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BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF APPRAISERS OF REAL ESTATE STATE OF NEVADA

SHARATH CHANDRA, Administrator, REAL ESTATE DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY, STATE OF NEVADA,

Petitioner.

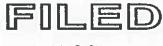
VS.

DARREN S. LYTLE (License No. A.0003642-CR),

Respondent.

Case No. 2018-1024, AP19.002.S

COMPLAINT AND NOTICE OF HEARING



MAR 2 1 2022

NEVADA COMMISSION OF APPRAISERS

State of Nevada, Department of Business and Industry, Real Estate Division ("the Division"), by and through its counsel, Attorney General AARON D. FORD and Deputy Attorney General Louis V. Csoka, hereby notifies DARREN S. LYTLE ("Respondent") of an administrative complaint and hearing which is to be held pursuant to Chapter 233B and Chapter 645C of the Nevada Revised Statutes ("NRS") and Chapter 645C of the Nevada Administrative Code ("NAC"). The purpose of the hearing is to consider the allegations stated below and to determine if the Respondent should be subject to a disciplinary penalty as set forth in NRS 645C and or NAC 645C, if the stated allegations are proven at the hearing by the evidence presented.

JURISDICTION

The Respondent is a Certified Residential Appraiser licensed by the Division, and therefore, is subject to the Jurisdiction of the Division and the provisions of NRS and NAC Chapter 645C. By availing himself of the benefits and protections of the laws of the State of Nevada, the Respondent has submitted to the jurisdiction of the Division.

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PROCEDURAL HISTORY

- 1. On or about July 27, 2018, the Division received a complaint/statement of fact from a Holly Haman-Fetzer (collectively, the "Complainant"), asserting that the Respondent completed a uniform residential appraisal report ("Appraisal Report") that had improperly valued a home for which Complainant was the listing agent.
- The Division commissioned a Standard 3 Review of the underlying appraisal performed by the Respondent.
- 3. On June 26, 2020, the Appraisal Advisory Review Committee ("AARC") held a meeting relative to the Complaint, finding that Complaint was meritorious and that the Respondent had committed a series of violations of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice ("USPAP").
- 4. On July 17, 2020, based on Respondent's stated desire to resolve the matter, the Division sent a Stipulation for Settlement of Disciplinary Action to Respondent (the "Stipulated Agreement"), to terminate the Complaint matter.
- 5. On August 17, 2020, the Stipulated Agreement was returned to the Division undelivered, stating vacant and unable to forward.
- 6. Since that time, the Division made several further attempts to contact the Respondent and deliver the Stipulated Agreement.
- 7. However, each follow up e-mail to Respondent's e-mail address on file with the Division went unanswered, each follow up call to Respondent's telephone number on file with the Division was unsuccessful and no message could be left (with Respondent's recording indicating that "voice mailbox full"), and each attempt to mail to address on file with Division apparently not delivered.
- 8. At the same time, while Respondent was aware that Stipulated Agreement would be coming from the Division, he also did not further follow up with the Division.
- 9. Accordingly, the Division requested that this matter be heard by the Commission.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

- 1. The Respondent is licensed by the Division as a Certified Residential Appraiser, License No. A.0003642-CR.
- The Respondent's Appraisal Report was prepared for a single-family residence located at 313 West Basic Road, Henderson, Nevada 89015, APN 179-18-314-003 ("Property").
 - 3. The gross living area of the Property recorded as 1,422 square feet.
- 4. The assignment type is identified as "Purchase Transaction," and the lender/client is identified as "Mann Mortgage."
- 5. The effective date of Respondent's Appraisal Report is identified as May 16, 2018, and the signature date is May 17, 2018.
- 6. The Respondent's Appraisal Report states the appraised value is \$ 218,000.00.
 - 7. Respondent's Appraisal Report, however, is deficient in several respects.
- 8. First, while Respondent certified in his Appraisal Report that he had personally inspected the subject Property, Respondent <u>did not</u> inspect the subject Property whatsoever.
- 9. Specifically, instead of inspecting the Property, Respondent delegated the inspection to an unlicensed person.
- 10. In particular, an unlicensed person, Alejandra Mejia, had performed the Property inspection, which in part formed the basis for Respondent's Appraisal Report.
- 11. Incidentally, Ms. Mejia, who is an office manager, explained that this was her seventh inspection for the day.
- 12. Yet, in his Appraisal Report, Respondent fails to mention Ms. Mejia's role in the appraisal, even though that the Respondent would be required to "name" any such "assistance" in the "preparation" of the Appraisal Report, under the express terms of the same.
 - 13. Instead, Respondent specifically avows that he had "performed a complete

visual inspection of the interior and exterior areas of the subject property."

