properties

C. Other sources for obtaining GLA

IX. Sketch Completion

A. Include sketch completion exercises

B. Exercises must include final GLA determination (what areas should be extracted from GLA)

X. Review Sections IV thru IX with Mentor

A. Ensure all elements of inspection process have been performed properly, including neighborhood, site, and improvements

XI. Market Analysis/ Highest and Best Use

A. Highest and Best Use

1. Overview of pertinent data, including current/proposed/potential alternative use and communication of highest and best use

B. Performing Neighborhood and Market Research

1. Identify the market area boundaries, physical characteristics, and specific property location relevant to the analysis of the subject property.
2. Identify the trends and characteristics in the defined neighborhood and market area

XII. Review Section XI with Mentor

A. Ensure key analytical issues related to market conditions and highest and best use are effectively addressed

XIII. Process of Sales Analysis

A. Identify the best sources of sales data for use in case studies including:

1. MLS
2. City/County (public) transfer records
 - a. How to verify
3. Data providers
4. Appraiser office files
 - a. Confidentiality concerns
5. Real estate agents/brokers
 - a. How to verify

B. Select the same or similar property types, uses, and characteristics.

1. Identify elements of comparison
2. Develop exercises for various property types

C. Identify all relevant current listings, expired listings, withdrawn listings, offers (if available), FSBO, closed sales, and pending sales

XIV. Review Section XIII with Mentor

A. Ensure all necessary steps in highest and best use analysis and market analysis were performed properly. Review data source material to assure sufficient information has been identified for further application.

XV. Valuation Approaches and Techniques

A. Consider each approach to value and explain the appropriateness based on the intended use of the assignment. Select the data considered most meaningful and relevant.

B. Sales Comparison Approach

1. Analyze quality and quantity of data

- a. Identify relevant units of comparison
- b. Data and information collected must be analyzed for comparability and consistency
- 2. Select the sales that are considered the most appropriate for subject property comparability (demonstrate the process)
 - a. Identify and apply appropriate adjustments to comparable transactions based on differences to the subject property. Demonstrate applicable tools and methods, including:
 - 1. Paired sales analysis
 - 2. Statistical and other graphic analysis
 - 3. Trend analysis
 - 4. Qualitative differences, including:
 - a. Relative comparison analysis
 - b. Ranking analysis
 - 5. Discuss and reconcile key elements developed in the sales comparison approach

C. Cost Approach

- 1. Develop site value of the subject as vacant using recognized methods or techniques
 - a. Include contributory value of site improvement
- 2. Discuss use of replacement or reproduction cost
 - a. Develop supportive data for the cost calculations
 - b. Calculate cost new for the improvements
 - c. Calculate depreciation (demonstrate and apply types, consider market trends)
 - d. Discuss and reconcile key elements developed in the cost approach

D. Income Approach

- 1. Collection and verification of pertinent rental data (actual vs. contract)
- 2. Determine appropriate GRM (Gross Rent Multiplier)
- 3. Discuss and reconcile key elements developed in the income approach

XVI. Review Section XV with Mentor

- A. Ensure all approaches to value were adequately considered and completed in supportable fashion (including cost and/or income approaches if performed)**

XVII. Final Reconciliation

- A. Analyze and discuss accuracy and sufficiency of data**
- B. Analyze and discuss strengths and weaknesses of each approach to value and their applicability to the subject property**
- C. Analyze and discuss consistency of data and development**
- D. Analyze and discuss the quality and quantity of data**
- E. Review calculations**
- F. Develop the final opinion of value along with the rationale for your conclusions**

XVIII. Review Section XVII with Mentor

- A. Ensure final reconciliation was performed properly and determine appropriate reporting**

XIX. Appraisal Report Development/Delivery

A. Report Development

- 1. Standards Rule 2-1 minimum standard (not misleading, sufficient, assumptions, etc.)
 - a. Ability to describe the subject property and comparable properties used in the analysis (ensure compliance with STANDARD 2)
 - 1. Technical terms
 - 2. Common industry phrases and descriptors
 - 3. Fair lending do's and don'ts
 - 4. Identify relevant information using industry typical approaches and technologies
 - b. Ability to describe a market area and a neighborhood (same subset as above)



- c. Report format
 - 1. Comply with all applicable assignment elements and conditions
 - 2. Awareness and compliance with state regulatory requirements
 - 3. Describe scope of work
 - 4. Ensure applicable appropriate addenda, exhibits, photos, etc. are included
 - 5. Understand adequacy/relevance/integrity of photos, maps, and exhibits – how/where to upload in a report
- d. Certification
 - 1. Ensure familiarity with pre-printed content and applicability.
 - 2. Develop exercises on completion of workfile documents
 - 3. Demonstrate an ability to store and compile documents

XX. Review Section XIX with Mentor

- A. Ensure that the key components of an appraisal report and report format are appropriate for assignment(s)

XXI. Communication of Assignment Results

- A. Adequacy and relevance of information
 - 1. USPAP compliance
 - 2. Assignment conditions
- B. Understand common Client-specific requirements – additional comparable sales, inclusion of active listings in the report, supplemental exhibits, etc.
 - 1. Demonstrate the ability to meet client expectations conveyed through the engagement letter or other instruction methods
 - 2. Adequate support for analysis
- C. Explain and support rationale for excluding any of the traditional approaches
 - 1. Explain and support reconciliation
 - 2. Explain all assumptions
- D. Explain and support all extraordinary assumptions and hypothetical conditions (state their use may have effect on assignment results)

XXII. Review Section XXI with Mentor

- A. Ensure understanding of effective appraisal report presentation and required content
- B. Ensure compliance with Standards Rule 2-2

MINIMUM CONTENT REQUIREMENTS – CERTIFIED RESIDENTIAL CLASSIFICATION

I. Problem Identification

- A. Relevant Scope of Work and Competency Issues Involved
 - 1. Develop exercises on how competency issues will be resolved.
 - 2. Conduct a preliminary analysis to ensure an appropriate Scope of Work

II. Review Section I with Mentor

- A. Ensure understanding of how issues uncovered during property identification process relate to complexity. Also, focus on complex ownership issues

III. Positive or Negative Locational Influences

- A. Recognize Population/Employment Trends
- B. Determine and discuss relationships between employment, population, and residential units (Single Unit Residential vs. 2-4 Unit Residential) over time

IV. Residential Market Analysis/Highest and Best Use

- A. Market Analysis Issues Related to Highest and Best Use for Complex Properties

- B. Special Assessments
- V. Review Sections III and IV with Mentor
 - A. Ensure key analytical issues related to market conditions and highest and best use are effectively addressed.
- VI. Physical Characteristics of Complex Properties – identify and discuss
 - A. Unique Design Features
 - B. High Quality/Amenity Properties
 - C. Over-improvements
 - D. Physical Deficiencies of Improvements
 - E. Functional Inadequate and Super Adequate Impact
- VII. Vacant Sites (Including View Amenities, Surplus Land)
 - A. Develop exercises that contain issues covered under Site and Cost Approaches
- VIII. Use of Key Statistical Concepts
 - A. Develop appropriate statistical tools to be used in development of opinion of value
 - B. Explain and support their application
- IX. Key Market Driving Influences
 - A. Determine most appropriate units of comparison (market drivers)
 - B. Identify market preferences for characteristics and amenities (e.g., parking, # beds, # baths, GLA)
- X. Review Sections VI thru IX with Mentor
 - A. Ensure key analytical issues related to market conditions and highest and best use are effectively addressed
 - B. Confirm appropriate items have been identified and analyzed for proper application in determination of opinion of value
- XI. Site Valuation and Cost Approaches
 - A. Site Valuation
 1. Extract comparable land/site sales data that will adequately support adjustments for contributing value of unique attributes associated with complex vacant sites (view, entitlements, amenities, surplus/excess land)
 - B. Develop a supportable Land/Site Valuation - using the following methods:
 1. Allocation
 2. Market extraction
 3. Ground rent capitalization
 4. Land residual method; and
 5. Sales comparison
 - C. Construction Costs
 1. Exercises related to high amenity structures
 2. Discuss local cost influences
 - D. Functional Obsolescence
 1. Distinguish between curable and incurable forms
 2. Analyze and support conclusions on obsolescence, including lack thereof, associated with complex properties
 - E. External Obsolescence
 1. Analyze and support conclusions on obsolescence, including lack thereof, associated with complex properties



XII. Review Section XI with Mentor

- A. Ensure the Cost Approach has been performed properly.**

XIII. Sales Comparison Approach

A. Sales Concessions

1. Is the subject property subject to sales concessions?
2. Identify and discuss application (or not) of any sales concessions in comparable data based on market norms
3. Cash equivalency related to financing terms

B. Identifying and Applying Atypical Adjustments – develop support related to the following:

1. High amenity custom quality adjustments
2. Site adjustments
3. Adjustment support/matched pairs, statistical methods
4. Adjustment support for unique one-off property sales including those with Accessory Dwelling Units

XIV. Review Section XIII with Mentor

- A. Ensure the sales comparison approach has been performed properly.**

XV. Income Approach

A. 1-4 Unit Appraisals

1. Perform collection of comparable rent data
2. Complex rental adjustments
3. Understand and apply impact of complex amenities
4. Factor for Expense allocations between comparable transactions

B. Unique 2-4 unit assignments – discuss the following:

1. Location premiums within PUD/condo
2. Impact of rent control or subsidies
3. Student housing
4. Seasonal and short-term rentals

C. GRM analysis

1. Non-market rent impact on GRM
2. Perform reconciliation of GRM indicators

XVI. Review Section XV with Mentor

- A. Review the Income approach to value and ensure proper analysis and support for conclusions**

XVII. Writing and Reasoning Skills

A. Data Presentation

1. Develop presentation of data in tables, charts, and graphs as appropriate
2. Express succinct narrative using active voice, direct statements, shorter words, shorter paragraphs and placing the bottom-line up front
3. Underscore proper and understandable use of English
 - a. Have another proofread whenever possible

B. Discussion of Approaches to Value

1. Adjust depth of discussion to the intended user(s)

C. Support for Conclusions

1. Clearly state conclusions throughout the report. Each conclusion requires credible support and logical reconciliation

D. Summary of Data and Reconciliation of Value Approaches

1. Summarize the quantity, quality, reliability, and relevance of data available for application in each approach performed. The reconciliation and final value opinion must be consistent with the conclusions of this summary regarding the most germane approach to value

XVIII. Review Section XVII with Mentor

- A. Ensure understanding of effective appraisal report presentation and required content**

- B. Ensure compliance with Standards Rule 2-2**



APPENDIX

GUIDE NOTES

GUIDE NOTES

AQB GUIDE NOTE 1 (GN-1) AQB GUIDANCE FOR REQUIRED CORE CURRICULUM CONTENT

Guide Note 1 (GN-1) contains guidance for curriculum content with subtopics listed under each education module (I through XIV) listed. The subtopics in Guide Note 1 are used in developing examination content outlines for each respective credential level and may also be amended from time-to-time to reflect changes in technology or in the Body of Knowledge. The hours shown for each educational module are the minimums required; students may complete more than the minimum required for each module.

Candidates for a real property appraiser credential should carefully review the educational modules below, keeping in mind that some modules only apply to certain classifications. For example, education module IX (*Advanced Residential Applications and Case Studies*) is only required for the Certified Residential classification. Also, education module XIII (*General Appraiser Income Approach*) is required for the Certified General classification but no others. As a result, candidates should structure their education program giving careful consideration to the credential being sought.

I. BASIC APPRAISAL PRINCIPLES (required for the Trainee Appraiser, Licensed Residential, Certified Residential, and Certified General classifications) 30 HOURS

- A. Real Property Concepts and Characteristics
 - 1. Basic Real Property Concepts
 - 2. Real Property Characteristics
 - 3. Legal Description
- B. Legal Considerations
 - 1. Forms of Ownership
 - 2. Public and Private Controls
 - 3. Real Estate Contracts
 - 4. Leases
- C. Influences on Real Estate Values
 - 1. Governmental
 - 2. Economic
 - 3. Social
 - 4. Environmental, Geographic, and Physical
- D. Types of Value
 - 1. Market Value
 - 2. Other Value Types
- E. Economic Principles
 - 1. Classic Economic Principles
 - 2. Application and Illustrations of the Economic Principles
- F. Overview of Real Estate Markets and Analysis
 - 1. Market Fundamentals, Characteristics, and Definitions
 - 2. Supply Analysis
 - 3. Demand Analysis
 - 4. Use of Market Analysis
- G. Ethics and How They Apply in Appraisal Theory and Practice
- H. Valuation Bias, Fair Housing, and/or Equal Opportunity

II. BASIC APPRAISAL PROCEDURES (required for the Trainee Appraiser, Licensed Residential, Certified Residential, and Certified General classifications) 30 HOURS

- A. Overview of Approaches to Value

- B. Valuation Procedures
 1. Defining the Problem
 2. Collecting and Selecting Data
 3. Analyzing
 4. Reconciling and Final Value Opinion
 5. Communicating the Appraisal
 - C. Property Description
 1. Geographic Characteristics of the Land/Site
 2. Geologic Characteristics of the Land/Site
 3. Location and Neighborhood Characteristics
 4. Land/Site Considerations for Highest and Best Use
 5. Improvements - Architectural Styles and Types of Construction
 6. Special Energy-Efficient Characteristics of the Improvements
 - D. Residential or General Applications
- III. 15-HOUR NATIONAL USPAP COURSE OR ITS EQUIVALENT (required for the Trainee Appraiser, Licensed Residential, Certified Residential, and Certified General classifications)**
15 HOURS
- IV. RESIDENTIAL MARKET ANALYSIS AND HIGHEST AND BEST USE (required for the Licensed Residential and Certified Residential classifications)**
15 HOURS
- A. Residential Markets and Analysis
 1. Market Fundamentals, Characteristics, and Definitions
 2. Supply Analysis
 3. Demand Analysis
 4. Use of Market Analysis
 - B. Highest and Best Use
 1. Test Constraints
 2. Application of Highest and Best Use
 3. Special Considerations
 4. Market Analysis
 5. Case Studies
- V. RESIDENTIAL APPRAISER SITE VALUATION AND COST APPROACH (required for the Licensed Residential and Certified Residential classifications)**
15 HOURS
- A. Site Valuation
 1. Methods
 2. Case Studies
 - B. Cost Approach
 1. Concepts and Definitions
 2. Replacement/Reproduction Cost New
 3. Accrued Depreciation
 4. Methods of Estimating Accrued Depreciation
 5. Case Studies
- VI. RESIDENTIAL SALES COMPARISON AND INCOME APPROACHES (required for the Licensed Residential and Certified Residential classifications)**
30 HOURS
- A. Valuation Principles & Procedures - Sales Comparison Approach
 - B. Valuation Principles & Procedures - Income Approach
 - C. Finance and Cash Equivalency
 1. Identification of Seller Concessions and Their Impact on Value
 - D. Financial Calculator Introduction
 - E. Identification, Derivation, and Measurement of Adjustments
 - F. Gross Rent Multipliers
 - G. Partial Interests
 - H. Reconciliation
 - I. Case Studies and Applications
- VII. RESIDENTIAL REPORT WRITING AND CASE STUDIES (required for the Licensed Residential and Certified Residential classifications)**
15 HOURS
- A. Writing and Reasoning Skills
 - B. Common Writing Problems
 - C. Form Reports
 - D. Report Options and USPAP Compliance
 - E. Case Studies
- VIII. STATISTICS, MODELING AND FINANCE (required for the Certified Residential and Certified General classifications)**
15 HOURS
- A. Statistics
 - B. Valuation Models (AVM's and Mass Appraisal)
 - C. Real Estate Finance
- IX. ADVANCED RESIDENTIAL APPLICATIONS AND CASE STUDIES (required for the Certified Residential classification)**
15 HOURS
- A. Complex Property, Ownership, and Market Conditions
 - B. Deriving and Supporting Adjustments
 - C. Residential Market Analysis
 - D. Advanced Case Studies
 1. Seller Concessions
 2. Special Energy-Efficient Items (i.e., "Green Buildings")
- X. GENERAL APPRAISER MARKET ANALYSIS AND HIGHEST AND BEST USE (required for the Certified General classification)**
30 HOURS
- A. Real Estate Markets and Analysis
 1. Market Fundamentals, Characteristics, and Definitions



2. Supply Analysis
3. Demand Analysis
4. Use of Market Analysis

- B. Highest and Best Use
 1. Test Constraints
 2. Application of Highest and Best Use
 3. Special Considerations
 4. Market Analysis
 5. Case Studies

XI. GENERAL APPRAISER SALES COMPARISON APPROACH (required for the Certified General classification)

30 HOURS

- A. Value Principles
- B. Procedures
- C. Identification and Measurement of Adjustments
- D. Reconciliation
- E. Case Studies
 1. Seller Concessions
 2. Special Energy-Efficient Items (i.e., “Green Buildings”)

XII. GENERAL APPRAISER SITE VALUATION AND COST APPROACH (required for the Certified General classification)

30 HOURS

- A. Site Valuation
 1. Methods
 2. Case Studies
- B. Cost Approach
 1. Concepts and Definitions
 2. Replacement/Reproduction Cost New
 3. Accrued Depreciation
 4. Methods of Estimating Accrued Depreciation
 5. Case Studies

XIII. GENERAL APPRAISER INCOME APPROACH (required for the Certified General classification)

60 HOURS

- A. Overview
- B. Compound Interest
- C. Lease Analysis
- D. Income Analysis
- E. Vacancy and Collection Loss
- F. Estimating Operating Expenses and Reserves
- G. Reconstructed Income and Expense Statement
- H. Stabilized Net Operating Income Estimate
 - I. Direct Capitalization
 - J. Discounted Cash Flow
 - K. Yield Capitalization
 - L. Partial Interests
- M. Case Studies

XIV. GENERAL APPRAISER REPORT WRITING AND CASE STUDIES (required for the Certified General classification)

30 HOURS

- A. Writing and Reasoning Skills
- B. Common Writing Problems
- C. Report Options and USPAP Compliance
- D. Case Studies



AQB GUIDE NOTE 2 (GN-2)

AQB GUIDANCE FOR CRITERIA IMPLEMENTATION
RETIRED, OCTOBER 2005



AQB GUIDE NOTE 3 (GN-3)

AQB GUIDANCE FOR CRITERIA IMPLEMENTATION

THIS GUIDE NOTE RELATES TO THE SCOPE OF PRACTICE FOR THE LICENSED RESIDENTIAL AND CERTIFIED RESIDENTIAL CLASSIFICATIONS IN THE REAL PROPERTY APPRAISER QUALIFICATION CRITERIA.

With respect to the *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria* for the Licensed Residential and Certified Residential classifications:

The scope of practice identified herein represents the consensus of the Appraiser Qualifications Board. The Federal Financial Institutions Regulatory Agencies, as well as other agencies and regulatory bodies, permit the Certified Residential (or Licensed) classification to appraise properties other than those identified within these Criteria. Individuals should refer to agency regulations and state law to determine the type of property that may be appraised by the Certified Residential (or Licensed) appraiser.

AQB GUIDE NOTE 4 (GN-4)

AQB GUIDANCE FOR CRITERIA IMPLEMENTATION

THIS GUIDE NOTE RELATES TO PRACTICUM COURSES TO BE USED FOR EXPERIENCE CREDIT, AS SPECIFIED IN THE REAL PROPERTY APPRAISER QUALIFICATION CRITERIA.

