



OREGON INITIAL AGENCY DISCLOSURE PAMPHLET

Consumers: This pamphlet describes the legal obligations of Oregon real estate licensees to consumers. Real estate brokers and principal real estate brokers are required to provide this information to you when they first contact you. A licensed real estate broker or principal broker need not provide the pamphlet to a party who has, or may be reasonably assumed to have, received a copy of the pamphlet from another broker.

This pamphlet is informational only. Neither the pamphlet nor its delivery to you may be interpreted as evidence of intent to create an agency relationship between you and a broker or a principal broker.

Real Estate Agency Relationships

An “agency” relationship is a voluntary legal relationship in which a licensed real estate broker or principal broker (the “agent”) agrees to act on behalf of a buyer or a seller (the “client”) in a real estate transaction. Oregon law provides for three types of agency relationships between real estate agents and their clients:

Seller’s Agent -- Represents the seller only.

Buyer’s Agent -- Represents the buyer only.

Disclosed Limited Agent -- Represents both the buyer and seller, or multiple buyers who want to purchase the same property. This can be done only with the written permission of all clients.

The actual agency relationships between the seller, buyer and their agents in a real estate transaction must be acknowledged at the time an offer to purchase is made. Please read this pamphlet carefully before entering into an agency relationship with a real estate agent.

Definition of “Confidential Information”

Generally, licensees must maintain confidential information about their clients. “Confidential information” is information communicated to a real estate licensee or the licensee’s agent by the buyer or seller of one to four residential units regarding the real property transaction, including but not limited to price, terms, financial qualifications or motivation to buy or sell. “Confidential information” does not mean information that:

- (1) The buyer instructs the licensee or the licensee’s agent to disclose about the buyer to the seller, or the seller instructs the licensee or the licensee’s agent to disclose about the seller to the buyer; and
- (2) The licensee or the licensee’s agent knows or should know failure to disclose would constitute fraudulent representation.

Duties and Responsibilities of a Seller's Agent

Under a written listing agreement to sell property, an agent represents only the seller unless the seller agrees in writing to allow the agent to also represent the buyer.

An agent who represents only the seller owes the following affirmative duties to the seller, the other parties and the other parties' agents involved in a real estate transaction:

- (1) To deal honestly and in good faith;
- (2) To present all written offers, notices and other communications to and from the parties in a timely manner without regard to whether the property is subject to a contract for sale or the buyer is already a party to a contract to purchase; and
- (3) To disclose material facts known by the agent and not apparent or readily ascertainable to a party.

A seller's agent owes the seller the following affirmative duties:

- (1) To exercise reasonable care and diligence;
- (2) To account in a timely manner for money and property received from or on behalf of the seller;
- (3) To be loyal to the seller by not taking action that is adverse or detrimental to the seller's interest in a transaction;
- (4) To disclose in a timely manner to the seller any conflict of interest, existing or contemplated;
- (5) To advise the seller to seek expert advice on matters related to the transaction that are beyond the agent's expertise;
- (6) To maintain confidential information from or about the seller except under subpoena or court order, even after termination of the agency relationship; and
- (7) Unless agreed otherwise in writing, to make a continuous, good faith effort to find a buyer for the property, except that a seller's agent is not required to seek additional offers to purchase the property while the property is subject to a contract for sale.

None of these affirmative duties of an agent may be waived, except (7). The affirmative duty listed in (7) can only be waived by written agreement between seller and agent.

Under Oregon law, a seller's agent may show properties owned by another seller to a prospective buyer and may list competing properties for sale without breaching any affirmative duty to the seller.

Unless agreed to in writing, an agent has no duty to investigate matters that are outside the scope of the agent's expertise, including but not limited to investigation of the condition of property, the legal status of the title or the seller's past conformance with law.

Duties and Responsibilities of a Buyer's Agent

An agent, other than the seller's agent, may agree to act as the buyer's agent only. The buyer's agent is not representing the seller, even if the buyer's agent is receiving compensation for services rendered, either in full or in part, from the seller or through the seller's agent.

An agent who represents only the buyer owes the following affirmative duties to the buyer, the other parties and the other parties' agents involved in a real estate transaction:

- (1) To deal honestly and in good faith;
- (2) To present all written offers, notices and other communications to and from the parties in a timely manner without regard to whether the property is subject to a contract for sale or the buyer is already a party to a contract to purchase; and
- (3) To disclose material facts known by the agent and not apparent or readily ascertainable to a party.

A buyer's agent owes the buyer the following affirmative duties:

- (1) To exercise reasonable care and diligence;
- (2) To account in a timely manner for money and property received from or on behalf of the buyer;
- (3) To be loyal to the buyer by not taking action that is adverse or detrimental to the buyer's interest in a transaction;
- (4) To disclose in a timely manner to the buyer any conflict of interest, existing or contemplated;
- (5) To advise the buyer to seek expert advice on matters related to the transaction that are beyond the agent's expertise;
- (6) To maintain confidential information from or about the buyer except under subpoena or court order, even after termination of the agency relationship; and
- (7) Unless agreed otherwise in writing, to make a continuous, good faith effort to find property for the buyer, except that a buyer's agent is not required to seek additional properties for the buyer while the buyer is subject to a contract for purchase.

None of these affirmative duties of an agent may be waived, except (7). The affirmative duty listed in (7) can only be waived by written agreement between buyer and agent.

Under Oregon law, a buyer's agent may show properties in which the buyer is interested to other prospective buyers without breaching an affirmative duty to the buyer.

Unless agreed to in writing, an agent has no duty to investigate matters that are outside the scope of the agent's expertise, including but not limited to investigation of the condition of property, the legal status of the title or the seller's past conformance with law.

