

4. The provisions of this subsection do not apply to brokers licensed as broker-salespersons.

As amended, R.1983 d.471, effective November 7, 1983.
See: 15 N.J.R. 1343(a), 15 N.J.R. 1865(c).

Subsections (a) and (c) deleted; subsection (b) recodified as (a).
Amended by R.1995 d.23, effective January 17, 1995.
See: 26 N.J.R. 3111(a), 27 N.J.R. 370(a).
Amended by R.1998 d.246, effective May 18, 1998.
See: 30 N.J.R. 278(a), 30 N.J.R. 1827(a).
Rewrote (a).

11:5-1.4A Terms of real estate licenses

Commencing July 1, 1997, broker, broker-salesperson, salesperson and branch office licenses shall be issued on the basis of two year license terms. All licenses issued during each biennial term shall run from the date of issuance to the end of the biennial term. All licenses shall expire on June 30 of the second year following the year in which the license term commenced.

New Rule, R.1997 d.159, effective April 7, 1997.
See: 29 N.J.R. 299(a), 29 N.J.R. 1324(b).

11:5-1.5 Examination rules

(a) In the administration of examinations for licensure as a real estate broker, broker-salesperson or salesperson, the following examination rules shall apply:

1. Examinees shall not be permitted to refer to any notes, books, or memoranda.
2. The copying of questions or making of notes for personal use is strictly prohibited.
3. No examinee shall leave the examining room except at the discretion of the examiner.
4. The real estate broker license and salesperson license examinations, required by N.J.S.A. 45:15-10 to be taken and successfully passed by all applicants for a real estate broker, broker-salesperson or salesperson license before said license may be issued, shall be in the form of a multiple choice examination prepared by a testing service as designated by the Commission. Fees charged applicants to take the real estate examinations shall be considered service fees to be paid directly to the testing service separate and apart from any fee required by N.J.S.A. 45:15-9 to be paid to the Commission at the time of the license application.

(b) A request for an oral examination may be made if the applicant is blind, physically handicapped making it difficult to respond to the examination questions or if there is an extreme language barrier. The request may be granted at the discretion of the Real Estate Commission.

As amended, R.1972 d.168, effective August 26, 1972.
See: 4 N.J.R. 160(d), 4 N.J.R. 190(a).
As amended, R.1973 d.43, effective February 5, 1973.
See: 5 N.J.R. 13(b), 5 N.J.R. 86(b).
As amended, R.1973 d.306, effective October 25, 1973.
See: 5 N.J.R. 350(a), 5 N.J.R. 338(a).

As amended, R.1983 d.471, effective November 7, 1983.
See: 15 N.J.R. 1343(a), 15 N.J.R. 1865(c).
"Salesman" replaced by "salesperson".
Amended by R.1995 d.23, effective January 17, 1995.
See: 26 N.J.R. 3111(a), 27 N.J.R. 370(a).

11:5-1.6 (Reserved)

As amended, R.1983 d.471, effective November 7, 1983.
See: 15 N.J.R. 1343(a), 15 N.J.R. 1865(c).
Rule concerning examination and failure deleted.

11:5-1.7 (Reserved)

As amended, R.1983 d.471, effective November 7, 1983.
See: 15 N.J.R. 1343(a), 15 N.J.R. 1865(c).

Rule on examination as a condition to restoration of license deleted; reserved.

11:5-1.8 Special accounts for funds of others; commingling

(a) Every resident real estate broker shall establish and maintain, in an authorized financial institution in New Jersey, and every reciprocally licensed Real Estate broker shall establish and maintain in an authorized financial institution in New Jersey or the State wherein he has a resident real estate broker's license, a special account or special accounts, separate and apart from other business or personal accounts, for the deposit of all moneys or others received by the broker acting in said capacity, or as escrow agent, or as temporary custodian, in a real estate transaction.

(b) Every real estate broker shall file with the broker's application for licensure or license renewal an affidavit or certificate setting forth the name or names of the financial institution or institutions where said special account or accounts have been established and shall identify any and all account numbers. Any change in an existing account or the establishment of any new account shall be immediately reported to the Real Estate Commission in the form of an affidavit or certification.