Under “Criteria Applicable to All Appraiser Classifications” in the *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria*, Section V Generic Experience *Criteria*, Paragraphs D and E, read as follows:

- D. *There need not be a client in a traditional sense (i.e., a client hiring an appraiser for a business purpose) in order for an appraisal to qualify for experience. Experience gained for work without a traditional client can meet any portion of the total experience requirement.*
- E. *Practicum courses that are approved by the AQB Course Approval Program or state appraiser regulatory agencies can satisfy the non-client experience requirement. **A practicum course must include the generally applicable methods of appraisal practice for the credential category. Content includes, but is not limited to: requiring the student to produce credible appraisals that utilize an actual subject property; performing market research containing sales analysis; and applying and reporting the applicable appraisal approaches in conformity with USPAP. Assignments must require problem solving skills for a variety of property types for the credential category.** Experience credit shall be granted for the actual classroom hours of instruction, and hours of documented research and analysis as awarded from the practicum course approval process. (Bold added for emphasis)*

The bolded language above sets forth the broad requirements for practicum courses. However, more detailed guidance is needed for developers of such courses, as well as state appraiser regulatory agencies seeking to approve such courses. The following is designed to offer this guidance:

1. General Practicum Course Guidelines
 - a. The time period for any non-residential practicum course should be consistent with the type and complexity of the assignment.
 - b. The time period for a residential practicum course should be consistent with the type and complexity of the assignment.
 - c. Practicum courses that cover multiple property types should allocate appropriate times for each assignment and subject properties should be significantly different from one another to provide appropriate training.
 - d. The maximum number of students per course should be consistent with best practices for proper student/instructor ratios.
 - e. In order for this type of experience to be compliant with USPAP, the student/appraiser must list the course provider for the practicum course as the client and the intended user.
 - f. The intended use of the report should be indicated as, “For experience credit.”
2. Appraisal Assignment Guidelines
 - a. The appraisal should employ all of the approaches to value applicable to the assignment.
 - b. Property types and complexity should be those typically encountered by an appraiser seeking experience within the specified credential category.



- c. The appraisal should indicate the intended user and intended use and should solve typical appraisal problems – e.g., mortgage assignments, tax appeals, estates, etc.
 - d. There should be an identifiable subject property and the student should inspect it.
 - e. The actual subject property may change from time to time, but the property type should remain the same.
 - f. All comparable data researched, analyzed, and used in the assignment should be actual and identifiable market data.
 - g. All comparables utilized should be verified with at least one market participant of the sale/rent – e.g., buyer, seller, or broker – and the student should also inspect the exterior of each comparable utilized.
 - h. The final assignment should be communicated in compliance with the Appraisal Report option of STANDARD 2 of USPAP.
 - i. The final reports should be maintained by the student according to the Record Keeping section of the ETHICS RULE of USPAP.
 - j. The practicum course should result in an appraisal and appraisal report completed in accordance with the current version of USPAP.
3. Instructor Guidelines
- a. An instructor conducting a residential experience practicum course should hold either a Certified Residential or Certified General credential in good standing.
 - b. An instructor conducting a general experience practicum course should hold a Certified General credential in good standing.
 - c. The instructor should demonstrate compliance with the COMPETENCY RULE of USPAP for the type of assignment.
 - d. The instructor should grade and correct all assignments and should ensure USPAP compliance.
 - e. The instructor should meet with the students a minimum of 50% of the course hours during the course.

AQB GUIDE NOTE 5 (GN-5)

AQB GUIDANCE FOR CRITERIA IMPLEMENTATION

THIS GUIDE NOTE RELATES TO RECIPROCITY, TEMPORARY PRACTICE, RENEWALS, AND APPLICATIONS FOR THE SAME CREDENTIAL IN ANOTHER JURISDICTION, AS SPECIFIED IN THE REAL PROPERTY APPRAISER QUALIFICATION CRITERIA.

Under “*Criteria Applicable to All Appraiser Classifications*” in the *Criteria*, Section II Existing Credential Holders, reads as follows:

Existing credential holders in good standing in any jurisdiction shall be considered in compliance with current Appraiser Qualifications Board Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria if they have passed an AQB approved qualifying examination for that credential. This applies to reciprocity, temporary practice, renewals, and applications for the same credential in another jurisdiction. All credential holders must comply with ongoing requirements for continuing education and state renewal procedures.

The intent of the AQB is to allow current credential holders who are in good standing within their jurisdictions to obtain reciprocal credentials, temporary practice permits, renewals of existing credentials, and an equivalent credential in another jurisdiction without having to meet the current AQB *Criteria*. If an appraiser holds a valid appraiser credential supported by an AQB approved examination, the appraiser will be deemed by the AQB to be in full compliance with the current *Criteria*.

For example, if a Certified General credential holder who received a credential prior to adoption of the current *Criteria* in one jurisdiction were to relocate to another jurisdiction after adoption of the current *Criteria*, for AQB purposes that existing “home” state credential would be sufficient to support an equivalent credential in the “new” state. The credential holder would be deemed to have met the current *Criteria* for education, experience and examination.

The AQB understands that the individual Title XI jurisdictions must operate in compliance with applicable state laws with regard to reciprocity, temporary practice, renewals, and applications for the same credential in another jurisdiction. While Title XI jurisdictions are only required to meet the AQB *Criteria*, existing state laws may require that these minimums be exceeded. It is possible that a jurisdiction, because of existing law, might require an applicant for an equivalent credential from another jurisdiction to meet all of the current AQB *Criteria* (i.e., education, experience, and examination) in order to obtain the credential in their jurisdiction.

For example, consider an appraiser who holds a Certified General credential in State A and decides to relocate to State B. State B must apply both AQB *Criteria* and State law in determining whether the appraiser from State A qualifies for an appraiser credential in State B. While the AQB considers the valid existing credential in State A to be adequate documentation of conformance to AQB *Criteria*, some State laws might require the appraiser to submit a complete application, including appropriate documentation of experience, education, and successful exam completion. This new application requirement might involve some of the following issues:

- Depending on the wording of the State law, this could mean that the appraiser from State A would have to conform to the current *Criteria* to obtain a credential from State B. Among other things, the appraiser would have to reconstruct his/her appraisal education, perhaps going back as much as 20 to 30 years. The State, then, would have to determine whether that education conformed to the current AQB *Criteria* as implemented by State law.
- Virtually all appraiser education obtained prior to 2008 was provided in what is considered the “integrated” approach. If State B does not accept integrated educational courses, the appraiser from State A would be required to obtain 300 hours of education acceptable under current *Criteria*, plus a college degree, to qualify for a Certified General credential in State B.



It was not the AQB's intent to impose such hardships on appraisers or regulatory agencies. It was the intent of the AQB in drafting the language in Section II of "Existing Credential Holders" that jurisdictions would recognize those appraisers that held credentials prior to the adoption of the current *Criteria*. The acceptance of the existing credential holders would provide for a smooth transition from prior *Criteria* to the current (and beyond) *Criteria*.

The AQB encourages jurisdictions to examine their statutes and regulations and initiate any changes that might be necessary to facilitate a smooth transition.

AQB GUIDE NOTE 6 (GN-6)

AQB GUIDANCE FOR CRITERIA IMPLEMENTATION

THIS GUIDE NOTE RELATES TO THE VERIFICATION OF EXPERIENCE CREDIT AS SPECIFIED IN THE REAL PROPERTY APPRAISER QUALIFICATION CRITERIA.

Under “*Criteria Applicable to All Appraiser Classifications*” in the *Criteria*, Section V.G. (Generic Experience *Criteria*) reads as follows:

- G. *The verification for experience credit claimed by an applicant shall be on forms prescribed by the state certification/licensing agency, which shall include:*
1. *Type of property;*
 2. *Date of report;*
 3. *Address of appraised property;*
 4. ***Description of work performed by the trainee/applicant and scope of the review and supervision of the supervising appraiser;***
 5. *Number of actual work hours by the trainee/applicant on the assignment; and*
 6. *The signature and state certification number of the supervising appraiser, if applicable. Separate appraisal logs shall be maintained for each supervising appraiser, if applicable.*

(Bold added for emphasis)

As indicated above, the *Criteria* mandates that the forms used to verify experience credit include all of the identified items. Five of the six items listed are fairly self-explanatory; however, the AQB has received inquiries regarding the intent of item #4 above (the bolded text).

It is the intent of the AQB that the verification of experience clearly identifies three things under item #4:

- 1) A description of the work performed by the trainee or applicant;
- 2) The scope of the review performed by the supervising appraiser; and
- 3) The level of supervision performed by the supervising appraiser.

Although the scope of review and level of supervision performed by the supervising appraiser might appear to be redundant at first glance, they are not. For example, in certain assignments a supervising appraiser might determine that a lesser level of supervision is required, but that might not impact the level of review performed.

The AQB recognizes that assignments may differ significantly; therefore, the level of review and supervision by the supervising appraiser may also differ from assignment to assignment. Also, depending on the assignments involved, it might be expected that the supervising appraiser’s level of review and supervision diminish over time as the trainee/applicant gains competency.

The following page includes an example of an experience log that includes the information required by the *Criteria*. The attached is merely one possible example of an experience log. Any format that includes the items listed under Section V.G., Generic Experience *Criteria*, as specified in the *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria*, is acceptable.



It should be noted that experience logs or other forms prescribed by a state appraiser regulatory agency to verify experience credit might appear very different, including requiring substantially more information than is identified in the example below. However, as stated above, all forms must, at a minimum, include the items listed under Section V.G., “Generic Experience *Criteria*,” as specified in the *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria*.

Date of Report	Property Address, City, State, Zip	Type of Property (SFR, Condo, 2-4 Units)	Description Of Applicant’s Work Performed	Scope of Supervising Appraiser’s Review	Scope of Supervising Appraiser’s Supervision	Number of Actual Hours Worked By Applicant
1/3/08	123 Oak Street Washington, DC 20005	SFR	Neighborhood, subject and comp data research and analyses, interior/ exterior property inspection, cost/ sales comparison approaches, final reconciliation	Reviewed workfile and report, verified subject sales history, checked data and analyses in approaches to value utilized, discussed with applicant, co-signed appraisal report	Completed entire appraisal process with applicant, including physical inspection of subject property (first SFR appraisal for applicant)	7
6/7/08	455 Pine Street Washington, DC 20005	SFR	Neighborhood, subject and comp data research and analyses, interior/ exterior property inspection, cost/ sales comparison approach, final reconciliation	Reviewed workfile and report, verified all comparable data and analyses, verified homeowner’s association info, discussed with applicant, co-signed appraisal report	Oversight of comparable data selection and analyses, provided direction in site value analysis used in cost approach, did not physically inspect subject property	7
1/10/09	202 Spruce Street Washington, DC 20005	SFR	Neighborhood, subject and comp data research and analyses, interior/ exterior property inspection, cost/ sales comparison/ income approaches, final reconciliation	Reviewed workfile and report, checked data and analyses in approaches to value utilized, discussed with applicant, co-signed appraisal report	Review of comparable data selection and analyses, did not physically inspect subject property	10
1/24/09	115 Pennsylvania Ave. Washington, DC 20005	Retail Store	Neighborhood, subject and comp (sale and rental) data research and analyses, interior/ exterior property inspection, cost/ sales comparison/ income approaches, final reconciliation	Reviewed workfile and report, verified subject sales history and all data and analyses in approaches to value utilized, discussed with applicant, co-signed appraisal report	Completed entire appraisal process with applicant, including physical inspection of subject property (first commercial appraisal for applicant)	30

Date of Report	Property Address, City, State, Zip	Type of Property (SFR, Condo, 2-4 Units)	Description Of Applicant's Work Performed	Scope of Supervising Appraiser's Review	Scope of Supervising Appraiser's Supervision	Number of Actual Hours Worked By Applicant
8/14/09	200 S Broadway Washington, DC 20005	Retail Store	Neighborhood, subject and comp (sale and rental) data research and analyses, interior/ exterior property inspection, cost/ sales comparison/ income approaches, final reconciliation	Reviewed workfile and report, verified subject sales history and all data and analyses in approaches to value utilized, discussed with applicant, co-signed appraisal report	Oversight of comparable data selection and analyses, provided direction in DCF analysis used in income approach, did not physically inspect subject property	40
1/10/10	300 Capitol Avenue Washington, DC 20005	Retail Store	Neighborhood, subject and comp (sale and rental) data research and analyses, interior/ exterior property inspection, cost/ sales comparison/ income approaches, final reconciliation	Reviewed workfile and report, checked data and analyses in approaches to value utilized, discussed with applicant, co-signed appraisal report	Review of comparable data selection and analyses, did not physically inspect subject property	40
2/12/10	144 Elm Avenue Washington, DC 20005	Golf Course	Completed entire appraisal process	Reviewed workfile and report, verified subject sales history and all data and analyses in approaches to value utilized, discussed with applicant, co-signed appraisal	Completed entire appraisal process	60

Thomas D. Trainee
Applicant/Trainee Appraiser

Sally A. Supervisor
Supervisory Appraiser

State
Certification No.



AQB GUIDE NOTE 7 (GN-7)

THIS GUIDE NOTE RELATES TO DEGREE PROGRAMS IN REAL ESTATE REVIEWED BY THE AQB, AND THEIR APPLICABILITY TOWARDS THE QUALIFYING EDUCATION SPECIFIED IN THE REQUIRED CORE CURRICULUM.
RETIRED, JANUARY 2015

AQB GUIDE NOTE 8 (GN-8)

THIS GUIDE NOTE RELATES TO THE COLLEGE-LEVEL EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS AS SPECIFIED IN THE REAL PROPERTY APPRAISER QUALIFICATION CRITERIA THAT BECAME EFFECTIVE ON JANUARY 1, 2008.
RETIRED, JANUARY 2015



AQB GUIDE NOTE 9 (GN-9)

THIS GUIDE NOTE RELATES TO THE BACKGROUND CHECK REQUIREMENTS AS SPECIFIED IN THE REAL PROPERTY APPRAISER QUALIFICATION CRITERIA EFFECTIVE ON JANUARY 1, 2017.

Under “*Criteria Applicable to All Appraiser Classifications*” in the *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria*, Section VII. Background Checks, reads as follows:

All applicants for a real property appraiser credential shall possess a background that would not call into question public trust.

Some jurisdictions have been performing background checks since the implementation of real property appraiser credentialing, while others have not. This Guide Note is intended to provide additional guidance, in particular to those jurisdictions with little to no experience in evaluating an applicant’s background as part of the applicant’s overall fitness for licensure or certification.

EXAMPLES OF ISSUES TO CONSIDER

Some of the types of background issues that state appraiser regulatory agencies might consider include, but are not limited to, applicants who have:

- (1) Had an appraiser license or certification revoked in any governmental jurisdiction.
- (2) Been convicted of, or pled guilty or *nolo contendere* to, a crime involving moral turpitude.
- (3) Been convicted of any crime *that is substantially related* to the qualifications, functions, or duties of the profession of real estate appraisal.
- (4) Performed any act, which if done by the holder of a real property appraiser credential, would be grounds for revocation or suspension of such a credential.
- (5) Knowingly made a false statement of material fact required to be disclosed in an application for any professional license or certification.
- (6) Been prohibited from participating in the affairs of an insured depository institution pursuant to Section 19(a) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. Section 1829).

SUBSTANTIAL RELATIONSHIP

A crime or act may be deemed substantially related to the qualifications, functions, or duties of an appraiser if, to a substantial degree, it evidences present or potential unfitness of a person applying for or holding a real property appraiser credential to perform the functions authorized by the credential. Examples of the types of crimes or acts include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (1) Taking, appropriating, or retaining the funds or property of another.
- (2) Forging, counterfeiting, or altering any instrument affecting the rights or obligations of another.
- (3) Evasion of a lawful debt or obligation, including but not limited to tax obligations.
- (4) Traffic in any narcotic or controlled substance in violation of law.

- (5) Violation of a relation of trust or confidence.
- (6) Theft of personal property or funds.
- (7) Crimes or acts of violence or threatened violence against persons or property.
- (8) The commission of any crime or act punishable as a sexually related crime.
- (9) Misrepresentation of facts or information on the appraisal license or certification application.
- (10) Cheating on an examination for a real property appraiser credential.

REHABILITATION

Upon a determination that an applicant's background is inconsistent with public trust, state appraiser regulatory agencies should consider all evidence related to the extent an applicant is rehabilitated, including testimony or other documentation demonstrating things such as:

- (1) The effect of the passage of time since the most recent act or crime.
- (2) Restitution by the applicant to any person who has suffered monetary losses.
- (3) Judicial relief from the consequences of criminal convictions resulting from immoral or antisocial acts, including but not limited to release from probation, finding of factual innocence, a completed program of diversion, or other comparable orders of a court.
- (4) Successful completion or early discharge from probation or parole.
- (5) Abstinence from the use of controlled substances or alcohol for not less than two years if the crime or offense is attributable in part to the use of controlled substances or alcohol.
- (6) Payment of any fine or other imposed monetary penalty.
- (7) Stability of family life and fulfillment of parental and familial responsibilities subsequent to the act or conviction.
- (8) Completion of, or sustained enrollment in, formal education or vocational training courses for economic self-improvement.
- (9) Discharge of, or bona fide efforts toward discharging adjudicated debts or monetary obligations to others.
- (10) Mitigating facts or circumstances that reasonably indicate that an applicant will perform appraisal-related activities honestly, fairly, and ethically.
- (11) Correction of business practices resulting in injury to others or with the potential to cause such injury.
- (12) Significant or conscientious involvement in community, church, or privately-sponsored programs designed to provide social benefits.
- (13) New and different social and business relationships from those that existed at the time of the act or crime.
- (14) Change in attitude from that which existed at the time of the act or crime, as evidenced by any or all of the following:
 - a) Testimony of applicant.
 - b) Evidence from family members, friends, or other persons familiar with applicant's previous conduct and his or her subsequent attitudes and behavioral patterns.
 - c) Evidence from probation or parole officers or law enforcement officials competent to testify as to applicant's social adjustments.



- d) Evidence from psychiatrists or other persons competent to testify with regard to psychiatric or emotional disturbances.

The above is intended to be illustrative, not exhaustive. State appraiser regulatory agencies, in performing their due diligence when examining an applicant's qualifications for a real property appraiser credential, may elect to include additional items not identified in this Guide Note. Likewise, state appraiser regulatory agencies may determine, based on their own experience and history, that some of the items identified in this Guide Note may not be applicable to an applicant seeking a real property appraiser credential in that jurisdiction.

AQB GUIDE NOTE 10 (GN-10)

THIS GUIDE NOTE RELATES TO THE COLLEGE-LEVEL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CERTIFIED RESIDENTIAL CLASSIFICATION AS SPECIFIED IN THE REAL PROPERTY APPRAISER QUALIFICATION CRITERIA THAT BECAME EFFECTIVE MAY 1, 2018.

Section III. B. 3. of the “Qualifying Education” requirements for the Certified Residential credential in the *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria* states that Certified Residential applicants may obtain a credential by successfully completing 30 semester hours of college-level courses that cover each of the following topic areas and hours:

- a. English Composition (3 semester hours);
- b. Microeconomics (3 semester hours);
- c. Macroeconomics (3 semester hours);
- d. Finance (3 semester hours);
- e. Algebra, Geometry, or higher mathematics (3 semester hours);
- f. Statistics (3 semester hours);
- g. Computer Science (3 semester hours);
- h. Business or Real Estate Law (3 semester hours); and
- i. Two elective courses in any of the topics listed above or accounting, geography, agricultural economics, business management, or real estate (3 semester hours each).

The intent of this guidance is to assist regulatory agencies and applicants with determining which types of college-level courses may count toward these requirements. Although several course titles are provided as acceptable options, the content of the course is far more meaningful than the actual title. Therefore, there may be acceptable courses that contain similar content but do not have titles referenced in this Guide Note.

1. **English Composition** – *English Composition is the professional field of writing.*

Possible alternative course titles for this section include, but are not limited to: College Composition; Descriptive / Critical / Expository / Technical / Public / Business / Professional Writing; Foundations of the English Language; Writing Fiction; Writing Creative Non-Fiction; or Rhetoric and Writing.

2. **Microeconomics** – *The study of individuals, households, and firms’ behavior in decision making and allocation of resources. It generally applies to markets of goods and services and deals with individual and economic issues.*

Most college-level education on this topic includes the word “microeconomics” in the course title.

