VA REGIONAL LOAN CENTER
Saint Paul, Minnesota

Construction & Valuation
Fee Appraiser Guide

INFORMATION FOR FEE APPRAISERS
AND LENDERS’ STAFF APPRAISAL REVIEWERS

Serving - Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska,
North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin
PREFACE

Introduction:

This Fee Appraisers Handbook is intended to supplement the appraisal requirements and guidelines provided in the Lender’s Handbook, VA Pam 26-7. Where there are any inconsistencies between this Fee Appraisers Handbook and the Lenders Handbook, the St. Paul VA Regional Loan Center should be contacted for clarifications and the Lenders Handbook will be considered the controlling document. Appraisers must be familiar with Chapters 10 through 13 of this handbook.

The VA Lender’s Handbook is available online at

http://www.warms.vba.va.gov/pam26_7.html

In addition, appraisers are encouraged to periodically check the following websites for additional information and program updates as:

http://benefits.va.gov/stpaul/AppraisersHome.asp
http://www.benefits.va.gov/homeloans/new.asp

Statement of VA Expectations:

In addition to quality appraisal reports completed in a timely fashion, the Department of Veterans Affairs expects and requires the highest standards of professional conduct from its Fee Panel members. This includes courtesy, appearance, and customer service. Remember, that in the eyes of the clients (e.g., Veterans, lenders, Realtors, and others), you represent VA. While we recognize and respect your right to conduct your appraisal business as you see fit, VA has the right and responsibility to ensure that the Loan Guaranty program is administered for the benefit of our Veterans.

Reminders:

If the Veterans Information Portal is not operating, **it is acceptable to e-mail an appraisal to a lender** to prevent a delay for a Veteran. Please upload the appraisal when the Portal is back in operation. Appraisals should not be e-mailed to VA unless specifically requested by VA staff.
When it appears that the **appraised value will be below the sales price** the appraiser is required to notify the lender, or their POC, and **document the URAR** as described in detail on page 17.

Appraisers are **required to have an e-mail address** for communicating with VA Staff and lenders. Please send an e-mail to vaappraisal.stpaul@va.gov with any changes in your e-mail address so we can update our distribution list.

**E-APPRaisal IS NOW WebLGY:**

The e-appraisal functions have been consolidated into WebLGY (E-Appraisal is no longer in use). WebLGY is located on the Veterans Information Portal. The **Internet address** is: http://vip.vba.va.gov.

*For help with user IDs or passwords*, please e-mail: VIP@vba.va.gov. *The Regional Loan Centers do not have the ability to assist with passwords.*

When an appraisal is requested online in WebLGY, the appraisal request will be e-mailed to the assigned appraiser. We strongly recommend that appraisers check WebLGY for new assignments on a daily basis.

All VA appraisals will be uploaded in WebLGY, which is located on the Veteran’s Information Portal at http://vip.vba.va.gov. Before uploading an appraisal, appraisers must be sure the .pdf file is named with the VA case number (i.e., 17-17-6-1234567.pdf), not just “1234567.pdf” or a name assigned by appraisal report software.

After an appraisal has been uploaded into WebLGY, any future uploads under the same case number and will “write over” the appraisal that was already uploaded. **In order to add pages to an appraisal in WebLGY, the entire report must be uploaded with the additional pages.**

Technical questions concerning WebLGY will be e-mailed to VIP@vba.va.gov.
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Contacts & Addresses

Phone Numbers:  
(800) 827-0611 ext. 5421  
(612) 970-5421
Fax Number: (612) 970-5499
Email: vaappraisal.stpaul@va.gov
Veterans Information Portal (VIP) address:  http://vip.vba.va.gov
St. Paul web site: http://www.vba.va.gov/rostpaul.htm

Staff:

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Chapter 1: Timeliness and Availability

1.1 Timeliness Guidelines

VA appraisers are required to submit all appraisal reports in a timely manner as outlined herein. The time for submission begins the first business day after the appraisal request is made and ends on the date the report is uploaded to the Appraiser Portlet. Any questions regarding timeliness guidelines should be directed to:

vaappraisal.stpaul@va.gov

Origination Appraisals: The maximum time for origination appraisals is ten (10) business days (excluding North Dakota which is 20 business days). If there are extenuating circumstances, detailed documentation must be included in the appraisal report. The appraiser is also required to make notes in the case in the Appraiser Portlet and notify the requester on the 26-1805.

Liquidation Appraisals: The maximum time for liquidation appraisals is five (5) business days (ten in North Dakota). If problems arise regarding access to vacant or occupied properties, the appraiser will immediately notify VA by email at vaappraisal.stpaul@va.gov. Access appraisal delays must be fully documented in the appraisal report.

Appraisers must document the URAR Fannie Mae 1004 in the “Additional Comments” area on page 3 for conventional single family origination appraisals, the “Summary of Sales Comparison Approach” area on page 3 of the Fannie Mae Form 1073 for condominiums, or in the “Additional Comments” area on page 4 of the Fannie Mae Form 1025 for multi-family reports, as follows:

R (received) = 01/3/11
A (appraised) = 01/7/11
M (mailed/uploaded) = 01/10/11

If the dates indicate more than 10 business days, an explanation for the delay must be included. We recommend that appraisers check WebLGY for new assignments on a daily basis.

If the requester asks you to delay an appraisal assignment for any reason (e.g. seller is on vacation, house not complete to customer preference items, etc.) and this delay would result in
a normally unacceptable delay, VA must be notified, and the reason for the delay documented in the appraisal report. Entering an appropriate note in the Appraisal Portlet will is an acceptable means of VA notification.

**Frequent Timeliness Issues:** When the submission of origination and/or liquidation appraisals indicates a pattern of exceeding the delivery requirements indicated above, RLC staff reserve the right to pursue appropriate corrective and/or disciplinary action on a case-by-case basis.

### 1.2 Appraiser Contact Information

Fee Appraisers must respond to all inquiries about when the appraisal will be completed from any party involved with the transaction (Veteran, lender, real estate broker, or builder).

VA Fee Appraisers are expected to represent the Department of Veterans Affairs in a manner that reflects professionalism and customer service. All requests for clarifications deserve a prompt, courteous reply. All contact information must be kept up to date in the Appraiser Portlet and with the VA Regional Loan Center. Appraisers must be available and respond to contact from industry partners within a reasonable period of time (24 hours). Lack of contact may result in appraisal reassignments and/or withholding of future assignments.

### 1.3 Appraiser Availability

Requests for vacation from the assignments and reassignments from current cases will be directed to the VA. Notify the VA of the day that assignments should be stopped and the day that assignments should resume.

You must notify VA at least 7 days in advance when you are going on vacation or will otherwise be unavailable for a period of 3 days or more. Email your request to the general C&V mailbox (vaappraisal.stpaul@va.gov) and include your state(s) of jurisdiction as well as the date you would like assignments withheld and the date of your return. In addition, it is your responsibility to ensure that all current pending assignments are completed and uploaded to the system. If you are unable to complete an appraisal before your departure, be sure to notify VA so that it can be reassigned.

In the event of an emergency that would preclude compliance with the 7-day notification requirement, every effort should be made to inform VA. If this is not possible, VA should be notified as soon as possible and any delay in the submission of appraisal reports should be documented in the file.

Notifying VA to request a reassignment is the responsibility of the appraiser, not the lender. VA staff will reassign the case to another appraiser. When an appraisal assignment is canceled by
the requester, the appraiser should notify VA by e-mail or notation in the system with the public option set.

1.4 Media Access

Internet/Email Access: VA Fee Appraisers must have Internet access that is compatible with all VA online applications; also, appraisers must be able to send and receive email.

1.5 Phone/Fax Availability

A fax machine, or access to a fax machine, is required. Any appraiser found to be without a functioning fax machine may have future assignments withheld until such time as fax communication is available.

A telephone answering machine, voicemail, or someone to answer your phone during normal business hours (8:00 AM - 4:30PM, central time zone) Monday through Friday, is also required. If no one is available to answer your phone or respond to emails during a vacation or other period of unavailability, you are required to have a recorded message informing the caller of the date you expect to return.
2.0 General Conduct

As a member of the VA fee panel, you are working on behalf of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. Courteous, professional conduct is required at all times. Conduct to the contrary reflects poorly on yourself and VA. It also does a serious disservice to the Veterans we serve.

Appraisers must be prepared to show a photo ID at each site visit. Appraisers should comply with a request from the property owner, tenant or Veteran purchaser present at the site visit.

Appraisers are not authorized to speak to any groups or give interviews for publication in an official capacity for VA (for example, lenders’, builders’ and Realtors’ organizations, newspapers or magazines).

2.1 Conflicts of Interest

The ETHICS RULE of USPAP 2012-13 states that:

If known prior to accepting an assignment, and/or if discovered at any time during the assignment, an appraiser must disclose to the client, and in the subsequent report certification:

- any current or prospective interest in the subject property or parties involved; and
- any services regarding the subject property performed by the appraiser within the three-year period immediately preceding acceptance of the assignment, as an appraiser or in any other capacity.