(c) In construing N.J.S.A. 45:15-17(o) the following shall be considered to constitute commingling by a licensee:

1. Mingling the money or other property of his principals with his own;
2. Failure to maintain and deposit promptly in a special account in an authorized financial institution, separate and apart from personal or other business accounts, all moneys received by a real estate broker acting in said capacity, or as escrow agent, or as the temporary custodian of the funds of others in a real estate transaction; or
3. Failure to promptly segregate any properties received which are to be held for the benefit of others.

(d) Where the nature of a given real estate transaction is such that the commissions earned by a broker in connection with services rendered in said transaction are included among the funds deposited to the broker's trust account, the portion of such funds deposited to the broker's trust ac-

count, the portion of such funds which constitute the broker's commission shall be promptly paid from the trust account, with appropriate annotations to the broker's business records to define the amount and source of such commissions; provided, however, that such broker shall have been previously authorized to make such disbursement.

(e) Within the meaning of this section, the word "promptly" means not more than five business days next following the receipt of the money or property of another. However, where monies are received by a licensee as provided in (c)2 above as a good faith or earnest money deposit accompanying an offer to buy or lease property, if during the five business day period next following the date of the licensee's receipt of those funds the offer is withdrawn prior to acceptance by the offeree or is rejected with no counter-offer made by the offeree, the licensee need not deposit those funds into an escrow or trust account but may, upon the request of the offerer, return them in the same form in which they were received to the offerer. In all other cases, the licensee must deposit such monies within five business days of receipt. Examples of such cases include transactions where negotiations are ongoing, or if a contract or lease is being reviewed by an attorney, or if subsequently to the rejection of an offer the offerer has requested the licensee to retain the monies in the event that the offerer determines to submit another offer on the same or a different property.

(f) The maintenance of clearly nominal amounts of the licensee's funds in trust accounts solely to provide continuity in such account or to meet bank service charges shall not be construed to be commingling.

(g) Where any law or governmental regulation compels maintenance of a fixed amount of the funds of a licensee in a trust account for the purpose of providing a safety factor, the maintenance of such fixed amount shall not be construed to be commingling.

As amended, R.1982 d.101, effective April 5, 1982.

See: 13 N.J.R. 302(b), 14 N.J.R. 345(b).

New (a) and (b) added, (c) marked "Reserved"; old (a)-(e) numbered as (d)-(h).

As amended, R.1983 d.471, effective November 7, 1983.

See: 15 N.J.R. 1343(a), 15 N.J.R. 1865(c).

Subsections (d) through (h) recodified as (c) through (g).

Amended by R.1993 d.8, effective January 4, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 3483(a), 25 N.J.R. 118(a).

Exception allowed to deposit of funds entrusted to real estate broker as escrow agent.

Case Notes

Real estate guaranty fund held liable for misconduct of broker in sale of his own property, where purchaser relied on broker's licensed status in depositing money in broker's escrow account; purchaser required to exhaust writ of execution remedies against broker before executing judgment against fund. *Brody v. Alfieri*, 179 N.J.Super. 485, 432 A.2d 567 (Ch.Div.1981).

Relationship between listing broker and selling broker under multiple listing arrangement held not to constitute a joint venture so as to provide a basis for holding listing broker liable for selling broker's defalcation. *Sullivan v. Jefferson, Jefferson & Vaida*, 167 N.J.Super. 282, 400 A.2d 836 (App.Div.1979).

Broker was subject to license revocation and monetary penalty for commingling business and personal funds and for failing to maintain separate account to hold real estate transaction funds. *Real Estate Commission v. Potok and Island RMS, Inc.*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (REC) 42.

Making false representation as being owner of real estate brokerage, collecting commission from person other than employing broker, and commingling of funds; revocation of salespersons' licenses and imposition of fines. *New Jersey Real Estate Commission v. Ballman*, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (REC) 17.

Commingling of funds, making misrepresentations to investigator, as well as other violations, warranted revocation of broker's license and imposition of fine. *New Jersey Real Estate Commission v. Eberhardt*. 92 N.J.A.R.2d (REC) 53.

Misrepresentations, misappropriation of monies, unlawful taking of monies, and other violations, warranted broker/salesperson license revocation, restitution, and fine. *New Jersey Real Estate Commission v. Allen*. 92 N.J.A.R.2d (REC) 45.