3. **Macroeconomics** – *Studies of the behavior and performance of an economy as a whole. It focuses on the aggregate changes in the economy such as unemployment, growth rate, gross domestic product, and inflation.*

Most college-level education on this topic includes the word “macroeconomics” in the course title.

4. **Finance** – *The management of revenues; the conduct or transaction of money matters generally, especially those affecting the public, as in the fields of banking investment.*

Possible alternative course titles for this section include, but are not limited to: Corporate Finance; Introduction to Business; Financial Markets and Institutions; International Business Finance; Principles of Finance; or Real Estate Finance and Investment.



5. **Algebra, Geometry, or Higher Mathematics** – *Higher mathematics includes advanced portions of mathematics beyond ordinary arithmetic, geometry, and algebra.*

Possible alternative course titles for this section include, but are not limited to: Algebra; Applied Math; Calculus; Differential Equations; Finite Mathematics; Geometry; Logic; Precalculus; Probability and Statistics; or Trigonometry.

6. **Statistics** – *Branch of mathematics concerned with collection, classification, analysis, and interpretation of numerical facts, for drawing inferences based on their quantifiable likelihood (probability). Statistics can interpret aggregates of data too large to be intelligible by ordinary observation because such data (unlike individual quantities) tend to behave in a regular, predictable manner. It is subdivided into descriptive statistics and inferential statistics.*

Possible alternative course titles for this section include, but are not limited to: Applied Linear Models; Bayesian Theory and Data Analysis; Business Statistics; Exploratory Data Analysis; Introduction to Statistics; Multivariate Data Analysis; Non-Parametric Theory and Data Analysis; Probability Statistics; Sampling; Statistical Analysis; Statistical Reasoning; Statistical Methods; or Time Series Analysis.

7. **Computer Science** – *A branch of science that deals with the theory of computation or the design of computers.*

Possible alternative course titles for this section include, but are not limited to: The Computer Science Profession; Introduction to Computer Science / Computers / Information Technology / Programming / Software Systems / Software Development / Web Development; Data Management; Database Fundamentals; Integrated Computer Applications; Object Oriented Programming; or System Administration.

8. **Business or Real Estate Law** – *Business law, sometimes called mercantile law or commercial law, refers to the laws that govern the dealings between people and commercial matters. There are two distinct areas of business law: regulation of commercial entities through laws of partnership, company, bankruptcy, and agency; and regulation of the commercial transactions through the laws of contract. The course titles will typically include compliance, risk, legal framework, and writing contracts.*

Real estate law is a branch of civil law that covers the right to possess, use, and enjoy land and the permanent man-made additions attached to it.

Possible alternative course titles for this section include, but are not limited to: Business Law for Accountants; Corporate Law Compliance; Drafting Policies and Procedures; Enterprise Risk Management; Financial Ethics; Legal Aspects of Real Estate; The Legal Environment of Business; Business Organization Law; or Writing Contracts.

9. **Two elective courses in accounting, geography, agricultural economics, business management, or real estate.**

Accounting – *Accounting is the system of recording and summarizing business and financial transactions and analyzing, verifying, and reporting the results.*

Possible alternative course titles for this section include, but are not limited to: Accounting Principles; Financial Accounting; Financial Markets and Institutions; Managerial Accounting; or Real Estate Market Analysis.

Geography – *Geography is the study of the physical features of the earth and its atmosphere, and of human activity as it affects and is affected by these, including the distribution of populations and resources, land use, and industries.*

Possible alternative course titles for this section include, but are not limited to: GIS Data Capture; Introduction to Geographic Information; Physical Geography; or World / Regional Geography.

Agricultural Economics – *An applied field of economics concerned with the application of economic theory in optimizing the production and distribution of food and fiber — a discipline known as agronomics.*

Possible alternative course titles for this section include, but are not limited to: Agribusiness Management; Agricultural Management Principles; Concepts in Agricultural Economics; Issues in Agriculture; Microeconomic Concepts in Agricultural Economics; or Quantitative Methods and Price Analysis.



Business Management – *The activities associated with running a company, such as controlling, leading, monitoring, organizing, and planning.*

Possible alternative course titles for this section include, but are not limited to: Business Marketing; Human Resource Management; Organizational Behavior; or Operations Management.

Real Estate – *Real estate is the property, land, buildings, air rights above the land and underground rights below the land.*

Possible alternative course titles for this section include, but are not limited to: Commercial Lease Analysis; Fundamentals of Investment Analysis; Fundamentals of Real Estate Transactions; Managing Commercial Properties; Market Analysis; Real Estate Economics; Real Estate Finance; Real Estate Procedures; or Real Estate Studies.



AQB GUIDE NOTE 11 (GN-11)

THIS GUIDE NOTE RELATES TO THE PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS OF REAL ESTATE APPRAISAL (PAREA) REQUIREMENTS AS SPECIFIED IN THE REAL PROPERTY APPRAISER QUALIFICATION CRITERIA EFFECTIVE ON JANUARY 1, 2021.

AQB GUIDANCE FOR DELIVERY METHODS AND TECHNIQUES IN PAREA TRAINING

Guide Note 11 (GN-11) contains guidance for the delivery of PAREA training. The suggested delivery methods and techniques follow each of the required content areas as identified in the PAREA section of the Criteria, and are abbreviated using the following legend:

Method	Abbreviation
Computer Based Learning	CBL
Video Gaming	VG
Video Tutorial	VT
Virtual Assistant	VA
Virtual Reality Training	VRT

These delivery methods and techniques may be amended from time-to-time to reflect changes in technology or required PAREA content.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS OF REAL ESTATE APPRAISAL (PAREA)

The goal of the following is to suggest potential technologically based delivery methods that could be used in the development of exercises, examples, simulations, case studies, and applications as are appropriate to create practical experience expected to be gained by an appraiser seeking a license credential with respect to the content outline in Section 3. PAREA providers may utilize some, all or a combination of the well-established methods described above. Providers are encouraged to utilize a variety of methodologies to ensure a comprehensive experience resulting in participants having sufficient practical experience to enable success in obtaining an appraisal license or certification.

MINIMUM CONTENT REQUIREMENTS – LICENSED RESIDENTIAL CLASSIFICATION

I. Introduction

A. General Considerations and Responsibilities [CBL, VT]

1. Discuss respecting the public trust
2. Review and comment on Appraiser Independence Requirements
3. Review and comment on the responsibilities to clients regarding reconsideration of value requests and other communication

Methods and Techniques

- *Highlight USPAP considerations (e.g. improper influence, prior services) [VT, VG]*
- *Demonstrate Appraiser Independence Requirements (AIR) and other regulatory guidance, with examples of acceptance and unacceptable conditions [CBL, VT, VG]*

B. Appraisal Basics - Software and Tools [CBL, VT, VRT]

1. Overview of software options (vendors) and common forms
2. Overview of Common tools: measuring devices, cameras, etc.

Methods and Techniques

- Identify various appraisal-related technology tools [VT, VA]
- Introduce and demonstrate the use of appraisal software [VA, VG, CBL]
- Identify and demonstrate the use of various measuring tools [VA, VG, CBL]
- Require completion of training on a base level camera as well as instruction on camera etiquette – obtaining consent to photograph certain subjects, such as children, personal effects, etc. [VT, VA, VG]
- Develop challenges around Graham-Leach-Bliley Act, Privacy/Information Security [VT, VA, VG]

II. Problem Identification**A. Understanding Assignment Parameters [CBL, VG, VT, VA]**

1. Perform initial review of order/engagement letter, determine authoritative lines of communication. Provide interactive exercises in extracting key information from engagement letter.

B. Understanding Assignment Elements and Competency Issues [VG, VT, VA, VRT]

1. Examine appraisal request and other documents provided (e.g. title reports, surveys, purchase contract) to determine key assignment elements (Standards Rule 1-2(a)–Standards Rule 1-2(d), and the SCOPE OF WORK RULE), and/or contractual obligations. Determine relevant appraisal assignment conditions. Understanding client, intended use, intended users, engagement letter terms, various assignment types, basis for assignment conditions, extraordinary assumptions, and hypothetical conditions.
2. Provide exercises for defining the problem. Goal is for participant to establish appropriate steps in appraisal process.
3. Exercises should contain overlays introducing key engagement items that could affect scope of work.
4. Ensure that the exercise demonstrates impact on both assignment conditions and elements.
5. Include exercises where appraiser can identify during problem definition process the existence of possible extraordinary assumptions and/or hypothetical conditions.
6. Demonstrate how competency issues are identified and will be resolved.

C. Market, Neighborhood, and Subject Property Research [CBL, VT, VA, VRT]

1. Utilize preliminary online/archival research to gain basic market area and subject property information.
2. Must develop the general area and neighborhood market analysis.
 - a. Overview of available data sources for market area information.
3. Retrieval/analysis of preliminary information necessary for understanding subject site and improvements.
4. Review of public record information including site and improvement information.
5. Utilization of MLS/online sites as a verification source.
6. Based on information gathered above, develop and explain key relevant property characteristics {Standards Rule 1-2(e)}.

Methods and Techniques

- Perform a sample neighborhood “fly-by” with characteristics as specified above being identified [VT, VA, VRT].
- Review simulated MLS data to evaluate supply/demand [VT, VA, VG, CBL].
- Review public and private sources (e.g., proprietary data, Trulia, Zillow) [VT, VA, CBL].
- Analyze information from simulations to reveal trends on growth, values, prices, marketing times [VT, VA, VG, CBL].
- Collect data on simulated neighborhood using multiple examples and iterations (e.g., census, population trends, imitated zoning) [VT, VA, VG, CBL].
- Visually illustrate typical area boundaries (e.g., roadways, natural boundaries, zoning clusters) using multiple examples [VT, CBL, VG].
- Use simulated data tools (e.g., MLS, aggregators) to identify and determine price trends, market supply (current and historical information) [VT, VA, CBL].
- Using simulated property record system, obtain attributes of a subject property [VA, CBL].



D. Obtaining Preliminary Subject Property Information [CBL, VG, VT, VA, VRT]

1. Simulate setting the inspection appointment with related requests/requirements
2. Determine how you will verify individual providing access
3. Review of inspections and reports provided by others and discuss their application and disclosure in the assignment

Methods and Techniques

- Create multiple scenarios to determine the adequacy of inspections (i.e., personal inspection, inspection by third party, and virtual inspection) and third-party reports to ensure an appropriate Scope of Work [VA, CBL]
- Create multiple scenarios (using good and bad examples) for inspection scheduling, communication, verification of data, etc. [VT, VA, VG]
- Conduct specific Q&A examples with virtual agent/broker, tenant, property owner, etc. [VT, VA, VG]

III. Review Sections I and II with Mentor

- A. Ensure the problem identification process was performed properly leading to an appropriate scope of work.
- B. Review research performed to evaluate suitability and that the quantity of information will be satisfactory for later development and analysis.

IV. Property Identification and Inspection along with Initial Site Identification [CBL, VG, VA, VRT]

- A. Research available information sources including public records
- B. Zoning, general plan information
 1. Identify where to locate all sources of information
 2. Verification of revisions to zoning/general plan
 3. Variances, use restrictions
- C. Environmental issues, flood zone/earthquake information. Identify and explain unusual issues
 1. Location of relevant research information
 2. Communicate any unusual findings to the client to confirm whether assignment is to be completed

Methods and Techniques

- Demonstrate zoning map and analysis [VT/VA/CBL]
- Demonstrate flood map system and analysis [VT/VA/CBL]
- Demonstrate earthquake map and analysis [VT/VA/CBL]
- Demonstrate sample GIS system and analysis [VT/VA/CBL]

V. Verification of Neighborhood and Market Area [CBL, VT, VA, VRT]

- A. Conduct virtual inspection/review of subject's market area
- B. Explain various influences
- C. Identify and explain trends/characteristics in the defined neighborhood and market area

Methods and Techniques

- Virtual neighborhood tours identifying positive and negative influences [VT, VA, VRT]
- Demonstrate use of web-based mapping tools (e.g. Google Earth, Google Maps) and how to use analytics [VT, VA, CBL]

VI. Subject Site Inspection [CBL, VT, VA, VRT]

- A. Verify similarity to plat, Observation of site utility, its surrounding influences, and possible conditions that could impact value or marketability
- B. Analysis of site improvements and useable site area.
 1. Determine and explain how useable site area relates to surrounding properties

C. Identify and discuss various site amenities. Include exercises that include various levels of impact on value

Methods and Techniques

- Illustrate different site conditions, offer multiple options within each example, provide description choices, demonstrate appropriate analyses of scenarios [VT, VA, VRT]

VII. Subject Property Improvements Inspection [CBL, VT, VA, VRT]

A. Overview

1. Types/quality of construction
2. Floor plan issues, determination of room counts
3. Observable condition factors and description of upgrades
4. Recognition of potential/existing adverse influences

B. Conduct a virtual physical inspection to determine relevant physical characteristics

C. Provide a thorough description of improvements

Methods and Techniques

- Provide multiple examples (variety) of architecture, material types for exterior and interior surfaces, condition, quality, mechanicals, electrical systems and provide exercises for proper identification and analysis [VT, CBL]
- Identify physical and functional obsolescence, lack of conformity [VT, CBL]

VIII. Measuring the Subject Property Improvements [CBL, VG, VT, VA, VRT]

A. Exercises to include methods and ultimately determination of:

1. Basements
2. Stairways & vaulted ceiling areas
3. Below grade living area (split level)
4. Accessory dwelling units, outbuildings, etc.
5. Awareness of special assignment conditions
6. Common rounding practices

B. Include virtual exercises in measuring subject properties

C. Other sources for obtaining GLA

IX. Sketch Completion [CBL, VT, VRT]

A. Include sketch completion exercises

B. Exercises must include final GLA determination (what areas should be extracted from GLA)

Methods and Techniques

- Demonstrate sketch measurement software applications using computers, tablets, handheld devices, etc. for various home designs (e.g., 1-story, 2-story, split-level, bi-level) [VT, VA, VG, VRT]
- Include multiple variations (e.g., bay windows, overhangs, open space 2nd story, basements, etc.) [VT, VA, VG, VRT]
- Include various tools (e.g., laser, roller, tape, etc.) [VT, VA, VG, VRT]
- Calculate square footage from plans and specs [VT, VA, VG, VRT]
- Complete several examples on a sketch program [VT, VA, VG, VRT]

X. Review Sections IV thru IX with Mentor

A. Ensure all elements of inspection process have been performed properly, including neighborhood, site, and improvements



XI. Market Analysis/Highest and Best Use [CBL, VRT, VA, VT]

A. Highest and Best Use

1. Overview of pertinent data, including actual current/proposed/potential alternative use and communication of highest and best use

B. Performing Neighborhood and Market Research

1. Identify the market area boundaries, physical characteristics, and specific property location relevant to the analysis of the subject property.
2. Identify the trends and characteristics in the defined neighborhood and market area.

Methods and Techniques

- Provide exercises reviewing and analyzing various property and site characteristics related to property use and the factors for determining highest and best use [CBL, VRT, VA, VG]
- Provide exercises reviewing market information, including maps, satellite images, aerial photographs, economic data, census data and analysis from third parties to determine boundaries, physical characteristics, and other factors relevant to the subject market area [CBL, VRT, VA, VT, VG]
- Provide exercises reviewing market and neighborhood information such as maps, plat maps, satellite images, aerial photographs, economic data, census data, etc. to determine neighborhood boundaries, characteristics and trends related to the analysis of the subject property [CBL, VRT, VA, VT, VG]

XII. Review Section XI with Mentor

A. Ensure key analytical issues related to market conditions and highest and best use are effectively addressed

XIII. Process of Sales Analysis [CBL, VG, VT, VA, VRT]

A. Identify the best sources of sales data for use in case studies including:

1. MLS
2. City/County (public) transfer records
 - a. How to verify
3. Data providers
4. Appraiser office files
 - a. Confidentiality concerns
5. Real estate agents/brokers
 - a. How to verify

B. Select the same or similar property types, uses, and characteristics.

1. Identify elements of comparison
2. Develop exercises for various property types

C. Identify all relevant current listings, expired listings, withdrawn listings, offers (if available), FSBO, closed sales, and pending sales

Methods and Techniques

- Demonstrate a typical MLS search, and other less common search options [VT/VA]
- Perform searches to identify applicable sales from a group of potential transactions [VT/VA/VG/CBL]
- Develop and demonstrate rationale for selection of sales [VT/VG/CBL]
- Conduct an interactive interview (incorporating checklist) on sales data confirmation [VT/VA]
- Research prior sales history with simulated data sites (e.g., assessor, public records, proprietary sources) [VT/VG/CBL]
- Identify appropriate elements of comparison [VT/VA/CBL]
- Introduce confidentiality issues related to use of non-public information [VT/VA/VG]
- Update workfile with results, incorporate electronic vs. paper vs. combination [VT/VA]

XIV. Review Section XIII with Mentor

A. Ensure all necessary steps in highest and best use analysis and market analysis were performed properly. Review data source material to assure sufficient information has been identified for further application.

XV. Valuation Approaches and Techniques [CBL, VG, V, VA, VRT]

A. Consider each approach to value and explain the appropriateness based on the intended use of the assignment. Select the data considered most meaningful and relevant.

