

**BASIC SPECIFICATIONS
FOR THE APPRAISAL OF RECREATION RESIDENCE LOTS**

These specifications replace Section C of the Basic Specifications for Real Property Appraisal in total. They are intended for use in the appraisal of recreation residence lots. The procedures for identifying, inventorying, and preparing for the appraisal of these lots are included in FSH 2709.11, Chapter 30.

SECTION C-2 BASIC SPECIFICATIONS FOR REAL PROPERTY APPRAISALS

SECTION C-2.1 - GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

C-2.1(a) - Scope of Service. The Contractor shall furnish all materials, supplies, tools, equipment, personnel, travel (except those to be furnished by the Government as listed in Section I), and shall complete all requirements of this contract including performance of the professional services listed herein.

The project consists of one or more self-contained appraisal report(s) per bid item for the specified property(ies). For the purposes of these specifications . . . any appraisal report, whether identified by the appraiser as a self-contained report or a summary report, will be considered as meeting the “Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice” (USPAP) requirements for a ‘self-contained’ report if it has been prepared in accordance with . . . the “Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions” (UASFLA, 2000; Section A). The report shall provide an estimate of market value for the estate to be appraised, and shall conform to the current edition of USPAP, published by The Appraisal Foundation, as well as UASFLA.

The Contractor may be provided a pre-determined date of value for the entire project; otherwise, the date of the value estimate shall be the last date the appraiser inspected the appraised property.

If clarification of these specifications is needed, and/or to arrange for the lot inspection and pre-work meeting, the appraiser shall contact the assigned Forest Service review appraiser.

_____ (Review Appraiser)
_____ (Mailing Address)
_____ (Phone Number)

The Contractor’s contact with Forest Service officials is limited to the Contracting Officer, the assigned review appraiser, and the Regional Appraiser. The Contractor shall notify the assigned review appraiser of any requests for information by other Forest Service officials.

C-2.1(b) - Appraisal Report. The appraiser selected for the assignment shall make a detailed field inspection of the subject property as identified in Exhibit __, and shall make such investigations and studies as are necessary to derive sound conclusions and to prepare the appraisal report.

C-2.1(c) - Pre-Work Conference: At the request of the assigned Forest Service review appraiser, the appraiser will be required to attend a pre-work conference for discussion and understanding of these instructions. The pre-work conference may be held in conjunction with the property examination [C-2.1(d)].

C-2.1(d) - Examination Notice. The authorized Forest Service officer, assigned Forest Service review appraiser, and Contractor shall offer to meet with the affected permit holders to provide them with information concerning the appraisal. The Contractor shall provide the permit holders at least a 30-day written notice in advance of the meeting. At the meeting, holders will be advised of the appraisal process, the method of appraisal, and selection of typical lots. The holders shall be given the opportunity and invited to provide the appraiser with factual or market information pertinent to the valuation of the typical lot or lots. This information must be submitted to the Contractor in writing and shall be accounted for in the appraisal report. Permit holders will be afforded the opportunity to meet the Contractor individually, or as a group.

The Contractor shall provide the 30-day advance meeting notification by certified mail, return receipt requested, of the date and approximate time of the meeting. Documentation of notification shall be contained in the addenda of the appraisal report. The holders shall be given the opportunity to accompany the Contractor during the scheduled permitted recreation residence lot property examination. The Contractor shall certify that the signer of the report has personally visited the appraised property and all of the comparable transactions used in the comparative analyses.

C-2.1(e) - Updating of Report. Upon the request of the Government, the Contractor shall, during a 2-year period following the date of the appraisal report, update the value as of a specified date. The updated report shall be submitted in original and _____ copies (number of copies to be determined) and shall include sales data or other evidence to substantiate the updated conclusion of value. For the suggested format, see Section C-2.3.

C-2.1(f) - Testimony. Upon the request of the United States Attorney or the Department of Justice, the Contractor shall, in any judicial proceedings, testify as to the value of any and all property included in the appraisal report as of the valuation date.

C-2.1(g) - Definition of Terms. Unless specifically defined herein or in CUFFA Section 604, the USPAP, or the UASFLA, definitions of all terms are the same as those found in "The Dictionary of Real Estate Appraisal" (Appraisal Institute), current edition. The UASFLA shall take precedence in any differences among definitions.