Duties and Responsibilities of an Agent Who Represents More than One Client in a Transaction

One agent may represent both the seller and the buyer in the same transaction, or multiple buyers who want to purchase the same property, only under a written “Disclosed Limited Agency Agreement” signed by the seller and buyer(s).

Disclosed Limited Agents have the following duties to their clients:

- (1) To the seller, the duties listed above for a seller’s agent;
- (2) To the buyer, the duties listed above for a buyer’s agent; and
- (3) To both buyer and seller, except with express written permission of the respective person, the duty not to disclose to the other person:
 - (a) That the seller will accept a price lower or terms less favorable than the listing price or terms;
 - (b) That the buyer will pay a price greater or terms more favorable than the offering price or terms; or
 - (c) Confidential information as defined above.

Unless agreed to in writing, an agent has no duty to investigate matters that are outside the scope of the agent’s expertise.

When different agents associated with the same principal broker (a real estate licensee who supervises other agents) establish agency relationships with different parties to the same transaction, only the principal broker will act as a Disclosed Limited Agent for both the buyer and seller. The other agents continue to represent only the party with whom the agents have already established an agency relationship unless all parties agree otherwise in writing. The principal real estate broker and the real estate licensees representing either seller or buyer shall owe the following duties to the seller and buyer:

- (1) To disclose a conflict of interest in writing to all parties;
- (2) To take no action that is adverse or detrimental to either party’s interest in the transaction; and
- (3) To obey the lawful instructions of both parties.

No matter whom they represent, an agent must disclose information the agent knows or should know that failure to disclose would constitute fraudulent misrepresentation.

You are encouraged to discuss the above information with the licensee delivering this pamphlet to you. If you intend for that licensee, or any other Oregon real estate licensee, to represent you as a Seller’s Agent, Buyer’s Agent, or Disclosed Limited Agent, you should have a specific discussion with the agent about the nature and scope of the agency relationship. Whether you are a buyer or seller, you cannot make a licensee your agent without the licensee’s knowledge and consent, and an agent cannot make you a client without your knowledge and consent.



THE LAW OF REAL ESTATE AGENCY - WASHINGTON STATE

THIS PAMPHLET DESCRIBES YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS IN DEALING WITH A REAL ESTATE FIRM OR BROKER.
PLEASE READ IT CAREFULLY BEFORE SIGNING ANY DOCUMENTS.

The following is only a brief summary of the attached law:

Sec. 1. Definitions. Defines the specific terms used in the law.

Sec. 2. Relationships between Brokers and the Public. Prescribes that a broker who works with a buyer or tenant represents that buyer or tenant—unless the broker is the listing agent, a seller’s subagent, a dual agent, the seller personally or the parties agree otherwise. Also prescribes that in a transaction involving two different brokers licensed to the same real estate firm, the firm’s designated broker and any managing broker responsible for the supervision of both brokers, are dual agents and each broker solely represents his or her client—unless the parties agree in writing that both brokers are dual agents.

Sec. 3. Duties of a Broker Generally. Prescribes the duties that are owed by all brokers, regardless of who the broker represents. Requires disclosure of the broker’s agency relationship in a specific transaction.

Sec. 4. Duties of a Seller’s Agent. Prescribes the additional duties of a broker representing the seller or landlord only.

Sec. 5. Duties of a Buyer’s Agent. Prescribes the additional duties of a broker representing the buyer or tenant only.

Sec. 6. Duties of a Dual Agent. Prescribes the additional duties of a broker representing both parties in the same transaction, and requires the written consent of both parties to the broker acting as a dual agent.

Sec. 7. Duration of Agency Relationship. Describes when an agency relationship begins and ends. Provides that the duties of accounting and confidentiality continue after the termination of an agency relationship.

Sec. 8. Compensation. Allows real estate firms to share compensation with cooperating real estate firms. States that payment of compensation does not necessarily establish an agency relationship. Allows brokers to receive compensation from more than one party in a transaction with the parties’ consent.

Sec. 9. Vicarious Liability. Eliminates the liability of a party for the conduct of the party’s agent or subagent, unless the principal participated in or benefited from the conduct or the agent or subagent is insolvent. Also limits the liability of a broker for the conduct of a subagent.

Sec. 10. Imputed Knowledge and Notice. Eliminates the common law rule that notice to or knowledge of an agent constitutes notice to or knowledge of the principal.

Sec. 11. Interpretation. This law establishes statutory duties which replace common law fiduciary duties owed by an agent to a principal.

Sec. 12. Short Sale. Prescribes an additional duty of a firm representing the seller of owner-occupied real property in a short sale.

When the seller of owner-occupied residential real property enters into a listing agreement with a real estate firm where the proceeds from the sale may be insufficient to cover the costs at closing, it is the responsibility of the real estate firm to disclose to the seller in writing that the decision by any beneficiary or mortgagee, or its assignees, to release its interest in the real property, for less than the amount the borrower owes, does not automatically relieve the seller of the obligation to pay any debt or costs remaining at closing, including fees such as the real estate firm’s commission.

Sec. 1. - RCW 18.86.010 Definitions.

Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) “Agency relationship” means the agency relationship created under this chapter or by written agreement between a real estate firm and a buyer and/or seller relating to the performance of real estate brokerage services.

(2) “Agent” means a broker who has entered into an agency relationship with a buyer or seller.

(3) “Broker” means broker, managing broker, and designated broker, collectively, as defined in chapter 18.85 RCW, unless the context requires the terms to be considered separately.