B. Sales Comparison Approach

1. Analyze quality and quantity of data
 - a. Identify relevant units of comparison
 - b. Data and information collected must be analyzed for comparability and consistency
2. Select the sales that are considered the most appropriate for subject property comparability (demonstrate the process)
 - a. Identify and apply appropriate adjustments to comparable transactions based on differences to the subject property. Demonstrate applicable tools and methods, including:
 1. Paired sales analysis
 2. Statistical and other graphic analysis
 3. Trend analysis
 4. Qualitative differences, including:
 - i. Relative comparison analysis
 - ii. Ranking analysis
3. Discuss and reconcile key elements developed in the sales comparison approach

Methods and Techniques

- *Using simulated data, identify applicable approach(es) to value [VT, VG, CBL]*
- *Complete multiple sales comparison analyses using previously selected data for both vacant land and improved sites, incorporating applicable techniques to estimate appropriate adjustments [VT, VG, CBL]*
- *Add complexity at a basic level for commonly encountered external influences, super-adequacies, functional obsolescence [VT, VA, VG, CBL]*
- *Develop value opinions for multiple scenarios [VT, VG, CBL]*
- *Demonstrate proper and improper examples of reconciliation, develop appropriate reconciliation [VT, VG, CBL]*

C. Cost approach

1. Develop site value of the subject as vacant using recognized methods or techniques
 - a. Include contributory value of site improvement
2. Discuss use of replacement or reproduction cost
 - a. Develop supportive data for the cost calculations
 - b. Calculate cost new for the improvements
 - c. Calculate depreciation (demonstrate and apply types, consider market trends)
 - d. Discuss and reconcile key elements developed in the cost approach

Methods and Techniques

- *Complete a basic cost new, utilize several different cost approach models [VT, VG, CBL]*
- *Develop credible opinions of site value [VT, VG, CBL]*
- *Add basic level complexity (e.g., new homes, remodeled homes, homes having inadequacies) [VT, VA, VG, CBL]*
- *Develop supportable depreciation estimates, age-life method, add basic level complexities (e.g., repairs, obsolescence) [VT, VG, CBL]*
- *Develop indicated values by the cost approach [VT, VG, CBL]*
- *Demonstrate proper and improper examples of reconciliation, develop appropriate reconciliation on multiple examples [VT, VA, VG, CBL]*

D. Income approach

1. Collection and verification of pertinent rental data (actual vs. contract)
2. Determine appropriate GRM (Gross Rent Multiplier)
3. Discuss and reconcile key elements developed in the income approach

Methods and Techniques

- *Develop appropriate comparison factors involved for gross rental estimate, sources [VT, VG, CBL]*
- *Identify comparables using simulated data sources (e.g., MLS, interviews, proprietary sources, door knocking, etc.) for rental information [VT, VA, CBL]*
- *Develop credible opinions of market rent [VT, VG, CBL]*
- *Develop GRM's from simulated comparable properties [VT, VG, CBL]*



- Develop indicated values by the income approach [VT, VG, CBL]
- Demonstrate proper and improper examples of reconciliation, develop appropriate reconciliation [VT, VG, CBL]

XVI. Review Section XV with Mentor

- Ensure all approaches to value were adequately considered and completed in supportable fashion (including cost and/or income approaches if performed)

XVII. Final Reconciliation [CBL, VG, VT, VA, VRT]

- Analyze and discuss accuracy and sufficiency of data
- Analyze and discuss strengths and weaknesses of each approach to value and their applicability to the subject property
- Analyze and discuss consistency of data and development
- Analyze and discuss the quality and quantity of data
- Review calculations
- Develop the final opinion of value along with the rationale for your conclusions

Methods and Techniques

- Demonstrate multiple scenarios using the various approaches to analyze their strengths and weaknesses [VT, VA, VG, CBL]
- Perform check for accuracy of math and calculations [VT, VA, VG, CBL]
- Demonstrate proper and improper examples of reconciliation, develop appropriate reconciliation [VT, VA, VG, CBL]

XVIII. Review Section XVII with Mentor

- Ensure final reconciliation was performed properly and determine appropriate reporting

XIX. Appraisal Report Development/Delivery [CBL, VG, VT, VA, VRT]

A. Report Development

- Standards Rule 2-1 minimum standard (not misleading, sufficient, assumptions, etc.)
 - Ability to describe the subject property and comparable properties used in the analysis (ensure compliance with STANDARD 2)
 - Technical terms
 - Common industry phrases and descriptors
 - Fair lending do's and don'ts
 - Identify relevant information using industry typical approaches and technologies
 - Ability to describe a market area and a neighborhood (same subset as above)
 - Report format
 - Comply with all applicable assignment elements and conditions
 - Awareness and compliance with state and federal regulatory requirements
 - Describe scope of work
 - Ensure applicable appropriate addenda, exhibits, photos, etc. are included
 - Understand adequacy/relevance/integrity of photos, maps, and exhibits – how/where to upload in a report
 - Certification
 - Ensure familiarity with pre-printed content and applicability.
 - Develop exercises on completion of workfile documents
 - Demonstrate an ability to store and compile documents

Methods and Techniques

- Complete appraisal reports using several styles (e.g., forms such as 1004, condo, 2-4 units, short narrative) [VG, CBL]
- Provide samples of prior service disclosures (i.e., certifications) [VT, VA]

- Provide opportunities to create multiple versions of required exhibits (e.g., photos, sketches, maps) using simulated data [VT, VA, VG, CBL]
- Provide sample certifications, include correct and incorrect examples [VT, VA, VG, CBL]
- Provide sample limiting conditions, include correct and incorrect examples [VT, VA, VG, CBL]
- Verify required contents of workfile, incorporating examples of items that should/should not be included [VT, VA, VG, CBL]
- Demonstrate/use document storage examples (e.g., password, back-up) [VT, VA, CBL]

XX. Review Section XIX with Mentor

- A. Ensure that the key components of an appraisal report and report format are appropriate for assignment(s)

XXI. Communication of Assignment Results [CBL, VT, VA, VRT]

A. Adequacy and relevance of information

1. USPAP compliance
2. Assignment conditions

B. Understand common Client-specific requirements – additional comparable sales, inclusion of active listings in the report, supplemental exhibits, etc.

1. Demonstrate the ability to meet client expectations conveyed through the engagement letter or other instruction methods
2. Adequate support for analysis

C. Explain and support rationale for excluding any of the traditional approaches

1. Explain and support reconciliation
2. Explain all assumptions

D. Explain and support all extraordinary assumptions and hypothetical conditions (state their use may have effect on assignment results)

Methods and Techniques

- Ensure adequacy and relevancy of information in report [VT, VG, CBL]
- Demonstrate examples of reports containing information specifically required by clients, regulators, or applicable assignment conditions [VA, VT, VG, CBL]
- Ensure accuracy and consistency of information throughout report [VT, VG, CBL]
- Provide various report samples that contain both adequate and inadequate communication [VT, VA]
- Provide opportunities to review and correct errors in reports [VT, VA, VG, CBL]
- Provide opportunities to review and correct inappropriate assumptions, extraordinary assumptions and hypothetical conditions [VT, VA, VG, CBL]
- Provide various samples of appropriate and inappropriate requests for corrections, clarifications and Reconsiderations of Value, demonstrating appropriate responses (e.g., no changes, modifications to report, requirement for new assignment, etc.) [VT, VA, VG, CBL]

XXII. Review Section XXI with Mentor

- A. Ensure understanding of effective appraisal report presentation and required content

- B. Ensure compliance with Standards Rule 2-2

MINIMUM CONTENT REQUIREMENTS – CERTIFIED RESIDENTIAL CLASSIFICATION

I. Problem Identification

A. Relevant Scope of Work and Competency Issues Involved [CBL, VG, VT, VA, VRT]

1. Develop exercises on how competency issues will be resolved.
2. Conduct a preliminary analysis to ensure an appropriate Scope of Work

Methods and Techniques

- Provide sample engagement letters for review and analysis [VT, VA, CBL]
- Provide samples of complex residential properties (e.g., ADUs, 2-4 unit group homes, student housing, short-term rentals, co-ops, leaseholds, etc.) [VT, VA, CBL]



- Perform required research using simulated data (e.g., public sources, proprietary databases) [VT, VA, VG, CBL]

II. Review Section I with Mentor

- Ensure understanding of how issues uncovered during property identification process relate to complexity. Also, focus on complex ownership issues

III. Positive or Negative Locational Influences [CBL, VG, VT, VA, VRT]

- Recognize Population/Employment Trends
- Determine and discuss relationships between employment, population, and residential units (Single Unit Residential vs. 2-4 Unit Residential) over time

IV. Residential Market Analysis/Highest and Best Use [CBL, VRT, VG, VT]

- Market Analysis Issues Related to Highest and Best Use for Complex Properties
- Special Assessments

Methods and Techniques

- Provide exercises reviewing and analyzing various property and site characteristics that would be considered complex in nature, including current and proposed use; include consideration of the factors for determining highest and best use [CBL, VRT, VG, VT]
- Provide exercises reviewing data from public records, title records, CCR documents, etc., that describe current and planned special assessments for various property ownership types (one family, condominium, planned unit developments, Cooperative, etc.) to determine impact on market analysis [CBL, VRT, VG, VT]

V. Review Section III and IV with Mentor

- Ensure key analytical issues related to market conditions and highest and best use are effectively addressed

VI. Physical Characteristics of Complex Properties [CBL, VG, VA, VRT]

- Unique Design Features
- High Quality/Amenity Properties
- Over-improvements
- Physical Deficiencies of Improvements
- Functional Inadequate and Super Adequate Impact

VII. Vacant Sites (Including View Amenities, Surplus Land) [CBL, VG, VT, VA, VRT]

- Develop exercises that contain issues covered under Site and Cost Approaches

Methods and Techniques

- Identify and analyze impact of complex property characteristics (e.g., atypical size, view, design, historical ranking) [VT, VA, VG]
- Exercises comparing and analyzing typical homes with outliers [VT, VG, CBL]
- Exercises identifying and understanding the influence of locational influences through observation and comparison [CBL, VG, VT, VA, VRT]

VIII. Use of Key Statistical Concepts [CBL, VG, VT, VA, VRT]

- Develop appropriate statistical tools to be used in development of opinion of value
- Explain and support their application

IX. Key Market Driving Influences [CBL, VT, VA, VRT]

- Determine most appropriate units of comparison (market drivers)

B. Identify market preferences for characteristics and amenities (e.g., parking, # beds, # baths, GLA)*Methods and Techniques*

- Complete exploratory data analysis and generate representative sample data to identify different unit price indicators by requiring candidate to analyze several options and select the option with the most robust statistical results [VT, VG, CBL]
- Express several types of simulated data with the candidate building models which generate the most accurate and reliable results [VT, VG, CBL]
- Incorporate in all exploratory data analysis exercises utilizing relevant descriptive statistics (e.g., median, mean, mode, standard deviation, coefficient of variation) [VT, VG, CBL]

X. Review Sections VI thru IX with Mentor

- A. Ensure key analytical issues related to market conditions and highest and best use are effectively addressed**
- B. Confirm appropriate items have been identified and analyzed for proper application in determination of opinion of value**

XI. Site Valuation and Cost Approaches**A. Site Valuation**

1. Extract comparable land/site sales data that will adequately support adjustments for contributing value of unique attributes associated with complex vacant sites (view, entitlements, amenities, surplus/excess land)

B. Develop a supportable Land/Site Valuation - using the following methods:

1. Allocation
2. Market extraction
3. Ground rent capitalization
4. Land residual method; and
5. Sales comparison

C. Construction Costs

1. Exercises related to high amenity structures
2. Discuss local cost influences

D. Functional Obsolescence

1. Distinguish between curable and incurable forms
2. Analyze and support conclusions on obsolescence, including lack thereof, associated with complex properties

Methods and Techniques

- Develop multiple samples that use each of the basic site valuation techniques [VT, VA, VG, CBL]
- Develop multiple samples that use multiple techniques to estimate cost new [VT, VA, VG, CBL]
- Develop multiple examples to estimate functional obsolescence [VT, VA, VG, CBL]
- Develop an indicated value of a complex property using the cost approach [VT, CBL]

XII. Review Section XI with Mentor

- A. Ensure the Cost Approach has been performed properly.**

XIII. Sales Comparison Approach**A. Sales Concessions**

1. Is the subject property subject to sales concessions?
2. Identify and discuss application (or not) of any sales concessions in comparable data based on market norms
3. Cash equivalency related to financing terms



B. Identifying and Applying Atypical Adjustments – develop support related to the following:

1. High amenity custom quality adjustments
2. Site adjustments
3. Adjustment support/matched pairs, statistical methods
4. Adjustment support for unique one-off property sales including those with Accessory Dwelling Units

Methods and Techniques

- *Develop multiple exercises requiring identification and determination of impact of sales concessions (e.g., assumption of closing costs, payments made outside of transaction) [VT, VA, VG, CBL]*
- *Develop multiple exercises using statistical techniques (e.g., paired sales analysis, regression analysis) to analyze simulated data and estimate adjustments [VT, VA, VG, CBL]*

XIV. Review Section XIII with Mentor

- A. Ensure the sales comparison approach has been performed properly.**

XV. Income Approach

A. 1-4 Unit Appraisals

1. Perform collection of comparable rent data
2. Complex rental adjustments
 - a. Understand and apply impact of complex amenities
 - b. Factor for Expense allocations between comparable transactions

B. Unique multi-unit assignments – discuss the following:

1. Location premiums within PUD/condo
2. Impact of rent control or subsidies
3. Student housing
4. Seasonal and short-term rentals

C. GRM analysis

1. Non-market rent impact on GRM
2. Perform reconciliation of GRM indicators

Methods and Techniques

- *Provide exercises extracting expense information via market participant interviews (e.g., agents/brokers, property managers, prior property information) [VT, VG, CBL]*
- *Provide exercises identifying and analyzing unique property characteristics (e.g., view, physical characteristics, parking limitations, floor location) [VT, VG, CBL]*
- *Provide exercises identifying and analyzing non-market rent on GRM [VT, VG, CBL]*

XVI. Review Section XV with Mentor

- A. Review the Income approach to value and ensure proper analysis and support for conclusions**

XVII. Writing and Reasoning Skills

A. Data Presentation

1. Develop presentation of data in tables, charts, and graphs as appropriate
2. Express succinct narrative using active voice, direct statements, shorter words, shorter paragraphs and placing the bottom-line up front
3. Underscore proper and understandable use of English
 - b. Have another proofread whenever possible

B. Discussion of Approaches to Value

1. Adjust depth of discussion to the intended user(s)

C. Support for Conclusions

1. Clearly state conclusions throughout the report. Each conclusion requires credible support and logical reconciliation

D. Summary of Data and Reconciliation of Value Approaches

1. Summarize the quantity, quality, reliability, and relevance of data available for application in each approach performed. The reconciliation and final value opinion must be consistent with the conclusions of this summary regarding the most germane approach to value

Methods and Techniques

- *Ensure accuracy and consistency of information throughout report [VT, VG, CBL]*
- *Provide various report samples that contain both adequate and inadequate communication [VT, VA]*
- *Provide opportunities to review and correct errors in reports [VT, VG, CBL]*
- *Provide opportunities to review and correct inappropriate assumptions, extraordinary assumptions and hypothetical conditions [VT, VG, CBL]*
- *Provide various samples of appropriate and inappropriate requests for corrections, clarifications and Reconsiderations of Value, demonstrating appropriate responses (e.g., no changes, modifications to report, requirement for new assignment, etc.) [VT, VG, CBL]*

XVIII. Review Section XVII with Mentor

- A. Ensure understanding of effective appraisal report presentation and required content**
- B. Ensure compliance with Standards Rule 2-2**

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**POLICY
STATEMENTS**
(Revised – March 2018)



Requirements and Guidance to
State Appraiser Certifying and Licensing Agencies
For Compliance with Title XI

Contents

<i>Introduction and Purpose</i>	v
PART A: APPRAISER PROGRAM	1
POLICY STATEMENT 1	1
Statutes, Regulations, Policies and Procedures Governing State Appraiser Programs	1
A. State Regulatory Structure	1
B. Funding and Staffing	1
C. Minimum Criteria	2
D. Federally Recognized Appraiser Classifications	2
E. Non-federally Recognized Credentials	3
F. Appraisal Standards	3
G. Exemptions	4
H. ASC Staff Attendance at State Board Meetings	5
I. Summary of Requirements	5
POLICY STATEMENT 2	7
Temporary Practice	7
A. Requirement for Temporary Practice	7
B. Excessive Fees or Burdensome Requirements	7
C. Summary of Requirements	9
POLICY STATEMENT 3	10
National Registry of Appraisers (Appraiser Registry)	10
A. Requirements for the Appraiser Registry	10
B. Registry Fee and Invoicing Policies	11
C. Access to Appraiser Registry Data	12
D. Information Sharing	12
E. Summary of Requirements	13
POLICY STATEMENT 4	15
Application Process	15
A. Processing of Applications	15
B. Qualifying Education for Initial or Upgrade Applications	16
C. Continuing Education for Reinstatement and Renewal Applications	16
D. Experience for Initial or Upgrade Applications	19
E. Examination	20
F. Summary of Requirements	21

POLICY STATEMENT 5	24
Reciprocity.....	24
A. Reciprocity Policy	24
B. Application of Reciprocity Policy	25
C. Appraiser Compliance Requirements.....	26
D. Well-Documented Application Files.....	26
E. Summary of Requirements	26
POLICY STATEMENT 6	28
Education	28
A. Course Approval.....	28
B. Distance Education	28
C. Summary of Requirements	29
POLICY STATEMENT 7	30
State Agency Enforcement.....	30
A. State Agency Regulatory Program.....	30
B. Enforcement Process	30
C. Summary of Requirements	33
PART B: AMC PROGRAM	35
POLICY STATEMENT 8	35
Statutes, Regulations, Policies and Procedures Governing State AMC Programs.....	35
A. Participating States and ASC Oversight	35
B. Relation to State Law.....	35
C. Funding and Staffing	36
D. Minimum Requirements for Registration and Supervision of AMCs as Established by the AMC Rule.....	36
E. Summary of Requirements	39
POLICY STATEMENT 9	41
National Registry of AMCs (AMC Registry)	41
A. Requirements for the AMC Registry.....	41
B. Registry Fee and Invoicing Policies.....	41
C. Reporting Requirements	42
D. Access to AMC Registry Data.....	42
E. Summary of Requirements	43
POLICY STATEMENT 10.....	44
State Agency Enforcement.....	44

<i>A. State Agency Regulatory Program</i>	<i>44</i>
<i>B. Enforcement Process</i>	<i>44</i>
<i>C. Summary of Requirements</i>	<i>46</i>
<i>POLICY STATEMENT 11</i>	<i>48</i>
<i>Statutory Implementation Period</i>	<i>48</i>
<i>PART C: INTERIM SANCTIONS</i>	<i>49</i>
<i>POLICY STATEMENT 12</i>	<i>49</i>
<i>Interim Sanctions</i>	<i>49</i>
<i>A. Authority</i>	<i>49</i>
<i>B. Opportunity to be Heard or Correct Conditions</i>	<i>49</i>
<i>C. Procedures</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>APPENDICES</i>	<i>54</i>
<i>Appendix A – Compliance Review Process</i>	<i>54</i>
<i>Appendix B – Glossary of Terms</i>	<i>57</i>

Introduction and Purpose

Title XI of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 as amended (Title XI) established the Appraisal Subcommittee of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (ASC).¹ The purpose of Title XI is to provide protection of Federal financial and public policy interests by upholding Title XI requirements for appraisals performed for federally related transactions. Specifically, those appraisals shall be performed in writing, in accordance with uniform standards, by individuals whose competency has been demonstrated and whose professional conduct will be subject to effective supervision.

Pursuant to Title XI, one of the ASC's core functions is to monitor the requirements established by the States² for certification and licensing of appraisers qualified to perform appraisals in connection with federally related transactions.³ Title XI as amended by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (Dodd-Frank Act)⁴ expanded the ASC's core functions to include monitoring of the requirements established by States that elect to register and supervise the operations and activities of appraisal management companies⁵ (AMCs).⁶

The ASC performs periodic Compliance Reviews⁷ of each State appraiser regulatory program (Appraiser Program) to determine compliance or lack thereof with Title XI, and to assess implementation of minimum requirements for credentialing of appraisers as adopted by the Appraiser Qualifications Board (*The Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria* or AQB Criteria). As a result of the Dodd-Frank Act amendments to Title XI, States with an AMC

¹ The ASC Board is made up of seven members. Five members are designated by the heads of the FFIEC agencies (Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and National Credit Union Administration). The other two members are designated by the heads of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Federal Housing Finance Agency.

² See Appendix B, Glossary of Terms, for the definition of "State."

³ See Appendix B, Glossary of Terms, for the definition of "federally related transaction."

⁴ Pub. L. 111-203, 124 Stat. 1376.

⁵ Title XI § 1103 (a)(1)(B), 12 U.S.C. § 3332.

⁶ See Appendix B, Glossary of Terms, for the definition of "appraisal management company" or AMC.

⁷ See Appendix A, Compliance Review Process.

regulatory program (AMC Program) will be evaluated during the Compliance Review to determine compliance or lack thereof with Title XI, and to assess implementation of the minimum requirements for State registration and supervision of AMCs as established by the AMC Rule.⁸

The ASC is issuing these revised Policy Statements⁹ in three parts to provide States with the necessary information to maintain their Appraiser Programs and AMC Programs in compliance with Title XI:

- Part A, *Appraiser Program* – Policy Statements 1 through 7 correspond with the categories that are: (a) evaluated during the Appraiser Program Compliance Review; and (b) included in the *ASC’s Compliance Review Report of the Appraiser Program*.
- Part B, *AMC Program* – Policy Statements 8 through 10 correspond with the categories that are: (a) evaluated during the AMC Program Compliance Review; and (b) included in the *ASC’s Compliance Review Report of the AMC Program*.
- Part C, *Interim Sanctions* – Policy Statement 12 sets forth required procedures in the event that interim sanctions are imposed against a State by the ASC for non-compliance in either the Appraiser Program or the AMC Program.

⁸ The Dodd-Frank Act required the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency; Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; National Credit Union Administration; Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection; and Federal Housing Finance Agency to establish, by rule, minimum requirements to be imposed by a participating State appraiser certifying and licensing agency on AMCs doing business in the State. (Title XI § 1124 (a), 12 U.S.C. 3353(a)). Those rules were finalized and published on June 9, 2015, at 80 *Federal Register* 32658 with an effective date of August 10, 2015. (12 CFR 34.210 – 34.216; 12 CFR 225.190 – 225.196; 12 CFR 323.8 -323.14; 12 CFR 1222.20 – 1222.26.)