SECTION C-2.2 - TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Application of These Specifications. These technical specifications reflect the standards for the appraisal of property to be authorized for occupancy as a recreation residence lot by the Forest Service. The typical lot or lots to be appraised for this assignment are described in Exhibit ____.

Federal Law Controls. Federal law may differ in some important aspects from the laws of some states. Accordingly, it is incumbent upon the appraiser to understand the applicable Federal law as it affects the appraisal process in the estimation of market value.

Federal law is reflected in UASFLA. These specifications follow UASFLA format, with emphasis on issues of special concern to the Forest Service. It should not be construed that the appraiser is to consider only the emphasized items. Appraisal reports shall be prepared in compliance with UASFLA standards and Forest Service appraisal instructions provided by the assigned review appraiser.

One aspect of UASFLA that the appraiser should be aware of is the “unit rule.” The unit rule requires valuing property as a whole rather than by the sum of the values of the various interests into which it may have been carved. A second aspect of the unit rule is that different elements or components of a tract of land are not to be separately valued and added together. See UASFLA, Section B-13, for further discussion of the unit rule.

Jurisdictional Exception Rule. Conflicts between UASFLA and USPAP are minimal. When there is conflict, UASFLA takes precedence. It may be necessary to invoke the Jurisdictional Exception Rule (USPAP) to meet certain standards of the UASFLA and the “Cabin User Fee Fairness Act of 2000” (CUFFA). Invocation of the Jurisdictional Exception Rule must include citation of the over-riding Federal direction, rule, regulation, or law that requires it. The planned use of the Jurisdictional Exception Rule of the USPAP shall be discussed with the assigned Forest Service review appraiser no later than the pre-work meeting.

Comprehensive Review. Federal law requires review of all appraisals by a qualified review appraiser to assure they meet applicable appraisal requirements, including those in UASFLA, Forest Service direction, and these specifications. Compliance with USPAP will also be reviewed. Findings of deficiency shall be discussed and corrections requested once the appraisal report has been delivered. A value opinion is acceptable for agency use only after the assigned Forest Service staff review appraiser has approved the appraisal report. (FSM 5411)

Freedom of Information Act. Freedom of Information Act and CUFFA provisions will result in release of all or part of the appraisal report to the public. Prepare the report accordingly:

a. Analytical methods and techniques shall be explained (in so far as possible) in a manner understandable to the public, as well as the reviewer.

b. If providers of information request confidentiality, such information shall not be included in the report. Confidential information shall be made available to the reviewer upon request, but shall not be incorporated in a Forest Service system of records.

Unit of Comparison. The final opinion of value shall be on the basis of fee simple value

for the typical lot, rather than a unit price expressed as a value per square foot, per acre, per front foot, or similar unit. Normally, the unit of comparison in the appraisal of recreation residence lots shall be the lot. Price per front foot for waterfront lot may be appropriate where it is demonstrated similar lots are bought and sold on a front-foot basis. However, the final opinion of value for the typical recreation residence lot shall be in terms of total fee simple value for the lot.

Lot. The appraiser shall identify the lot to be appraised in a manner that is consistent with the definition of a lot as identified at 36 CFR 251.51. When recreation residence uses and facilities occur beyond the platted boundaries displayed on a recreation residence tract map or beyond “lot” boundaries marked on the ground, the lot to be appraised shall extend beyond those plotted or marked boundaries to include all National Forest System land and related improvements being used or occupied by the permit holder.

1. Examples of uses or facilities that, in addition to the recreation residence itself, are considered related improvements may include, but are not limited to:

- a. Outbuildings.
- b. Wood piles.
- c. Retaining walls.
- d. Picnic tables.
- e. Driveways and parking areas.
- f. Trails and boardwalks.
- g. Campfire rings, seats, and benches.
- h. Constructing and maintaining of lawns, gardens, flower beds, and landscaped terraces.
- i. Manipulation and/or maintenance of native vegetation, except as provided for in paragraph 2a.

2. Related improvements do not include:

- a. Manipulated and/or maintained native vegetation that is manipulated or maintained for the primary purpose of protecting property and mitigating safety concerns, such as the removal of hazard trees, and the treatment/management of vegetation, approved by the authorized officer, to reduce fuel loading and to create defensible space for wildfire suppression purposes.
- b. Tract association- or community-owned improvements or uses such as boat docks, swimming areas, and water or sewer systems that are under a separate

authorization and issued in the name of a tract association or other entity representing the owners of the recreation residences.

