

HB 3137 STAFF MEASURE SUMMARY

House Committee On Housing and Homelessness

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Meeting Dates: 2/5

WHAT THE MEASURE DOES:

The measure introduces a new term, “managing principal broker,” and sets out specific duties and responsibilities for individuals who hold that title, including how they must oversee other brokers. In addition, the measure updates the requirements for written supervisory agreements between brokers and their supervisors, changes the guidelines for renewing or reactivating a real estate license and defines “real estate teams,” which are subgroups working under a company’s registered name, and clarifies their obligations to clients.

Detailed Summary:

- Defines “managing principal broker” as an individual who is a principal real estate broker and who has a registered business name and specifies roles, responsibilities, and duties of managing principle brokers. Modifies roles, responsibilities, and duties of principal real estate brokers.
- Specifies requirements and duties for supervision and control over the activities of real estate brokers and principal real estate brokers. Modifies requirements for written supervisory agreements.
- Modifies requirements for real estate licensee to renew active license or to reactivate a license for the first time since the license was renewed to an inactive status.
- Defines “real estate team” as a subdivision of a registered business that performs professional real estate activities comprised of one or more real estate licensees operating under a name other than the registered business name, specifies team requirements, duties and responsibilities. Sets requirements for disclosure forms provided to clients before entering into a written representation agreement or listing agreement with a buyer or seller.
- Allows a real estate licensee to offer, promise, allow, give, pay or rebate, directly or indirectly, parts or shares of the licensee’s compensation, arising or accruing from any real estate transaction, to a charitable organization that is tax exempt under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.
- Permits the Real Estate Commissioner to suspend or revoke the real estate license of any real estate licensee, reprimand any real estate licensee or deny the issuance or renewal of a license if the licensee is a managing principal broker and failed to exercise reasonable supervision and control over the activities of associated real estate licensees.
- Permits real estate agencies to provide all real estate licensees free training material on all rules and laws the agency is charged with carrying out or enforcing.
- Permits the Real Estate Commissioner to assign and reassign staff for the creation of model advertisements, model procedures and model recordkeeping practices and the review of advertisements, promotional activities of real estate licensees, model property management process guides, managing principal broker office policies, property manager office policies and recordkeeping policies for compliance with rules promulgated by the commissioner.

Fiscal impact: May have fiscal impact, but no statement yet issued

Revenue impact: May have revenue impact, but no statement yet issued

ISSUES DISCUSSED:

EFFECT OF AMENDMENT:

No amendment.

BACKGROUND:

A real estate licensee is a general term that refers to anyone who holds a real estate license, whether that license is at the salesperson/agent level or the broker level (depending on the jurisdiction). This term covers any individual who has successfully completed the requirements for obtaining a real estate license within their state (which can include coursework, exams, and background checks). Depending on the state, a real estate licensee could be an agent/salesperson or a broker. In other words, all real estate brokers are licensees, but not all licensees are brokers. Brokers generally have met more stringent education and experience requirements than agents/salespeople. They are allowed to operate independently and/or manage their own real estate brokerage firm. Brokers typically assume legal responsibility for the transactions conducted under their supervision (i.e., for the work of the agents they oversee). In many jurisdictions, only brokers can hold client funds in trust accounts and negotiate fees directly with clients, whereas agents must do so through their supervising broker. A principal real estate broker is the lead professional in a brokerage, with advanced credentials and legal responsibility for managing transactions and supervising licensed brokers. They hold the highest level of real estate licensure issued by the Oregon Real Estate Agency (OREA). Principal brokers can supervise and manage other real estate brokers. They're responsible for ensuring that the brokerage and all supervised brokers follow Oregon real estate regulations and ethics standards. To qualify as a principal broker, an individual must first hold a real estate broker license, typically work under supervision for a set period (usually three years), complete additional education specific to principal brokers, and pass the principal broker licensing exam. Principal brokers may establish their own real estate brokerage or practice independently. They can open trust accounts, hold client funds, and set business policies and procedures for their brokerage. Oregon law tasks the principal broker with maintaining accurate records of all transactions and ensuring all paperwork and disclosures comply with state statutes and administrative rules. They are subject to oversight by OREA and carry the legal responsibility for brokerage operations. Because they supervise other brokers and oversee day-to-day business, principal brokers in Oregon bear ultimate liability for the actions of their team. If a complaint arises, OREA typically holds the principal broker accountable for any failure to comply with licensing laws or regulations.