(4) “Business opportunity” means and includes a business, business opportunity, and goodwill of an existing business, or any one or combination thereof when the transaction or business includes an interest in real property.

(5) “Buyer” means an actual or prospective purchaser in a real estate transaction, or an actual or prospective tenant in a real estate rental or lease transaction, as applicable.

(6) “Buyer’s agent” means a broker who has entered into an agency relationship with only the buyer in a real estate transaction, and includes subagents engaged by a buyer’s agent.

(7) “Confidential information” means information from or concerning a principal of a broker that:

(a) Was acquired by the broker during the course of an agency relationship with the principal;

(b) The principal reasonably expects to be kept confidential;

(c) The principal has not disclosed or authorized to be disclosed to third parties;

(d) Would, if disclosed, operate to the detriment of the principal; and

(e) The principal personally would not be obligated to disclose to the other party.

(8) “Dual agent” means a broker who has entered into an agency relationship with both the buyer and seller in the same transaction.

(9) “Material fact” means information that substantially adversely affects the value of the property or a party’s ability to perform its obligations in a real estate transaction, or operates to materially impair or defeat the purpose of the transaction. The fact or suspicion that the property, or any neighboring property, is or was the site of a murder, suicide or other death, rape or other sex crime, assault or other violent crime, robbery or burglary, illegal drug activity, gang-related activity, political or religious activity, or other act, occurrence, or use not adversely affecting the physical condition of or title to the property is not a material fact.

(10) “Principal” means a buyer or a seller who has entered into an agency relationship with a broker.

(11) “Real estate brokerage services” means the rendering of services for which a real estate license is required under chapter 18.85 RCW.

(12) “Real estate firm” or “firm” have the same meaning as defined in chapter 18.85 RCW.

(13) “Real estate transaction” or “transaction” means an actual or prospective transaction involving a purchase, sale, option, or exchange of any interest in real property or a business opportunity, or a lease or rental of real property. For purposes of this chapter, a prospective transaction does not exist until a written offer has been signed by at least one of the parties.

(14) “Seller” means an actual or prospective seller in a real estate transaction, or an actual or prospective landlord in a real estate rental or lease transaction, as applicable.

(15) “Seller’s agent” means a broker who has entered into an agency relationship with only the seller in a real estate transaction, and includes subagents engaged by a seller’s agent.

(16) “Subagent” means a broker who is engaged to act on behalf of a principal by the principal’s agent where the principal has authorized the broker in writing to appoint subagents.

[2013 c 58 § 1; 1996 c 179 § 1.]

RCW 18.86.020 Agency relationship.

(1) A broker who performs real estate brokerage services for a buyer is a buyer's agent unless the:

- (a) Broker's firm has appointed the broker to represent the seller pursuant to a written agency agreement between the firm and the seller, in which case the broker is a seller's agent;
- (b) Broker has entered into a subagency agreement with the seller's agent's firm, in which case the broker is a seller's agent;
- (c) Broker's firm has appointed the broker to represent the seller pursuant to a written agency agreement between the firm and the seller, and the broker's firm has appointed the broker to represent the buyer pursuant to a written agency agreement between the firm and the buyer, in which case the broker is a dual agent;
- (d) Broker is the seller or one of the sellers; or
- (e) Parties agree otherwise in writing after the broker has complied with RCW 18.86.030(1)(f).

(2) In a transaction in which different brokers affiliated with the same firm represent different parties, the firm's designated broker and any managing broker responsible for the supervision of both brokers, is a dual agent, and must obtain the written consent of both parties as required under RCW 18.86.060. In such case, each of the brokers shall solely represent the party with whom the broker has an agency relationship, unless all parties agree in writing that the broker is a dual agent.

(3) A broker may work with a party in separate transactions pursuant to different relationships, including, but not limited to, representing a party in one transaction and at the same time not representing that party in a different transaction involving that party, if the broker complies with this chapter in establishing the relationships for each transaction.

NOTES:

Effective date—1997 c 217 §§ 1-6 and 8: “Sections 1 through 6 and 8 of this act are necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and take effect immediately [April 25, 1997].” [1997 c 217 § 9.]

Real estate agency pamphlet—1997 c 217 §§ 1-6: See note following RCW 18.86.120.

RCW 18.86.030 Duties of broker.

(1) Regardless of whether a broker is an agent, the broker owes to all parties to whom the broker renders real estate brokerage services the following duties, which may not be waived:

- (a) To exercise reasonable skill and care;
 - (b) To deal honestly and in good faith;
 - (c) To present all written offers, written notices and other written communications to and from either party in a timely manner, regardless of whether the property is subject to an existing contract for sale or the buyer is already a party to an existing contract to purchase;
 - (d) To disclose all existing material facts known by the broker and not apparent or readily ascertainable to a party; provided that this subsection shall not be construed to imply any duty to investigate matters that the broker has not agreed to investigate;
 - (e) To account in a timely manner for all money and property received from or on behalf of either party;
 - (f) To provide a pamphlet on the law of real estate agency in the form prescribed in RCW 18.86.120 to all parties to whom the broker renders real estate brokerage services, before the party signs an agency agreement with the broker, signs an offer in a real estate transaction handled by the broker, consents to dual agency, or waives any rights, under RCW 18.86.020(1)(e), 18.86.040(1)(e), 18.86.050(1)(e), or 18.86.060(2)(e) or (f), whichever occurs earliest; and
 - (g) To disclose in writing to all parties to whom the broker renders real estate brokerage services, before the party signs an offer in a real estate transaction handled by the broker, whether the broker represents the buyer, the seller, both parties, or neither party. The disclosure shall be set forth in a separate paragraph entitled “Agency Disclosure” in the agreement between the buyer and seller or in a separate writing entitled “Agency Disclosure.”
- (2) Unless otherwise agreed, a broker owes no duty to

conduct an independent inspection of the property or to conduct an independent investigation of either party's financial condition, and owes no duty to independently verify the accuracy or completeness of any statement made by either party or by any source reasonably believed by the broker to be reliable.