14. Notwithstanding, Respondent could not even have inspected the subject Property at any other time, as the Property was owner occupied and it did not have an MLS lockbox.

- 15. In summary, instead of inspecting the subject Property himself as required, Respondent had an unlicensed appraiser-intern do so; and, instead of truthfully disclosing such assistance received, Respondent failed to disclose any of the same in the Appraisal Report and falsely stated that he personally undertook the inspection.
- 16. Second, there are several issues with Respondent's records and record keeping, including that:
 - A. the signature date of the Appraisal Report provided by the Respondent to the Division differs from the date on the same document provided with a copy of the Complaint;
 - B. while the Appraisal Report that Respondent provided to the Division includes an addendum titled Response to Lender, the work file obtained does not include the client's request, referred to in the Response to Client Addendum; and
 - C. only the Appraisal Report provided with the Complaint includes complete pages, as the pages provided by the Respondent are incomplete copies, with the information on the bottom portion of pages not legible —for example, the final page of the documentation does not include the Respondent's address, the appraised value, or the lender/client information.
- 17. Third, Respondent's Appraisal Report is also missing any evidence of analysis and computations regarding how the eight (8) specific areas of adjustments contained in the grid section of Respondent's Appraisal Report: size of site adjustments (or lack thereof), bath count adjustment, gross living area adjustment (or lack thereof), garage count adjustments, covered patio/shed, pool (or lack thereof), fireplace (or lack thereof), and upgrades (or lack thereof)) were actually developed and quantified.
 - 18. Fourth, while the Respondent's Appraisal Report notes that vacant land

comparables were researched and states a site value of \$ 40,000.00, Respondent's work file includes no supporting data or analysis regarding comparable site sales.

- 19. Fifth, Respondent's cost approach reports the source of cost data as Marshall and Swift, the Respondent's work file includes no supporting information or analysis regarding the replacement cost developed, utilizing the Marshall and Swift cost analysis program or handbook.
- 20. Sixth, while the Respondent's Appraisal Report states that "pools are very limited of similar properties (sic) in the subject's market area," subsequent review found at least 5 homes with pools in the same subject market defined by the Respondent.
- 21. Seventh, while the Respondent's stated cost approach provides that the as-is value of site improvements is \$ 5,000.00, the Appraisal Report and work file is inconsistent as to which improvements it notes and highlights, and fails to contain supporting information or analysis regarding site improvement estimates.
- 22. Eighth, while the Appraisal Report notes that the property values are increasing, it does not reconcile the reasoning as to why the sales comparison approach does not contain date of sale and time adjustments.
- 23. Ninth, given that the Appraisal Report contains no commentary as to why such date and time adjustments were not made, it leaves doubts as to whether the value as determined is supported by the sales comparison approach or a further increase would be supported by date and time adjustments to the same.
- 24. Tenth, given the foregoing, the sales comparison approach is not credible, as the intended user cannot rely on the results, due to insufficient analysis and lack of explanation relative to date and time element of the analysis.
- 25. Eleventh, the Appraisal Report and work file do not contain any evidence of any analysis (paired sales, statistical analysis, cost data) that would support adjustments made or not made.
- 26. Twelfth, while in the Respondent's Appraisal Report the highest and best use box is checked, such opinion was not developed but merely reported, as there is no

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discussion within the report or any evidence in the work file included as to how such determination was made, including relevant property characteristics.