Comment: Disclosing the fact that the appraiser has previously appraised the property is permitted except in the case when an appraiser has agreed with the client to keep the mere occurrence of a prior assignment confidential. If an appraiser has agreed with a client not to disclose that he or she has appraised a property, the appraiser must decline all subsequent assignments that fall within the three-year period.

VA Fee Appraisers are held to the above requirements. The following statement of VA policy provides some examples of conflict of interest as well as other guidelines for fee personnel:
It is neither the desire nor the intent of VA to interfere in the private lives of Fee Appraisers or to infringe upon their personal liberties. It is appropriate, however, for VA to require that persons serving as Fee Appraisers do not engage in private pursuits that conflict with their duties on behalf of the VA. Except as may be otherwise expressly authorized by VA regulations, instructions, or directives, VA requires that, as a condition for appointment and retention on rosters of designated or approved Fee Appraisers, any particular individual serving in such capacities shall not engage in any private pursuits where there may or will be:

- Any connection established that might result in a conflict between the private interests of the VA Fee Appraiser and his/her duties and responsibilities to VA and Veterans.
- Any circumstances wherein information obtained from or through a VA assignment to appraise will be used to the detriment of the Government or Veterans. Specifically, the foregoing statements of policy and the standards contained therein are intended to preclude any Fee Appraiser from:
  - Selling land to a builder or sponsor and then making an appraisal of a dwelling unit purchased by a Veteran with guaranteed, insured, or direct loan.
  - Owning an interest in, being employed by, or operating an architectural, engineering or land planning firm which renders services to builders or sponsors and later accepting an assignment from VA to appraise or inspect dwelling units built or to be built by a particular builder or sponsor for whom architectural, engineering, or land planning services have been rendered by the firm in which the Fee Appraiser has employment or an interest.
  - Appraising or inspecting dwelling units on VA assignments and later accepting exclusive selling rights for the homes.
  - Appraising or inspecting properties for builders or sponsors who are purchasing hazard insurance or title services with respect to those properties from a company in which the Fee Appraiser or Compliance Inspector has an interest.
  - Owning an interest in a project developed by a builder and accepting VA appraisal assignments in another area which the same builder owns, is building, or is handling as real estate broker.
  - Having an interest in or representing building supply firms and accepting VA assignments on dwelling units built by builders or sponsors who deal extensively with such supply firms.
  - Accepting a VA assignment to appraise property if the fee is contingent upon supporting a predetermined conclusion.

The above examples are not all-inclusive, but they do illustrate some obvious conflicts of interest. The provisions above do allow you to act as sales agent or broker in connection with a
particular property. However, if you receive an appraisal request related to VA financing on that property, then you must immediately contact VA and request reassignment of that case to another appraiser.

2.2 Use of Associate Appraisers

Assignments received by VA Fee Appraisers are to be completed by the appraiser assigned. Delegation of appraisal assignments is explicitly prohibited.

The following tasks cannot be delegated and the VA fee panel appraiser must personally perform:
- view the interior and exterior of the subject (except on liquidation cases in which entry is not possible), and the exterior of each comparable
- select and analyze the comparable properties used in the report
- make the final value estimate, and
- sign the appraisal report as the appraiser.

If the St. Paul RLC finds evidence that any appraiser other than the VA fee panel appraiser assigned has completed a VA appraisal, the appraiser assigned will be removed from the VA fee panel.

However, Fee Appraisers can rely on assistance from associate appraisers or other administrative staff. Except as prohibited above, if the assigned VA fee panel appraiser relied on significant professional assistance in performing the appraisal or in preparing the appraisal report, the name of that individual and the specific tasks he/she performed must be shown in the “reconciliation” section of the appraisal report. An assistant may sign the report on an addendum page, but not the signature page, to document qualifying experience for future licensing/certification purposes.

2.3 Confidentiality Requirements

St. Paul VA fee panel appraisers are bound by the confidentiality provisions of the ethic provisions of USPAP which state:

An appraiser must protect the confidential nature of the appraiser-client relationship. An appraiser must act in good faith with regard to the legitimate interests of the client in the use of confidential information and in the communication of assignment results. An appraiser must be aware of, and comply with, all confidentiality and privacy laws and regulations applicable in an assignment.
An appraiser must not disclose: (1) confidential information; or (2) assignment results to anyone other than:

- the client;
- persons specifically authorized by the client;
- state appraiser regulatory agencies;
- third parties as may be authorized by due process of law; or
- a duly authorized professional peer review committee except when such disclosure to a committee would violate applicable law or regulation.

A member of a duly authorized professional peer review committee must not disclose confidential information presented to the committee.

Comment: When all confidential elements of confidential information and assignment results are removed through redaction or the process of aggregation, client authorization is not required for the disclosure of the remaining information, as modified.

2.4 Fees and Collection Issues

2.4.1 Fee Schedule: Fee Appraisers may not charge their VA clients more than the maximum allowable charge issued by the St. Paul VA. These fees fluctuate in accordance with the state of jurisdiction and the type of appraisal performed. VA fees are market driven, and we make every effort to analyze any market changes to conventional appraisal fees and adjust our fee schedule accordingly. Current fee schedules (as of September, 2012) broken down by state and appraisal type are provided in the St. Paul RLC website located at:

http://www.benefits.va.gov/homeloans/docs/stpaul_fee.pdf

2.4.2 Mileage Fees: In certain instances, VA appraisers are authorized to charge fees for mileage. Current mileage rates can be found at the St. Paul RLC website and are set by GSA. Generally, mileage fees only apply outside of the appraiser’s home county for trips in excess of 75 miles roundtrip. The fee may only be charged on miles beyond the base 75 miles roundtrip. In addition, no mileage fees will be allowed within metropolitan areas as defined below. Appraisers are not required to travel throughout a metropolitan area, but if they choose to work in more than one county in a metropolitan area, no mileage fees can be charged in those counties.

Metropolitan counties in our jurisdiction are defined as follows:

- Kansas City: Clay (MO), Jackson (MO), Platte (MO), Johnson (KS), Leavenworth (KS), Wyandotte (KS)
Saint Louis: St. Louis (MO), St. Charles (MO), Jefferson (MO), St. Clair (IL), Madison (IL)
Chicago: Cook, Du Page, Lake
Minneapolis/ St. Paul: Hennepin, Ramsey, Anoka, Washington, Dakota, Scott
Omaha: Douglas, Sarpy
Milwaukee: Milwaukee, Waukesha, Racine, Washington and Ozaukee

2.4.3 Payment Policy: Appraisers must make the invoice the first page of the appraisal report package when uploading it into WebLGY. Fee Appraisers should always send a copy of the invoice to the broker and lender.

When a Notice of Value (NOV) is issued or when the requester receives notification from VA that a NOV will not be issued, the requester must send the appraiser his/her fee. An appraiser may not collect fees in advance from a requester unless the appraiser has a letter from VA authorizing advance payment from that requester. VA makes the determination whether the requester will be required to pay the Fee Appraiser in advance.

Appraisers are not authorized to collect the fee from the Veteran, seller or anyone other than the requester. In rare cases where the requester is an individual, appraisers can request payment in advance without first contacting the VA.

When an invoice has been outstanding for 90 days or more, appraisers may request assistance from our office in writing. Our office will intercede on the appraiser’s behalf. The appraiser must provide the following information:

- VA Form 26-1805
- Invoice sent to the requester
- Any contact information you might have
- A written log of attempts to collect payment

Please e-mail these items to: vaappraisal.stpaul@va.gov

After our office has been asked to assist in collecting an unpaid fee, the appraiser must notify our office when the fee is collected.
Chapter 3: VA Quality Control

3.1 Desk and Field Reviews of Appraisal Reports

Every appraisal report will be desk-reviewed by a VA Lender Appraisal Processing (LAPP) Staff Appraiser Reviewer (SAR), by a VA Staff Appraiser, or both to verify that:

- The report was submitted timely
- That the Fee Appraiser’s conclusions of value are consistent, sound, supportable, and logical
- The report was prepared in accordance with acceptable appraisal as well as specific VA instructions. In addition, all appraisal reports are subject to field review by VA staff.

3.2 Quality Control and Standards

As previously stated, all appraisal reports are reviewed for both work quality and timeliness. Unacceptable quality or timeliness findings in any appraisal are classified as either Negative Work Quality Findings or Negative Timeliness Findings, or both. All Negative Work Quality Findings are further categorized, according to their significance, into ‘Substantive’ or ‘Non-Substantive’ findings.

3.2.1 Substantive Error: A Substantive negative work quality finding will generally be assessed where VA has determined that the Fee Appraiser made a serious error of fact or methodology that materially impacts the appraised value or condition of the property. Examples include, but are not limited to:

- Fraudulent reporting (misrepresentation of a material fact in the appraisal)
- Appraising the wrong property
- Failing to require necessary MPR repairs that may result in damage to the Veteran
- Repeating or failing to correct non-substantive errors after notification by VA
- Continued disregard for VA instructions or requirements after they have been called to the Appraiser’s attention
- Errors affecting value by more than 5%.