[2013 c 58 § 3; 1996 c 179 § 3.]

RCW 18.86.031 Violation of licensing law.

A violation of RCW 18.86.030 is a violation of RCW 18.85.361.

[2013 c 58 § 4; 1996 c 179 § 14.]

RCW 18.86.040 Seller's agent—Duties.

(1) Unless additional duties are agreed to in writing signed by a seller's agent, the duties of a seller's agent are limited to those set forth in RCW 18.86.030 and the following, which may not be waived except as expressly set forth in (e) of this subsection:

- (a) To be loyal to the seller by taking no action that is adverse or detrimental to the seller's interest in a transaction;
- (b) To timely disclose to the seller any conflicts of interest;
- (c) To advise the seller to seek expert advice on matters relating to the transaction that are beyond the agent's expertise;
- (d) Not to disclose any confidential information from or about the seller, except under subpoena or court order, even after termination of the agency relationship; and
- (e) Unless otherwise agreed to in writing after the seller's agent has complied with RCW 18.86.030(1)
- (f), to make a good faith and continuous effort to find a buyer for the property; except that a seller's agent is not obligated to seek additional offers to purchase the property while the property is subject to an existing contract for sale.

(2)(a) The showing of properties not owned by the seller to prospective buyers or the listing of competing properties for sale by a seller's agent does not in and of

itself breach the duty of loyalty to the seller or create a conflict of interest.

(b) The representation of more than one seller by different brokers affiliated with the same firm in competing transactions involving the same buyer does not in and of itself breach the duty of loyalty to the sellers or create a conflict of interest.

[2013 c 58 § 5; 1997 c 217 § 2; 1996 c 179 § 4.]

NOTES:

Real estate agency pamphlet—1997 c 217 §§ 1-6: See note following RCW 18.86.120.

Effective date—1997 c 217 §§ 1-6 and 8: See note following RCW 18.86.020.

RCW 18.86.050 Buyer's agent—Duties.

(1) Unless additional duties are agreed to in writing signed by a buyer's agent, the duties of a buyer's agent are limited to those set forth in RCW 18.86.030 and the following, which may not be waived except as expressly set forth in (e) of this subsection:

- (a) To be loyal to the buyer by taking no action that is adverse or detrimental to the buyer's interest in a transaction;
- (b) To timely disclose to the buyer any conflicts of interest;
- (c) To advise the buyer to seek expert advice on matters relating to the transaction that are beyond the agent's expertise;
- (d) Not to disclose any confidential information from or about the buyer, except under subpoena or court order, even after termination of the agency relationship; and
- (e) Unless otherwise agreed to in writing after the buyer's agent has complied with RCW 18.86.030(1)
- (f), to make a good faith and continuous effort to find a property for the buyer; except that a buyer's agent is not obligated to: (i) Seek additional properties to purchase while the buyer is a party to an existing contract to purchase; or (ii) show properties as to which there is no written agreement to pay compensation to the buyer's agent.

(2)(a) The showing of property in which a buyer is interested to other prospective buyers by a buyer's agent does not in and of itself breach the duty of loyalty to the buyer or create a conflict of interest.

(b) The representation of more than one buyer by different brokers affiliated with the same firm in competing transactions involving the same property does not in and of itself breach the duty of loyalty to the buyer or create a conflict of interest.

[2013 c 58 § 6; 1997 c 217 § 3; 1996 c 179 § 5.]

NOTES:

Real estate agency pamphlet—1997 c 217 §§ 1-6: See note following RCW 18.86.120.

Effective date—1997 c 217 §§ 1-6 and 8: See note following RCW 18.86.020.

RCW 18.86.060 Dual agent—Duties.

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a broker may act as a dual agent only with the written consent of both parties to the transaction after the dual agent has complied with RCW 18.86.030(1)(f), which consent must include a statement of the terms of compensation.

(2) Unless additional duties are agreed to in writing signed by a dual agent, the duties of a dual agent are limited to those set forth in RCW 18.86.030 and the following, which may not be waived except as expressly set forth in (e) and (f) of this subsection:

(a) To take no action that is adverse or detrimental to either party's interest in a transaction;

(b) To timely disclose to both parties any conflicts of interest;

(c) To advise both parties to seek expert advice on matters relating to the transaction that are beyond the dual agent's expertise;

(d) Not to disclose any confidential information from or about either party, except under subpoena or court order, even after termination of the agency relationship;

(e) Unless otherwise agreed to in writing after the dual agent has complied with RCW 18.86.030(1)(f), to make

a good faith and continuous effort to find a buyer for the property; except that a dual agent is not obligated to seek additional offers to purchase the property while the property is subject to an existing contract for sale; and

(f) Unless otherwise agreed to in writing after the dual agent has complied with RCW 18.86.030(1)(f), to make a good faith and continuous effort to find a property for the buyer; except that a dual agent is not obligated to: (i) Seek additional properties to purchase while the buyer is a party to an existing contract to purchase; or (ii) show properties as to which there is no written agreement to pay compensation to the dual agent.

(3)(a) The showing of properties not owned by the seller to prospective buyers or the listing of competing properties for sale by a dual agent does not in and of itself constitute action that is adverse or detrimental to the seller or create a conflict of interest.