⁹ These Policy Statements, adopted February 14, 2018, supersede all previous Policy Statements adopted by the ASC.

PART A: APPRAISER PROGRAM

POLICY STATEMENT 1

Statutes, Regulations, Policies and Procedures Governing State Appraiser Programs

A. State Regulatory Structure

Title XI requires the ASC to monitor each State appraiser certifying and licensing agency for the purpose of determining whether each such agency has in place policies, practices and procedures consistent with the requirements of Title XI.¹⁰ The ASC recognizes that each State may have legal, fiscal, regulatory or other factors that may influence the structure and organization of its Appraiser Program. Therefore, a State has flexibility to structure its Appraiser Program so long as it meets its Title XI-related responsibilities.

States should maintain an organizational structure for appraiser certification, licensing and supervision that avoids conflicts of interest. A State agency may be headed by a board, commission or an individual. State board¹¹ or commission members, or employees in policy or decision-making positions, should understand and adhere to State statutes and regulations governing performance of responsibilities consistent with the highest ethical standards for public service. In addition, Appraiser Programs using private entities or contractors should establish appropriate internal policies, procedures and safeguards to promote compliance with the State agency's responsibilities under Title XI and these Policy Statements.

B. Funding and Staffing

The Dodd-Frank Act amended Title XI to require the ASC to determine whether States have sufficient funding and staffing to meet their Title XI requirements. Compliance with this provision requires that a State must provide its Appraiser Program with funding and

¹⁰ Title XI § 1118 (a), 12 U.S.C. § 3347.

¹¹ See Appendix B, *Glossary of Terms*, for the definition of "State board."

staffing sufficient to carry out its Title XI-related duties. The ASC evaluates the sufficiency of funding and staffing as part of its review of all aspects of an Appraiser Program's effectiveness, including the adequacy of State boards, committees, or commissions responsible for carrying out Title XI-related duties.

C. Minimum Criteria

Title XI requires States to adopt and/or implement all relevant AQB Criteria. Requirements established by a State for certified residential or certified general appraisers, as well as requirements established for licensed appraisers, trainee appraisers and supervisory appraisers must meet or exceed applicable AQB Criteria.

D. Federally Recognized Appraiser Classifications

State Certified Appraisers

"State certified appraisers" means those individuals who have satisfied the requirements for residential or general certification in a State whose criteria for certification meet or exceed the applicable minimum AQB Criteria. Permitted scope of practice and designation for State certified residential or certified general appraisers must be consistent with State and Federal laws, including regulations and supplementary guidance.

State Licensed Appraisers

"State licensed appraisers" means those individuals who have satisfied the requirements for licensing in a State whose criteria for licensing meet or exceed the applicable minimum AQB Criteria. The permitted scope of practice and designation for State licensed appraisers must be consistent with State and Federal laws, including regulations and supplementary guidance.

Trainee Appraisers

"Trainee appraisers" means those individuals who have satisfied the requirements for credentialing in a State whose criteria for credentialing meet or

exceed the applicable minimum AQB Criteria. Any minimum qualification requirements established by a State for individuals in the position of “trainee appraiser” or “supervisory appraiser” must meet or exceed the applicable minimum AQB Criteria. ASC staff will evaluate State designations such as “registered appraiser,” “apprentice appraiser,” “provisional appraiser,” or any other similar designation to determine if, in substance, such designation is consistent with a “trainee appraiser” designation and, therefore, administered to comply with Title XI. The permitted scope of practice and designation for trainee appraisers must be consistent with State and Federal laws, including regulations and supplementary guidance.

Any State or Federal agency may impose additional appraiser qualification requirements for trainee, State licensed, certified residential or certified general classifications, if they consider such requirements necessary to carry out their responsibilities under Federal and/or State statutes and regulations, so long as the additional qualification requirements do not preclude compliance with AQB Criteria.

E. Non-federally Recognized Credentials

States using non-federally recognized credentials or designations¹² must ensure that they are easily distinguished from the federally recognized credentials.

F. Appraisal Standards

Title XI and the Federal financial institutions regulatory agencies’ regulations mandate that all appraisals performed in connection with federally related transactions be in written form, prepared in accordance with generally accepted appraisal standards as promulgated by the Appraisal Standards Board (ASB) in the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP), and be subject to appropriate review for compliance with

¹² See Appendix B, *Glossary of Terms*, for the definition of “non-federally recognized credentials or designations.”

USPAP.¹³ States that have incorporated USPAP into State law should ensure that statutes or regulations are updated timely to adopt the current version of USPAP, or if State law allows, automatically incorporate the latest version of USPAP as it becomes effective. States should consider ASB Advisory Opinions, Frequently Asked Questions, and other written guidance issued by the ASB regarding interpretation and application of USPAP.

Any State or Federal agency may impose additional appraisal standards if they consider such standards necessary to carry out their responsibilities, so long as additional appraisal standards do not preclude compliance with USPAP or the Federal financial institutions regulatory agencies' appraisal regulations for work performed for federally related transactions.

The Federal financial institutions regulatory agencies' appraisal regulations define "appraisal" and identify which real estate-related financial transactions require the services of a State certified or licensed appraiser. These regulations define "appraisal" as a "written statement independently and impartially prepared by a qualified appraiser setting forth an opinion as to the market value of an adequately described property as of a specific date(s) supported by the presentation and analysis of relevant market information." Per these regulations, an appraiser performing an appraisal review which includes the reviewer providing his or her own opinion of value constitutes an appraisal. Under these same regulations, an appraisal review that does not include the reviewer providing his or her own opinion of value does not constitute an appraisal. Therefore, under the Federal financial institutions regulatory agencies' regulations, only those transactions that involve appraisals for federally related transactions require the services of a State certified or licensed appraiser.

G. Exemptions

Title XI and the Federal financial institutions regulatory agencies' regulations specifically require the use of State certified or licensed appraisers in connection with the appraisal of certain real estate-related financial transactions.¹⁴ A State may not exempt any

¹³ See Appendix B, *Glossary of Terms* for the definition of "Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice."

¹⁴ Title XI § 1112, 12 U.S.C. § 3341; Title XI § 1113, 12 U.S.C. § 3342; Title XI § 1114, 12 U.S.C. § 3343.

individual or group of individuals from meeting the State’s certification or licensing requirements if the individual or group member performs an appraisal when Federal statutes and regulations require the use of a certified or licensed appraiser. For example, an individual who has been exempted by the State from its appraiser certification or licensing requirements because he or she is an officer, director, employee or agent of a federally regulated financial institution would not be permitted to perform an appraisal in connection with a federally related transaction.

H. ASC Staff Attendance at State Board Meetings

The efficacy of the ASC’s Compliance Review process rests on the ASC’s ability to obtain reliable information about all areas of a State’s Appraiser Program. ASC staff regularly attends open State board meetings as part of the on-site Compliance Review process. States are expected to make available for review by ASC staff minutes of closed meetings and executive sessions. States are encouraged to allow ASC staff to attend closed and executive sessions of State board meetings where such attendance would not violate State law or regulation or be inconsistent with other legal obligations of the State board. ASC staff is obligated to protect information obtained during the Compliance Review process concerning the privacy of individuals and any confidential matters.

I. Summary of Requirements

1. States must require that appraisals be performed in accordance with the latest version of USPAP.¹⁵
2. States must, at a minimum, adopt and/or implement all relevant AQB Criteria.¹⁶
3. States must have policies, practices and procedures consistent with Title XI.¹⁷

¹⁵ Title XI § 1101, 12 U.S.C. § 3331; Title XI § 1118 (a), 12 U.S.C. § 3347; AQB *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria*.

¹⁶ Title XI §§ 1116 (a), (c) and (e), 12 U.S.C. § 3345; Title XI § 1118 (a), 12 U.S.C. § 3347.

¹⁷ Title XI § 1118 (a), 12 U.S.C. § 3347.

4. States must have funding and staffing sufficient to carry out their Title XI-related duties.¹⁸
5. States must use proper designations and permitted scope of practice for certified residential; certified general; licensed; and trainee classifications.¹⁹
6. State board members, and any persons in policy or decision-making positions, must perform their responsibilities consistent with Title XI.²⁰
7. States' certification and licensing requirements must meet the minimum requirements set forth in Title XI.²¹
8. State requirements for trainee appraisers and supervisory appraisers must meet or exceed the AQB Criteria.
9. State agencies must be granted adequate authority by the State to maintain an effective regulatory Appraiser Program in compliance with Title XI.²²

¹⁸ *Id.*; Title XI § 1118 (b), 12 U.S.C. § 3347.

¹⁹ Title XI §§ 1116 (a), (c) and (e), 12 U.S.C. § 3345; Title XI § 1118 (a), 12 U.S.C. § 3347; Title XI § 1113, 12 U.S.C. § 3342; AQB *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria*.

²⁰ Title XI § 1118 (a), 12 U.S.C. § 3347.

²¹ Title XI §§ 1116 (a), (c) and (e), 12 U.S.C. § 3345.

²² Title XI § 1118 (b), 12 U.S.C. § 3347.

POLICY STATEMENT 2

Temporary Practice

A. Requirement for Temporary Practice

Title XI requires State agencies to recognize, on a temporary basis, the certification or license of an out-of-State appraiser entering the State for the purpose of completing an appraisal assignment²³ for a federally related transaction. States are not, however, required to grant temporary practice permits to trainee appraisers. The out-of-State appraiser must register with the State agency in the State of temporary practice (Host State). A State may determine the process necessary for “registration” provided such process complies with Title XI and does not impose “excessive fees or burdensome requirements,” as determined by the ASC.²⁴ Thus, a credentialed appraiser²⁵ from State A has a statutory right to enter State B (the Host State) to perform an assignment concerning a federally related transaction, so long as the appraiser registers with the State agency in State B prior to performing the assignment. Though Title XI contemplates reasonably free movement of credentialed appraisers across State lines, an out-of-State appraiser must comply with the Host State’s real estate appraisal statutes and regulations and is subject to the Host State’s full regulatory jurisdiction. States should utilize the National Registry of Appraisers to verify credential status on applicants for temporary practice.

B. Excessive Fees or Burdensome Requirements

Title XI prohibits States from imposing excessive fees or burdensome requirements, as determined by the ASC, for temporary practice.²⁶ Adherence by State agencies to the following mandates and prohibitions will deter the imposition of excessive fees or burdensome requirements.

²³ See Appendix B, *Glossary of Terms*, for the definition of “assignment.”

²⁴ Title XI § 1122 (a) (2), 12 U.S.C. § 3351.

²⁵ See Appendix B, *Glossary of Terms*, for the definition of “credentialed appraisers.”

²⁶ Title XI § 1122 (a) (2), 12 U.S.C. § 3351.

Host State agencies must:

- a. issue temporary practice permits on an assignment basis;
- b. issue temporary practice permits within five business days of receipt of a completed application, or notify the applicant and document the file as to the circumstances justifying delay or other action;
- c. issue temporary practice permits designating the permit's effective date;
- d. take regulatory responsibility for a temporary practitioner's unethical, incompetent and/or fraudulent practices performed while in the State;
- e. notify the appraiser's home State agency²⁷ in the case of disciplinary action concerning a temporary practitioner;
- f. allow at least one temporary practice permit extension through a streamlined process;
- g. track all temporary practice permits using a permit log which includes the name of the applicant, date application received, date completed application received, date of issuance, and date of expiration, if any (States are strongly encouraged to maintain this information in an electronic, sortable format); and
- h. maintain documentation sufficient to demonstrate compliance with this Policy Statement.

Host State agencies may not:

- a. limit the valid time period of a temporary practice permit to less than 6 months (unless the applicant requests a specific end date and the applicant is allowed an extension if required to complete the assignment, the applicant's credential is no longer in active status during that period of time);
- b. limit an appraiser to one temporary practice permit per calendar year;²⁸
- c. charge a temporary practice permit fee exceeding \$250, including one

²⁷ See Appendix B, Glossary of Terms, for the definition of "home State agency."

²⁸ State agencies may establish by statute or regulation a policy that places reasonable limits on the number of times an out-of-State certified or licensed appraiser may exercise his or her temporary practice rights in a given year. If such a policy is not established, a State agency may choose not to honor an out-of-State certified or licensed appraiser's temporary practice rights if it has made a determination that the appraiser is abusing his or her temporary practice rights and is regularly engaging in real estate appraisal services within the State.

- extension fee;
- d. impose State appraiser qualification requirements for education, experience and/or exam upon temporary practitioners;
- e. require temporary practitioners to obtain a certification or license in the State of temporary practice;
- f. require temporary practitioners to affiliate with an in-State licensed or certified appraiser;
- g. refuse to register licensed or certified appraisers seeking temporary practice in a State that does not have a licensed or certified level credential; or
- h. prohibit temporary practice.

Home State agencies may not:

- a. delay the issuance of a written “letter of good standing” or similar document for more than five business days after receipt of a request; or
- b. fail to consider and, if appropriate, take disciplinary action when one of its certified or licensed appraisers is disciplined by another State.

C. Summary of Requirements

1. States must recognize, on a temporary basis, appraiser credentials issued by another State if the property to be appraised is part of a federally related transaction.²⁹
2. States must adhere to mandates, prohibitions and documentation requirements as set forth above in Section B above, titled *Excessive Fees or Burdensome Requirements*.³⁰

²⁹ Title XI § 1122 (a) (1), 12 U.S.C. § 3351.

³⁰ Title XI § 1122 (a) (2), 12 U.S.C. § 3351.

POLICY STATEMENT 3

National Registry of Appraisers (Appraiser Registry)

A. Requirements for the Appraiser Registry

Title XI requires the ASC to maintain a National Registry of State certified and licensed appraisers who are eligible to perform appraisals in federally related transactions.³¹ Title XI further requires the States to transmit to the ASC: (1) a roster listing individuals who have received a State certification or license in accordance with Title XI; (2) reports on the issuance and renewal of licenses and certifications, sanctions, disciplinary actions, revocations and suspensions; and (3) the registry fee as set by the ASC³² from individuals who have received certification or licensing. States must notify the ASC as soon as practicable if a credential holder listed on the Appraiser Registry does not qualify for the credential held.

Roster and registry fee requirements apply to all individuals who receive State certifications or licenses, originally or by reciprocity, whether or not the individuals are, in fact, performing or planning to perform appraisals in federally related transactions. If an appraiser is certified or licensed in more than one State, the appraiser is required to be on each State's roster of certified or licensed appraisers, and a registry fee is due from each State in which the appraiser is certified or licensed.

Only AQB-compliant certified and licensed appraisers in active status on the Appraiser Registry are eligible to perform appraisals in connection with federally related transactions. Only those appraisers whose registry fees have been transmitted to the ASC will be eligible to be on the Appraiser Registry for the period subsequent to payment of the fee.

Some States may give State certified or licensed appraisers an option to not pay the registry

³¹ Title XI § 1103 (a) (3), 12 U.S.C. § 3332.

³² Title XI § 1109, *Roster of State certified or licensed appraisers; authority to collect and transmit fees*, requires the ASC to consider at least once every 5 years whether to adjust the dollar amount of the registry fees to account for inflation. (Title XI § 1109 (a), 12 U.S.C. § 3338.)

fee. If a State certified or licensed appraiser chooses not to pay the registry fee, then the Appraiser Program must ensure that any potential user of that appraiser's services is aware that the appraiser is not eligible to perform appraisals for federally related transactions. The Appraiser Program must place a conspicuous notice directly on the face of any evidence of the appraiser's authority to appraise stating, "Not Eligible To Appraise Federally Related Transactions," and the appraiser must not be listed in active status on the Appraiser Registry.

The ASC extranet application allows States to update their appraiser credential information directly to the Appraiser Registry. Only Authorized Registry Officials are allowed to request access for their State personnel (see section C below). The ASC will issue a User Name and Password to the designated State personnel responsible for that State's Appraiser Registry entries. Designated State personnel are required to protect the right of access, and not share their User Name or Password with anyone. States must adopt and implement a written policy to protect the right of access, as well as the ASC issued User Name and Password. The ASC will provide detailed specifications regarding the data elements on the Appraiser Registry.

B. Registry Fee and Invoicing Policies

Each State must remit to the ASC the annual registry fee, as set by the ASC, for State certified or licensed appraisers within the State to be listed on the Appraiser Registry. Requests to prorate refunds or partial-year registrations will not be granted. If a State collects multiple-year fees for multiple-year certifications or licenses, the State may choose to remit to the ASC the total amount of the multiple-year registry fees or the equivalent annual fee amount. The ASC will, however, record appraisers on the Appraiser Registry only for the number of years for which the ASC has received payment. Nonpayment by a State of an appraiser's registry fee may result in the status of that appraiser being listed as "inactive." States must reconcile and pay registry invoices in a timely manner (45 calendar days after the invoice date). When a State's failure to pay a past due invoice results in appraisers being listed as inactive, the ASC will not change those appraisers back to active status until payment is received from the State. An inactive status on the Appraiser Registry, for

whatever the reason, renders an appraiser ineligible to perform appraisals in connection with federally related transactions.

C. Access to Appraiser Registry Data

The ASC website provides free access to the public portion of the Appraiser Registry at www.asc.gov. The public portion of the Appraiser Registry data may be downloaded using predefined queries or user-customized applications.

Access to the full database, which includes non-public data (*e.g.*, certain disciplinary action information), is restricted to authorized State and Federal regulatory agencies. States must designate a senior official, such as an executive director, to serve as the State's Authorized Registry Official, and provide to the ASC, in writing, information regarding the designated Authorized Registry Official. States must ensure that the authorization information provided to the ASC is updated and accurate.

D. Information Sharing

Information sharing (routine exchange of certain information among lenders, governmental entities, State agencies and the ASC) is essential for carrying out the purposes of Title XI. Title XI requires the ASC, any other Federal agency or instrumentality, or any federally recognized entity to report any action of a State certified or licensed appraiser that is contrary to the purposes of Title XI to the appropriate State agency for disposition. The ASC believes that full implementation of this Title XI requirement is vital to the integrity of the system of State appraiser regulation. States are encouraged to develop and maintain procedures for sharing of information among themselves.

The Appraiser Registry's value and usefulness are largely dependent on the quality and frequency of State data submissions. Accurate and frequent data submissions from all States are necessary to maintain an up-to-date Appraiser Registry. States must submit appraiser data in a secure format to the ASC at least monthly. If there are no changes to the data, the State agency must notify the ASC of that fact in writing. States are encouraged to submit data as frequently as possible.

States must report all disciplinary action³³ taken against an appraiser to the ASC via the extranet application within 5 business days after the disciplinary action is final, as determined by State law.³⁴ States not reporting via the extranet application must provide, in writing to the ASC, a description of the circumstances preventing compliance with this requirement.³⁵ For the most serious disciplinary actions (*i.e.*, voluntary surrenders, suspensions and revocations, or any action that interrupts a credential holder’s ability to practice), the appraiser’s status must be changed on the Appraiser Registry to “inactive,” thereby making the appraiser ineligible to perform appraisals for federally related transactions or other transactions requiring the use of State certified or licensed appraisers.³⁶

Title XI also contemplates the reasonably free movement of certified and licensed appraisers across State lines. This freedom of movement assumes, however, that certified and licensed appraisers are, in all cases, held accountable and responsible for their actions while performing appraisal activities.

E. Summary of Requirements

1. States must reconcile and pay registry invoices in a timely manner (45 calendar days after the invoice date).³⁷
2. States must report all disciplinary action taken against an appraiser to the ASC via the extranet application within 5 business days after the disciplinary action is final, as determined by State law.³⁸
3. States not reporting via the extranet application must provide, in writing to the ASC, a description of the circumstances preventing compliance with this requirement.³⁹
4. For the most serious disciplinary actions (*i.e.*, voluntary surrenders, suspensions and revocations, or any action that interrupts a credential holder’s ability to

³³ See Appendix B, *Glossary of Terms*, for the definition of “disciplinary action.”