NOTE: While VA is not a USPAP enforcement agency, suspected USPAP violations are subject to reporting to the appropriate State licensing authority for their investigation.
3.2.2 Non-Substantive Errors: A Non-Substantive finding is generally one in which VA has determined that the Fee Appraiser made a relatively minor error of fact or methodology that did not impact the final value or the reported condition of the property. Examples include, but are not limited to:

- Failing to provide required information on the URAR (e.g., Remaining Economic Life, HOA dues on PUD appraisal)
- Misreporting of distances between subject and comps
- Inconsistency within the URAR (e.g., room count differs from page 1 to page 2)
- Failing to adequately describe reasoning in support of adjustments
- Using time adjustments not supported or documented
- Making insupportable or incorrect adjustments

3.3 Complaints

The VA Regional Office shall consider a lender’s valid report of complaint as a basis for administrative action. Administrative action shall be based upon a thorough VA review of:

- The facts and evidence presented in support of the allegation(s)
- Full consideration of any response provided by Fee Appraiser
- The number of previous cumulative negative findings and/or complaints documented in the Fee Appraiser’s performance folder

3.4 Summary of Deficiencies and Administrative Action

Documented negative timeliness or quality findings can form the basis for administrative action by VA against a Fee Appraiser. Additionally, an appraiser who exhibits chronically deficient customer service, as evidenced by documented unprofessional conduct or repeated complaint calls and letters from program participants, may also be subject to administrative action.

3.4.1 Summary of Deficiencies: The following summary of deficiencies is not all inclusive but is intended to supplement the examples given in the preceding section:

- Substantive violation(s) of established VA policies or procedures.
- Substantive negative work quality finding(s) of a nature that would materially or significantly impact the value or condition of the property.
- A series of non-substantive negative work quality findings, which in the aggregate would establish a pattern of careless or negligent performance.
- Technical incompetence (i.e. appraisal reports which demonstrate insufficient knowledge of industry-accepted principles, techniques, and practices).
• Improper conduct (i.e. conduct or behavior not befitting a professional and/or not in the best interest of VA or of VA program participants).
• Continued disregard for VA requirements after they have been called to the appraiser’s attention.

3.4.2 Administrative Actions: In instances where an appraiser chooses to disregard these guidelines, VA is mandated to take corrective action. VA has discretion to employ a wide variety of administrative actions as circumstances dictate. Some of these include the following:

• Withholding of Appraisal Assignments -- imposed by the Director of the Regional Office for a period of up to 60 days.
• Suspension -- imposed by the Department of Veterans Affairs for a minimum period of six months. After the suspension period is completed, the appraiser will automatically receive new assignments.
• Limited Denial of Participation (LDP) -- imposed by the Director of the Regional Office for a period of one year. After this period, the appraiser will be required to reapply to the VA panel, and if there is a need for additional appraisers, may be reinstated to the panel.

3.5 Disciplinary Due Process

Any Fee Appraiser receiving notification that significant administrative action is being taken, will be afforded the opportunity to appeal the action by requesting a meeting with the Fee Roster Committee at the Regional Loan Center in St. Paul.

The Fee Roster Committee consists of the Loan Guaranty Officer, the Assistant Loan Guaranty Officer, and the Valuation Officer. Appellate rights and procedures will be explained in detail within the disciplinary action letter. If, after all due process and appellate procedures have been exercised, the disciplinary action is upheld, that Fee Appraiser is subject to having his or her name, and the reason for the disciplinary action, reported to the state licensing authorities and/or to any professional appraisal organizations of which the appraiser is a member.
Chapter 4: Veterans Information Portal (VIP) & WebLGY

**Veteran’s Information Portal Website**

The Veteran’s Information Portal is a web-based application that provides links to integral applications pertaining to the VA home loan program. As stated earlier, Fee Appraisers are expected to use this system and its applications to check assignments and update personal information as well as to upload all appraisal assignments. The Veterans Information Portal can be located at:

https://vip.vba.va.gov

### 4.1 Registration

If you have never used the portal in the past, you will need to register. This is done by clicking on the “register” link at the top of the blue sidebar after accessing the site at the link above. Fill out all required information in the boxes provided, and then select “submit.” You must submit the four digit appraiser I.D. number assigned to you, and you must select St. Paul as your RO (Regional Office). The system will then assign you a password, which you can change at any time.

Whenever you try to log in to the portal, you will be asked to provide your user name and password. Remember, your user name will always be your first name (dot) your last name in lower case (e.g. john.doe)

**NOTE:** If you forget your password, just under the username and password boxes is a lost password link. Please click on the link and follow the instructions. If you are locked out due to too many unsuccessful attempts (usually three (3) unsuccessful attempts), call 1-800-827-0611 ext. 5421 or e-mail VIP@VA.Gov for assistance.

### 4.2 Appraisal Portlet

As previously stated, e-appraisal functions have now been consolidated on the “Appraisal Portlet”. This system allows for the following functions:

- Check pending assignments
- Find contact information of the requester
- Check your availability status
• View and/or change your personal file (email, address, etc.)
• Check your geographical area.

4.3 Assignment Procedures

Lenders and other requesters order case numbers and appraisals in WebLGY, a function available in the Veteran’s Information Portal to lenders and VA personnel. The system assigns a Fee Appraiser for each case on a rotational basis according to geographic areas of coverage. All appraisers currently on the VA Fee Panel whose status is “Active and Available” are in the rotation and eligible to receive assignments.

When the requester has entered all necessary information on the screen, a fully completed VA Form 26-1805 (“Request for Determination of Reasonable Value”) is e-mailed to you. The VA Form 26-1805 will include the VA case number, along with access information and lender contact information.

Appraisers must check their Appraisal Portlet on a regular basis for new assignments to ensure that a request is not missed. The 1805 can be viewed from the Appraisal Portlet and is considered a valid request in the event that an emailed 1805 was not received.

If the appraisal is for a purchase transaction, the requester of a VA appraisal must also provide a copy of the agreement of sale and all addendums to the appraiser. The requester can either upload the agreement and additional addendums directly to the VA system, where the appraiser can access them, or e-mail them to the appraiser. The assigned VA appraiser must analyze the agreement of sale and consider the analysis in establishing the fair market value of the property.

Should the requester fail to provide the agreement of sale to the appraiser, the appraiser will, hold the assignment and notify VA and the requester of the delay (see VBA circular 26-09-3). Current VA policy holds the appraiser as being responsible for ensuring that the agreement of sale and all addendums are uploaded to the Appraisal Portlet.

4.4 Creating the PDF Appraisal Report

VA requires appraisals to be uploaded to WebLGY as a PDF file. The appraiser has the option of continuing to produce PDF appraisals by any acceptable method previously used for E-Commerce purposes.
An appraisal report can be created as (or converted to) PDF format in three ways:

1) Use an appraisal software package that contains Adobe Acrobat 4.0 (or newer version) or PDF Publisher software to produce a .PDF file. Known supporting software includes:
   - a la mode, Inc. (WinTotal 2000)
   - Day One (Appraisal Manager)
   - Polaroid (ACI/MCS)
   - Software for R.E. Professionals (Appraiselit)
   - United Systems (HighPerform)
   - Bradford Technologies (Appraiser’s Toolbox)

2) Use Adobe Acrobat 4.0 (or newer version ) or PDF Publisher to IMPORT a file created by another appraisal software package. Most appraisal software packages that do not produce a .PDF (dot PDF) extension will instead produce one of the following file extensions, all of which can be imported:
   - .GIV
   - .JPEG
   - .TIF
   - .TIFF
   - .PCX
   - .PNG
   - .BMP
   - .PICT (for Macintosh PCs)

3) Use Adobe Acrobat 4.0 (or newer version *) or PDF Publisher to SCAN an appraisal report into a VA PDF file template.
   - The template can be obtained from VA.
   - This template is a one-page .PDF file.
   - The appraiser inputs the required 14 fields in the template (e.g. property address, city...)
   - TheFee Appraiser then scans in the appraisal report (this makes pages 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, etc. of the PDF template file)
   - The appraiser uploads the .PDF appraisal to E-Appraisal

4.5 Uploading Appraisal Reports

Please note that ALL appraisal reports must be uploaded to this system, including LAPP appraisals. As stated earlier, it is allowable to email, fax, or mail reports to lenders. However, the report must still be uploaded to the Appraisal Portlet to allow for field and desk review of the appraisal by VA staff.

Prior to uploading the appraisal report you must first ensure that the report is in PDF format and is named correctly. All reports should be named starting with the VA case number (dot) pdf. (for example, 35-35-6-0999999.pdf)
Please review Appendix 1 for detailed guidance on using the Appraisal Portlet and uploading appraisal reports and real estate contracts.

4.6 VIP Portal Problems

If you are experiencing problems with any applications associated with the VIP Portal, contact the VA technical support email for assistance at VIP@vba.va.gov.
Chapter 5: Communication with LAPP Staff Appraisal Reviewers (SARs)

5.1 The Role of the LAPP Staff Appraiser Reviewer (SAR)

Generally, the LAPP SAR must ensure that:

- the URAR and all required attachments and addendums are complete and correct
- the appraiser's methodology is appropriate and reasonable and that conclusions are consistent with data
- the appraiser has complied with current VA instructions
- the appraiser’s market value is consistent with the current standard definition of market value and VA’s regulatory definition of reasonable value.