- 27. Thirteenth, Respondent's work file provides no specific evidence for the site value.
- 28. Fourteenth, while Respondent reports no pool in his cost approach, a pool exists.
- 29. Fifteenth, the subject Property is next to vacant land, and, yet, there is no zoning information relative to such vacant land nor an analysis of the effect of such vacant land (including anticipated improvements) on the value of the subject Property.
- 30. Sixteenth, while the Respondent states in his Appraisal Report that the "income approach was not developed," he does not reconcile the applicability or sustainability of the approaches.
 - 31. Seventeenth, the Respondent also does not report any of the same.
- 32. Eighteenth, in his Appraisal Report, the Respondent also fails to identify whether his report is an "appraisal report" or a "restricted report", even though the same needs to be prominently identified.
- 33. Nineteenth, there is no evidence in the Appraisal Report or work file that supports any analysis or opinions.
- 34. Twentieth, the Appraisal Report does not reconcile the selected comparable sales data.
- 35. Twenty first, instead of discussing the quality and quantity of data, the reconciliation comments infer a value based on a price per square foot basis.
- 36. Twenty second, the reconciliation also does not include an analysis as to why the opinion of value is better stated at the specified price per square foot value point, rather than any other point within the comparable sales' adjusted sales price range.
- 37. Twenty third, such value conclusion is deficient, as it does not allow the intended user to understand the respondent's value opinion based on a thorough discussion of how the data was used, its application to the subject, or how the approach

applies.

38. Twenty fourth, while the Respondent must report and reconcile the applicability and suitability of the approaches, methods, and techniques used to arrive at the value conclusion, there is no evidence in the Appraisal Report that adequately explains the exclusion of the cost or the income approach.

40 39. Twenty fifth, it is also concerning that some data to the work file was only added after the Complaint was filed.

VIOLATIONS OF LAW

The Respondent failed to prepare the appraisal report for the Property in Compliance with the Standards of the Appraisal Foundation. These Standards are published in the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice ("USPAP") adopted by the Appraisal Standards Board of the Appraisal Foundation, as authorized by Congress, and adopted in Nevada by NAC 645C.400.

First Violation

The USPAP ETHICS RULE requires that an appraiser "[m]ust not perform an assignment in a grossly negligent manner."

Instead of inspecting the subject Property himself as required, Respondent had an unlicensed appraiser-intern do so; and, instead of truthfully disclosing such assistance received, Respondent failed to disclose any of the same in the Appraisal Report and falsely stated that he undertook the inspection.

This is unprofessional conduct pursuant to NRS 645C.470(2) and grounds for disciplinary action, pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes ("NRS") 645C.460(1)(a) and/or (b).

Second Violation

The USPAP RECORD KEEPING RULE requires that an appraiser must prepare a work file for each appraisal review assignment. The work file must be in existence prior to the issuance of any report or other communication of assignment results. The work file must include true copies of all written reports along with all other data, information, and

documentation necessary to support the appraiser's opinions and conclusions and to show compliance with USPAP, or references to the location(s) of such other data, information, and documentation.

There are several issues with Respondent's records and record keeping, including that:

- A. the signature date of the Appraisal Report provided by the Respondent to the Division differs from the date on the same document provided with a copy of the Complaint;
- B. while the Appraisal Report that Respondent provided to the Division includes an addendum titled Response to Lender, the work file obtained does not include the client's request, referred to in the Response to Client addendum; and
- C. only the Appraisal Report provided with the Complaint includes complete pages, as the pages provided by the Respondent are incomplete copies, with the information on the bottom portion of pages not legible —for example, the final page of the documentation does not include the Respondent's address, the appraised value, or the lender/client information.

Respondent's Appraisal Report is also missing any evidence of analysis and computations regarding how the eight (8) specific areas of adjustments contained in the grid section of Respondent's Appraisal Report: size of site adjustments (or lack thereof), bath count adjustment, gross living area adjustment (or lack thereof), garage count adjustments, covered patio/shed, pool (or lack thereof), fireplace (or lack thereof), and upgrades (or lack thereof)) were actually developed and quantified.

While the Respondent's Appraisal Report notes that vacant land comparables were researched and states a site value of \$ 40,000.00, Respondent's work file includes no supporting data or analysis regarding comparable site sales.

Respondent's cost approach also reports the source of cost data as Marshall and Swift, the Respondent's work file includes no supporting information or analysis regarding the replacement cost developed, utilizing the Marshall and Swift cost analysis program or handbook.