³⁴ *Id.*

³⁵ Title XI § 1118 (a), 12 U.S.C. § 3347.

³⁶ *Id.*

³⁷ Title XI § 1118 (a), 12 U.S.C. § 3347; Title XI § 1109 (a), 12 U.S.C. § 3338.

³⁸ *Id.*

³⁹ Title XI § 1118 (a), 12 U.S.C. § 3347.

practice), the appraiser’s status must be changed on the Appraiser Registry to “inactive,” thereby making the appraiser ineligible to perform appraisals for federally related transactions or other transactions requiring the use of State certified or licensed appraisers.⁴⁰

5. States must designate a senior official, such as an executive director, who will serve as the State’s Authorized Registry Official, and provide to the ASC, in writing, information regarding the selected Authorized Registry Official, and any individual(s) authorized to act on their behalf.⁴¹
6. States must ensure that the authorization information provided to the ASC is updated and accurate.⁴²
7. States must adopt and implement a written policy to protect the right of access to the Appraiser Registry, as well as the ASC issued User Name and Password.⁴³
8. States must ensure the accuracy of all data submitted to the Appraiser Registry.⁴⁴
9. States must submit appraiser data (other than discipline) to the ASC at least monthly. If a State’s data does not change during the month, the State agency must notify the ASC of that fact in writing.⁴⁵
10. If a State certified or licensed appraiser chooses not to pay the registry fee, the State must ensure that any potential user of that appraiser’s services is aware that the appraiser’s certificate or license is limited to performing appraisals only in connection with non-federally related transactions.⁴⁶

⁴⁰ *Id.*

⁴¹ *Id.*

⁴² *Id.*

⁴³ *Id.*

⁴⁴ *Id.*

⁴⁵ *Id.*

⁴⁶ *Id.*

POLICY STATEMENT 4

Application Process

AQB Criteria sets forth the minimum education, experience and examination requirements applicable to all States for credentialing of real property appraisers (certified, licensed, trainee and supervisory). In the application process, States must, at a minimum, employ a reliable means of validating both education and experience credit claimed by applicants for credentialing.⁴⁷ Effective January 1, 2017, AQB Criteria also requires States to assess whether an applicant for a real property appraiser credential possesses a background that would not call into question public trust. The basis for such assessment shall be a matter left to the individual States, and must, at a minimum, be documented to the file.

A. Processing of Applications

States must process applications in a consistent, equitable and well-documented manner. Applications for credentialing should be timely processed by State agencies (within 90 calendar days after receipt of a completed application). Any delay in the processing of applications must be sufficiently documented in the file to explain the delay. States must ensure appraiser credential applications submitted for processing do not contain invalid examinations as established by AQB Criteria.

States must obtain and maintain sufficient relevant documentation pertaining to an application for issuance, upgrade and renewal of a credential so as to enable understanding of the facts and determinations in the matter and the reasons for those determinations.

Documentation must include:

1. Application receipt date;
2. Education;

⁴⁷ Includes applications for credentialing of trainee, licensed, certified residential or certified general classifications.

3. Experience;
4. Examination;
5. Continuing education; and
6. Any administrative or disciplinary action taken in connection with the application process, including results of any continuing education audit.

B. Qualifying Education for Initial or Upgrade Applications

States must verify that:

- (1) the applicant's claimed education courses are acceptable under AQB Criteria; and
- (2) the applicant has successfully completed courses consistent with AQB Criteria for the appraiser credential sought.

States may not accept an affidavit for claimed qualifying education from applicants for any federally recognized credential.⁴⁸ States must maintain adequate documentation to support verification of education claimed by applicants.

C. Continuing Education for Reinstatement and Renewal Applications

1. Reinstatement Applications

States must verify that:

- (1) the applicant's claimed continuing education courses are acceptable under AQB Criteria; and
- (2) the applicant has successfully completed all continuing education consistent with AQB Criteria for reinstatement of the appraiser credential sought.

⁴⁸ If a State accepts education-related affidavits from applicants for initial licensure in any non-certified classification, upon the appraiser's application to upgrade to a certified classification, the State must require documentation to support the appraiser's educational qualification for the certified classification, not just the incremental amount of education required to move from the non-certified to the certified classification. This requirement applies to all federally recognized credentials.

States may not accept an affidavit for continuing education claimed from applicants for reinstatement. Applicants for reinstatement must submit documentation to support claimed continuing education and States must maintain adequate documentation to support verification of claimed education.

2. *Renewal Applications*

States must ensure that continuing education courses for renewal of an appraiser credential are consistent with AQB Criteria and that continuing education hours required for renewal of an appraiser credential were completed consistent with AQB Criteria. States may accept affidavits for continuing education credit claimed for credential renewal so long as the State implements a reliable validation procedure that adheres to the following objectives and requirements:

a. Validation objectives

The State's validation procedures must be structured to permit acceptable projections of the sample results to the entire population of subject appraisers. Therefore, the sample must include an adequate number of affidavits selected from each federally recognized credential level to have a reasonable chance of identifying appraisers who fail to comply with AQB Criteria, and the sample must include a statistically relevant representation of the appraiser population being sampled.

b. Minimum Standards

- 1) Validation must include a prompt post-approval audit. Each audit of an affidavit for continuing education credit claimed must be completed within 60 business days from the date the credential is scheduled for renewal (based on the credential's expiration date). To ensure the audit is a statistically relevant representation, a sampling of credentials that were renewed after the scheduled expiration date and/or beyond the date the sample was selected, must also be audited to ensure that a credential holder may not avoid being selected for a continuing education audit by renewing early or late.

- 2) States must audit the continuing education-related affidavit for each credentialed appraiser selected in the sampling procedure.
- 3) States must determine that education courses claimed conform to AQB Criteria and that the appraiser successfully completed each course.
- 4) When a State determines that an appraiser's continuing education does not meet AQB Criteria, and the appraiser has failed to complete any remedial action offered, the State must take appropriate action to suspend the appraiser's eligibility to perform appraisals in federally related transactions until such time that the requisite continuing education has been completed. The State must notify the ASC within five (5) business days after taking such action in order for the appraiser's record on the Appraiser Registry to be updated appropriately.
- 5) If a State determines that a renewal applicant knowingly falsely attested to completing the continuing education required by AQB Criteria, the State must take appropriate administrative and/or disciplinary action and report such action, if deemed to be discipline, to the ASC within five (5) business days.
- 6) If more than ten percent of the audited appraisers fail to meet the AQB Criteria, the State must take remedial action⁴⁹ to address the apparent weakness of its affidavit process. The ASC will determine on a case-by-case basis whether remedial actions are effective and acceptable.
- 7) In the case of a renewal being processed after the credential's expiration date, but within the State's allowed grace period for a late renewal, the

⁴⁹ For example:

- (1) a State may conduct an additional audit using a higher percentage of audited appraisers; or
- (2) a State may publicly post action taken to sanction non-compliant appraisers to increase awareness in the appraiser community of the importance of compliance with continuing education requirements.

State must establish a reliable process to audit affidavits for continuing education (e.g., requiring documentation of all continuing education).

c. Documentation

States must maintain adequate documentation to support its affidavit renewal and audit procedures and actions.

d. List of Education Courses

To promote accountability, the ASC encourages States accepting affidavits for continuing education credit claimed for credential renewal to require that the appraiser provide a list of courses to support the affidavit.

D. Experience for Initial or Upgrade Applications

States must ensure that appraiser experience logs conform to AQB Criteria. States may not accept an affidavit for experience credit claimed by applicants for any federally recognized credential.⁵⁰

1. Validation Required

States must implement a reliable validation procedure to verify that each applicant's experience meets AQB Criteria, including but not limited to, being USPAP compliant and containing the required number of hours and months.

2. Validation Procedures, Objectives and Requirements

a. Experience Hours Validation

States must determine the hours and time period claimed on the experience log are accurate. Appraiser Program staff or State board members must select

⁵⁰ See Policy Statement 1D and E for discussion of "federally recognized credential" and "non-federally recognized credential." If prior to July 1, 2013, a State accepted experience-related affidavits from applicants for initial licensure in any non-certified classification, upon the appraiser's application to upgrade to a certified classification, the State must require experience documentation to support the appraiser's qualification for the certified classification, not just the incremental amount of experience required to move from the non-certified to the certified classification. For example, if a State accepted an experience affidavit from an appraiser to support the appraiser's initial hours to qualify for the licensed classification, and subsequently that appraiser applies to upgrade to the certified residential classification, the State must require documentation to support the full experience hours required for the certified residential classification, not just the difference in hours between the two classifications.

the work product to validate the experience hours claimed; applicants may not have any role in this selection process.

b. USPAP Compliance

States must analyze a representative sample of the applicant's work product for compliance with USPAP. For appraisal experience to be acceptable under AQB Criteria, it must be USPAP compliant. States must exercise due diligence in determining whether submitted documentation of experience or work product demonstrates compliance with USPAP. Persons analyzing work product for USPAP compliance must be knowledgeable about appraisal practice and USPAP, and States must be able to document how such persons are so qualified.

c. Determination of Experience Time Periods

Experience time periods must conform to requirements set forth in the AQB Criteria for the credential sought.

d. Supporting Documentation

States must maintain adequate documentation to support validation methods. The applicant's file, either electronic or paper, must include the information necessary to identify each appraisal assignment selected to validate the experience hours claimed and each appraisal assignment analyzed by the State for USPAP compliance, notes, letters and/or reports prepared by the official(s) evaluating the report for USPAP compliance, and any correspondence exchanged with the applicant regarding the appraisals submitted. This supporting documentation may be discarded upon the completion of the first ASC Compliance Review performed after the credential issuance or denial for that applicant.

E. Examination

States must ensure that an appropriate AQB-approved qualifying examination is administered for each of the federally recognized appraiser classifications requiring an examination.

F. Summary of Requirements

Processing of Applications

1. States must process applications in a consistent, equitable and well-documented manner.⁵¹
2. States must ensure appraiser credential applications submitted for processing do not contain invalid examinations as established by AQB Criteria.⁵²
3. States must obtain and maintain sufficient relevant documentation pertaining to an application for issuance, upgrade or renewal of a credential so as to enable understanding of the facts and determinations in the matter and the reasons for those determinations.⁵³

Education

1. States must verify that the applicant's claimed education courses are acceptable under AQB Criteria, whether for initial credentialing, renewal, upgrade or reinstatement.⁵⁴
2. States must verify that the applicant has successfully completed courses consistent with AQB Criteria for the appraiser credential sought, whether for initial credentialing, renewal, upgrade or reinstatement.⁵⁵
3. States must maintain adequate documentation to support verification.⁵⁶
4. States may not accept an affidavit for education claimed from applicants for any federally recognized credential.⁵⁷
5. States may not accept an affidavit for continuing education claimed from applicants for reinstatement.⁵⁸
6. States may accept affidavits for continuing education credit claimed for credential renewal so long as the State implements a reliable validation procedure.⁵⁹
7. Audits of affidavits for continuing education credit claimed must be completed

⁵¹ Title XI § 1118 (a), 12 U.S.C. § 3347.

⁵² Title XI § 1118 (a), 12 U.S.C. § 3347; AQB *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria*.

⁵³ Title XI § 1118 (a), 12 U.S.C. § 3347.

⁵⁴ *Id.*

⁵⁵ *Id.*

⁵⁶ Title XI § 1118 (a), 12 U.S.C. § 3347.

⁵⁷ *Id.*

⁵⁸ *Id.*

⁵⁹ Title XI § 1118 (a), 12 U.S.C. § 3347; AQB *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria*.

within sixty (60) business days from the date the credential is scheduled for renewal (based on the credential's expiration date).⁶⁰

8. In the case of a renewal being processed after the credential's expiration date, but within the State's allowed grace period for a late renewal, the State must establish a reliable process to audit affidavits for continuing education (*e.g.*, requiring documentation of all continuing education).⁶¹
9. States are required to take remedial action when it is determined that more than ten percent of audited appraiser's affidavits for continuing education credit claimed fail to meet the minimum AQB Criteria.⁶²
10. States are required to take appropriate administrative and/or disciplinary action when it is determined that an applicant knowingly falsely attested to completing continuing education.⁶³
11. When a State determines that an appraiser's continuing education does not meet AQB Criteria, and the appraiser has failed to complete any remedial action offered, the State must take appropriate action to suspend the appraiser's eligibility to perform appraisals in federally related transactions until such time that the requisite continuing education has been completed. The State must notify the ASC within five (5) business days after taking such action in order for the appraiser's record on the Appraiser Registry to be updated appropriately.⁶⁴

Experience

1. States may not accept an affidavit for experience credit claimed from applicants for any federally recognized credential.⁶⁵
2. States must ensure that appraiser experience logs conform to AQB Criteria.⁶⁶
3. States must use a reliable means of validating appraiser experience claims on all

⁶⁰ Title XI § 1118 (a), 12 U.S.C. § 3347.

⁶¹ *Id.*

⁶² *Id.*

⁶³ *Id.*

⁶⁴ *Id.*

⁶⁵ *Id.*

⁶⁶ Title XI § 1118 (a), 12 U.S.C. § 3347; AQB *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria*.

- initial or upgrade applications for appraiser credentialing.⁶⁷
4. States must select the work product to validate the experience hours claimed on all initial or upgrade applications for appraiser credentialing.⁶⁸
 5. States must analyze a representative sample of the applicant's work product for compliance with USPAP on all initial or upgrade applications for appraiser credentialing.⁶⁹
 6. States must exercise due diligence in determining whether submitted documentation of experience or work product demonstrates compliance with USPAP on all initial or upgrade applications for appraiser credentialing.⁷⁰
 7. Persons analyzing work product for USPAP compliance must be knowledgeable about appraisal practice and USPAP, and States must be able to document how such persons are so qualified.⁷¹
 8. Experience time periods must conform to requirements set forth in the AQB Criteria for the credential sought.⁷²

Examination

1. States must ensure that an appropriate AQB-approved qualifying examination is administered for each of the federally recognized credentials requiring an examination.⁷³

⁶⁷ Title XI § 1118 (a), 12 U.S.C. § 3347.

⁶⁸ Title XI § 1118 (a), 12 U.S.C. § 3347.

⁶⁹ *Id.*

⁷⁰ *Id.*

⁷¹ *Id.*

⁷² Title XI § 1118 (a), 12 U.S.C. § 3347; AQB *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria*.

⁷³ *Id.*

POLICY STATEMENT 5

Reciprocity

A. Reciprocity Policy

Title XI contemplates the reasonably free movement of certified and licensed appraisers across State lines. The ASC monitors Appraiser Programs for compliance with the reciprocity provision of Title XI as amended by the Dodd-Frank Act.⁷⁴ Title XI requires that in order for a State's appraisers to be eligible to perform appraisals for federally related transactions, the State must have a policy in place for issuing reciprocal credentials IF:

- a. the appraiser is coming from a State (Home State) that is "in compliance" with Title XI as determined by the ASC; AND
- b. (i) the appraiser holds a valid credential from the Home State; AND

(ii) the credentialing requirements of the Home State⁷⁵ meet or exceed those of the reciprocal credentialing State (Reciprocal State).⁷⁶

An appraiser relying on a credential from a State that does not have such a policy in place may not perform appraisals for federally related transactions. A State may be more lenient in the issuance of reciprocal credentials by implementing a more open door policy. However, States cannot impose additional impediments to obtaining reciprocal credentials.

For purposes of implementing the reciprocity policy, States with an ASC Finding⁷⁷ of "Poor" do not satisfy the "in compliance" provision for reciprocity. Therefore, States are not required to recognize, for purposes of granting a reciprocal credential, the license or certification of an appraiser credentialed in a State with an ASC Finding of "Poor."

⁷⁴ Title XI § 1122 (b), 12 U.S.C. § 3351.

⁷⁵ As they exist at the time of application for reciprocal credential.

⁷⁶ *Id.*

⁷⁷ See Appendix A, *Compliance Review Process*, for an explanation of ASC Findings.

B. Application of Reciprocity Policy

The following examples illustrate application of reciprocity in a manner that complies with Title XI. The examples refer to the reciprocity policy requiring issuance of a reciprocal credential IF:

- a. the appraiser is coming from a State that is "in compliance"; AND
- b. (i) the appraiser holds a valid credential from that State; AND
(ii) the credentialing requirements of that State (as they currently exist) meet or exceed those of the reciprocal credentialing State (as they currently exist).

Example 1. Additional Requirements Imposed on Applicants

State A requires that prior to issuing a reciprocal credential the applicant must certify that disciplinary proceedings are not pending against that applicant in any jurisdiction. Under b (ii) above, if this requirement is not imposed on all of its own applicants for credentialing, STATE A cannot impose this requirement on applicants for reciprocal credentialing.

Example 2. Credentialing Requirements

An appraiser is seeking a reciprocal credential in STATE A. The appraiser holds a valid credential in STATE Z, even though it was issued in 2007. This satisfies b (i) above. However, in order to satisfy b (ii), STATE A would evaluate STATE Z's credentialing requirements as they currently exist to determine whether they meet or exceed STATE A's current requirements for credentialing.

Example 3. Multiple State Credentials

An appraiser credentialed in several States is seeking a reciprocal credential in State A. That appraiser's initial credentials were obtained through examination in the original credentialing State and through reciprocity in the additional States. State A requires the applicant to provide a "letter of good standing" from the State of original credentialing as a

condition of granting a reciprocal credential. State A may not impose such a requirement since Title XI does not distinguish between credentials obtained by examination and credentials obtained by reciprocity for purposes of granting reciprocal credentials.

C. Appraiser Compliance Requirements

In order to maintain a credential granted by reciprocity, appraisers must comply with the credentialing State's policies, rules and statutes governing appraisers, including requirements for payment of certification and licensing fees, as well as continuing education.⁷⁸

D. Well-Documented Application Files

States must obtain and maintain sufficient relevant documentation pertaining to an application for issuance of a credential by reciprocity so as to enable understanding of the facts and determinations in the matter and the reasons for those determinations.

E. Summary of Requirements

1. States must have a reciprocity policy in place for issuing a reciprocal credential to an appraiser from another State under the conditions specified in Title XI in order for the State's appraisers to be eligible to perform appraisals for federally related transactions.⁷⁹
2. States may be more lenient in the issuance of reciprocal credentials by implementing a more open door policy; however, States may not impose additional impediments to issuance of reciprocal credentials.⁸⁰

⁷⁸ A State may offer to accept continuing education (CE) for a renewal applicant who has satisfied CE requirements of a home State; however, a State may not impose this as a requirement for renewal, thereby imposing a requirement for the renewal applicant to retain a home State credential.

⁷⁹ Title XI § 1122 (b), 12 U.S.C. § 3351.

⁸⁰ *Id.*

3. States must obtain and maintain sufficient relevant documentation pertaining to an application for issuance of a credential by reciprocity so as to enable understanding of the facts and determinations in the matter and the reasons for those determinations.⁸¹

⁸¹ Title XI § 1118 (a), 12 U.S.C. § 3347.

POLICY STATEMENT 6

Education

AQB Criteria sets forth minimum requirements for appraiser education courses. This Policy Statement addresses proper administration of education requirements for compliance with AQB Criteria. (For requirements concerning qualifying and continuing education in the application process, see Policy Statement 4, *Application Process*.)

A. Course Approval

States must ensure that approved appraiser education courses are consistent with AQB Criteria and maintain sufficient documentation to support that approved appraiser education courses conform to AQB Criteria.

States should ensure that course approval expiration dates assigned by the State coincide with the endorsement period assigned by the AQB's Course Approval Program or any other AQB-approved organization providing approval of course design and delivery. States may not continue to accept AQB approved courses after the AQB's expiration date unless the course content is reviewed and approved by the State.