5.2 Contact and Cooperation with the LAPP SAR

LAPP SARs are expected to take reasonable steps to resolve problems detected during their appraisal reviews. While branch office staff and authorized agents may contact the Fee Appraiser about the timeliness or status of a particular appraisal, only the LAPP lender’s VA-authorized Staff Appraisal Reviewer (SAR) may contact the Fee Appraiser to discuss valuation matters.

LAPP SARs should contact VA Fee Appraisers directly when any information, or methodology, or conclusion contained in an appraisal report requires clarification, correction, or additional support in order for the SAR to make a prudent decision on the reasonableness of the Fee Appraiser’s market value estimate.

VA Fee Appraisers are expected to be cooperative with lenders and SARs in addressing their concerns regarding the content of appraisal reports or timeliness in the completion of their assignments. SARs are expected to take reasonable steps to mitigate difficulties encountered with an appraiser's report.

VA should not be considered a referee between the lender and Fee Appraiser in resolving routine issues.

In any case where the SAR determines that substantive problems with the Fee Appraiser's report are not correctable through reasonable interaction with the appraiser, the lender will forward the original appraisal report to the C&V Section at the St. Paul Regional Loan Center. The lender’s submission will include a written report clearly outlining the difficulties.
encountered, with the date and outcome of each contact made with the Fee Appraiser. This will assist VA in monitoring Fee Appraiser performance and determining what, if any, administrative action may be warranted.

NOTE: Any revisions, corrections, or clarifications made by a Fee Appraiser to the appraisal report must be uploaded to the Appraisal Portlet. Any case in which VA determines that relevant appraisal documentation has been withheld, will constitute an unacceptable act and may be considered a basis for administrative action against the lender, the Fee Appraiser, or both.

5.3 Tidewater Initiative
The Tidewater procedure allows an opportunity for a designated “Point of Contact” (POC) (typically the POC shown on the VA Form 1805) to provide market evidence for the appraiser’s consideration prior to establishing the final URAR value.

The appraiser initiates the procedure by alerting the contact person that the appraised value appears to come in under the sales price. The appraiser should not discuss the appraisal contents except to explain that the comparable sales located by the appraiser do not adequately support the sales price. The contact person then has two business days to provide additional sales information in support of the sales price. Verification of all closed sales is required (pending sales may be offered, but can only be used as additional support).

All attempts to communicate with the designated Point of Contact must be documented in the appraisal report to show the date of the attempt, the party’s name and phone number, and whether or not additional information was provided.

5.4 LAPP Reconsiderations of Value
Specific and detailed instructions for handling LAPP reconsiderations of value are provided in Chapter 13 of the revised Lenders Handbook, Section 13.09. This includes the roles and responsibilities of the LAPP lender, the Fee Appraiser, and VA.

5.5 Servicer Appraisal Processing Program Staff Appraiser Reviewer (SAPP SAR)
An appraisal request designated as a SAPP is a liquidation appraisal where the lender or servicer’s Staff Appraiser Reviewer (SAR) reviews the appraisal. All items in this chapter refer to both the LAPP and SAPP SAR.
Chapter 6: VA Appraisal Requirements

6.1 Properties Not Eligible For VA Guaranty & Appraisal

Properties in the following situations should not be appraised:

- Property is in badly deteriorated condition unless VA agrees that there is reasonable likelihood that it can be repaired to meet VA MPRs.
- Proposed construction/under/ new construction in a flood zone with elevation of the lowest floor below the 100 year flood level.
- Properties located in a flood zone where flood insurance is not available.
- Properties in an area subject to regular flooding (whether or not it’s in a flood zone).
- Properties in a Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) area (Appraisers are responsible for obtaining maps from the U. S. Geological Survey and checking the location of properties).
- Proposed/under construction in a Clear Zone or in Airport Noise Zone 3 (unless VA accepted the project before the Noise Zone 3 contour was changed to include it). Airport Noise Zones are discussed in Chapter 10.
- Any part of the residential structure is or is to be located within a transmission line easement for high-pressure gas, liquid petroleum, or high-voltage electricity.
- Proposed/under/new construction in an area susceptible to geological or soil instability unless the builder has provided evidence that the site is not affected or the problem has been adequately addressed in the engineering design.
- Less than fee simple ownership (for example: leasehold, cooperative, ground rental arrangement) without prior approval of VA Central Office (contact our office for more information).
- A condominium that has not yet been approved by the VA.
- Nonresidential use exceeding 25% of total floor area or impairing the residential character of the property. If the appraiser determines that the area exceeds 25%, the appraiser must submit a dimensioned sketch of the subject property showing the nonresidential area and may charge a fee proportional to the amount of work completed. Please call our office if needed for guidance on appraisals of properties with commercial zoning.
6.2 USPAP

Every VA appraisal must meet the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP) requirements for a complete appraisal, but may be issued as either a self-contained Appraisal Report or a Summary Appraisal Report. There are potential exceptions:

- VA prior approval is required prior to performing a “restricted” appraisal.
- With the exception of liquidation appraisal updates, VA prior approval is required for any case in which the USPAP departure rule is used.

6.3 Scope VA Appraisal Assignments

VA requires a determination of "reasonable value" or "market value" and not "liquidation or investor value" for all loan origination appraisal assignments. As such, distressed sales and REO sales should not be used as comparable sales unless they truly represent the current market. Sufficient justification for the use of REO sales must be provided in the appraisal report.

The determination of when to use distressed sales is up to the appraiser's judgment. The appraiser must, however, clearly indicate and support why the use of distressed sales was required within the appraisal report. Several tests will be employed and addressed in the report such as:

- What is the amount and degree of repairs needed?
- Will a "typical" buyer consider this property as an alternative to other listings?
- Will traditional lenders be willing to make a loan on the property in its "as is" condition without a significant reserve account for repairs?
- Are REO sales and forced sales the only sales (or the predominant sales) in this market?

These four keys would dictate whether the value sought was "market value" for a typical buyer or "market value" for an investor who is knowledgeable about this type of market and property. For every appraisal where distressed sales are used, the appraiser will estimate, and report, the concentrations of distressed sales within the subject's market; (e.g., Total number of Sales, number of REO Sales, Short Sales, and percentage of total Distressed Sales against the Total number of Sales). Additionally, REO/Short sales used as comparable sales in a report must be justified by the market and explained in the report, and the sales must be verified by a party to the transaction (seller and/or buyer) to ascertain the motives of the parties involved. Reliance on MLS or assessor data is NOT sufficient.

For VA loan guaranty purposes, the “reasonable value” of a property is that figure which represents the amount a reputable and qualified appraiser, unaffected by personal interest, bias, or prejudice, would recommend to a prospective purchaser as a proper price or cost in
the light of prevailing conditions. VA considers reasonable value and market value to be synonymous. VA’s definition of market value is consistent with that used by Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and major appraisal organizations.

The VA Fee Panel Appraiser must personally

- View the interior and exterior of the subject (except on liquidation cases in which entry is not possible) and the exterior of each comparable
- Select and analyze the comparable sales
- Make the final value estimate, and
- Sign the appraisal report as the appraiser

The Fee Appraiser is expected to take sufficient time to observe all aspects of the property. The Fee Appraiser must view every room in the interior and all easily accessible spaces such as the attic, crawl space, basement, garage and storage spaces.

The Fee Appraiser is expected call for repairs of any VA Minimum Property Requirements (MPR’s) deficiencies noted in the property inspection. The Fee Appraiser is not expected to climb onto the roof. The Fee Appraiser is not expected to perform operational checks of mechanical equipment. However, if the appraiser notices that any equipment appears to be broken, he/she should note the defect in the report.

The appraiser should not recommend repairs, which are cosmetic in nature, nice to have, or reflect personal tastes. The appraiser should not require certifications or inspections for roofing, plumbing, heating or air conditioning unless there is a documented reason for such inspections (i.e., less than two years estimated remaining life of the roof or evidence of roof failure). Appraisers must not require inspections for liability protection. The appraiser should require corrective action by licensed personnel if the condition does not appear to be safe, sound or sanitary; or require nothing if the condition appears satisfactory.

The Fee Appraiser must provide a specific list of repairs needed for the subject to meet VA’s minimum property requirements in the improvements section on page 1 of the URAR or on an addendum that is referenced in the improvements section on page 1. For example, the appraiser should list “replace broken window in kitchen” instead of saying “kitchen window is broken.”

Every VA appraisal report must be reported using one of the following forms as appropriate:

- Uniform Residential Appraisal Report (URAR), Freddie Mac Form 70/Fannie Mae Form 1004, if the property is a single-family residence, not a manufactured home or a unit in a condominium.
• Manufactured Home Appraisal Report, Freddie Mac Form 70B/Fannie Mae Form 1004C, if the property is a single-family manufactured home.

• Individual Condominium Unit Appraisal Report, Freddie Mac Form 465/Fannie Mae Form 1073, if the property is a condominium unit.

• Small Residential Income Property Appraisal Report, Freddie Mac Form 72/Fannie Mae Form 1025, if the property has two to four living units.

• Exterior-Only Inspection Residential Appraisal Report, Freddie Mac Form 2055/Fannie Mae Form 2055, for liquidation appraisals (only), when interior access cannot be obtained (see section 13 of this chapter).