While the Respondent's stated cost approach provides that the as-is value of site improvements is \$ 5,000.00, the Appraisal Report and work file is inconsistent as to which improvements it notes and highlights, and fails to contain supporting information or analysis regarding site improvement estimates.

This is unprofessional conduct pursuant to NRS 645C.470(2) and grounds for disciplinary action, pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes ("NRS") 645C.460(1)(a) and/or (b).

Third Violation

USPAP Standards Rule 1-1(a) requires that in developing a real property appraisal, an appraiser must: (a) be aware of, understand, and correctly employ those recognized methods and techniques that are necessary to produce a credible appraisal.

The Respondent violated USPAP Standards Rule 1-1(a), as codified in NAC 645C.405(1), by delegating the inspection of the Property to an unlicensed appraiser-intern; and, instead of truthfully disclosing such assistance received, Respondent failed to disclose any of the same in the Appraisal Report and falsely stated that he undertook the inspection himself.

While the Appraisal Report notes that the property values are increasing, it does not reconcile the reasoning as to why the sales comparison approach does not contain date of sale and time adjustments.

Given that the Appraisal Report contains no commentary as to why such date and time adjustments were not made, it leaves doubts as to whether the value as determined is supported by the sales comparison approach or a further increase would be supported by date and time adjustments to the same.

Given the foregoing, the sales comparison approach is not credible, as the intended user cannot rely on the results due insufficient analysis and lack of explanation relative to date and time element of the analysis.

The Appraisal Report and work file do not contain an evidence of any analysis

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(paired sales, statistical analysis, cost data) that would support adjustments made or not made.

This is unprofessional conduct pursuant to NRS 645C.470(2) and grounds for disciplinary action, pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes ("NRS") 645C.460(1)(a) and/or (b).

Fourth Violation

USPAP Standards Rule 1-1(b) requires that in developing a real property appraisal, an appraiser must: (b) not commit a substantial error or omission or commission that significantly affects the appraisal.

The Respondent violated USPAP Standards Rule 1-1(b), as codified in NAC 645C.405(1), by delegating the inspection of the Property to an unlicensed appraiser-intern; and, instead of truthfully disclosing such assistance received, Respondent failed to disclose any of the same in the Appraisal Report and falsely stated that he undertook the inspection himself.

While the Appraisal Report notes that the property values are increasing, it does not reconcile the reasoning as to why the sales comparison approach does not contain date of sale and time adjustments.

Given that the Appraisal Report contains no commentary as to why such date and time adjustments were not made, it leaves doubts as to whether the value as determined is supported by the sales comparison approach or a further increase would be supported by date and time adjustments to the same.

Given the foregoing, the sales comparison approach is not credible, as the intended user cannot rely on the results due insufficient analysis and lack of explanation relative to date and time element of the analysis.

The Appraisal Report and work file do not contain an evidence of any analysis (paired sales, statistical analysis, cost data) that would support adjustments made or not made.

This is unprofessional conduct pursuant to NRS 645C.470(2) and grounds for

disciplinary action, pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes ("NRS") 645C.460(1)(a) and/or (b).

Fifth Violation

USPAP Standards Rule 1-1(c) requires that an appraiser must not render services in a careless or negligent manner, such as by making a series of errors that, although individually might not significantly affect the results of an appraisal, in the aggregate affects the credibility of those results.

The Respondent violated USPAP Standards Rule 1-1(c), as codified in NAC 645C.405(1), by delegating the inspection of the Property to an unlicensed appraiser-intern; and, instead of truthfully disclosing such assistance received, Respondent failed to disclose any of the same in the Appraisal Report and falsely stated that he undertook the inspection himself.

While the Appraisal Report notes that the property values are increasing, it does not reconcile the reasoning as to why the sales comparison approach does not contain date of sale and time adjustments.

Given that the Appraisal Report contains no commentary as to why such date and time adjustments were not made, it leaves doubts as to whether the value as determined is supported by the sales comparison approach or a further increase would be supported by date and time adjustments to the same.

Given the foregoing, the sales comparison approach is not credible, as the intended user cannot rely on the results due insufficient analysis and lack of explanation relative to date and time element of the analysis.

The Appraisal Report and work file do not contain an evidence of any analysis (paired sales, statistical analysis, cost data) that would support adjustments made or not made.