Improprieties regarding deposit monies and mortgage application; suspension of broker's license and imposition of fine. *New Jersey Real Estate Commission v. Daniel Mullen and Holly Beach Realty, Inc.* 92 N.J.A.R.2d (REC) 38.

Failure to account for deposit monies, commingling of funds, and engaging in business without license; salesperson's license revoked and fine imposed. *New Jersey Real Estate Commission v. Groff*. 92 N.J.A.R.2d (REC) 31.

Commingling trust monies and failing to maintain separate account for escrow funds, as well as other violations, warranted revocation of broker's license, suspension of salesperson's license, and assessment of fine. *New Jersey Real Estate Commission v. Woods*. 92 N.J.A.R.2d (REC) 25.

Failing to maintain as separate funds monies held as escrow agent, and other violations, warranted revocation of broker's license and assessment of fine. *New Jersey Real Estate Commission v. Brown*. 92 N.J.A.R.2d (REC) 21.

11:5-1.9 Funds of others; safeguards

(a) No licensee shall accept funds or deposits from a prospective purchaser without ascertaining that there have been established by escrow, or otherwise, adequate precautions to safeguard such funds or deposits where the licensee knows, or conditions are such as to palpably give him reason to know, any facts which would tend to reasonably create a doubt:

1. As to the ability of the seller to perform his contractual obligations; or
2. As to the ability of the seller to return such funds or deposits in the event of the failure of a contingency contained in a real estate contract.

(b) The provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply to a licensee who, before accepting such funds or deposits, has adequately informed the prospective purchaser of any risk entailed and has secured from him a separate signed writing in which the purchaser has acknowledged:

1. His awareness of any risk or contingency;

2. The disposition of his funds or deposits; and

3. The absence of any representations by the licensee as to the solvency of the seller and his ability to return such funds.

(c) Funds or deposits placed in escrow pursuant to this regulation may be held by any person or entity legally authorized to hold funds in that capacity, such as, but not limited to, the real estate broker himself, lawyers or banks.

Case Notes

Real estate guaranty fund held liable for misconduct of broker in sale of his own property, where purchaser relied on broker's licensed status in depositing money in broker's escrow account; purchaser required to exhaust writ of execution remedies against broker before executing judgment against fund. *Brody v. Alfieri*, 179 N.J.Super. 485, 432 A.2d 567 (Ch.Div.1981).

Relationship between listing broker and selling broker under multiple listing arrangement held not to constitute a joint venture so as to provide a basis for holding listing broker liable for selling broker's defalcation. *Sullivan v. Jefferson, Jefferson & Vaida*, 167 N.J.Super. 282, 400 A.2d 836 (App.Div.1979).

11:5-1.10 Employment agreements; commissions; accounting to salespersons; actions for collection of compensation

(a) No salesperson may commence operations as such for a broker and no broker may authorize a salesperson to act as such on his or her behalf until a written agreement as provided in this subsection has been signed by the broker and salesperson. Prior to an individual's commencement of activity as a salesperson under the authority of a broker, the broker and salesperson shall both sign a written agreement which recites the terms under which the services of the salesperson have been retained by the broker. Such terms shall include, but need not be limited to, the following:

1. The rate of compensation to be paid to the salesperson during his or her affiliation with the broker;

2. A promise by the broker to pay to the salesperson his or her portion of commissions earned within 10 business days of their receipt by the broker, or as soon thereafter as such funds have cleared the broker's bank;

3. The rate of compensation payable to the salesperson on transactions which close and, if applicable, on renewals which occur subsequent to the termination of the salesperson's affiliation with the broker; and

4. A provision that any future changes to the agreement will not be binding unless the changes are contained in a writing signed by both parties.

(b) A copy of the fully executed agreement shall be provided to the salesperson upon the commencement of his or her affiliation with the broker, and the original thereof shall be maintained by the broker as a business record in accordance with N.J.A.C. 11:5-1.13.

(c) By November 19, 1989, all brokers shall have secured such agreements with all salespersons licensed through them on that date, which agreements shall comply in all respects with the provisions of this section.

(d) All compensation paid to brokers shall, unless debited from funds held in escrow in accordance with N.J.A.C. 11:5-1.8(d), be deposited into the general business account of the broker within five business days of their receipt by the broker.