(b) The representation of more than one seller by different brokers licensed to the same firm in competing transactions involving the same buyer does not in and of itself constitute action that is adverse or detrimental to the sellers or create a conflict of interest.

(4)(a) The showing of property in which a buyer is interested to other prospective buyers or the presentation of additional offers to purchase property while the property is subject to a transaction by a dual agent does not in and of itself constitute action that is adverse or detrimental to the buyer or create a conflict of interest.

(b) The representation of more than one buyer by different brokers licensed to the same firm in competing transactions involving the same property does not in and of itself constitute action that is adverse or detrimental to the buyers or create a conflict of interest.

[2013 c 58 § 7; 1997 c 217 § 4; 1996 c 179 § 6.]

NOTES:

Real estate agency pamphlet—1997 c 217 §§ 1-6: See note following RCW 18.86.120.

Effective date—1997 c 217 §§ 1-6 and 8: See note following RCW 18.86.020.

RCW 18.86.070 Duration of agency relationship.

(1) The agency relationships set forth in this chapter commence at the time that the broker undertakes to provide real estate brokerage services to a principal and continue until the earliest of the following:

- (a) Completion of performance by the broker;
- (b) Expiration of the term agreed upon by the parties;
- (c) Termination of the relationship by mutual agreement of the parties; or
- (d) Termination of the relationship by notice from either party to the other. However, such a termination does not affect the contractual rights of either party.

(2) Except as otherwise agreed to in writing, a broker owes no further duty after termination of the agency relationship, other than the duties of:

- (a) Accounting for all moneys and property received during the relationship; and
- (b) Not disclosing confidential information.

[2013 c 58 § 8; 1997 c 217 § 5; 1996 c 179 § 7.]

NOTES:

Real estate agency pamphlet—1997 c 217 §§ 1-6: See note following RCW 18.86.120.

Effective date—1997 c 217 §§ 1-6 and 8: See note following RCW 18.86.020.

RCW 18.86.080 Compensation.

(1) 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.

(2) An agreement to pay or payment of compensation does not establish an agency relationship between the party who paid the compensation and the broker.

(3) A seller may agree that a seller's agent's firm may share with another firm the compensation paid by the seller.

(4) A buyer may agree that a buyer's agent's firm may share with another firm the compensation paid by the buyer.

(5) A firm may be compensated by more than one party for real estate brokerage services in a real estate transaction, if those parties consent in writing at or before the time of signing an offer in the transaction.

(6) A firm may receive compensation based on the purchase price without breaching any duty to the buyer or seller.

(7) Nothing contained in this chapter negates the requirement that an agreement authorizing or employing a broker to sell or purchase real estate for compensation or a commission be in writing and signed by the seller or buyer.

[2013 c 58 § 9; 1997 c 217 § 6; 1996 c 179 § 8.]

NOTES:

Real estate agency pamphlet—1997 c 217 §§ 1-6: See note following RCW 18.86.120.

Effective date—1997 c 217 §§ 1-6 and 8: See note following RCW 18.86.020.

RCW 18.86.090 Vicarious liability.

(1) A principal is not liable for an act, error, or omission by an agent or subagent of the principal arising out of an agency relationship:

(a) Unless the principal participated in or authorized the act, error, or omission; or

(b) Except to the extent that: (i) The principal benefited from the act, error, or omission; and (ii) the court determines that it is highly probable that the claimant would be unable to enforce a judgment against the agent or subagent.

(2) A broker is not liable for an act, error, or omission of a subagent under this chapter, unless that broker participated in or authorized the act, error or omission. This subsection does not limit the liability of a firm for an act, error, or omission by a broker licensed to the firm.

[2013 c 58 § 10; 1996 c 179 § 9.]

RCW 18.86.100 Imputed knowledge and notice.

(1) Unless otherwise agreed to in writing, a principal does not have knowledge or notice of any facts known by an agent or subagent of the principal that are not actually known by the principal.

(2) Unless otherwise agreed to in writing, a broker does not have knowledge or notice of any facts known by a subagent that are not actually known by the broker. This subsection does not limit the knowledge imputed to the designated broker or any managing broker responsible for the supervision of the broker of any facts known by the broker.

[2013 c 58 § 11; 1996 c 179 § 10.]

RCW 18.86.110 Application.

The duties under this chapter are statutory duties and not fiduciary duties. This chapter supersedes the fiduciary duties of an agent to a principal under the common law. The common law continues to apply to the parties in all other respects. This chapter does not affect the duties of a broker while engaging in the authorized or unauthorized practice of law as determined by the courts of this state. This chapter shall be construed broadly.

[2013 c 58 § 12; 1996 c 179 § 11.]

Agency Disclosure Brochure

A Consumer Guide to Understanding Agency Relationships in Real Estate Transactions

Duties owed to Idaho consumers by a real estate brokerage and its licensees are defined in the "Idaho Real Estate Brokerage Representation Act." Idaho Code 54-2082 through 54-2097.

This informational brochure is published by the Idaho Real Estate Commission.

Effective July 1, 2019

"Agency" is a term used in Idaho law that describes the relationships between a licensee and some parties to a real estate transaction.

Right Now You Are a Customer

Idaho law says a real estate brokerage and its licensees owe the following "Customer" duties to all consumers in real estate transactions:

- Perform necessary and customary acts to assist you in the purchase or sale of real estate;
- Perform these acts with honesty, good faith, reasonable skill and care;
- Properly account for money or property you place in the care and responsibility of the brokerage; and
- Disclose "adverse material facts" which the licensee knows or reasonably should have known. These are facts that would significantly affect the desirability or value of the property to a reasonable person, or facts establishing a reasonable belief that one of the parties cannot, or does not intend to, complete obligations under the contract.