States should ensure that educational providers are afforded equal treatment in all respects.⁸²

States are encouraged to accept courses approved by the AQB's Course Approval Program.

B. Distance Education

States must ensure that distance education courses meet AQB Criteria and that the

⁸² For example:

(1) consent agreements requiring additional education should not specify a particular course provider when there are other providers on the State's approved course listing offering the same course; and

(2) courses from professional organizations should not be automatically approved and/or approved in a manner that is less burdensome than the State's normal approval process.

delivery mechanism for distance education courses offered by a non-academic provider, including secondary providers, has been approved by an AQB-approved organization providing approval of course design and delivery.

States may not continue to accept courses after the AQB-approved organization's approval of course design and delivery date has expired.

C. Summary of Requirements

1. States must ensure that appraiser education courses are consistent with AQB Criteria.⁸³
2. States must maintain sufficient documentation to support that approved appraiser courses conform to AQB Criteria.⁸⁴
3. States must ensure the delivery mechanism for distance education courses offered by a non-academic provider, including secondary providers, has been approved by an AQB-approved organization providing approval of course design and delivery.⁸⁵

⁸³ Title XI § 1118 (a), 12 U.S.C. § 3347; AQB *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria*.

⁸⁴ Title XI § 1118 (a), 12 U.S.C. § 3347.

⁸⁵ Title XI § 1118 (a), 12 U.S.C. § 3347; AQB *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria*.

POLICY STATEMENT 7

State Agency Enforcement

A. State Agency Regulatory Program

Title XI requires the ASC to monitor the States for the purpose of determining whether the State processes complaints and completes investigations in a reasonable time period, appropriately disciplines sanctioned appraisers and maintains an effective regulatory program.⁸⁶

B. Enforcement Process

States must ensure that the system for processing and investigating complaints⁸⁷ and sanctioning appraisers is administered in a timely, effective, consistent, equitable, and well-documented manner.

1. Timely Enforcement

States must process complaints of appraiser misconduct or wrongdoing in a timely manner to ensure effective supervision of appraisers, and when appropriate, that incompetent or unethical appraisers are not allowed to continue their appraisal practice. Absent special documented circumstances, final administrative decisions regarding complaints must occur within one year (12 months) of the complaint filing date.⁸⁸ Special documented circumstances are those extenuating circumstances (fully documented) beyond the control of the State agency that delays normal processing of a complaint such as: complaints involving a criminal investigation by a law enforcement agency when the investigative agency requests that the State refrain from proceeding; final disposition that has been appealed to a higher court; documented medical condition of the respondent; ancillary civil litigation; and

⁸⁶ Title XI § 1118 (a), 12 U.S.C. § 3347.

⁸⁷ See Appendix B, *Glossary of Terms*, for the definition of “complaint.”

⁸⁸ The one-year period for resolution of complaints is not intended to have the impact of a statute of limitation or statute of repose.

complex cases that involve multiple individuals and reports. Such special documented circumstances also include those periods when State rules require referral of a complaint to another State entity for review and the State agency is precluded from further processing of the complaint until it is returned. In that circumstance, the State agency should document the required referral and the time period during which the complaint was not under its control or authority.

2. Effective Enforcement

Effective enforcement requires that States investigate allegations of appraiser misconduct or wrongdoing, and if allegations are proven, take appropriate disciplinary or remedial action. Dismissal of an alleged violation solely due to an “absence of harm to the public” is inconsistent with Title XI. Financial loss or the lack thereof is not an element in determining whether there is a violation. The extent of such loss, however, may be a factor in determining the appropriate level of discipline.

Persons analyzing complaints for USPAP compliance must be knowledgeable about appraisal practice and USPAP and States must be able to document how such persons are so qualified.

States must analyze each complaint to determine whether additional violations, especially those relating to USPAP, should be added to the complaint.

Closure of a complaint based solely on a State's statute of limitations that results in dismissal of a complaint without the investigation of the merits of the complaint is inconsistent with the Title XI requirement that States assure effective supervision of the activities of credentialed appraisers.⁸⁹

3. Consistent and Equitable Enforcement

Absent specific documented facts or considerations, substantially similar cases

⁸⁹ Title XI § 1117, 12 U.S.C. § 3346.

within a State should result in similar dispositions.

4. Well-Documented Enforcement

States must obtain and maintain sufficient relevant documentation pertaining to a matter so as to enable understanding of the facts and determinations in the matter and the reasons for those determinations.

a. Complaint Files

Complaint files must:

- include documentation outlining the progress of the investigation;
- demonstrate that appraisal reports are analyzed and any USPAP violations are identified and considered, whether or not they were the subject of the complaint;
- include rationale for the final outcome of the case (*i.e.*, dismissal or imposition of discipline);
- include documentation explaining any delay in processing, investigation or adjudication;
- contain documentation that all ordered or agreed upon discipline, such as probation, fine, or completion of education is tracked and that completion of all terms is confirmed; and
- be organized in a manner that allows understanding of the steps taken throughout the complaint, investigation, and adjudicatory process.

b. Complaint Logs

States must track all complaints using a complaint log. The complaint log must record all complaints, regardless of their procedural status in the investigation and/or resolution process, including complaints pending before the State board, Office of the Attorney General, other law enforcement agencies, and/or offices of administrative hearings.

The complaint log must include the following information (States are strongly encouraged to maintain this information in an electronic, sortable format):

1. Case number
2. Name of respondent
3. Actual date the complaint was received by the State
4. Source of complaint (*e.g.*, consumer, lender, AMC, bank regulator, appraiser, hotline) or name of complainant
5. Current status of the complaint
6. Date the complaint was closed (*e.g.*, final disposition by the administrative hearing agency, Office of the Attorney General, State Appraiser Regulatory Agency or Court of Appeals)
7. Method of disposition (*e.g.*, dismissal, letter of warning, consent order, final order)

C. Summary of Requirements

1. States must maintain relevant documentation to enable understanding of the facts and determinations in the matter and the reasons for those determinations.⁹⁰
2. States must resolve all complaints filed against appraisers within one year (12 months) of the complaint filing date, except for special documented circumstances.⁹¹
3. States must ensure that the system for processing and investigating complaints and sanctioning appraisers is administered in an effective, consistent, equitable, and well-documented manner.⁹²
4. States must track complaints of alleged appraiser misconduct or wrongdoing using a

⁹⁰ Title XI § 1118 (a), 12 U.S.C. § 3347.

⁹¹ *Id.*

⁹² *Id.*

complaint log.⁹³

5. States must appropriately document enforcement files and include rationale.⁹⁴
6. States must regulate, supervise and discipline their credentialed appraisers.⁹⁵
7. Persons analyzing complaints for USPAP compliance must be knowledgeable about appraisal practice and USPAP, and States must be able to document how such persons are so qualified.⁹⁶

⁹³ *Id.*

⁹⁴ *Id.*

⁹⁵ *Id.*

⁹⁶ *Id.*

PART B: AMC PROGRAM

POLICY STATEMENT 8

Statutes, Regulations, Policies and Procedures Governing State AMC Programs

A. Participating States and ASC Oversight

States are not required to establish an AMC registration and supervision program. For those States electing to participate in the registration and supervision of AMCs (participating States), ASC staff will informally monitor the State's progress to implement the requirements of Title XI and the AMC Rule.⁹⁷ Formal ASC oversight of State AMC Programs will begin at the next regularly scheduled Compliance Review of a State after a State elects to register and supervise AMCs pursuant to the AMC Rule. Formal ASC oversight will consist of evaluating AMC Programs in participating States during the Compliance Review process to determine compliance or lack thereof with Title XI, and to assess implementation of the minimum requirements for State registration and supervision of AMCs as established by the AMC Rule. Upon expiration of the statutory implementation period (see Policy Statement 11, *Statutory Implementation Period*), Compliance Reviews will include ASC oversight of AMC Programs for any participating State.

B. Relation to State Law

Participating States may establish requirements in addition to those in the AMC Rule.

Participating States may also have a more expansive definition of AMCs.⁹⁸ However, if a participating State has a more expansive definition of AMCs than in Title XI (thereby

⁹⁷ Title XI § 1103 (a)(1)(B), 12 U.S.C. § 3332. AMC Rule means the interagency final rule on minimum requirements for State registration and supervision of AMCs (12 CFR 34.210 – 34.216; 12 CFR 225.190 – 225.196; 12 CFR 323.8 -323.14; 12 CFR 1222.20 – 1222.26.

⁹⁸ Title XI as amended by the Dodd-Frank Act defines “appraisal management company” to mean, in part, an external third party that oversees a network or panel of more than 15 appraisers (State certified or licensed) in a State, or 25 or more appraisers nationally (two or more States) within a given year. (12 U.S.C.

encompassing State regulation of AMCs that are not within the Title XI definition of AMC), the State must ensure such AMCs are identified as such in the State database, just as States currently do for non-federally recognized credentials or designations. Only those AMCs that meet the Federal definition of AMC will be eligible to be on the AMC Registry.

C. Funding and Staffing

The Dodd-Frank Act amended Title XI to require the ASC to determine whether participating States have sufficient funding and staffing to meet their Title XI requirements. Compliance with this provision requires that a State must provide its AMC Program with funding and staffing sufficient to carry out its Title XI-related duties. The ASC evaluates the sufficiency of funding and staffing as part of its review of all aspects of an AMC Program's effectiveness, including the adequacy of State boards, committees, or commissions responsible for carrying out Title XI-related duties.

D. Minimum Requirements for Registration and Supervision of AMCs as Established by the AMC Rule

1. AMC Registration and Supervision

If a State chooses to participate in the registration and supervision of AMCs in accordance with the AMC Rule, the State will be required to comply with the minimum requirements set forth in the AMC Rule. States should refer to the AMC Rule for compliance requirements⁹⁹ as this Policy Statement merely summarizes what the AMC Rule requires of participating States.

(a) The AMC Rule includes requirements for participating States to establish and maintain within the State appraiser certifying and licensing agency an AMC Program with the legal authority and mechanisms to:

3350(11)). Title XI as amended by the Dodd-Frank Act also allows States to adopt requirements in addition to those in the AMC Rule. (12 U.S.C. 3353(b)). For example, States may decide to supervise entities that provide appraisal management services, but do not meet the size thresholds of the Title XI definition of AMC. If a State has a more expansive regulatory framework that covers entities that provide appraisal management services but do not meet the Title XI definition of AMC, the State should only submit information regarding AMCs meeting the Title XI definition to the AMC Registry.

⁹⁹ See footnote 97.

(1) Review and approve or deny AMC initial registration applications and/or renewals for registration;

(2) Examine records of AMCs and require AMCs to submit information;

(3) Verify that appraisers on AMCs' panels hold valid State credentials;

(4) Conduct investigations of AMCs to assess potential violations of appraisal-related laws, regulations, or orders;

(5) Discipline, suspend, terminate, or deny renewal of the registration of an AMC that violates appraisal-related laws, regulations, or orders; and

(6) Report an AMC's violation of appraisal-related laws, regulations, or orders, as well as disciplinary and enforcement actions and other relevant information about an AMC's operations, to the ASC.

(b) The AMC Rule includes requirements for participating States to impose requirements on AMCs that are not Federally regulated AMCs¹⁰⁰ to:

(1) Register with and be subject to supervision by the State appraiser certifying and licensing agency;

(2) Engage only State-certified or State-licensed appraisers for federally related transactions in conformity with any federally related transaction regulations;

(3) Establish and comply with processes and controls reasonably designed to ensure that the AMC, in engaging an appraiser, selects an appraiser who is independent of the transaction and who has the requisite education, expertise,

¹⁰⁰ "Federally regulated AMCs," meaning AMCs that are subsidiaries owned and controlled by an insured depository institution or an insured credit union and regulated by a Federal financial institutions regulatory agency, are not required to register with the State (Title XI § 1124 (c), 12 U.S.C. § 3353(c)).

and experience necessary to competently complete the appraisal assignment for the particular market and property type;

(4) Direct the appraiser to perform the assignment in accordance with USPAP; and

(5) Establish and comply with processes and controls reasonably designed to ensure that the AMC conducts its appraisal management services in accordance with the requirements of section 129E(a) through (i) of the Truth in Lending Act, 15 U.S.C. 1639e(a) through (i), and regulations thereunder.

2. Ownership Limitations for State-registered AMCs

A. Appraiser certification or licensing of Owners

An AMC subject to State registration shall not be registered by a State or included on the AMC Registry if such AMC, in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, 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 for a substantive cause,¹⁰¹ as determined by the State appraiser certifying and licensing agency. A State's process for review could, for example, be by questionnaire, or affidavit, or background screening, or otherwise. States must document to the file the State's method of review and the result.

B. Good Moral Character of Owners

An AMC shall not be registered by a State if any person that owns more than 10 percent of the AMC—

- (1) Is determined by the State not to have good moral character; or
- (2) Fails to submit to a background investigation carried out by the State.

¹⁰¹ An AMC subject to State registration is not barred from being registered by a State or included on the AMC Registry of AMCs if the license or certificate of the appraiser with an ownership interest was not revoked for a substantive cause and has been reinstated by the State or States in which the appraiser was licensed or certified. (12 CFR 34.210 – 34.216; 12 CFR 225.190 – 225.196; 12 CFR 323.8 -323.14; 12 CFR 1222.20 – 1222.26.

A State's process for review could, for example, be by questionnaire, or affidavit, or background screening, or otherwise. The ASC would expect written documentation of the State's method of review and the result.

3. Requirements for Federally Regulated AMCs

Participating States are not required to identify Federally regulated AMCs¹⁰² operating in their States, but rather the Federal financial institution regulatory agencies are responsible for requiring such AMCs to identify themselves to participating States and report required information.

A Federally regulated AMC shall not be included on the AMC Registry if such AMC, in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, 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 for a substantive cause, as determined by the ASC.

E. Summary of Requirements

1. Participating States must establish and maintain an AMC Program with the legal authority and mechanisms consistent with the AMC Rule.¹⁰³
2. Participating States must impose requirements on AMCs consistent with the AMC Rule.¹⁰⁴
3. Participating States must enforce and document ownership limitations for State-registered AMCs.¹⁰⁵
4. Only those AMCs that meet the Federal definition of AMC will be eligible to be on the AMC Registry. Therefore, participating States that have a more expansive

¹⁰² See footnote 97.

¹⁰³ 12 CFR 34.210 – 34.216; 12 CFR 225.190 – 225.196; 12 CFR 323.8 -323.14; 12 CFR 1222.20 – 1222.26.

¹⁰⁴ *Id.*

¹⁰⁵ *Id.*

definition of AMCs than in the AMC Rule must ensure such non-Federally recognized AMCs are identified as such in the State database.¹⁰⁶

5. States must have funding and staffing sufficient to carry out their Title XI-related duties.¹⁰⁷

¹⁰⁶ Title XI § 1118 (b), 12 U.S.C. § 3347.

¹⁰⁷ *Id.*

POLICY STATEMENT 9

National Registry of AMCs (AMC Registry)

A. Requirements for the AMC Registry

Title XI requires the ASC to maintain the AMC Registry of AMCs that are either registered with and subject to supervision of a participating State or are operating subsidiaries of a Federally regulated financial institution.¹⁰⁸ Title XI further requires the States to transmit to the ASC: (1) reports on a timely basis of supervisory activities involving AMCs, including investigations resulting in disciplinary action being taken; and (2) the registry fee as set by the ASC¹⁰⁹ from AMCs that are either registered with a participating State or are Federally regulated AMCs.¹¹⁰

As with appraiser registry fees, Title XI, § 1109(a)(4)(b) requires the AMC registry fee to be collected by each participating State and transmitted to the ASC. Therefore, as with appraisers, an AMC will pay a registry fee in each participating State in which the AMC operates. As with appraisers, an AMC operating in multiple participating States will pay a registry fee in multiple States in order to be on the AMC Registry for each State.

States must notify the ASC as soon as practicable if an AMC listed on the AMC Registry is no longer registered with or operating in the State. The ASC extranet application allows States to update their AMC information directly to the AMC Registry.

B. Registry Fee and Invoicing Policies

Each State must remit to the ASC the annual registry fee, as set by the ASC, for AMCs to be listed on the AMC Registry. Requests to prorate refunds or partial-year registrations will not be granted. If a State collects multiple-year fees for multiple-years, the State may choose

¹⁰⁸ Title XI § 1103 (a) (6), 12 U.S.C. § 3332.

¹⁰⁹ Title XI § 1109 (a) (4), 12 U.S.C. § 3338.

¹¹⁰ Title XI § 1109 (a) (3) and (4), 12 U.S.C. § 3338.

to remit to the ASC the total amount of the multiple-year registry fees or the equivalent annual fee amount. The ASC will, however, record AMCs on the AMC Registry only for the number of years for which the ASC has received payment. States must reconcile and pay registry invoices in a timely manner (45 calendar days after receipt of the invoice).

C. Reporting Requirements

State agencies must report all disciplinary action¹¹¹ taken against an AMC to the ASC via the extranet application within 5 business days after the disciplinary action is final, as determined by State law. States not reporting via the extranet application must provide, in writing to the ASC, a description of the circumstances preventing compliance with this requirement. For the most serious disciplinary actions (*e.g.*, any action that interrupts an AMCs ability to provide appraisal management services), the AMCs status must be changed on the AMC Registry to “inactive.” A Federally regulated AMC operating in a State must report to the State the information required to be submitted by the State to the ASC, pursuant to the ASC’s policies regarding the determination of the AMC registry fee.

D. Access to AMC Registry Data

The ASC website provides free access to the public portion of the AMC Registry at www.asc.gov. The public portion of the AMC Registry data may be downloaded using predefined queries or user-customized applications.

Access to the full database, which includes non-public data (*e.g.*, certain disciplinary action information), is restricted to authorized State and Federal regulatory agencies. States must designate a senior official, such as an executive director, to serve as the State’s Authorized Registry Official, and provide to the ASC, in writing, information regarding the designated Authorized Registry Official. States must ensure that the authorization information provided to the ASC is updated and accurate. States must adopt and implement a written policy to protect the right of access, as well as the ASC issued User Name and Password.

¹¹¹ See Appendix B, *Glossary of Terms*, for the definition of “disciplinary action.”

E. Summary of Requirements

1. States must reconcile and pay registry invoices in a timely manner (45 calendar days after receipt of the invoice).¹¹²
2. State agencies must report all disciplinary action taken against an AMC to the ASC via the extranet application within 5 business days after the disciplinary action is final, as determined by State law.¹¹³
3. States not reporting via the extranet application must provide, in writing to the ASC, a description of the circumstances preventing compliance with this requirement.¹¹⁴
4. For the most serious disciplinary actions (*e.g.*, any action that interrupts an AMC's ability to provide appraisal management services), the AMC's status must be changed on the AMC Registry to "inactive."¹¹⁵
5. States must notify the ASC as soon as practicable if an AMC listed on the AMC Registry is no longer registered with or operating in the State.
6. States must designate a senior official, such as an executive director, who will serve as the State's Authorized Registry Official, and provide to the ASC, in writing, information regarding the selected Authorized Registry Official, and any individual(s) authorized to act on their behalf.¹¹⁶
7. States must adopt and implement a written policy to protect the right of access to the AMC Registry, as well as the ASC issued User Name and Password.¹¹⁷
8. States must ensure the accuracy of all data submitted to the AMC Registry.¹¹⁸

¹¹² Title XI § 1118 (a), 12 U.S.C. § 3347; Title XI § 1109 (a), 12 U.S.C. § 3338.

¹¹³ Title XI § 1118 (a), 12 U.S.C. § 3347.

¹¹⁴ *Id.*

¹¹⁵ *Id.*

¹¹⁶ *Id.*

¹¹⁷ *Id.*

¹¹⁸ *Id.*

POLICY STATEMENT 10

State Agency Enforcement

A. State Agency Regulatory Program

Title XI requires the ASC to monitor the States for the purpose of determining whether the State processes complaints and completes investigations in a reasonable time period, appropriately disciplines sanctioned AMCs and maintains an effective regulatory program.¹¹⁹

B. Enforcement Process

States must ensure that the system for processing and investigating complaints¹²⁰ and sanctioning AMCs is administered in a timely, effective, consistent, equitable, and well-documented¹²¹ manner.