The Respondent's actions constitute professional incompetence pursuant to NRS 645C.470(3) and grounds for disciplinary action pursuant to NRS 645C.460(1)(a) and/or (b).

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Sixth Violation

USPAP Standards Rule 1-3(b) requires an appraiser to develop an opinion of the highest and best use of the property.

In violation of USPAP Standards Rule 1-3(b), while in Respondent's Appraisal Report the highest and best use box is checked, such opinion was not developed but merely reported, as there is no discussion within the report or any evidence in the work file included as to how such determination was made, including relevant property characteristics.

This is unprofessional conduct pursuant to NRS 645C.470(2) and grounds for disciplinary action, pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes ("NRS") 645C.460(1)(a) and/or (b).

Seventh Violation

USPAP Standards Rule 1-4(a) states that in developing a real property appraisal, an appraiser must collect, verify, and analyze all information necessary for credible assignment results. When a sales comparison approach is necessary for credible assignment results, an appraiser must analyze such comparable sales data as are available and indicate a value conclusion.

Respondent violated USPAP Standards Rule 1-4(a), by delegating the inspection of the Property to an unlicensed appraiser-intern; and, instead of truthfully disclosing such assistance received, Respondent failed to disclose any of the same in the Appraisal Report and falsely stated that he undertook the inspection himself.

While the Appraisal Report notes that the property values are increasing, it does not reconcile the reasoning as to why the sales comparison approach does not contain date of sale and time adjustments.

Given that the Appraisal Report contains no commentary as to why such date and time adjustments were not made, it leaves doubts as to whether the value as determined is supported by the sales comparison approach or a further increase would be supported by date and time adjustments to the same.

Given the foregoing, the sales comparison approach is not credible, as the intended user cannot rely on the results due insufficient analysis and lack of explanation relative to date and time element of the analysis.

The Appraisal Report and work file do not contain an evidence of any analysis (paired sales, statistical analysis, cost data) that would support adjustments made or not made.

This is unprofessional conduct pursuant to NRS 645C.470(2) and grounds for disciplinary action, pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes ("NRS") 645C.460(1)(a) and/or (b).

Eighth Violation

USPAP Standards Rule 1-4(b) states that in developing a real property appraisal, an appraiser must collect, verify, and analyze all information necessary for credible assignment results. When a cost approach is necessary for credible assignment results, an appraiser must: (i) develop an opinion of site value by an appropriate appraisal method or technique.

In violation of USPAP Standards Rule 1-4(b), while the Respondent's Appraisal Report notes that vacant land comparables were researched and states a site value of \$40,000.00, Respondent's work file includes no supporting data or analysis regarding comparable site sales.

Respondent's cost approach also reports the source of cost data as Marshall and Swift, the Respondent's work file includes no supporting information or analysis regarding the replacement cost developed, utilizing the Marshall and Swift cost analysis program or handbook.

While the Respondent's stated cost approach provides that the as-is value of site improvements is \$ 5,000.00, the Appraisal Report and work file is inconsistent as to which improvements it notes and highlights, and fails to contain supporting information or analysis regarding site improvement estimates.

The cost approach failed to include the pool and notate what is included with the

"as is" value of site improvements.

This is unprofessional conduct pursuant to NRS 645C.470(2) and grounds for disciplinary action, pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes ("NRS") 645C.460(1)(a) and/or (b).

Ninth Violation

USPAP Standards Rule 1-4(f) requires that, when analyzing anticipated public or private improvements, located on or off site, an appraiser must analyze the effect on value, if any, of such anticipated improvements to the extent they are reflected in market actions.

In violation of USPAP Standards Rule 1-4(f), while the subject Property is next to vacant land, the zoning or potential use of such contiguous land is not reported. There is no zoning information relative to such vacant land nor an analysis of the effect of such vacant land (including anticipated improvements) on the value of the subject Property.

This is unprofessional conduct pursuant to NRS 645C.470(2) and grounds for disciplinary action, pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes ("NRS") 645C.460(1)(a) and/or (b).

Tenth Violation

USPAP Standards Rule 1-6(a) and (b) states that, in developing a real property appraisal, an appraiser must (a) reconcile the quality and quantity of data available and analyzed within the approaches used; and (b) reconcile the applicability and relevance of the approaches, methods and techniques used to arrive at the value conclusions.