If you are a Customer, a real estate licensee is not required to promote your best interests or keep your bargaining information confidential. If you use the services of a licensee and brokerage without a written Representation (Agency) Agreement, you will remain a Customer throughout the transaction.

A Compensation Agreement is a written contract that requires you to pay a fee for a specific service provided by a brokerage, and it is not the same as a Representation Agreement. If you sign a Compensation Agreement, you are still a Customer, but the brokerage and its licensees owe one additional duty:

- Be available to receive and present written offers and counter-offers to you or from you.

You May Become a Client

If you want a licensee and brokerage to promote your best interests in a transaction, you can become a "Client" by signing a Buyer or Seller Representation (Agency) Agreement. A brokerage and its licensees will owe you the following Client duties, which are greater than the duties owed to a Customer:

- Perform the terms of the written agreement;
- Exercise reasonable skill and care;
- Promote your best interests in good faith, honesty, and fair dealing;
- Maintain the confidentiality of your information, including bargaining information, even after the representation has ended;
- Properly account for money or property you place in the care and responsibility of the brokerage;
- Find a property for you or a buyer for your property, and assist you in negotiating an acceptable price and other terms and conditions for the transaction;
- Disclose all "adverse material facts" which the licensee knows or reasonably should have known, as defined above; and
- Be available to receive and present written offers and counter-offers to you or from you.

The above Customer or Client duties are required by law, and a licensee cannot agree with you to modify or eliminate any of them.

If you have any questions about the information in this brochure, contact:
Idaho Real Estate Commission
(208) 334-3285
irec.idaho.gov

Agency Representation (Single Agency)

Under "Agency Representation" (sometimes referred to as "Single Agency"), you are a Client and the licensee is your

Agent who represents you, and only you, in your real estate transaction. The entire brokerage is obligated to promote your best interests. No licensee in the brokerage is allowed to represent the other party to the transaction.

If you are a seller, your Agent will seek a buyer to purchase your property at a price and under terms and conditions acceptable to you, and assist with your negotiations. If you request it in writing, your Agent will seek reasonable proof of a prospective purchaser's financial ability to complete your transaction.

If you are a buyer, your Agent will seek a property for you to purchase at an acceptable price and terms, and assist with your negotiations. Your Agent will also advise you to consult with appropriate professionals, such as inspectors, attorneys, and tax advisors. If disclosed to all parties in writing, a brokerage may also represent other buyers who wish to make offers on the same property you are interested in purchasing.

Limited Dual Agency

"Limited Dual Agency" means the brokerage and its licensees represent both the buyer and the seller as Clients in the same transaction. The brokerage must have both the buyer's and seller's consent to represent both parties under Limited Dual Agency. You might choose Limited Dual Agency because you want to purchase a property listed by the same brokerage, or because the same brokerage knows of a buyer for your property. There are two kinds of Limited Dual Agency:

Without Assigned Agents The brokerage and its licensees are Agents for both Clients equally and cannot advocate on behalf of one client over the other. None of the licensees at the brokerage can disclose confidential client information about either Client. The brokerage must otherwise promote the non-conflicting interests of both Clients, perform the terms of the Buyer and Seller Representation Agreements with skill and care, and other duties required by law.

With Assigned Agents The Designated Broker may assign individual licensees within the brokerage ("Assigned Agents") to act solely on behalf of each Client. An assigned Agent has a duty to promote the Client's best interests, even if your interests conflict with the interests of the other Client, including negotiating a price. An Assigned Agent must maintain the Client's confidential information. The Designated Broker is always a Limited Dual Agent for both Clients and ensures the Assigned Agents fulfill their duties to their respective clients.

What to Look For in Any Written Agreement with a Brokerage

A Buyer or Seller Representation Agreement or Compensation Agreement should answer these questions:

- When will this agreement expire?
- What happens to this agreement when a transaction is completed?
- Can I work with other brokerages during the time of my agreement?
- Can I cancel this agreement, and if so, how?
- How will the brokerage get paid?
- What happens if I buy or sell on my own?
- Under an Agency Representation Agreement am I willing to allow the brokerage to represent both the other party and me in a real estate transaction?

Real Estate Licensees Are Not Inspectors

Unless you and a licensee agree in writing, a brokerage and its licensees are not required to conduct an independent inspection of a property or verify the accuracy or completeness of any statements or representations made regarding a property. To learn about the condition of a property, you should obtain the advice of an appropriate professional, such as a home inspector, engineer or surveyor.

Audio/Video Surveillance

Use caution when discussing *anything* while viewing a property; audio or video surveillance equipment could be in use on listed properties.

If you sign a Representation Agreement or Compensation Agreement with a licensee, the contract is actually between you and the licensee's brokerage. The Designated Broker is the only person authorized to modify or cancel a brokerage contract.

The licensee who gave you this brochure is licensed with:

Name of Brokerage: _____ **Phone:** _____

RECEIPT ACKNOWLEDGED

Rev 07/01/19

By signing below, you acknowledge only that a licensee gave you a copy of this Agency Disclosure Brochure.
This document is not a contract, and signing it does not obligate you to anything.

Signature _____ Date _____

Signature _____ Date _____



2019 MONTANA CODE ANNOTATED
TITLE 37. PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS
CHAPTER 51. REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND SALESPERSONS | PART 3. LICENSING

37-51-313. Duties, duration, and termination of relationship between broker or salesperson and buyer or seller.