• Exterior-Only Inspection Individual Condominium Appraisal Report Freddie Mac 466/Fannie Mae 1075, for liquidation appraisals (only), when interior access cannot be obtained (see section 13 of this chapter).

• Exterior-Only Individual Cooperative Interest Appraisal Report, Fannie Mae 2095 for liquidation appraisals (only), when interior access cannot be obtained (see section 13 of this chapter).

**Uniform Appraisal Dataset (UAD) Appraisals:** Effective January 1, 2012, VA appraisal reports utilizing Fannie Mae Forms 1004, 1073, 1075 or 2055 must be UAD-compliant. (See Appendix 3) UAD compliant reports must include an addendum explaining and/or defining the codes used for Quality/Conditions and UAD abbreviations.

Every VA Appraisal report must include:

• Location map clearly showing the location of the subject and each comparable.

• Floor plan sketch showing room layout, exterior dimensions, exterior decks, porches and patios, and square footage calculations (s/f calculations must be on the floor plan or on page 3 of the URAR in cost approach comments)

• Photographs (see appendix 2) must include:
  ▪ a front and rear photo of the subject property
  ▪ a street scene picture
  ▪ the kitchen
  ▪ all bathrooms
  ▪ main living area
  ▪ examples of physical deterioration if present
  ▪ examples of recent updates, such as restoration, remodeling, and renovation, if present
  ▪ a photo of all comparable sales from the street
• Invoice – a copy of the appraisal invoice should be included preceding the report and should be first page when uploading into WebLGY. If applicable, mileage fees will be listed separately on the invoice.
• Any additional appraisal or repair-related information needed to support the Fee Appraiser’s conclusions.
• Fannie Mae Market Conditions Addendum, Form 1004MC.
• Conform to the provisions of USPAP and VA appraisal requirements.
• A statement regarding the prevalence of sales concessions in the subject’s market area and, if concessions are prevalent, the typical concession seen.
• The following Certification - “I have considered competitive listings and/or contract offerings in performing this appraisal, and any trend indicated by that data is supported by the listing/offering information included in this report.”
• A properly completed Statement of Limiting Conditions and Appraiser’s Certification, Freddie Mac Form 439/Fannie Mae Form 1004B.
• Explanations for all large or unusual adjustments.
• Every proposed construction appraisal must include the following certification;
  “I hereby certify that the information contained in (specific identification of all construction exhibits (e.g., Smith Construction Plan Type A, 9 sheets, VA Form 26-1852, plot plan by Jones, Inc.)) was used to arrive at the estimate of reasonable value noted in this report. (appraiser’s signature)”
• The Remaining Economic Life of the subject property.

6.5 Approaches to Value

6.5.1 Sales Comparison Approach:
For most VA appraisals, this approach will be your primary, if not exclusive, indicator of final value. Key points to keep in mind:

At least three confirmed closed sales of comparable properties must be utilized. Ideally, the comparable sales should bracket the subject’s Gross Living Area (GLA) and estimate of value. If the sales do not bracket the value conclusion, a supporting explanation and additional closed sales, pending sales, or listing data are required.

If comparable sales are located at excessive distances from the subject or market area boundaries, their use in the Sales Comparison Approach must be justified and explained. Typically a comment should be made if comparable sales are located over one mile from the subject.
When the market is declining or increasing, and additional support for a time adjustment if warranted is required. We recommend that you include a fourth comp that can be a pending sale where you have verified the sale price with the selling agent.

**Selection of Comparable Sales:** The appraiser must select the three best, and most recent, comparable sales available and properly adjust the sales price of each one for differences between it and the subject property. The goal is for the VA value estimate to not exceed the price at which similar properties can be purchased in the current market. The appraiser must adequately explain any reliance on sales that are not truly comparable to the subject.

In determining what constitutes a truly comparable property, the appraiser often relies on experience and judgment rather than a set of procedures.

Following are the Five Keys to Comparability to be considered as a guide when considering a comparable sale:

1. **Market Area:** Brokers often speak of "location, location, location" as the key to determining a property's value. While this may serve brokers well, an appraiser should view it from a market area perspective that includes much more than its physical location. These would include physical, economic and legal aspects of the area and the subject property.

   Having the necessary geographic competency is of primary importance since, in many markets, the house around the corner may not have the same characteristics as the subject property.

2. **Style:** To the extent possible, compare similar or the same style homes. A ranch style home does not have the same utility as a two-story colonial. A clear understanding of the demands of market participants is important. This should be accomplished by research and communications with buyers, sellers and brokers on an ongoing basis. Market tastes and standards are constantly changing.

3. **Age (Construction Era):** Different eras in our country's history brought different construction methods and techniques. In today's construction, many components are "pre-manufactured" and brought to the site. Most are now engineered truss systems.

   It has been estimated that in California nearly 90% of all homes were built after 1960. An "old" house then would be one that is 50 or 60 years old. On the east coast however it is not unusual to find a home that is over 200 years old and everything in between.
Having a working knowledge of basic home construction is necessary. Having a working knowledge of different methods used in various construction eras is critical in proper analyses.

4. Square Footage or Size: Appraisers often use square footage as a basis for beginning a comparable sale search. This is one feature that tends to lend itself to direct comparison. All things being equal, if all ranches on slabs in a particular market sold in the past six months between $120-$125 per square foot of GLA (land and building merged) the final value indication of the subject should fall within that range of values.

5. Other Features: This would include features such as basements, porches, decks and others. These features should be relevant features, not merely adjustments for adjustment's sake. A five-car detached garage may add considerable value, depending on the market. If this is the case, then an appraiser should use at least one comparable with a similar garage, to demonstrate marketability and value. But not all features are important to value. Explanations should be provided if an amenity exists that does not add market value to the subject.

6.5.2 Income Approach:

If the appraisal involves an income-producing property (more than one living unit), the appraiser will use value estimates developed through the income approach, including the rental comparison grid, and the sales comparison approach in the final reconciliation.

Note that for VA purposes, a Veteran may purchase a dwelling of up to four living units, so long as he or she occupies one of the units. In valuing such properties, consideration must be given to the income-producing potential of the remaining unit(s).

6.5.3 Cost Approach:

With the exception of a Remaining Economic Life, you are not required to provide the cost approach to value on any existing VA appraisal. However, a properly developed cost approach can provide additional support to the value conclusion of sales comparison approach. This is warranted in rare situations where the comparable sales analysis alone does not provide an adequate indication of value. The cost approach should be considered in all new and proposed construction appraisal assignments as additional support.
Similarly, the cost approach should be given serious consideration in appraising residences that are less than 20 years old to provide additional support to the sales comparison analysis.

6.6 USPAP Guidance

USPAP Standards Rule 1-1 states that – "In developing a real property appraisal, an appraiser must: (a) be aware of, understand, and correctly employ those recognized methods and techniques that are necessary to produce a credible appraisal". USPAP Standards Rule 2-2b further states that –

"The content of a Summary Appraisal Report must be consistent with the intended use of the appraisal and, at a minimum: (viii) summarize the information analyzed, the appraisal methods and techniques employed, and the reasoning that supports the analysis, opinions, and conclusions; exclusion of the sales comparison approach, cost approach, or income approach must be explained."

While VA does not require the development of an income approach or the cost approach for single family properties unless they are applicable to the appraisal. It is therefore a responsibility of the appraiser, per USPAP, to explain the exclusion of any approached to value not developed. The appraiser cannot simply state that the VA does not require the excluded approach.

6.7 Market Analysis

There are several methods of analyzing supply and demand features in any given market. The two lines on top of page 2 of the URAR form need to be completed. The first line indicates the number of comparable properties offered for sale. It does not mean all current listings in the market.

The second line indicates the number of comparable sales in the past twelve months. It is not all of the sales in the neighborhood in the past twelve months.

This information needs to be consistent with the Market Conditions information offered in the neighborhood section on page 1. What this analysis indicates is the current competition for the subject property.
6.7.1 Market Conditions Addendum - Form 1004MC: The Form 1004MC is intended to provide the lender with a clear and accurate understanding of the market trends and conditions prevalent in the subject neighborhood. The form provides the appraiser with a structured format to report the data and to more easily identify current market trends and conditions.

VA, and Fannie Mae, recognize that all of the requested data elements for analysis are not equally available in all markets. In some markets it may not be possible to retrieve the total number of comparable active listings from earlier periods. If this is the case, the appraiser must explain the attempt to obtain such information. Also there may be markets in which the data is available in terms of an “average” as opposed to a “median.” In this case, the appraiser needs to note that his or her analysis has been based on an “average” representation of the data. Regardless of whether all requested information is available, the appraiser must provide support for his or her conclusions regarding market trends and conditions.

If there is not enough data to present a meaningful analysis, the appraiser must complete the form with the information he or she has for the defined neighborhood or market; the lack of data may speak to what is occurring in that area. In the absence of MLS data, appraisers are expected to analyze and report on data drawn for their own files to support their conclusions. Simply indicating N/A in all the data entry sections and then stating that there is ‘insufficient data available to produce a meaningful report’ is not acceptable.