1. Timely Enforcement

States must process complaints against AMCs in a timely manner to ensure effective supervision of AMCs. Absent special documented circumstances, final administrative decisions regarding complaints must occur within one year (12 months) of the complaint filing date. Special documented circumstances are those extenuating circumstances (fully documented) beyond the control of the State agency that delays normal processing of a complaint such as: complaints involving a criminal investigation by a law enforcement agency when the investigative agency requests that the State refrain from proceeding; final disposition that has been appealed to a higher court; documented medical condition of the respondent; ancillary civil litigation; and complex fraud cases that involve multiple individuals and reports. Such special documented circumstances also include those periods when State rules require referral of a complaint to another State entity for review

¹¹⁹ Title XI § 1118 (a), 12 U.S.C. § 3347.

¹²⁰ See Appendix B, *Glossary of Terms*, for the definition of “complaint.”

¹²¹ See Appendix B, *Glossary of Terms*, for the definition of “well-documented.”

and the State agency is precluded from further processing of the complaint until it is returned. In that circumstance, the State agency should document the required referral and the time period during which the complaint was not under its control or authority.

2. Effective Enforcement

Effective enforcement requires that States investigate complaints, and if allegations are proven, take appropriate disciplinary or remedial action.

3. Consistent and Equitable Enforcement

Absent specific documented facts or considerations, substantially similar cases within a State should result in similar dispositions.

4. Well-Documented Enforcement

States must obtain and maintain sufficient relevant documentation pertaining to a matter so as to enable understanding of the facts and determinations in the matter and the reasons for those determinations.

a. Complaint Files

Complaint files must:

- include documentation outlining the progress of the investigation;
- include rationale for the final outcome of the case (*i.e.*, dismissal or imposition of discipline);
- include documentation explaining any delay in processing, investigation or adjudication;
- contain documentation that all ordered or agreed upon discipline is tracked and that completion of all terms is confirmed; and
- be organized in a manner that allows understanding of the steps taken throughout the complaint, investigation, and adjudicatory process.

b. Complaint Logs

States must track all complaints using a complaint log. The complaint log must record all complaints, regardless of their procedural status in the investigation and/or resolution process, including complaints pending before the State board, Office of the Attorney General, other law enforcement agencies, and/or offices of administrative hearings. The complaint log must include the following information (States are strongly encouraged to maintain this information in an electronic, sortable format):

1. Case number
2. Name of respondent
3. Actual date the complaint was received by the State
4. Source of complaint (*e.g.*, consumer, lender, AMC, bank regulator, appraiser, hotline) or name of complainant
5. Current status of the complaint
6. Date the complaint was closed (*e.g.*, final disposition by the administrative hearing agency, Office of the Attorney General, State AMC Program or Court of Appeals)
7. Method of disposition (*e.g.*, dismissal, letter of warning, consent order, final order)

C. Summary of Requirements

1. States must maintain relevant documentation to enable understanding of the facts and determinations in the matter and the reasons for those determinations.¹²²
2. States must resolve all complaints filed against AMCs within one year (12 months) of the complaint filing date, except for special documented circumstances.¹²³

¹²² Title XI § 1118 (a), 12 U.S.C. § 3347.

¹²³ *Id.*

3. States must ensure that the system for processing and investigating complaints and sanctioning AMCs is administered in an effective, consistent, equitable, and well-documented manner.¹²⁴

4. States must track complaints of alleged AMC misconduct or wrongdoing using a complaint log.¹²⁵

5. States must appropriately document enforcement files and include rationale.¹²⁶

¹²⁴ *Id.*

¹²⁵ *Id.*

¹²⁶ *Id.*

POLICY STATEMENT 11

Statutory Implementation Period

Title XI and the AMC Rule set forth the statutory implementation period.¹²⁷ The AMC Rule was effective on August 10, 2015. As of 36 months from that date (August 10, 2018), an AMC may not provide appraisal management services for a federally related transaction in a non-participating State unless the AMC is a Federally regulated AMC. Appraisal management services may still be provided for federally related transactions in non-participating States by individual appraisers, by AMCs that are below the minimum statutory panel size threshold, and as noted, by Federally regulated AMCs.

The ASC, with the approval of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC), may extend this statutory implementation period for an additional 12 months if the ASC makes a finding that a State has made substantial progress toward implementing a registration and supervision program for AMCs that meets the standards of Title XI.¹²⁸

¹²⁷ Title XI § 1124 (f)(1), 12 U.S.C. § 3353 and 12 CFR 34.210 – 34.216; 12 CFR 225.190 – 225.196; 12 CFR 323.8 -323.14; 12 CFR 1222.20 – 1222.26.

¹²⁸ Title XI § 1124 (f)(2), 12 U.S.C. § 3353.

PART C: INTERIM SANCTIONS

POLICY STATEMENT 12

Interim Sanctions

A. Authority

Title XI grants the ASC authority to impose sanctions on a State that fails to have an effective Appraiser or AMC Program.¹²⁹ The ASC may remove a State credentialed appraiser or a registered AMC from the Appraiser or AMC Registry on an interim basis, not to exceed 90 days, pending State agency action on licensing, certification, registration and disciplinary proceedings as an alternative to or in advance of a non-recognition proceeding.¹³⁰ In determining whether an Appraiser or AMC Program is effective, the ASC shall conduct an analysis as required by Title XI. An ASC Finding of Poor on the Compliance Review Report¹³¹ issued to a State at the conclusion of an ASC Compliance Review may trigger an analysis by the ASC for potential interim sanction(s). The following provisions apply to the exercise by the ASC of its authority to impose interim sanction(s) on State agencies.

B. Opportunity to be Heard or Correct Conditions

The ASC shall provide the State agency with:

1. written notice of intention to impose an interim sanction; and
2. opportunity to respond or to correct the conditions causing such notice to the State.

Notice and opportunity to respond or correct the conditions shall be in accordance with section C, *Procedures*.

¹²⁹ Title XI § 1118 (a), 12 U.S.C. § 3347.

¹³⁰ *Id.*

¹³¹ See Appendix A – Compliance Review Process.

C. Procedures

This section prescribes the ASC's procedures which will be followed in arriving at a decision by the ASC to impose an interim sanction against a State agency.

1. Notice

The ASC shall provide a written Notice of intention to impose an interim sanction (Notice) to the State agency. The Notice shall contain the ASC's analysis as required by Title XI of the State's licensing and certification of appraisers, the registration of AMCs, the issuance of temporary licenses and certifications for appraisers, the receiving and tracking of submitted complaints against appraisers and AMCs, the investigation of complaints, and enforcement actions against appraisers and AMCs.¹³² The ASC shall verify the State's date of receipt, and publish both the Notice and the State's date of receipt in the *Federal Register*.

2. State Agency Response

Within 15 days of receipt of the Notice, the State may submit a response to the ASC's Executive Director. Alternatively, a State may submit a Notice Not to Contest with the ASC's Executive Director. The filing of a Notice Not to Contest shall not constitute a waiver of the right to a judicial review of the ASC's decision, findings and conclusions. Failure to file a Response within 15 days shall constitute authorization for the ASC to find the facts to be as presented in the Notice and analysis. The ASC, for good cause shown, may permit the filing of a Response after the prescribed time.

3. Briefs, Memoranda and Statements

Within 45 days after the date of receipt by the State agency of the Notice as published in the *Federal Register*, the State agency may file with the ASC's Executive Director a written brief, memorandum or other statement providing factual data

¹³² Title XI § 1118 (a), 12 U.S.C. § 3347.

and policy and legal arguments regarding the matters set out in the Notice and analysis.

4. *Oral Presentations to the ASC*

Within 45 days after the date of receipt by the State agency of the Notice as published in the *Federal Register*, the State may file a request with the ASC's Executive Director to make oral presentation to the ASC. If the State has filed a request for oral presentation, the matter shall be heard within 45 days. An oral presentation shall be considered as an opportunity to offer, emphasize and clarify the facts, policies and laws concerning the proceeding, and is not a Meeting¹³³ of the ASC. On the appropriate date and time, the State agency will make the oral presentation before the ASC. Any ASC member may ask pertinent questions relating to the content of the oral presentation. Oral presentations will not be recorded or otherwise transcribed. Summary notes will be taken by ASC staff and made part of the record on which the ASC shall decide the matter.

5. *Conduct of Interim Sanction Proceedings*

(a) Written Submissions

All aspects of the proceeding shall be conducted by written submissions, with the exception of oral presentations allowed under subsection 4 above.

(b) Disqualification

An ASC member who deems himself or herself disqualified may at any time withdraw. Upon receipt of a timely and sufficient affidavit of personal bias or disqualification of such member, the ASC will rule on the matter as a part of the record.

(c) Authority of ASC Chairperson

¹³³ The proceeding is more in the nature of a Briefing not subject to open meeting requirements. The presentation is an opportunity for the State to brief the ASC – to offer, emphasize and clarify the facts, policies and laws concerning the proceeding, and for the ASC members to ask questions. Additional consideration is given to the fact that this stage of the proceeding is pre-decisional.

The Chairperson of the ASC, in consultation with other members of the ASC whenever appropriate, shall have complete charge of the proceeding and shall have the duty to conduct it in a fair and impartial manner and to take all necessary action to avoid delay in the disposition of proceedings.

(d) Rules of Evidence

Except as is otherwise set forth in this section, relevant material and reliable evidence that is not unduly repetitive is admissible to the fullest extent authorized by the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. §§ 551-559) and other applicable law.

6. *Decision of the ASC and Judicial Review*

Within 90 days after the date of receipt by the State agency of the Notice as published in the *Federal Register*, or in the case of oral presentation having been granted, within 30 days after presentation, the ASC shall issue a final decision, findings and conclusions and shall publish the decision promptly in the *Federal Register*. The final decision shall be effective on issuance. The ASC's Executive Director shall ensure prompt circulation of the decision to the State agency. A final decision of the ASC is a prerequisite to seeking judicial review.

7. *Computing Time*

Time computation is based on business days. The date of the act, event or default from which the designated period of time begins to run is not included. The last day is included unless it is a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday, in which case the period runs until the end of the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday or Federal holiday.

8. *Documents and Exhibits*

Unless otherwise provided by statute, all documents, papers and exhibits filed in connection with any proceeding, other than those that may be withheld from disclosure under applicable law, shall be placed by the ASC's Executive Director in the proceeding's file and will be available for public inspection and copying.

9. *Judicial Review*

A decision of the ASC under this section shall be subject to judicial review. The form of proceeding for judicial review may include any applicable form of legal action, including actions for declaratory judgments or writs of prohibitory or mandatory injunction in a court of competent jurisdiction.¹³⁴

¹³⁴ 5 U.S.C. § 703 - *Form and venue of proceeding.*

APPENDICES

Appendix A – Compliance Review Process

The ASC monitors State Appraiser and AMC Programs for compliance with Title XI. The monitoring of State Programs is largely accomplished through on-site visits known as a Compliance Review (Review). A Review is conducted over a two- to four-day period, and is scheduled to coincide with a meeting of the Program’s decision-making body whenever possible. ASC staff reviews the Appraiser Program and the seven compliance areas addressed in Policy Statements 1 through 7. ASC staff reviews a participating State’s AMC Program and the three compliance areas addressed in Policy Statements 8 through 10. Sufficient documentation demonstrating compliance must be maintained by a State and made available for inspection during the Review. ASC staff reviews a sampling of documentation in each of the compliance areas. The sampling is intended to be representative of a State Program in its entirety.

Based on the Review, ASC staff provides the State with an ASC staff report for the Appraiser Program, and if applicable, an ASC staff report for the AMC Program, detailing preliminary findings. The State is given 60 days to respond to the ASC staff report(s). At the conclusion of the Review, a Compliance Review Report (Report) is issued to the State for the Appraiser Program, and if applicable, a Report is also issued for the AMC Program, with the ASC Finding on each Program’s overall compliance, or lack thereof, with Title XI. Deficiencies resulting in non-compliance in any of the compliance areas are cited in the Report. “Areas of Concern” which potentially expose a Program to compliance issues in the future are also addressed in the Report. The ASC’s final disposition is based upon the ASC staff report, the State’s response and staff’s recommendation.

The following chart provides an explanation of the ASC Findings and rating criteria for each ASC Finding category. The ASC Finding places particular emphasis on whether the State is maintaining an effective regulatory Program in compliance with Title XI.

ASC Finding	Rating Criteria	Review Cycle (Program history or nature of deficiency may warrant a more accelerated Review Cycle.)
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State meets all Title XI mandates and complies with requirements of ASC Policy Statements • State maintains a strong regulatory Program • Very low risk of Program failure 	Two-year
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State meets the majority of Title XI mandates and complies with the majority of ASC Policy Statement requirements • Deficiencies are minor in nature • State is adequately addressing deficiencies identified and correcting them in the normal course of business • State maintains an effective regulatory Program • Low risk of Program failure 	Two-year
Needs Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State does not meet all Title XI mandates and does not comply with all requirements of ASC Policy Statements • Deficiencies are material but manageable and if not corrected in a timely manner pose a potential risk to the Program • State may have a history of repeated deficiencies but is showing progress toward correcting deficiencies • State regulatory Program needs improvement • Moderate risk of Program failure 	Two-year with additional monitoring
Not Satisfactory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State does not meet all Title XI mandates and does not comply with all requirements of ASC Policy Statements • Deficiencies present a significant risk and if not corrected in a timely manner pose a well-defined risk to the Program • State may have a history of repeated deficiencies and requires more supervision to ensure corrective actions are progressing • State regulatory Program has substantial deficiencies • Substantial risk of Program failure 	One-year
Poor ¹³⁵	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State does not meet Title XI mandates and does not comply with requirements of ASC Policy Statements • Deficiencies are significant and severe, require immediate attention and if not corrected represent critical flaws in the Program • State may have a history of repeated deficiencies and may show a lack of willingness or ability to correct deficiencies • High risk of Program failure 	Continuous monitoring

¹³⁵ An ASC Finding of “Poor” may result in significant consequences to the State. See Policy Statement 5, *Reciprocity*; see also Policy Statement 12, *Interim Sanctions*.

The ASC has two primary Review Cycles: two-year and one-year. Most States are scheduled on a two-year Review Cycle. States may be moved to a one-year Review Cycle if the ASC determines more frequent on-site Reviews are needed to ensure that the State maintains an effective Program. Generally, States are placed on a one-year Review Cycle because of non-compliance issues or serious areas of concerns that warrant more frequent on-site visits. Both two-year and one-year Review Cycles include a review of all aspects of the State's Program.

The ASC may conduct Follow-up Reviews and additional monitoring. A Follow-up Review focuses only on specific areas identified during the previous on-site Review. Follow-up Reviews usually occur within 6-12 months of the previous Review. In addition, as a risk management tool, ASC staff identifies State Programs that may have a significant impact on the nation's appraiser regulatory system in the event of Title XI compliance issues. For States that represent a significant percentage of the credentials on the Appraiser Registry, ASC staff performs annual on-site Priority Contact visits. The primary purpose of the Priority Contact visit is to review topical issues, evaluate regulatory compliance issues, and maintain a close working relationship with the State. This is not a complete Review of the Program. The ASC will also schedule a Priority Contact visit for a State when a specific concern is identified that requires special attention. Additional monitoring may be required where a deficiency is identified and reports on required or agreed upon corrective actions are required monthly or quarterly. Additional monitoring may include on-site monitoring as well as off-site monitoring.

Appendix B – Glossary of Terms

Appraisal management company (AMC): Refers to, in connection with valuing properties collateralizing mortgage loans or mortgages incorporated into a securitization, any external third party 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 oversees a network or panel of more than 15 certified or licensed appraisers in a State or 25 or more nationally within a given year—

(A) to recruit, select, and retain appraisers;

(B) to contract with licensed and certified appraisers to perform appraisal assignments;

(C) to manage the process of having an appraisal performed, including providing administrative duties such as receiving appraisal orders and appraisal reports, submitting completed appraisal reports to creditors and underwriters, collecting fees from creditors and underwriters for services provided, and reimbursing appraisers for services performed; or

(D) to review and verify the work of appraisers.

AQB Criteria: Refers to the *Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria* as established by the Appraiser Qualifications Board of the Appraisal Foundation setting forth minimum education, experience and examination requirements for the licensure and certification of real property appraisers, and minimum requirements for “Trainee” and “Supervisory” appraisers.

Assignment: As referenced herein, for purposes of temporary practice, “assignment” means one or more real estate appraisals and written appraisal report(s) covered by a single contractual agreement.

Complaint: As referenced herein, any document filed with, received by, or serving as the basis for possible inquiry by the State agency regarding alleged violation of Title XI, Federal or State law or regulation, or USPAP by a credentialed appraiser or appraiser applicant, for allegations of unlicensed appraisal activity, or complaints involving AMCs. A complaint may be in the form of a referral, letter of inquiry, or other document alleging misconduct or wrongdoing.

Credentialed appraisers: Refers to State licensed, certified residential or certified general appraiser classifications.

Disciplinary action: As referenced herein, corrective or punitive action taken by or on behalf of a State agency which may be formal or informal, or may be consensual or involuntary, resulting in any of the following:

- a. revocation of credential or registration
- b. suspension of credential or registration

- c. written consent agreements, orders or reprimands
- d. probation or any other restriction on the use of a credential
- e. fine
- f. voluntary surrender¹³⁶
- g. other acts as defined by State statute or regulation as disciplinary

With the exception of voluntary surrender, suspension or revocation, such action may be exempt from reporting to the National Registry if defined by State statute, regulation or written policy as “non-disciplinary.”

Federally related transaction: Refers to any real estate related financial transaction which:

a) a federal financial institutions regulatory agency engages in, contracts for, or regulates; and

b) requires the services of an appraiser. (See Title XI § 1121 (4), 12 U.S.C. § 3350.)

Federal financial institutions regulatory agencies: Refers to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the National Credit Union Administration. (See Title XI § 1121 (6), 12 U.S.C. § 3350.)

Home State agency: As referenced herein, State agency or agencies that grant an appraiser a licensed or certified credential. Residency in the home State is not required. Appraisers may have more than one home State agency.

Non- federally recognized credentials or designations: Refers to any State appraiser credential or designation other than trainee, State licensed, certified residential or certified general classifications as defined in Policy Statement 1, and which is not recognized by Title XI.

Real estate related financial transaction: Any transaction involving:

a) the sale, lease, purchase, investment in or exchange of real property, including interests in property, or the financing thereof;

b) the refinancing of real property or interests in real property; and

c) the use of real property or interests in property as security for a loan or investment, including mortgage-backed securities.

(See Title XI § 1121 (5), 12 U.S.C. 3350.)

¹³⁶ A voluntary surrender that is not deemed disciplinary by State law or regulation, or is not related to any disciplinary process need not be reported as discipline provided the individual’s Appraiser Registry record is updated to show the credential is inactive.

State: Any State, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the United States Virgin Islands. (American Samoa does not have a Program.)

State board: As referenced herein, “State board” means a group of individuals (usually appraisers, AMC representatives, bankers, consumers, and/or real estate professionals) appointed by the Governor or a similarly positioned State official to assist or oversee State Programs. A State agency may be headed by a board, commission or an individual.

Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP): Refers to appraisal standards promulgated by the Appraisal Standards Board of the Appraisal Foundation establishing minimum requirements for development and reporting of appraisals, including real property appraisal. Title XI requires appraisals prepared by State certified and licensed appraisers to be performed in conformance with USPAP.

Well-documented: Means that States obtain and maintain sufficient relevant documentation pertaining to a matter so as to enable understanding of the facts and determinations in the matter and the reasons for those determinations.