(1) The provisions of this chapter and the duties described in this section govern the relationships between brokers or salespersons and buyers or sellers and are intended to replace the duties of agents as provided elsewhere in state law and replace the common law as applied to these relationships. The terms “buyer agent”, “dual agent”, and “seller agent”, as used in this chapter, are defined in 37-51-102 and are not related to the term “agent” as used elsewhere in state law. The duties of a broker or salesperson vary depending upon the relationship with a party to a real estate transaction and are as provided in this section.

(2) A seller agent is obligated to the seller to:

(a) act solely in the best interests of the seller, except that a seller agent, after written disclosure to the seller and with the seller’s written consent, may represent multiple sellers of property or list properties for sale that may compete with the seller’s property without breaching any obligation to the seller;

(b) obey promptly and efficiently all lawful instructions of the seller;

(c) disclose all relevant and material information that concerns the real estate transaction and that is known to the seller agent and not known or discoverable by the seller, unless the information is subject to confidentiality arising from a prior or existing agency relationship on the part of the seller agent with a buyer or another seller;

(d) safeguard the seller’s confidences;

(e) exercise reasonable care, skill, and diligence in pursuing the seller’s objectives and in complying with the terms established in the listing agreement;

(f) fully account to the seller for any funds or property of the seller that comes into the seller agent’s possession; and

(g) comply with all applicable federal and state laws, rules, and regulations.

(3) A seller agent is obligated to the buyer to:

(a) disclose to a buyer or the buyer agent any adverse material facts that concern the property and that are known to the seller agent, except that the seller agent is not required to inspect the property or verify any statements made by the seller;

(b) disclose to a buyer or the buyer agent when the seller agent has no personal knowledge of the veracity of information regarding adverse material facts that concern the property;

(c) act in good faith with a buyer and a buyer agent; and

(d) comply with all applicable federal and state laws, rules, and regulations.

(4) A buyer agent is obligated to the buyer to:

(a) act solely in the best interests of the buyer, except that a buyer agent, after written disclosure to the buyer and with the buyer’s written consent, may represent multiple buyers interested in buying the same property or properties similar to the property in which the buyer is interested or show properties in which the buyer is interested to other prospective buyers without breaching any obligation to the buyer;

(b) obey promptly and efficiently all lawful instructions of the buyer;

(c) disclose all relevant and material information that concerns the real estate transaction and that is known to the buyer agent and not known or discoverable by the buyer, unless the information is subject to confidentiality arising from a prior or existing agency relationship on the part of the buyer agent with another buyer or a seller;

(d) safeguard the buyer’s confidences;

(e) exercise reasonable care, skill, and diligence in

pursuing the buyer's objectives and in complying with the terms established in the buyer broker agreement;

(f) fully account to the buyer for any funds or property of the buyer that comes into the buyer agent's possession; and

(g) comply with all applicable federal and state laws, rules, and regulations.

(5) A buyer agent is obligated to the seller to:

(a) disclose any adverse material facts that are known to the buyer agent and that concern the ability of the buyer to perform on any purchase offer;

(b) disclose to the seller or the seller agent when the buyer agent has no personal knowledge of the veracity of information regarding adverse material facts that concern the ability of the buyer to perform on any purchase offer;

(c) act in good faith with a seller and a seller agent; and

(d) comply with all applicable federal and state laws, rules, and regulations.

(6) A statutory broker is not the agent of the buyer or seller but nevertheless is obligated to them to:

(a) disclose to:

(i) a buyer or a buyer agent any adverse material facts that concern the property and that are known to the statutory broker, except that the statutory broker is not required to inspect the property or verify any statements made by the seller;

(ii) a seller or a seller agent any adverse material facts that are known to the statutory broker and that concern the ability of the buyer to perform on any purchase offer;

(b) exercise reasonable care, skill, and diligence in putting together a real estate transaction; and

(c) comply with all applicable federal and state laws, rules, and regulations.

(7) A dual agent is obligated to a seller in the same manner as a seller agent and is obligated to a buyer in the same manner as a buyer agent under this section

except that a dual agent has a duty to disclose to a buyer or seller any adverse material facts that are known to the dual agent, regardless of any confidentiality considerations.

(8) A dual agent may not disclose the following information without the written consent of the person to whom the information is confidential:

(a) the fact that the buyer is willing to pay more than the offered purchase price;

(b) the fact that the seller is willing to accept less than the purchase price that the seller is asking for the property;

(c) factors motivating either party to buy or sell; and

(d) any information that a party indicates in writing to the dual agent is to be kept confidential.

(9) While managing properties for owners, a licensed real estate broker or licensed real estate salesperson is only required to meet the requirements of part 6 of this chapter, other than those requirements for the licensing of property managers, and the rules adopted by the board to govern licensed property managers.

(10) A licensed broker or salesperson must obtain an appropriate written buyer broker agreement or written listing agreement prior to performing the acts of a buyer agent or a seller agent. A licensed broker or salesperson who is acting as a buyer agent or a seller agent without a written buyer broker agreement or written listing agreement is nevertheless obligated to comply with the requirements of this chapter.

(11) (a) The agency relationship of a buyer agent, seller agent, or dual agent continues until the earliest of the following dates:

(i) completion of performance by the agent;

(ii) the expiration date agreed to in the listing agreement or buyer broker agreement; or

(iii) the occurrence of any authorized termination of the listing agreement or buyer broker agreement.

(b) A statutory broker's relationship continues until the completion, termination, or abandonment of the real estate transaction giving rise to the relationship.