Respondent violated USPAP Standards Rule 1-6(a), as codified in NAC 645C.405(1), as the Appraisal Report does not reconcile the selected comparable sales data. Instead of discussing the quality and quantity of data, the reconciliation comments infer a value based on a price per square foot basis. Such "reconciliation" also does not include an analysis as to why the opinion of value is better stated at the specified price per square foot value point, rather than any other point within the comparable sales' adjusted sales price range.

Such value conclusion is deficient, as it does not allow the intended user to understand the respondent's value opinion based on a thorough discussion of how the data was used, its application to the subject, or how the approach applies.

The Respondent's actions constitute unprofessional conduct pursuant to NRS 645C.470(2) and grounds for disciplinary action pursuant to NRS 645C.460(1)(a) and/or (b).

Eleventh Violation

USPAP Standards Rule 1-6(a) and (b) states that, in developing a real property appraisal, an appraiser must (a) reconcile the quality and quantity of data available and analyzed within the approaches used; and (b) reconcile the applicability and relevance of the approaches, methods and techniques used to arrive at the value conclusions.

Respondent violated USPAP Standards Rule 1-6(b), as codified in NAC 645C.405(1), by while the Respondent states in his Appraisal Report that the "income approach was not developed," he does not reconcile the applicability or sustainability of the approaches.

While the Respondent must report and reconcile the applicability and suitability of the approaches, methods, and techniques used to arrive at the value conclusion, there is no evidence in the Appraisal Report that adequately explains the exclusion of the cost or the income approach, albeit the Respondent claims, without any evidence, that he developed the cost approach.

The Respondent's actions constitute unprofessional conduct pursuant to NRS 645C.470(2) and grounds for disciplinary action pursuant to NRS 645C.460(1)(a) and/or (b).

Twelfth Violation

USPAP Standards Rule 2-1(a) requires each written or oral real property appraisal report to set forth the appraisal clearly and accurately in a manner that will not be misleading.

The Appraisal Report is misleading and Respondent violated USPAP Standards

Rule 2-1(a), by delegating the inspection of the Property to an unlicensed appraiserintern; and, instead of truthfully disclosing such assistance received, Respondent failed to disclose any of the same in the Appraisal Report and falsely stated that he undertook the inspection himself.

While the Appraisal Report notes that the property values are increasing, it does not reconcile the reasoning as to why the sales comparison approach does not contain date of sale and time adjustments.

Given that the Appraisal Report contains no commentary as to why such date and time adjustments were not made, it leaves doubts as to whether the value as determined is supported by the sales comparison approach or a further increase would be supported by date and time adjustments to the same.

Given the foregoing, the sales comparison approach is not credible, as the intended user cannot rely on the results due insufficient analysis and lack of explanation relative to date and time element of the analysis.

The Appraisal Report and work file do not contain any evidence of any analysis (paired sales, statistical analysis, cost data) that would support adjustments made or not made.

The Respondent's actions constitute unprofessional conduct pursuant to NRS 645C.470(2) and grounds for disciplinary action pursuant to NRS 645C.460(1)(a) and/or (b).

Thirteenth Violation

USPAP Standards Rule 2-2(a)(viii) requires that the appraiser summarize the information analyzed, the appraiser methods and techniques employed, and the reasoning that supports the analysis, opinions, and conclusions; exclusion of the sales comparison approach, cost approach, or income approach must be explained.

Respondent violated USPAP Standards Rule 2-2(a)(viii), as codified in NAC 645C.405(1).

While the Respondent must report and reconcile the applicability and suitability of

the approaches, methods, and techniques used to arrive at the value conclusion, there is no evidence in the Appraisal Report that adequately explains the exclusion of the cost or the income approach, albeit the Respondent claims, without any evidence, that he developed the cost approach.

This is unprofessional conduct pursuant to NRS 645C.470(2) and grounds for disciplinary action, pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes ("NRS") 645C.460(1)(a) and/or (b).

Fourteenth Violation

USPAP Standards Rule 2-2(a)(x) requires when an opinion of highest and best use was developed by the appraiser, it must describe the support and rationale for that opinion.