Physical Capacity of the Lot to Accommodate Essential Infrastructure. The physical capacity of the lot and appurtenant area to support essential infrastructure associated with recreation residence use, such as an appropriate septic system, domestic water source (well and pump) in conformance with local health and safety requirements, shall be documented in the appraisal and reflected in the value conclusion.

C-2.2(a) - Format. The report shall be typewritten on bond paper sized 8 1/2 by 11 inches with all parts of the report legible and shall be bound with a durable cover. The face of the report shall be labeled to identify the appraised property and to show the contract number, appraiser's name and address, and the date of the appraisal. All pages of the report, including the exhibits, shall be numbered.

C-2.2(b) - Contents. Following is a suggested format, based on UASFLA. Although it is not required that the appraiser strictly adhere to this format, all items must be addressed. It should be noted that in most instances, these specifications reference UASFLA without reprinting them here. Important items are noted below, but are not all-inclusive. It is incumbent upon the appraiser to read, understand, and comply with UASFLA and these specifications.

C-2.2(b)(1) - PART I - INTRODUCTION. Follow the UASFLA format.

1. Title Page.
2. Letter of Transmittal.
3. Table of Contents.
4. Appraiser's Certification: Follow the UASFLA (A-4) and USPAP guidelines, but include the following:

"I have made a personal inspection of the appraised property which is the subject of this report and all comparable sales used in developing the opinion of value. The date(s) of inspection was _____, and the method of inspection was _____. (If more than one person signs the report, this certification must clearly specify which individuals did and which individuals did not make a personal inspection of the appraised property.)

"The landowner and/or permit holder or the landowner's and/or permit holder's representative jointly inspected the property with the appraiser on (date)." or "The landowner and permit holder were invited to jointly inspect the property and declined."

"In my opinion, the market value (or other value as required) is \$ _____ as of (date)."

By (Appraiser's signature)
Printed Name
State Certification #

5. Summary of Salient Facts and Conclusions. The Summary of Salient Facts and Conclusions is a brief recital of the principal facts and conclusions contained in the appraisal report. The purpose is to offer convenient reference to the reader. In addition to the reporting requirements found in UASFLA, items which must be included in the summary are:

- a. Name of recreation residence tract.
- b. Size range of lots.
- c. Authorized use, which is the highest and best use.
- d. Improvements furnished by the Forest Service (or any other entity who is or was not a cabin owner) included in the appraised value.
- e. Estimated value of each typical lot.
- f. Other pertinent facts and conclusions to provide ease of use of the report by the reader, including any hypothetical conditions, extraordinary assumptions, limiting conditions, or special instructions.
- g. Effective date of appraisal.

6. Photographs of Subject. Provide original color photographs or high quality color copies of photographs of the appraised property. Photographs may be a separate exhibit in the addenda or included with the narrative description of the appraised property and comparable sales. Show the following information with each photograph:

- a. Identify the photographed scene. Indicate direction of view, vantage point, and other pertinent information. A map may be used to show some of this information.
- b. The name of the photographer.
- c. The date the photograph was taken.

7. Statement of Assumptions and Limiting Conditions. Note the following: All appraisal reports submitted to the Forest Service for review become the property of the United States and may be used for any legal and proper purpose. Therefore, a condition that limits distribution of the report is not permitted.

If the appraisal has been made subject to any encumbrances against the property, such as easements, that shall be stated. It is unacceptable to state that the property has been appraised as if free and clear of all encumbrances, except as stated in the body of the report; the encumbrances must be identified in this section of the report.

The adoption of an uninstructed assumption or hypothetical condition that results in other than “as is” market value will invalidate the appraisal. Include only factors relating to the appraisal problem. Assumptions and limiting conditions that are speculative in nature are inappropriate. Do not include limiting conditions that significantly restrict the application of the appraisal.

In this section of the specifications, or in separate written instructions, the contractor must be instructed as to necessary hypothetical conditions or extraordinary assumptions. The Contractor shall recognize that the typical lot will not usually be equivalent to a legally subdivided lot. The Contractor shall not select sales of land within developed urban areas and, in most circumstances, should not select a sale of comparable land that includes land that is encumbered by a conservation easement or recreational easement held by a government or institution. Sales of land encumbered by an easement may be used in situations in which the comparable sale is a single home site and is sufficiently comparable to the lot or lots being appraised.