While data for the subject’s neighborhood may be limited, an analysis of a broader regional market can provide the reader of the report with an acceptable understanding of existing market trends for the subject property. In these cases, the data may not always directly correlate between the 1004MC Form and the conclusions shown on Page 1 of the report. Any differences or discrepancies must be addressed in the report.

Regardless of whether all requested information is available, appraisers must provide support for their conclusions regarding market trends and conditions as noted in the Neighborhood Section of the appraisal report. Stating that the conclusions are based on the ‘appraisers knowledge of the local market’ is insufficient to meet this requirement. Here’s a five-step process that may be helpful when preparing the 1004MC.

- Define the neighborhood boundaries, resisting the temptation to artificially expand them.
- Identify comparable sales and listings within the neighborhood.
- Categorize comparable neighborhood sales and listings by date and complete gridded sections of the form.
• Determine if sufficient data exists within the neighborhood to enable development of a meaningful market analysis.

• If data is insufficient, develop a broader-based analysis using data from competing areas and report the analysis in the summary section of the 1004MC or as an addendum.

**Inventory Analysis Section**

The “Inventory Analysis” section assists the appraiser in analyzing important supply and demand factors in order to reach a conclusion regarding housing trends and market conditions. When completing this section, the appraiser must include the comparable data that reflects the total pool of comparable properties from which a buyer may select a property in order to analyze the sales activity and the local housing supply.

**Median Sale & List Price, DOM, List/Sale Ratio Section**

The appraiser must analyze additional trends, including the changes in median prices and days on the market (DOM) for both sales and listings as well as a change in list-to-sales price ratios.

**Overall Trend Section**

The “Overall Trend” section is designed to reflect potential positive trends, neutral trends, or negative trends in inventory, median sale and list price, days on market, list-to-sale price ratio, and seller concessions.

**Seller Concessions**

Form 1004MC also provides a section for comments on the prevalence of seller concessions and the trend in seller concessions for the past 12 months. The change in seller concessions within the market provides the lender with additional insight into current market conditions. The appraiser should consider and report on seller-paid (or third-party) costs. Seller concessions must be carefully analyzed by the appraiser since excessive concessions often lead to inflated property values.

There are a number of markets across the country where, due to current conditions, there has been an increase in the prevalence of seller concessions. The following excerpt from the *Selling Guide*, Part XI, Section 406.5 (C) provides guidance for these circumstances:

> “The need to make negative dollar adjustments for sales and financing concessions and the amount of the adjustments to the comparable sales are not based on how typical the concessions might be for a segment of the market area; large sales concessions can be relatively typical in a particular segment of the market and still result in sale prices that reflect more than the value of the real estate. Adjustments based on dollar-for-dollar deductions that are equal to the
cost of the concessions to the seller (as a strict cash equivalency approach would dictate) are not appropriate. We recognize that the effect of the sales concessions on sales prices can vary with the amount of the concessions and differences in various markets. The adjustments must reflect the difference between what the comparable sales actually sold for with the sales concessions and what they would have sold for without the concessions so that the dollar amount of the adjustments will approximate the reaction of the market to the concessions.”

Foreclosure Sales and Summary/Analysis of Data
The presence and extent of foreclosure/REO sales is worthy of comment when analyzing market data and must be reported on the form. The form also allows the appraiser to summarize the data and provide other data analysis or additional information, such as analysis of pending sales, which over time can show a market trend.

6.8 Completing the Uniform Residential Appraisal Report (URAR)

The URAR should be completed fully, in accordance with the following instructions and guidelines. Not all areas of URAR are mentioned below, be sure to complete all items of the URAR; do not leave any item blank. Indicate N/A if not applicable. Do not use phrases such as “in lender’s file” or “see prelim.” The appraisal should contain the VA case number, preferably at the top right corner of all pages on the report. It also must list both the lender and the Department of Veteran Affairs as the lender/client. This can be abbreviated to DVA if needed. The report must be signed and dated. Provide your VA Appraiser number next to your signature. Provide your State Certification or License number in the space indicated. Be sure to include sufficient commentary regarding the sales comparison approach, adjustments made, and anything unusual about the subject or the comparable sales.
Chapter 7: Minimum Property Requirements (MPR)

7.1 OVERVIEW

Require only those repairs needed to make the property conform to VA Minimum Property Requirements (MPR’s). Cosmetic repairs are not required, so consider them in the overall condition rating and valuation of the property.

In Existing Construction, the most common MPR repairs are for maintenance needed to prevent "continued deterioration of the improvements", such as deteriorated exterior walls and trim, roof leaks, damp basements, water in crawl space, and exterior painting required due to the effect of the soundness to the subject or if the property was built prior to 1978. Interior painting is typically only required if paint is chipping/flaking and the subject was built prior to 1978. Typical safety items include missing handrails, porch/deck rails and safety bars (for sliding glass doors). Typical sanitary problems include defective septic systems, water in the crawl space and plumbing leaks.

A property is ineligible for appraisal (for new VA loan) if you consider the repairs to be so extensive that the property likely cannot be corrected to meet MPR’s. Call us for guidance if necessary; otherwise reject the property and notify the lender.

For Specific VA Requirements regarding Basic MPR’s, variations, exemptions, shared facilities and utilities, access related issues, hazards and defective conditions, fuel pipelines, high voltage electric lines, and water supply/sewage disposal requirements, please refer to the Lender’s Handbook chapter 12.

7.2 WHAT IS EXPECTED OF THE FEE APPRAISER

The Fee Appraiser is expected to take sufficient time to observe all aspects of the property. The Fee Appraiser must view every room in the interior and all easily accessible spaces such as the attic, crawl space (the VA does require all crawl spaces be accessible), basement, garage and storage spaces. The Fee Appraiser is not expected to climb onto the roof. The Fee Appraiser is not expected to perform operational checks of mechanical equipment. However, if the appraiser notices that any equipment is broken, he/she should require that the item be repaired.
The appraiser should not require certifications or inspections (e.g., roofing, plumbing, heating or air conditioning) for liability protection. The appraiser should require corrective action by licensed personnel if the condition does not appear to be safe, sound or sanitary; or require nothing if the condition appears satisfactory.

7.3 REPAIR ITEMS REQUIRING SPECIAL ATTENTION

The following repair items require special attention -

- The roof must provide reasonable future utility, durability and economy of maintenance. The appraiser should make this determination from his/her professional experience. Appraisers should never require a roof inspection unless there is evidence that the roof has failed or the roof has less than a two (2) year estimated remaining economic life.
- If the roof does not appear to have an adequate remaining life, the appraiser should complete the appraisal subject to installation of a new roof by a licensed roofer.
- If a small area of the roof is damaged and the appraiser believes it could be repaired without replacing the entire roof, the appraiser may require that the roof be repaired by a licensed roofer instead of bring replaced.
- If a defective roof that is required to be replaced/repaired already has three layers of shingles, all old shingles must be removed.
- When there is an indication of a potential environment problem (i.e.: an abandoned underground fuel storage tank), the appraisal report must be conditioned for correction of the problem according to any local, state or federal requirements.
- If the subject has a well or septic system, and public water or sewer is available immediately adjacent to the subject property, the appraisal must be made subject to connection to the public water or sewer.
- Any permanently installed (or to be installed) unvented fireplace or un-vented space heater using liquid or gaseous fuel must be reported in the appraisal
- The appraiser should not require repairs just because a property does not meet local code.
- If the electrical service is not adequate to handle the load, the appraiser should require repair by a licensed electrician as needed for adequate and safe operation.
- Any local building authority requirements due to building code enforcement or urban renewal should be addressed on the appraisal.
- All rotted wood, whether interior or exterior, must be replaced.
- Broken or cracked window panes must be replaced.
- Fogged windows do not have to be repaired, however the appraiser should consider them in the overall condition rating of the property.
• Chipped fixtures (sinks, etc.) must be resurfaced or replaced if the chip causes a safety hazard (sharp edge) or causes the fixture to leak.
• Painted concrete is an acceptable floor covering.
• Burglar bars are acceptable on existing and proposed cases if there is a release on at least one window per room or another means of rapid egress (exterior door) from each room. When an appraiser has any concerns about burglar bars on a property, he/she should require the removal of the burglar bars.

7.4 WHEN TO RECOMMEND REJECTION OF A PROPERTY

In most instances, appraisals should be completed with all required repairs listed instead of rejecting properties that do not meet VA MPRs. Appraisers may decide to recommend rejection if there is a structural failure which is determined to be not economically feasible to correct.

7.5 REPORTING MPR REPAIR ITEMS

List each repair item (or completion item if new construction) in the appraisal report along with an estimated cost to complete that item. Be as specific as possible so that repairs (and repair costs) reflect only the work that is needed. Explain the reason for any repairs that are not obvious.

Sometimes a problem is evident but the cause is not, or is beyond your expertise. Examples include wet basements and plumbing/heating/electrical problems which can have several possible causes. You should describe the problem and require that it be corrected. Again, avoid a recommendation for roofing, heating, plumbing or electrical certifications. If there is any question as to the condition of these systems, state the reason. VA, or the authorized VA SAR, will determine the specific requirements based on your comments.

For serious functional or structural problems such as foundation settlement or wall cracks that appear to need correction, recommend a structural engineer's inspection and report, which will address the specific problem.