(e) In the event that any monies due a salesperson under the terms of the written agreement with their broker are not paid within 10 business days of the broker's receipt of such funds or promptly thereafter upon their having cleared the broker's account, the broker shall provide to the salesperson a complete and comprehensive written explanation of the failure to pay such monies.

(f) Upon the termination of the affiliation of a salesperson with a broker, the broker shall make a complete accounting in writing of all monies due the salesperson as of the date of termination and/or which may become due in the future. In the event any sums so accounted for are not in accord with the terms of the post-termination compensation clause in the written agreement between the broker and the salesperson, the broker shall give a complete and comprehensive written explanation of any difference to the salesperson with the accounting. Such accounting shall be delivered to the salesperson not later than 30 days after termination.

(g) Copies of all written agreements as described in (a) above, of all written explanations of the failure to pay compensation due a salesperson on a timely basis as described in (e) above, and of all accountings and written explanations regarding compensation due a salesperson subsequent to the termination of their affiliation with a broker as described in (f) above shall be maintained by the broker, with adequate proof of the delivery of the same to the salesperson, for a period of six years.

(h) In situations where the Commission confirms that a broker has complied with all of the requirements imposed by this section, the Commission will not further investigate a complaint alleging the non-payment of a commission by a broker to a salesperson unless such complaint is accompanied by a copy of an arbitration decision or the equivalent, or a copy of a judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction secured by the salesperson against the broker. Unless appealed, the failure by a broker to pay monies awarded to a salesperson under the terms of any such decision or judgment within 30 days of its effective date shall subject the broker to sanctions pursuant to N.J.S.A. 45:15-17.

(i) Broker and salesperson licensees may only bring or maintain actions in the courts of New Jersey for the payment of compensation due them for brokerage services performed as provided in N.J.S.A. 45:15-3.

1. The Commission interprets the language "at the time the alleged cause of action arose" as used in N.J.S.A. 45:15-3 to mean at the time that the brokerage services which form the basis for the alleged claim to compensation were rendered. For example, at the time when a property was listed for sale or rental by a licensee.

2. The Commission does not interpret the language "at the time the alleged cause or action arose" as requiring that the licensee must have been actively licensed at the time that the compensation allegedly due was to have been paid. For example, the Commission does not construe this language as requiring licensure at the time of the renewal of a lease to enable a claimant to sue for compensation based upon a promise, made or in effect when the lease was originally executed, to pay additional consideration to the claimant in the event that the lease was renewed.

(j) All references to "salesperson" in this section shall be construed to also include individuals licensed as broker-salespersons. All references to "non-payment of a commission" in this section shall be construed to include the non-payment of other forms of compensation.

As amended, R.1976 d.254, eff. August 16, 1976.

See: 8 N.J.R. 336(b), 8 N.J.R. 422(a).

As amended, R.1983 d.471, eff. November 7, 1983.

See: 15 N.J.R. 1343(a), 15 N.J.R. 1865(c).

"Salesman" replaced by "salesperson".

Amended by R.1989 d.424, effective August 21, 1989 (operative November 19, 1989).

See: 21 N.J.R. 1308(b), 21 N.J.R. 2519(a).

Language entirely deleted and replaced with more detailed requirements including essential provisions which must be included in all contracts between brokers and salespersons.

Amended by R.1994 d.57, effective February 7, 1994.

See: 25 N.J.R. 4851(a), 26 N.J.R. 799(a).

Case Notes

Real Estate Commission regulation is reasonable interpretation of statute governing actions for recovery of real estate commissions, which requires that claimant be duly authorized real estate broker at time commission was earned. *Prestia Realty Inc. v. Hartz Mountain Industries, Inc.*, 303 N.J.Super. 140, 696 A.2d 95 (N.J.Super.A.D. 1997).

Regulation stating that real estate broker suing for commissions must have been duly licensed when broker performed all necessary brokerage services does not require broker to be licensed at time of closing. *Atlantic Commercial Group, Inc. v. Dunham*, 303 N.J.Super. 122, 696 A.2d 85 (N.J.Super.A.D. 1997).

Issues of fact precluded summary judgment on issue whether claimed agent was an employee of real estate agency for purposes of wrongful discharge claim. *MacDougall v. Weichert*, 144 N.J. 380, 677 A.2d 162 (1996).