“An appraiser cannot make an assumption or accept an instruction that is unreasonable or misleading. Agency instructions and/or legal instructions must have a sound foundation, must be in writing, and must be included in the appraisal report.” (UASFLA D-3)

All cabin-owner-provided improvements on and to the lot are excluded from consideration in the value conclusion.

All utilities, access, or facilities that, in accordance with the inventory of those improvements, are identified as having been provided by the cabin owner, or a predecessor of the cabin owner, are to be excluded from consideration in the value conclusion.

The lot is appraised as if held in private ownership.

The highest and best use of the lot is its authorized use, a recreation residence lot.

Lot size shall conform with all local zoning requirements in effect on the date of the original authorization and all applicable “grandfathering” provisions in effect on the date of value.

8. Scope of the Appraisal. This section shall fully describe the extent of investigation and analysis. The scope of work should be consistent with the intended use of the appraisal.

9. Purpose of the Appraisal. Note the following:

A description of the property rights appraised is to be included under factual data rather than in the Purpose section.

Use the following definition: “Market value is the amount in cash, or terms reasonably equivalent to cash, for which in all probability the property would have sold on the effective date of the appraisal, after a reasonable exposure time on the open competitive market, from a willing and reasonably knowledgeable seller to a willing and reasonably knowledgeable buyer, with neither acting under any compulsion to buy or sell, giving due consideration to all available economic uses of the property at the time of the appraisal.” (UASFLA A-9)

This definition makes no linkage between the estimated market value and exposure time. A specific exposure time shall not be cited in an appraisal report prepared under UASFLA standards. Invoke the Jurisdictional Exception Rule to avoid a violation of USPAP standards, which require a specific exposure time.

The purpose of the appraisal is to determine market value of the fee simple estate of a typical lot or lots. The appraisal will be used by the Forest Service to determine the base cabin user fee required by the “Cabin User Fee Fairness Act of 2000.” Intended users of the appraisal are the Forest Service and affected cabin owners.

10. Summary of Appraisal Problem

C-2.2(b)(2) - Part II - FACTUAL DATA

1. Legal Description. Note the following: The legal description is provided to the appraiser in the appraisal assignment. If a lengthy description would disrupt the narrative flow, it may be placed in the addenda and referenced in the text.

2. Property Rights. The estate appraised is fee simple title to the typical lot considered to be in a natural, native state. Utilities, access, or facilities serving the lot that are provided by the agency shall be included as features of the lot being appraised. Utilities, access, or facilities serving the lot that are provided by the cabin owner (or predecessor of the cabin owner) shall not be included as a feature of the lot being appraised. Utilities, access, or facilities serving the lot that are provided by a third party shall not be included as a feature of the lot being appraised, unless the Forest Service determines that the capital costs have not been paid by the cabin owner (or predecessor of the cabin owner). Discuss the effect on value of identified reservations, outstanding rights, and other encumbrances.

3. Area, City and Market Area Data. The use of boilerplate demographic and economic data is unnecessary and undesirable. Report only those data that directly impact the market analysis.

a. Area Map. Include a small-scale map showing the general location of the appraised property. It can be placed here or in the addenda.

b. Market Area Map. Show the appraised property and its immediate market area. The map may be placed here or in the addenda.

4. Property Data. Include a narrative description of the significant land features of the property being appraised. Briefly describe the typical recreation residence lot and group within the tract including the following:

a. Lot Description. Dimensions, size, shape, vegetative cover, soil types, topography, elevations, wetlands, flood plains, view, timber, water rights, effect of encumbrances, livestock forage, access, road frontage, utilities, location, or other characteristics that may affect value. A statement must be made concerning the existence or absence of mineral deposits having a commercial value. Evidence, if any, of hazardous substances shall be described by the appraiser. The typical lot is to be appraised as though in a natural, native state, defined by CUFFA as being free of any improvements at the time the lot was first authorized for recreation residence use by the agency.

b. Improvements. Note that the recreation residence is owned by the permit holder and that only the underlying National Forest System land is being appraised. The Contractor shall be provided applicable information contained in the inventory of improvements relating to the lot being appraised.