If final site work for a new house is incomplete, require specifically that the builder "stabilize the ground cover". Stabilizing the ground cover means that upon completion of all site work and that there will be proper drainage and no areas of erosion or ponding. Usually this is completed by grading and seeding. In some cases this is insufficient (due to severe slopes or poor soil conditions) and grass or sod is needed. If you re-inspect the site work, consider each site individually.
7.6 CERTIFICATION OF COMPLETION OF REPAIRS

When VA or a LAPP Staff Appraisal Reviewer (SAR) issues a Notice of Value (NOV) that includes repairs, the Fee Appraiser may be requested to certify that those repairs have been completed. In these cases:

- The repair certification should be on your letter head. Once completed, it can be sent directly to the lender or appended to your initial appraisal and resubmitted into the Appraisal Portlet.
- You should be careful to address the repairs as stated on the Notice of Value not as they were stated on your URAR.

Fee Appraisers are not authorized to accept or approve a request for waiver of repairs or other appraisal conditions. Such requests must always come to VA for review.

The appraiser should obtain a copy of the NOV from the lender before doing a repair certification. The appraiser must certify the repairs as stated on the NOV (not as stated on the appraisal).

The appraiser should complete the repair certification within 48 hours.
Chapter 8: Liquidation Appraisals

8.1 Inspection Requirements

The following guidelines for liquidation appraisals must be strictly adhered to. All VA liquidation appraisals must be submitted within five (5) working days. If access is not provided in a timely manner, VA must be notified. The VA is required to contact the appraiser if their pending assignment shows the liquidation appraisal has been assigned five (5) business days or more. North Dakota liquidation appraisals are an exception to the five (5) business day requirement. The turnaround requirement in North Dakota is fifteen (15) business days.

8.1.1 Vacant Properties

If the property is vacant you must gain access to complete the appraisal. The institution that ordered the appraisal is required to assist you in gaining entry to the subject property.

You should notify VA via e-mail or phone if you have not been given the means to gain access (keys, management company contact person, etc.) The file will be noted and the timeliness will not be counted against the appraiser.

8.1.2 Occupied Properties

You must make at least three attempts to gain access. The attempts could be phone calls or letters to the Veteran owner and actual visits to the property. Of the three attempts you make to contact the owner for an appointment to view the interior, one attempt should be a site visit to knock on the door.

The Fee Appraiser must gain access to the interior of the dwelling unless one or more of the following apply.

- The RLC has approved a request to waive the lender/servicer’s responsibility for access of a vacant property as described above.
- The property owner/occupant has permanently refused the appraiser’s entry.
- The appraiser considers access to present a legitimate hazard.
- Three or more attempts to call the telephone number(s) provided with the liquidation appraisal request, on different days and at times most likely for the occupant to be at home, have resulted in no access to an occupied residence.
• The appraiser has made three appointments to enter the dwelling, all of which have been broken.

• The property is vacant and jurisdictional law prohibits the lender from gaining or assisting in gaining access to the property, and the RLC has waived such access.

• On a case-by-case basis, the RLC may consider there to be other valid extenuating circumstances (such as, the owner’s personal effects remain in a vacant property causing legitimate concern about exposure to litigation).

If the appraiser is unable to gain access, all information that can be reasonably arrived upon should be included in the appraisal report. Following that reasoning, any information that cannot be reasonably arrived upon should not be included in the report. This would include interior repairs, assumptions regarding the condition of the interior, etc.

It is also important to note that the Fannie Mae External Appraisal Form 2055 must be used on exterior only liquidation appraisals. Since no exterior only form exists for manufactured home reports and multifamily properties; the Manufactured Home Appraisal Report, Freddie Mac Form70B/Fannie and the Small Residential Income Property Appraisal Report, Freddie Mac Form 72/Fannie Mae Form 1025 may be used.

8.2 Market Value vs. Distressed/REO Value

Liquidation appraisals must be market value appraisals (that is, the price the property can command if exposed for sale in the open market, allowing a reasonable time to find a purchaser). A liquidation appraisal is not an appraisal of value under forced sale or foreclosure conditions. Therefore, distressed or REO sales is discouraged and should not be typically used in the analysis (see 8.2.2 below for further guidance).

The Fee Appraiser’s value opinion for all liquidation appraisals will be for the subject property in its “as is” condition.

8.2.1 Selection of Comparable Sales

Comparable Sales must be the most recent and best comparables available in the subject’s market area, considering typical transactions and actions of typical buyers and sellers.

Comparable sales must not be restricted solely to those in a similar “as is” condition. A property in the immediate area but in better condition than the subject may, with proper adjustments to the sales price, be a better indicator of value than a comparable in a similar condition but in a different area. Also, please note that distressed sales should not be used as comparable sales.
8.2.2 Use of Distressed / REO Sales

The use of distressed property sales (REO, Foreclosure, Short Sales, etc.) for an appraisal is sometimes unavoidable, especially if their concentration is more prevalent than non-distressed sales. A REO or a property that has fallen into foreclosure but does not have significant deferred maintenance issues or is not otherwise stigmatized may be considered if otherwise truly comparable to the subject. In these cases, comparable sales are simply current sales in the market with adjustments for minor repair items.

The determination of when to use distressed sales is up to the appraiser's judgment. The appraiser must indicate why distressed sales were needed within the appraisal report. Several tests should be employed, and addressed, in the report, such as:

- What is the amount and degree of repairs needed?
- Will a "typical" buyer consider this property as an alternative to other listings?
- Will traditional lenders be willing to make a loan on the property in its "as is" condition without a significant reserve account for repairs?
- Are REO sales and forced sales the only sales (or the predominant sales) in this market?

These four keys would dictate whether the value sought was "market value" for a typical buyer or "market value" for an investor who is knowledgeable about this type of market and property. For every appraisal where distressed sales are used, the appraiser will estimate, and report, the concentrations of distressed sales within the subject's market; (e.g., Total number of Sales, number of REO Sales, Short Sales, and percentage of total Distressed Sales against the Total number of Sales). Additionally, REO/Short sales used as comparable sales in a report must be justified by the market and explained in the report, and the sales must be verified by a party to the transaction. Reliance on MLS or assessor data is NOT sufficient.

If the appraiser determines that the most likely buyer is an investor, then investor sales should be used, and a comment must be made about the definition of market value. USPAP states an appraiser must provide commentary to indicate to intended users how the definition of value is being applied.

8.3 Repair Requirements

When determining required repairs for liquidation properties, the Fee Appraiser should consider not only MPRs, but also all repairs needed to increase the cosmetics and marketability of the subject. These repairs should be listed when completing a liquidation appraisal. You must not only list all repairs needed on the VA liquidation addendum, but also include both the cost and contributory values of each repair.
Once the list of repairs has been determined, careful consideration must be given to assigning the cost and contributory value of each repair. VA acknowledges that the appraiser is just that, an appraiser and not a contractor who can determine hard fast quotes as to the costs of these repairs. However, an appraiser is a real estate professional who should be able to draw on his/her experience to determine reasonable estimates for the repairs listed.

VA also realizes that there could be differences between the actual cost and the contributory value of a repair. Large differences should be commented on. Also since VA requires that a liquidation appraisal determine a ‘Fair Market Value’ by using comparable sales that are ‘arms length’ transactions, there should be some similarity between the contributory value and the condition adjustments made on the grid. Again, large differences should be commented on and explained.

**8.4 Liquidation Addendum Information**

A liquidation addendum, included as appendix 6, must be included with all liquidation appraisal reports. This addendum should include the following information:

- Status of the property (vacant or occupied).
- If vacant, is it winterized and secured?
- If occupied, provide as much information about the occupant as possible (owner, tenant, names, etc.).
- A list of all attempts to gain access including dates, times and contact type.
- Three Competitive listings including listing price, days on market, comparisons to the subject, etc. These are not required to be gridded in the Sales Comparison Approach.
- All repairs needed including the cost and contributory values of each repair.
Chapter 9: New and Proposed Construction

9.1 Built Less Than One Year and Never Owner Occupied (New Construction)

Generally speaking, properties designated as New Construction should be valued in much the same way as an existing property. Plans and specifications are not necessary, and the property must be valued “as is” or “as repaired.” However, the property cannot be valued until the property is complete to the point of buyer preference items (e.g. carpeting, wallpaper, bathroom fixtures, etc.). Any buyer preference items that have not been completed should be listed as repairs.

If you receive an appraisal request from a lender and determine that the property is not to the point of buyer preference, the appraisal request should be put on hold until it has reached that stage and the lender and VA should be notified.