In violation of USPAP Standards Rule 2-2(a)(x), as codified in NAC 645C.405(1), while in Respondent's Appraisal Report the highest and best use box is checked, such opinion was not developed but merely reported, as there is no discussion within the report or any evidence in the work file included as to how such determination was made, including relevant property characteristics.

The Respondent's actions constitute unprofessional conduct pursuant to NRS 645C.470(2) and grounds for disciplinary action pursuant to NRS 645C.460(1)(a) and/or (b).

DISCIPLINE AUTHORIZED

- 1. Pursuant to NRS 645C.460(2), if grounds for disciplinary action against an appraiser are found to exist for unprofessional conduct, the Commission may revoke or suspend the certificate, place conditions upon the certificate, deny the renewal of his or her certificate, and/or impose a fine up to \$10,000.00 per violation. NRS 645C.480(1)(a) is identified as an additional act of unprofessional conduct.
- 2. Additionally, under NRS Chapter 622.400, the Commission is authorized to impose the costs of the proceeding upon the Respondent, including investigative costs and attorney's fees, if the Commission otherwise imposes discipline on the Respondent.

3. Therefore, the Division requests the Commission to impose such discipline as it determines is appropriate under the circumstances and to award the Division its costs and attorney's fees for this proceeding.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a disciplinary hearing has been set to consider this Administrative Complaint against the above-named Respondent in accordance with Chapter 233B and Chapter 645C of the Nevada Revised Statutes and Chapter 645C of the Nevada Administrative Code.

THE HEARING WILL TAKE PLACE at the Commission meeting scheduled for April 26th, 27th, and 28th, 2022, beginning at approximately 9:00 a.m. each day, or until such time as the Commission concludes its business.

The meeting will be located at the following locations:

Nevada State Business Center Real Estate Division 3300 West Sahara Avenue, 4th Floor, Tahoe Room Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 with Video Conference To:
Department of Business & Industry
1818 College Parkway Ste.
Suite 103
Carson City, Nevada 89706

If you would like an email containing this information, before the hearing, please contact Kelly Valadez, Commission Coordinator, at (702) 486-4606 or kvaladez@red.nv.gov.

STACKED CALENDAR: Your hearing is one of several hearings that may be scheduled at the same time as part of a regular meeting of the Commission that is expected to take place on April 26-28, 2022. Thus, your hearing may be continued until later in the day or from day to day. It is your responsibility to be present when your case is called. If you are not present when your case is called, a default may be entered against you, and the Commission may decide the case as if all allegations in the complaint were true. If you need to negotiate a more specific time for your hearing in advance, because of coordination with out of state witnesses or the like, please call Kelly Valadez, Commission Coordinator, at (702) 486-4606.

YOUR RIGHTS AT THE HEARING: Except as mentioned below, the hearing is an open meeting under Nevada's open meeting Law (OML) and may be attended by the public. After the evidence and arguments, the Commission may conduct a closed meeting to discuss your alleged misconduct or professional competence. You are entitled to a copy of the transcript of the open and closed portions of the meeting, although you must pay for the transcription.

As the Respondent, you are specifically informed that you have the right to appear and be heard in your defense, either personally or through your counsel of choice. At the hearing, the Division has the burden of proving the allegations in the complaint and will call witnesses and present evidence against you. You have the right to respond and to present relevant evidence and argument on all issues involved. You have the right to call and examine witnesses, introduce exhibits, and cross-examine opposing witnesses on any matter relevant to the issues involved.

You have the right to request that the Commission issue subpoenas to compel witnesses to testify and/or evidence to be offered on your behalf. In making this request, you may be required to demonstrate the relevance of the witnesses' testimony and/or evidence. Other important rights you have are listed in NRS Chapter 645C, NRS Chapter 233B, and NAC Chapter 645C.

DATED the ____ day of March 2022.

DATED the 18th day of March 2022.

NEVADA REAL/ESTATE DIVISION

AARON D. FORD Attorney General

By: SHARATH CHANDRA, Administrator

3300 W. Sahara Avenue, Suite 350

Las Vegas, Nevada 89102

(702) 486-4033

By: <u>/s/ Louis V. Csoka</u>
Louis V. Csoka, ESQ.,
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Attorneys for Real Estate Division