c. Fixtures.

d. Use History. 10-year history required.

e. Sales History. Include a 10-year record of all sales of the appraised property and, if the information is available, offers to buy or sell. If no sale has occurred in the past ten years, the appraiser shall report the last sale of the appraised property, irrespective of date.

f. Zoning and Other Land-Use Restrictions. Federal lands must be appraised under the hypothetical condition that they are already in non-Federal ownership and zoned consistent with similar non-Federal properties in the market area. The appraiser shall identify, in addition to zoning, all other land-use and environmental regulations, outstanding rights, and reservations that have an impact on the highest and best use and value of the property.

g. Appraised Property Map or Plat. Show the dimensions and topography of the appraised property in detail on a large-scale topographic map, at least 2 inches to the mile. The map may be placed here or in the addenda.

C-2.2(b)(3) - Part III - DATA ANALYSES AND CONCLUSIONS

1. Analysis of Highest and Best Use. The identified highest and best use shall be the authorized use; a lot suitable for use as a recreation residence lot. No other potential highest and best use shall be considered or discussed in the appraisal report. Most

recreation residence lots were authorized prior to all forms of local zoning in their respective market areas. "Grandfathering" requirements recognized by local zoning authorities shall represent the capacity of the lot to meet current State and local government zoning and land use requirements.

2. Value Estimate by the Sales Comparison Approach. Nearby arm's length transactions, comparable to the land under appraisal, reasonably current, are the best evidence of market value. The Federal courts recognize the sales comparison approach as being normally the best evidence of market value.

Analyze the last sale of the subject property, if relevant. If not used, explain why. An unsupported claim that a sale of the subject property was a forced sale, or is not indicative of its current value, is unacceptable. (UASFLA B-5)

When supportable by market evidence, the use of quantified adjustments is preferred. Percentage and dollar adjustments may, and often should, be combined. Resort to qualitative adjustments only when there is inadequate market data to support quantitative adjustments. Factors that cannot be quantified are dealt with in qualitative analysis. When quantitative and qualitative adjustments are both used in the adjustment process, all quantitative adjustments should be made first.

Include a sales adjustment chart summarizing the adjustments and showing the final adjusted sale prices and how the sales compare with the subject property. Utilities, access, or facilities serving a lot that are provided by the agency shall be included as features of the lot being appraised. Utilities, access, or facilities serving a lot that are provided by the cabin owner (recreation residence permit holder) shall not be included as a feature of the lot being appraised. Utilities, access, or facilities serving a lot that are provided by a third party shall not be included as a feature of the lot being appraised unless the agency determines that the capital costs have not been or are not being paid by the cabin owner (or a predecessor of the cabin owner).

In a case where any comparable sale includes utilities, access, or facilities that are to be excluded in the appraisal of the subject lot, the price of the comparable sale shall be adjusted, as appropriate.

In selecting comparable sales, the appraiser shall recognize that the typical lot will not usually be equivalent to a legally subdivided lot. The appraiser shall not select sales of comparable land that are within developed urban areas and should not, in most circumstances, select a sale of comparable land that includes land that is encumbered by a conservation or recreational easement that is held by a government or institution, except land that is limited to use as a site for one home.

The Contractor shall use the following adjustment process outlined in Section 606(b)(4)(C) of CUFFA:

The appraiser shall consider, and adjust as appropriate, the price comparable sales for typical lot value differences which include, but are not limited to:

- a. Differences in the locations of the parcels.
- b. Accessibility. Include limitations on access attributable to weather, the conditions of roads and trails, restrictions imposed by the agency, or other factors.
- c. The presence of marketable timber.
- d. Limitations on, or the absence of, services. Consider the availability of law enforcement, fire control, road maintenance, or snow plowing.
- e. The condition and regulatory compliance of any site improvements.
- f. Any other typical value influences described in standard appraisal literature.

