

193F—8.15 (272C,543D) Mitigating and aggravating factors. Factors the board may consider when determining whether to impose discipline and what type of discipline to impose include:

8.15(1) History and background of respondent.

a. Whether the respondent was a registered associate appraiser or a certified appraiser at the time of the violation.

b. Prior disciplinary history or cautionary letters.

c. Length of certification or registration at the time of the violation.

d. Disciplinary history of current or prior supervisor.

e. Degree of cooperation with investigation.

f. Extent of self-initiated reform or remedial action after the date of the violation.

g. Whether the volume or geographic range of the respondent's practice is, or was at the time of the violation, reasonable under the circumstances.

h. Whether the respondent practiced with a lapsed, inactive, suspended, revoked, or surrendered certificate or registration.

8.15(2) Nature of violation.

a. Length of time since the date of the violation.

b. Whether the violation is isolated or recurring.

c. Whether there are multiple violations or appraisals involved.

d. Whether the violation is in the nature of an error or situational carelessness or neglect, or reflects a more fundamental lack of familiarity with applicable appraisal methodology or standards.

e. Indicia of bad faith, false statements, deceptive practices, or willful and intentional acts, whether within the circumstances of the violation or in the course of the board's investigation or disciplinary proceeding.

f. Evidence of improper advocacy or other violation of the USPAP ethics rule or of Iowa Code section 543D.18 or 543D.18A(1).

g. The clarity of the issue or standard involved.

h. Whether the respondent practiced outside the scope of practice authorized by respondent's certification or registration.

i. Whether the violation relates to the respondent's supervisory role, the respondent's individual appraisal practice, or both.

8.15(3) Interest of the public.

a. Degree of financial or other harm to a client, consumer, lending institution, or others.

b. Risk of harm, whether or not the violation caused actual harm.

c. Economic or other benefit gained by respondent or by others as a result of the violation.

d. Deterrent impact of discipline.

e. Whether the respondent issued a corrected appraisal report when warranted.