(12) Upon termination of an agency relationship, a broker or salesperson does not have any further duties to the principal, except as follows:

- (a) to account for all money and property of the principal;
- (b) to keep confidential all information received during the course of the agency relationship that was made confidential at the principal's direction, except for:
 - (i) subsequent conduct by the principal that authorizes disclosure;
 - (ii) disclosure of any adverse material facts that concern the principal's property or the ability of the principal to perform on any purchase offer;
 - (iii) disclosure required by law or to prevent the commission of a crime;
 - (iv) the information being disclosed by someone other than the broker or salesperson; and
 - (v) the disclosure of the information being reasonably necessary to defend the conduct of the broker or salesperson, including employees, independent contractors, and subagents.

(13) Consistent with the licensee's duties as a buyer agent, a seller agent, a dual agent, or a statutory broker, a licensee shall endeavor to ascertain all pertinent facts concerning each property in any transaction in which the licensee acts so that the licensee may fulfill the obligation to avoid error, exaggeration, misrepresentation, or concealment of pertinent facts.

37-51-314. Relationship disclosure requirements.

(1) A broker or salesperson shall disclose the existence and nature of relevant agency or other relationships to the parties to a real estate transaction as provided in this section.

(2) A seller agent shall make the required relationship disclosures as follows:

- (a) The initial disclosure, as provided in subsection (6), must be made to the seller at the time the listing agreement is executed.

(b) If a broker or salesperson is acting as a seller subagent, a subsequent disclosure, as provided in subsection (7), must be made to the seller at the time negotiations commence.

(c) The subsequent disclosure established in subsection (7) must be made to the buyer or buyer agent at the time negotiations commence.

(3) A buyer agent shall make the required relationship disclosures as follows:

(a) The initial disclosure, as provided in subsection (6), must be made to the buyer at the time the buyer broker agreement is executed.

(b) If a broker or a salesperson is acting as a buyer subagent, a subsequent disclosure, as provided in subsection (7), must be made to the buyer at the time negotiations commence.

(c) The subsequent disclosure established in subsection (7) must be made to the seller or seller agent at the time negotiations commence.

(4) A statutory broker shall make the required relationship disclosures as follows:

(a) The initial disclosure, as provided in subsection (6), must be made to the buyer at the time the statutory broker first endeavors to locate property for the buyer.

(b) The subsequent disclosure, as provided in subsection (7), must be made to the seller or seller agent at the time negotiations commence.

(5) A buyer agent or seller agent who contemplates becoming or subsequently becomes a dual agent shall disclose the potential or actual relationship to the buyer and seller and receive their consent prior to the time or at the time that the dual agency arises. If the buyer agent or seller agent who contemplates becoming a dual agent has not previously given the buyer or seller the initial disclosure, as provided in subsection (6), the initial disclosure must be used, but if the initial disclosure has been given, any subsequent disclosures must take the form of the disclosure provided in subsection (7).

(6) The initial disclosure as required by subsections (2)(a), (3)(a), (4)(a), and (5) must be written and

contain substantially the following information:

(a) a description of the duties owed by the broker and the salesperson as set forth in 37-51-313;

(b) a statement that reads as follows: “IF A SELLER AGENT IS ALSO REPRESENTING A BUYER OR A BUYER AGENT IS ALSO REPRESENTING A SELLER WITH REGARD TO A PROPERTY, THEN A DUAL AGENCY RELATIONSHIP MAY BE ESTABLISHED. IN A DUAL AGENCY RELATIONSHIP, THE DUAL AGENT IS EQUALLY OBLIGATED TO BOTH THE SELLER AND THE BUYER. THESE OBLIGATIONS MAY PROHIBIT THE DUAL AGENT FROM ADVOCATING EXCLUSIVELY ON BEHALF OF THE SELLER OR BUYER AND MAY LIMIT THE DEPTH AND DEGREE OF REPRESENTATION THAT YOU RECEIVE. A BROKER OR A SALESPERSON MAY NOT ACT AS A DUAL AGENT WITHOUT THE SIGNED, WRITTEN CONSENT OF BOTH THE SELLER AND THE BUYER”.

(c) a definition of “adverse material fact”;

(d) identification of the type of relationship disclosed;

(e) the signature of the seller or the buyer to whom the disclosure is given;

(f) the signature of the broker or the salesperson making the disclosure; and

(g) the date of the disclosure.

(7) The subsequent disclosure required by subsections (2)(b), (2)(c), (3)(b), (3)(c), (4)(b), and (5) or otherwise necessitated by a change or prospective change in a relationship described in a previous disclosure must be written, must contain the information required in subsections (6)(d), (6)(e), and (6)(g), and may be included in other documents involved in the real estate transaction. If a seller or buyer has not previously consented to the entry of the broker or the salesperson into a dual agency relationship, a subsequent disclosure must include all the information required in subsection (6), including the seller’s or buyer’s written consent to the dual agency relationship.

(8) A broker or salesperson, while managing properties for owners, shall disclose to all customers

and clients the contractual relationship of the broker or salesperson.

(9) When a broker or salesperson is acting only as a property manager, another relationship disclosure is not required and a disclosure that complies with subsection (8) must be construed as a sufficient disclosure of the contractual relationship.

(10) Any disclosure required by this section may contain the following information:

(a) a description of the other relationships and corresponding duties available under this part, as long as the disclosure clearly indicates the relationship being disclosed;

(b) a consent to the creation of a dual agency relationship;

(c) other definitions in or provisions of this chapter; and

(d) other information not inconsistent with the information required in the disclosure.

(11) A written disclosure that complies with the provisions of this section must be construed as a sufficient disclosure of the relationship between a broker or salesperson and a buyer or seller and must be construed as conclusively establishing the obligations owed by a broker or salesperson to a buyer or seller in a real estate transaction.