The documentation of each comparable sale shall include:

- a. Parties to the transaction.
- b. Date of transaction.
- c. Confirmation of the transaction. Confirm the transaction with the buyer, seller, broker, or other person having knowledge of the price, terms, and conditions of sale (all transactions must be verified with a party to the sale)
- d. Market exposure.
- e. Buyer motivation.
- f. Location.
- g. Size.
- h. Legal description.
- i. Property rights conveyed.
- j. Consideration.
- k. Financing terms.
- l. Sale conditions. Conditions such as arm's length or distressed sale.
- m. Improvements. Include the condition and regulatory compliance of all improvements.
- n. Physical description. Consider accessibility, including limitations on access attributable to weather, road or trail condition, and restrictions on use; topography; vegetative cover and the presence of marketable timber; water influence; and other characteristics.
- o. Limitation on, or the absence of, services. Consider the availability of law enforcement, fire control, road maintenance, or snow plowing
- p. Non-realty items.
- q. Economic characteristics.
- r. Zoning. Include any setback requirements
- s. Subdivision covenants.
- t. Current use.
- u. Intended use.

v. Photographs.

Include a list of the sales considered, but not actually used, in the addenda. Cite pertinent facts such as date, size, buyer and seller, price, terms, location, and explain why each sale was not used.

The appraiser shall adhere to UASFLA direction pertaining to comparable sales requiring extraordinary verification and weighting considerations. These include sales to governmental agencies, sales to environmental organizations, sales to parties desiring to exchange the land to the government, distressed sales, and other atypical or non-arm's length sales. (UASFLA Sections B-4, D-9).

The appraiser must interpret the foregoing data, analyses, and estimates and state the reasons why the conclusion is the best indication of the market value for the typical lot. The indications given by the various sales cited and compared shall be analyzed individually to reach the final opinion of value showing which sale or sales were considered most comparable and provided the most reliable estimate of value for the typical lot.

C-2.2(b)(4) - Part IV - EXHIBITS AND ADDENDA

Include the following items as applicable to the appraisal problem if not included in the body of the report:

1. Maps. Maps shall clearly identify the properties and be of sufficient quality to enable the reviewer to locate the properties on the ground. Maps shall be dated, include a legend, scale, and north arrow. The original copy of the report MUST contain original maps or vivid color copies.

a. Area Map. Small scale map showing the general location of the subject market area.

b. Market Area Map. This map shall show the appraised property and its immediate market area.

c. Tract Map or Plat. This shall be a large-scale (2-inch/mile) USGS or similar quality map that clearly shows the appraised property and pertinent physical features such as roads, streams, and improvements.

d. Recreation Residence Tract Plat. This map will be furnished by the Forest Service, if available. The map generally depicts tract groupings and typical lot or lots within a grouping.

e. Comparable Sales Location Map. This map shall show the location of the appraised property and the sales. Delineate the boundaries of the appraised properties and comparable sales when the map is of sufficient scale to be meaningful. If all pertinent comparable sales cannot be shown on the same map as the appraised property, a smaller-scale map (such as a state road map)

may be included in addition to the larger scale map.

2. Sale Transaction Forms. Include a completed form showing all information for each comparable transaction used in the appraisal. Include a plat (if available), a USGS topographic map (if appropriate), and color photo(s) of each sale. The transaction number must match the number of the transaction listed in the report.

3. Legal Description. Include a full legal description of the property appraised if not shown in the narrative section of the report.

4. Title Information. Include a copy of the statement of interest (status report) for the Federal land, if provided.

5. Photographs. Provide quality color photographs of the appraised property and all comparables in the original and all copies of the final report. Photographs may be a separate exhibit in the addenda or included with the narrative description of the appraised property and comparable sales. Show the following information with each photograph:

a. Identify the photographed scene. Indicate direction of view, vantage point, and other pertinent information. A map may be used to show some of this information.

b. The name of the photographer.

c. The date the photograph was taken.

6. A copy of the recreation residence permit for each typical lot. Include a copy of each permit in the appraisal report. In the case of multiple permits, the face page only may be included so long as at least one set of standard clauses is included.

7. A record of communications with the Forest Service and with cabin owners. Meeting notices, receipt of meeting notification, record of attendance at meetings with the appraiser, notes regarding participation by cabin owners at lot inspections, and other correspondence from/to cabin owners or the Forest Service must be included.

8. References. List sources of data, including documents and individuals.

9. Qualifications of the appraiser. Include the qualifications of all appraisers or technicians who made significant contributions to the completion of the appraisal assignment. The appraiser(s) must provide evidence of compliance with the certification requirements of the state(s) where the properties are located.

10. Assignment Agreement. Include a copy of the Assignment Agreement provided by the Forest Service and executed by the appraiser. (ex. 04)