Commingling of funds, accounting failures, as well as other violations, warranted permanent revocation of broker/salesperson license and imposition of fine. *New Jersey Real Estate Commission v. Duffy*, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (REC) 13.

Commingling trust monies and failing to maintain separate account for escrow funds, as well as other violations, warranted revocation of broker's license, suspension of salesperson's license, and assessment of fine. *New Jersey Real Estate Commission v. Woods*. 92 N.J.A.R.2d (REC) 25.

Failing to maintain as separate funds monies held as escrow agent, and other violations, warranted revocation of broker's license and assessment of fine. *New Jersey Real Estate Commission v. Brown*. 92 N.J.A.R.2d (REC) 21.

11:5-1.11 Advance fees; accounting

(a) Any broker who charges or collects an advance fee in excess of \$25.00 for services to be rendered, such as, but not limited to advertising costs, under an advance fee agreement, shall within 90 days after such charge or collection furnish his principal with an accounting as to the use of such moneys.

(b) Such accounting shall set forth the actual amount of each individual expenditure, including date of insertion and name of newspaper or periodical, and similarly detail any other type of promotional expenditure if the funds are spent for other than newspaper or periodical advertising.

11:5-1.12 Records to be maintained by brokers

(a) Every broker shall keep records as prescribed herein of all funds and property of others received by him or her for not less than six years from the date of receipt of any such funds or property. All such funds shall be deposited by the broker in accordance with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 11:5-1.8.

1. Whenever a broker receives funds to be held in trust in cash, a written receipt signed by the licensee to whom the funds were paid and specifying the date, amount, purpose and from whom those funds were received shall be issued to the payor of the funds. A copy of that receipt shall be retained by the broker as prescribed in this section.

(b) The records required to be kept pursuant to (a) above shall include:

1. Written references on the checkbook stubs or checkbook ledger pages to all deposits into and withdrawals from the account(s) maintained by the broker in accordance with N.J.A.C. 11:5-1.8, which shall specifically identify the date, amount and payor of each item deposited, the property to which the monies pertain and the reason for their being held by the broker. Such records shall also specify the date, amount, payee and purpose of each disbursement. All trust or escrow account withdrawals shall be only by authorized intrastate or interstate bank transfer or by check payable to a named payee and not to cash;

2. An appropriate ledger book for all trustee accounts or escrow accounts showing, in one location in that ledger book for each separate trust transaction, the payor of all funds deposited in such accounts, the date of deposit, the names of all persons for whom the funds are or were held, the amount of such funds, the amounts and dates of all disbursements of such moneys, and the names of all persons to whom such funds were disbursed. The Commission will not deem a regular checkbook ledger as sufficient to constitute an appropriate ledger book. Such a ledger book may be maintained in a computer or similar device, so long as it is capable of reproducing the electronically stored data on paper so as to depict the complete history of all activity in each separate trust transaction, and the data can be maintained in an easily accessible form for the required six year period. A regular running balance of the individual transaction ledger sheets shall be maintained. The total of the running balance must agree with the control figure computed by taking the beginning balance, adding the total of moneys received in trust on that transaction, and deducting the total of all moneys disbursed;

3. Copies of all records, showing that at least quarterly a reconciliation has been made of the checkbook balance, the bank statement balance and the client trust ledger sheet balances;

4. All bank statements, cancelled checks and duplicate deposit slips;

5. Copies of all offers, contracts of sale and sale or rental listing agreements;

6. Copies of all leases and property management agreements;

7. Copies of all statements to owners, sellers, purchasers and tenants showing the disbursement of funds to them or on their behalf, which statements shall identify the property and unit, if applicable, for which the disbursement was made and the reason for the disbursement;

8. Copies of all bills paid for owners, sellers, purchasers or tenants by the broker from escrowed funds, which payments may only be made pursuant to written authorization;

9. Copies of all records showing payments to persons licensed with the paying broker and to cooperating brokers, which records shall contain all information required by N.J.A.C. 11:5-1.8(d); and

10. Copies of all receipts issued for all security deposits accepted from tenants, and of checks for and letters accompanying the release of such funds, and/or the duplicate deposit slips evidencing the deposit of such funds by the broker.

