

FINAL BILL REPORT

SSB 5191

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Synopsis as Enacted

Brief Description: Reforming the real estate agency law.

Sponsors: Senate Committee on Law & Justice (originally sponsored by Senators Stanford, Dozier and Gildon).

Senate Committee on Law & Justice
House Committee on Consumer Protection & Business

Background: Real Estate Brokerage Agency Relationships. Real estate brokerage agency relationships are addressed in state law. Until 1996, the duties owed by a real estate broker were based on the common law principles of agency. Agency is a consensual relationship between two persons where one, the principal, empowers the other, the agent, to act, and the agent acts based on that authority. Agency relationships can be created expressly in writing or by words or conduct. Duties owed by an agent to a principal in a real estate transaction generally include loyalty, obedience, disclosure, confidentiality, reasonable care and diligence, and accounting.

After the passage of real estate brokerage relationships laws in 1996, a number of duties concerning the relationship of an agent to the principal were set forth in statute. These statutory duties specifically superseded the common law rules applied to real estate licensees to the extent that they are inconsistent. The law was again amended in 2013 clarifying that the duties listed in the real estate brokerage agency relationship chapter are statutory duties, not fiduciary duties and these duties supersede all, not just inconsistent, common law fiduciary duties.

General Duties of a Licensee. An agent is a licensee who has an agency relationship with a buyer or seller. Certain duties apply to licensees generally when performing real estate brokerage services as an agent, including the duty to:

- exercise reasonable skill and care;
- deal honestly and in good faith;
- present all written offers, notices, and other communications in a timely manner;

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- disclose all material facts known by the licensee and not easily ascertainable to a party;
- account for all money and property received in a timely manner;
- provide a pamphlet on the law of real estate agency to all parties; and
- disclose what party a licensee represents, if any, in a real estate transaction.

These duties cannot be waived. An agent need not conduct an independent investigation of the property or of either party's financial condition. The agent has no duty to verify any information the agent reasonably believes to be reliable.

Duties of an Agent. Certain duties apply between an agent and a seller, an agent and a buyer, or in a dual agency relationship, including the duty to:

- be loyal by taking no action that would be adverse to the client;
- disclose in a timely manner any conflicts of interest;
- advise the client to get expert advice on matters relating to the transaction beyond the agent's expertise; and
- refrain from disclosing confidential information about the client except under subpoena or court order.

These duties cannot be waived. The only duty that can be waived is the duty to make a good faith and continuous effort to seek a buyer for a seller or a seller for a buyer. It is not a breach of duty to the principal for the agent, in the case of a seller, to show or list competing properties, or in the case of a buyer, to show properties to competing buyers.

A licensee may represent both the buyer and the seller if all parties agree in writing. The consent to this dual agency must include the terms of compensation.

Duration of the Agency Relationship. The agency relationship begins when the licensee performs brokerage services and continues until the licensee completes the services, the agreed upon period of service is ended, notice of termination is given by one party, or the parties agree to termination. Once the brokerage relationship is terminated, an agent is obligated to account for all money and property received and to keep appropriate information confidential.

Compensation. Payment of compensation is not a factor in determining the existence of an agency relationship. A broker may be paid by any party to the transaction and may be paid by more than one party if the parties agree. A buyer's agent may be paid based on the purchase price without breaching any duty owed to the buyer.

Vicarious Liability. A principal, buyer or seller, is liable for the actions of the agent only if the principal participated in or authorized the act, or the principal benefited from the act and a court determines that no judgement could be enforced against the agent or subagent. A licensee agent is not liable for the acts of a subagent unless the licensee participated in or authorized the act.

Imputed Knowledge. There is not a presumption of knowledge on the part of the principal, buyer or seller, of facts known by the agent or subagent of the principal.

Sanctions. The director of the Department of Licensing may impose sanctions on a licensee for violation of the laws governing real estate brokerage relationships.

Summary: Various definitions are updated to reflect changes in this act. The definition of subagent is stricken.

Agency Relationship. A real estate firm and broker must enter into a written services agreement with a seller to establish an agency relationship. The firm's designated broker and any managing broker responsible for the supervision of those brokers are also agents of the seller.

A real estate firm or broker who performs real estate brokerage services for a buyer establishes an agency relationship by performing those services. The firm's designated broker and any managing broker responsible for the supervision of those brokers are also agents of the buyer. A written services agreement must be entered into before, or as soon as reasonably practical after, a broker begins rendering real estate brokerage services to the buyer. The default term of the agreement if the principal is a buyer is 60 days with the option for a longer term. If the principal is a buyer, the services agreement must include checkbox options for the buyer to select either an exclusive or nonexclusive relationship.

A limited dual agent provides limited representation to both the buyer and the seller in a transaction. Limited dual agency requires the consent of each principal in a written services agreement and may occur in two situations—when the buyer and seller are represented by the same broker, and when the buyer and seller are represented by different brokers in the same firm.

Service Agreements. A written services agreement must contain the following:

- the duration of the agreement;
- the name of the broker appointed as an agent for the principal;
- whether the agency relationship is exclusive or nonexclusive;
- whether the principal consents to limited dual agency;
- the terms of compensation;
- an agreement with a buyer, whether the broker agrees to show a property when there is no agreement or offer by any party or firm to pay compensation to the broker's firm; and
- any other agreements between the parties.

A service agreement is not required when a broker performs real estate brokerage services as a buyer's agent solely for commercial real estate.

Broker's Duties to All Parties. A broker owes the following duties to all parties in a transaction:

- to exercise reasonable skill and care;
- to deal honestly and in good faith;
- to timely present all written offers, written notices, and other written communications to and from either party;
- to disclose all existing material facts known by the broker and not apparent or readily ascertainable to a party;
- to account in a timely manner for all money and property received from or on behalf of either party;
- to provide the statutorily required pamphlet explaining real estate brokerage in Washington to all parties to whom the broker renders real estate brokerage services and to any unrepresented party;
- to disclose in writing who the broker represents; and
- to disclose in writing any terms of compensation offered by a party or a real estate firm to a real estate firm representing another party.

Limited Dual Agent Duties. A limited dual agent may not advocate terms favorable to one principal to the detriment of the other principal. A broker, acting as a limited dual agent, owes the certain duties to both parties including the duty to disclose any conflicts of interest and to not disclose any confidential information from or about either principal.

Compensation. In any real estate transaction, a firm's compensation may be paid by the seller, the buyer, a third party, or by sharing the compensation between firms. To receive compensation from any party, a firm must have a written services agreement with the party the firm represents or must provide a compensation disclosure to the buyer in a transaction for commercial real estate.

Short Sales. If a sale is a short sale, the seller's real estate firm must disclose to the seller that the decision by any beneficiary or mortgagee, to release its interest in the property for less than the amount the seller owes to allow the sale to proceed, does not automatically relieve the seller of the obligation to pay any debt or costs remaining at closing, including real estate firms' compensation.

Miscellaneous. The pamphlet brokers are required to provide to all parties to a transaction is updated to reflect the changes in the law and to add a description of exclusive and nonexclusive agency. The broker must obtain the other party's acknowledgement that the other party received the pamphlet. Numerous language and technical changes are made.

Votes on Final Passage:

Senate	48	0	
House	97	0	(House amended)
Senate	46	0	(Senate concurred)

Effective: January 1, 2024