



Highlights of [GAO-03-404](#), a report to Congressional Requesters

REGULATORY PROGRAMS

Opportunities to Enhance Oversight of the Real Estate Appraisal Industry

Why GAO Did This Study

Since the passage of Title XI of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989, the appraisal and mortgage lending industry has changed dramatically. Some have concluded that the law is obsolete because the problems Title XI was intended to address—the risk to federal deposit insurance funds and the lack of uniform standards and qualifications—no longer exist. Others argue that the law’s purpose and scope should be expanded. To help Congress better understand these issues, GAO looked at the roles of the private, state, and federal entities that oversee the appraisal industry, the challenges Title XI presented to these entities, and industry participants’ concerns about the effectiveness of the Title XI regulatory structure.

What GAO Recommends

Among other things, the Chairman of the Appraisal Subcommittee should:

- develop and apply consistent criteria for determining and reporting states’ compliance levels with Title XI;
- explore potential options for assisting states in carrying out their Title XI activities, particularly for investigating appraiser complaints; and
- explore alternatives for providing future Title XI grant funding to the Appraisal Foundation and its two boards.

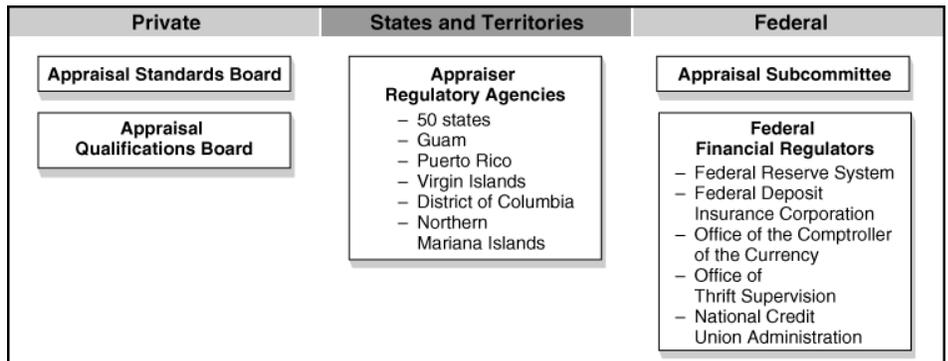
What GAO Found

Title XI created a complex oversight structure for real estate appraisals and appraisers that involves private, state, and federal entities. Two private entities establish uniform rules for real estate appraisals and set minimum criteria for certifying appraisers. State regulatory agencies certify appraisers based on these criteria. The federal financial regulators oversee financial institutions’ use of appraisals, and a federal agency, the Appraisal Subcommittee, monitors and coordinates the functions of the parties involved in regulating appraisals and appraisers.

All of these entities except the federal financial regulators identified potential impediments to carrying out their Title XI responsibilities. The two private entities stated that fund limitations could impede their ability to ensure that development of standards and qualifications evolve with changing conditions. State agencies said that funding shortfalls hindered their ability to enforce compliance. Appraisal Subcommittee staff reported that rule-making authority and additional enforcement sanctions could facilitate its oversight of state compliance with Title XI.

Industry participants raised concerns about aspects of the Title XI regulatory system for appraisers. They cited differences in state regulation that affect both lenders and appraisers, gaps in Title XI’s coverage—for example, transactions of less than \$250,000 do not require an appraisal—high fees and burdensome processes for having appraiser education courses approved, and weak enforcement and complaints processing. Some industry participants felt that states, traditionally involved in regulating professions, alone should regulate the appraisal industry. Others felt that the current structure needed a significant overhaul to become effective.

Title XI Regulatory Oversight Structure and Entities



Source: GAO.

www.gao.gov/cgi-bin/getrpt?GAO-03-404.

To view the full report, including the scope and methodology, click on the link above. For more information, contact David G. Wood (202) 512-8678 or woodd@gao.gov.