(c) With the exception of the materials described in (d) below, on transactions where a broker has not received the property or funds of others, the following records shall be maintained for six years from the earlier of the date of the listing or property management agreement or of the contract or lease:

1. Copies of all fully executed leases, contracts of sale, property management and listing agreements;

2. Copies of bills for brokerage services rendered in such transactions;

3. Copies of all records showing payments to persons licensed with the paying broker and to co-operating brokers; and

4. Copies of all bank statements, cancelled checks and duplicate deposit slips pertaining to the broker's general business account.

(d) Unaccepted offers and expired listing agreements during the term of which no contract of sale was executed or no tenancy was entered into shall be maintained for six months from the date of the offer or the expiration date of the listing agreement.

(e) The financial books and other records as described in (a), (b), (c) and (d) above shall be maintained in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice. They shall be located at the main New Jersey office of each broker or, in situations where separate general business and/or trust or escrow accounts are maintained at licensed branch offices, either at that branch office or at the main office of the broker. Paper copies of all items designated as records in (a) through (d) above shall be maintained by brokers as provided in this section. This requirement shall apply to all such records, including any items generated through E-mail or any other means which does not require the creation of a paper document. All such records shall be available for inspections, checks for compliance with this section and copying by a duly authorized representative of the New Jersey Real Estate Commission.

Amended by R.1989 d.425, effective August 21, 1989 (operative November 19, 1989).

See: 21 N.J.R. 1310(a), 21 N.J.R. 2520(a).

Clear specifications added regarding the type of business records brokers are required to maintain, new (a)1, new (b)1-10, and new (c)-(e).

Amended by R.1998 d.246, effective May 18, 1998.

See: 30 N.J.R. 278(a), 30 N.J.R. 1827(a).

In (e), inserted new third and fourth sentences.

Case Notes

Revocation of real estate broker's license was justified. *New Jersey Real Estate Commission v. Roth*, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (REC) 17.

Commingling of funds, accounting failures, as well as other violations, warranted permanent revocation of broker/salesperson license and imposition of fine. *New Jersey Real Estate Commission v. Duffy*, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (REC) 13.

Commingling of funds, making misrepresentations to investigator, as well as other violations, warranted revocation of broker's license and imposition of fine. *New Jersey Real Estate Commission v. Eberhardt*, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (REC) 53.

Commingling trust monies and failing to maintain separate account for escrow funds, as well as other violations, warranted revocation of broker's license, suspension of salesperson's license, and assessment of fine. *New Jersey Real Estate Commission v. Woods*, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (REC) 25.

Failing to maintain as separate funds monies held as escrow agent, and other violations, warranted revocation of broker's license and assessment of fine. *New Jersey Real Estate Commission v. Brown*, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (REC) 21.

11:5-1.13 Inspection of records

(a) Every licensee shall make available for inspection by the Commission or its designated representatives all records of transactions, books of account, instruments, documents and forms utilized or maintained by such licensee in the conduct of the licensed business, which may be pertinent to the conduct of the investigation of any specific complaint.

(b) To accomplish the objectives and carry out the duties prescribed by this Act, especially the provisions of N.J.S.A. 45:15-17, the Commission, in addition to other powers conferred upon it by the Act, may issue subpoenas to any person, administer an oath or affirmation to any person, and conduct hearings in aid of any investigation or inquiry.

(c) All files on pending and closed sale, exchange or lease transactions, all files on listings for sales or rentals, and all property management files shall be maintained or stored at the offices of brokers licensed as employing brokers or corporate or partnership brokers. Upon terminating their employment with such a broker, and/or transferring to the employ of another such broker, no salesperson or broker-salesperson shall remove or cause to be removed any of the contents of such files from the offices of the broker. The term "files" as used herein shall be construed to mean all transaction records required to be kept by brokers pursuant to N.J.A.C. 11:5-1.12.

As amended, R.1983 d.471, effective November 7, 1983.
See: 15 N.J.R. 1343(a), 15 N.J.R. 1865(c).

Language citing statute deleted in subsection (a).
Amended by R.1988 d.410, effective September 6, 1988.
See: 20 N.J.R. 883(a), 20 N.J.R. 2295(a).

Added (c).
Petition for Rulemaking: Upon termination from employment with a broker, no salesperson or broker salesperson may remove files from the office pertaining to sale or rental listings.

