
A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO REAL ESTATE APPRAISERS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that inequities exist in
2 the valuation of Hawaii's lands under long-term ground leases,
3 and that these inequities accrue to the detriment of Hawaii's
4 business and economic development and harm Hawaii's working and
5 retired taxpayers. The legislature also finds that the basis of
6 this problem is the concentration of industrial and commercial
7 land ownership in large landholdings by trusts, a few
8 individuals, and the State in a manner that limits the economic
9 use of that property to long-term ground leases. On Oahu, this
10 amounts to more than fifty per cent of all zoned and developed
11 lands. With the vast majority of commercial and industrial
12 zoned land being held by lessors and owner-users only, a small
13 percentage of property is available at any one time. When
14 property values spike, as they did in the 1980s and the last
15 decade, these few available properties enter into what amounts
16 to an auction, with well-moneyed buyers bidding beyond the
17 underlying economic value of the property. This has resulted in
18 ground rents that exceed the value of the space rent of the



1 fully improved properties. The legislature finds that this is
2 economically unsound and unfair.

3 The legislature further finds that these inequities are
4 fostered by the fact that most ground leases contain provisions
5 that require resetting ground rent on a periodic basis. Many
6 leases also contain provisions that require dispute resolution
7 through binding arbitration if a lessor and lessee cannot agree
8 to a new ground rent, and allow only qualified appraisers,
9 licensed or certified by the State, to be appointed to serve on
10 the arbitration panels. This results in members of the same
11 profession gathering and selecting market data, presenting that
12 data to arbitration panels as expert witnesses, and then
13 deciding the matter as appointed arbitrators. The legislature
14 finds that Hawaii has relatively few appraisers who specialize
15 in these matters and, consequently, those individuals or firms
16 are the exclusive determiners of the market value of leasehold
17 property in Hawaii. Billions of dollars of property and
18 hundreds of millions of dollars in lease rents are controlled by
19 lease contracts and are not analogous to what is generally
20 understood to be a market value, defined as an "arms length,
21 open market transaction."



1 The legislature finds that this problem is compounded by
2 the extensive authority to provided to arbitrators. Hawaii's
3 courts, in order to encourage efficient dispute resolution,
4 protect the arbitration process through statutory restrictions
5 on modifying or vacating arbitrators' decisions and provide
6 arbitrators with broad powers to make legal determinations for
7 which they have no required training, such as interpreting
8 contract terms. This has led to appraisers in Hawaii acting as
9 an appraiser, lawyer, and judge while also functioning as an
10 arbitrator, whose decisions have limited or no grounds for
11 appeal based on errors of either judgment or fact.

12 The legislature finds that when establishing a true "market
13 value" of property, the most important components are
14 identifying an interested buyer and an interested seller, and
15 determining the underlying economic value of the property
16 itself. In a residential property market for single family
17 homes or condominiums, this information is widely available.
18 However, in valuing commercial leasehold lands, this information
19 is closely held by the owners of the property and the appraisers
20 who value the property. Arbitration to determine the rent for
21 leasehold property is expensive and time-consuming, and the
22 process is made even more inefficient by the secretive nature of



1 the rent reset process. Arbitrations historically have been
2 reported as the final determination by the panel, with no other
3 information made available as to how the matter was determined.

4 Act 227, Session Laws of Hawaii 2011, addressed this
5 problem by requiring appraisers acting as arbitrators to fully
6 report the basis for an award and to comply with nationally
7 accepted Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice
8 standards when valuing properties and determining market value
9 or market rent. Since the passage of Act 227, confidentiality
10 clauses have been incorporated into many of the agreements that
11 govern individual arbitration panels. Inclusion of these
12 confidentiality clauses frustrates the legislature's intent in
13 enacting Act 227 and works to the exclusive advantage of lessors
14 and appraisers, particularly businesses that operate on
15 leasehold land. The legislature finds that all information
16 necessary to accurately determine a market value should be
17 available to all interested participants in the market.

18 The purpose of this Act is to:

19 (1) Improve and protect the process by which real estate
20 appraisers, when acting as arbitrators, determine fair
21 market value, fair market rent, or fair and reasonable
22 rent of leasehold property; and



1 (2) Improve the economy and protect the interests of the
2 people of Hawaii by correcting inequities in the way
3 that Hawaii's long-term lease lands are valued.

4 SECTION 2. Chapter 466K, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
5 amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated
6 and to read as follows:

7 "§466K- Arbitration; non-confidentiality; judicial
8 relief. (a) A real estate appraiser licensed under this
9 chapter acting as an arbitrator shall ensure that the record of
10 the arbitration award, the arbitration award itself, if
11 separately issued, and any supplementary, dissenting, or
12 explanatory opinions shall not be considered confidential or
13 proprietary in nature and shall be made available in a timely
14 manner upon reasonable request by any person, regardless of
15 whether or not that person is a party to the arbitration.

16 (b) In an arbitration proceeding to determine the fair
17 market value, fair market rental, or fair and reasonable rent of
18 real property where the arbitrator is a real estate appraiser
19 licensed under this chapter, if the parties to the arbitration
20 fail to reach agreement on any legal issue necessary to the
21 determination of the fair market value, fair market rental, or
22 fair and reasonable rent of real property that is the subject of



1 the arbitration, that issue shall not be determined by the
2 arbitrator but shall be submitted by the parties for judicial
3 relief pursuant to section 658A-5."

4 SECTION 3. New statutory material is underscored.

5 SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

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INTRODUCED BY: Calvin H. Day

By Request

JAN 23 2012



H.B. NO. 2348

Report Title:

Real Estate Appraisers; Arbitration

Description:

Requires real estate appraisers acting as arbitrators to provide information about the arbitration proceedings to any person upon request. Requires unresolved questions of law to be submitted for judicial relief.

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