See: 23 N.J.R. 1968(e).
Public Notice: Petition to amend subsection (c).
See: 23 N.J.R. 2191(b).

Amended by R.1992 d.107, effective March 2, 1992.
See: 23 N.J.R. 3428(a), 23 N.J.R. 3739(a), 24 N.J.R. 852(b).
Meaning of "files" specified at (c).

Case Notes

Real estate licensing law exemption for attorneys held only to authorize attorneys to sell or rent real estate incidental to their normal practice of law; denial of broker's license to attorney who did not meet statutory apprenticeship and testing requirements upheld. *Spirito v. State*, New Jersey Real Estate Commission, 180 N.J.Super. 180, 434 A.2d 623 (App.Div.1981).

11:5-1.14 Use of license for the benefit of others

(a) No arrangement, direct or indirect, shall be entered into by any licensee whereby an individual licensee lends his name or license for the benefit of another person, firm or corporation, or whereby the provisions of the real estate statute and rules relating to licensing are circumvented.

(b) Lending a broker's license for the benefit of another person, firm or corporation shall be construed as including any arrangement whereby a broker fails to personally oversee and direct the operations of the business of which he or she is licensed as broker of record or employing broker. For the purposes of this section, personal oversight and direction of the business shall be construed as requiring the broker to be physically present in the main office or branch office locations of the business at least one day each week (excluding vacations and emergencies). Communication via telephone and/or mail alone for an extended period of time may be considered by the Commission as evidence of prohibited license lending.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit a broker's responsibility to insure the adequate supervision of all offices in accordance with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 11:5-1.18 and 1.19.

As amended, R.1982 d.101, effective April 5, 1982.

See: 13 N.J.R. 302(b), 14 N.J.R. 345(b).

Deleted existing text of (b) and added new (b) through (b)2.
As amended, R.1983 d.471, effective November 7, 1983.

See: 15 N.J.R. 1343(a), 15 N.J.R. 1865(c).

Amended by R.1989 d.426, effective August 21, 1989 (operative November 19, 1989).

See: 20 N.J.R. 2184(a), 20 N.J.R. 3019(a), 21 N.J.R. 1311(a), 21 N.J.R. 2522(a).

Established the minimum amount of personal contact which brokers must maintain with their offices and salespeople, deleted (b) and added new (b) and (c).

11:5-1.15 Advertising rules

(a) Unless otherwise set forth herein, subsections (b) through (n) below shall apply to all categories of advertising including all publications, radio or television broadcasts, all electronic media including E-mail and the Internet, business stationery, business cards, business and legal forms and documents, and signs and billboards.

1. Individuals operating as sole proprietors and licensed as employing brokers shall conspicuously display on the exterior of their maintained place of business their name and the words "Licensed Real Estate Broker".

2. Firms licensed as corporate or partnership brokers shall conspicuously display on the exterior of their maintained place of business their regular business name and the name of the individual licensed as their broker of record and the words "Licensed Real Estate Broker".

(b) All advertising of any licensed individual, partnership, firm, or corporate broker shall include their regular business name which for the purposes of these rules, shall mean the name in which that individual, partnership, firm or corporation is on record with the Commission as doing business as a real estate broker. All advertising by a salesperson or broker-salesperson shall include the name in which they are licensed and the regular business name of the individual, partnership, firm or corporate broker through whom they are licensed. If such advertisements contain a reference to the licensed status of the person placing the ad, their status as a salesperson or broker-salesperson must be indicated through inclusion of a descriptive term as provided in (e) below. A salesperson may not indicate in any advertisement or otherwise that he or she is licensed as a broker-salesperson.

1. With the exception of business cards, in all advertisements which contain the name of a salesperson or broker-salesperson the regular business name of the individual, partnership, firm or corporate broker through whom that person is licensed shall appear in larger print or be displayed in a more prominent manner than the name of the salesperson or broker-salesperson.

2. Where a webpage on the worldwide web established by a salesperson, a broker-salesperson, or a team of such licensees is not linked electronically to the webpage of the broker through whom the person or team is licensed, the webpage shall display the telephone number and may display the street address of the licensed brokerage office from which the individual or team operates as real estate licensees. That information shall appear in wording as large as the predominant size wording on the webpage.