9.2 Proposed Construction

Proposed Construction, deals with properties where construction has not yet begun. Detailed instructions for Proposed Construction appear in the Lenders Handbook, in Chapters 10 and 11. Required construction exhibits, which should have accompanied the 26-1805, are listed and described on pages 10-22 and 10-23 of the VA Lenders Handbook. Appraisal requirements that are unique to proposed construction are covered on pages 11-17 and 11-18 of the VA Lenders Handbook. The following highlights and/or supplemental guidelines are provided for reference:

- When appraising proposed construction cases, only those features incorporated in the plans and specifications are to be considered in the estimate of reasonable value.
- If the sales contract or plans and specifications are not in agreement with the existing construction, contact the requester for clarification or a change order.
- Note that VA Form 26-1852 Description of Materials is no longer required. The builder may use an alternate format as long as it is sufficiently detailed for VA appraisal and compliance inspection purposes.
- Closed sales and any contracts for sale must clearly show any sales incentives, optional items, and type of financing so that their effect on the final estimate of value may be considered.
- Model homes may be used when appraising proposed constructions, see VA circular 07-03 in the appendix for further information.
• All proposed construction appraisals must include the following certification:

“I hereby certify that the information contained in [specific identification of all construction exhibits (e.g., Smith Construction Plan Type A, 9 sheets, VA Form 26-1852, plot plan by Jones, Inc.)] was used to arrive at the estimate of reasonable value noted in this report.” [appraiser’s signature]
10.1 Manufactured Housing Classified as Real Estate

Manufactured and modular homes are eligible for appraisal and long-term VA financing, provided that the property is affixed to a permanent foundation and is taxed as real estate.

Manufactured homes located in mobile home parks under leasehold arrangements are generally, but not always, ineligible for VA financing. The St. Paul Regional Loan Center should be contacted if a request for this type of property is received.

The appraiser must enter the manufactured home unless it is new and has not been delivered to the dealer or to the site.

If other manufactured homes on permanent foundations are not available for use as comparable sales, the appraisal report must state that fact, and show in the market analysis grid that the sales prices of the best conventional home sales available were properly adjusted. For specific requirements regarding acceptable foundation types and other information, please refer to the Lender’s Handbook chapter 10.10.

Also, as outlined on page 20 of this guide, please make sure that manufactured home valuations are completed on the Manufactured Home Appraisal Report, Freddie Mac Form 70B/ Fannie Mae Form 1004c.

10.2 Condominiums and PUDS (Planned Unit Developments)

The appraisal report must:

• Show the amount of the current monthly assessment.
• For condominiums, indicate which utilities are/are not included.
• Comment on the adequacy of the monthly assessment, based upon the appraiser’s opinion of the adequacy of the project’s budget and a comparison to competitive projects. If the assessment is considered inadequate, a “fair” or “market” assessment must be recommended.
• Include the Remaining Economic Life in the Reconciliation section of the appraisal.

All condominium valuations are required to be completed on the Individual Condominium Unit Appraisal Report, Freddie Mac Form 465 / Fannie Mae Form 1073.
10.3 Special Property Problems and Situations

10.3.1 Properties Subject to Flooding

Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs) are those areas in 100-year floodplains delineated on Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood maps. SFHAs are usually designated Zones A, AO, AH, AE, A99, VO, VE, or V. Older maps use numbered A and V Zones (for example, A2, V30).

The appraiser must:

- Check FEMA flood map(s) for the area in which the property is located
- Notify VA and the lender if the property is not eligible for appraisal because it is:
  - Proposed or new construction with the elevation of the lowest floor of the dwelling below the base flood level (100 year flood level)
  - subject to regular flooding, for whatever reason. This causes the property to not meet VA Minimum Property Requirements whether or not it is located in a SFHA.
- If the property is eligible for appraisal and located on a flood map:
  - Identify the map number and flood zone on the appraisal report, whether or not the improvements are located in a SFHA.
  - If any part of the dwelling is in a SFHA, provide appropriate information in the “Site” section of the appraisal report.

Flood insurance is not required in Zones B, C, X, and D.

10.3.2 Farm Residences

Although VA does not make farm or other business loans, the law allows Veterans to use their benefit to purchase a farm on which there is a farm residence.

The appraisal of properties with acreage should not present difficulties if a sufficient number of similar properties in the area were recently sold primarily for residential use. For VA purposes, the valuation must not include livestock, crops or farm equipment and supplies.

Installed facilities (such as well, septic tank, etc.) serving the dwelling will be considered part of the dwelling when, in the opinion of the appraiser, such items contribute to the desirability and residential aspects of the property.

Buildings other than the dwelling will be valued on the basis of the use of the property for residential purposes only.
10.3.3 Properties Near Airports

The appraisal report must identify any airport noise zone or safety-related zone in which the property is located. Noise Zones are defined in decibels (db) in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noise Zone</th>
<th>CNR (Composite Noise Rating)</th>
<th>NEF (Noise Exposure Forecast)</th>
<th>DNL (Day/Night Average Sound Level)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Under 100 db</td>
<td>Under 30 db</td>
<td>Under 65 db</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>100-115 db</td>
<td>30-40 db</td>
<td>65-75 db</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Over 115 db</td>
<td>Over 40 db</td>
<td>Over 75 db</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Clear zones are areas of highest accident risk located immediately beyond the ends of a runway. Accident potential zones are beyond the clear zones but still have significant potential for accidents. Only military airports identify them.

No existing property will be rejected because of airport influence if that property is already the security for an outstanding VA loan.

Depending on the type of construction and the airport noise or safety-related zone involved, the following requirements also apply with regard to the appraisal and/or VA value notice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type Construction</th>
<th>Noise Zone One</th>
<th>Noise Zone Two</th>
<th>Noise Zone Three</th>
<th>Clear Zone</th>
<th>Accident Potential Zone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proposed</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A, B, C, D</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>A, C, H, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New/Existing</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A, D</td>
<td>A, D</td>
<td>A, C, G</td>
<td>A, C, I</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>The Fee Appraiser’s market data analysis must include a consideration of the effect on value, if any, of the property being located near an airport.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Sound attenuation features must be built into the dwelling to bring the interior DNL of the living unit to 45 decibels or less.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Available comparable sales must indicate market acceptance of the subdivision in which the property is located.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>The Veteran must sign a statement which indicates his/her awareness that the property being purchased is located in an area near an airport and that aircraft noise may affect livability, value and marketability of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Not acceptable as the security for a VA loan unless the project was accepted by VA before noise zone 3 contours were changed to include it. In that situation, the requirements for proposed construction in noise zone 2 must be met.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Not acceptable as the security for a VA loan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
G  The Veteran must sign a statement which indicates his/her awareness that the property being purchased is located near the end of an airport runway and that this may have an effect upon livability, safety, value and marketability of the property.

H  The project in which the properties are located must be consistent with the recommendations found in the airport’s Air Installation Compatible Use Zone (AICUZ) report.

I  The Veteran must sign a statement which indicates his/her awareness that the property being purchased is located in an accident potential zone and that this may have an effect upon livability, safety, value and marketability of the property.

10.3.4 Partial Release of Loan Security

If an appraisal is required per Section 10.05 of the Lender’s Handbook, the appraisal report will estimate the reasonable value of both –

- The whole property on an “as is” basis, and
- That portion of the property which will remain as security if the release is approved.
Appendix 1: Appraisal Portlet

Appraiser Information
Appraisal Portlet

Appraiser Landing Page

Appraisers will see a new landing page when logging into the portal. The appraiser’s landing page will display a short list of pending work. From this listing of pending cases, the appraiser may click through to view a selected case. The appraiser can view the entire list of cases assigned on My Appraiser Workspace.
Appraisal Landing Page

Important New Features

Appraiser ID

An important change that will be displayed on the landing page is the Appraiser ID. The Appraiser ID has been changed to a seven digit format. The ID will be displayed on many different portal pages for appraisers. Please make sure to save your ID in a safe place.

Pending Assignments

Recently assigned cases will be displayed under pending assignments. These cases will have a status of out for appraisal.

Lookup Current/Previous Appraisal Request

This function allows the user to locate any record that has been assigned to their Appraiser ID. Enter the full twelve digit VA Loan identification number.

My Appraiser Workspace

My Appraiser Workspace will link the appraiser to a comprehensive list of cases that have been assigned to the Appraiser ID.

Note: E-appraisal and TAS will no longer be available for appraisers when they log into the portal.

Assignment Summary Page

Appraiser will upload appraisals and sales contracts, modify property address, and update fee appraiser value estimate. It is very important that both the appraisal and sales contract are uploaded concurrently if no appraisal has been uploaded.
My Appraiser Workspace

The My Appraiser Workspace organizes the appraiser’s workload in a manageable order. My Appraiser Workspace links to the appraiser’s cases and personal information. On this page, appraisers may find cases and perform tasks.

Cases are listed under several categories.

- Assignments Cancelled in the Past 72 Hours
- Pending Assignments
- Loans Cancelled in the Past 90 days
- Assignments in the Past 90 days
- Appraisals Uploaded in the Past 90 days

Assignments will be listed in groups of 20 cases with the oldest assignment displayed first by assignment date. If there are more than 20 assignments provided, then a link to view all assignments will be displayed.

Appraiser Personal Information

- Personal/Business Profile
- Most Recent Unavailability
- GEO Area

An appraiser may click on any link on this page to view assignments details and personal information.
When an appraiser clicks on a VA case number, they will be directed to the Assignment Summary screen. Appraisers who are authorized to access an appraisal case may view a case assignment summary. The purpose of the Appraisal Assignment Summary page is to give the appraiser an overview of the appraisal record, a place to upload documents and retrieve the most recently uploaded appraisal and/or sales contract.

All appraisal work will be completed on the Assignment Summary page. In order to complete any task, the appraiser will click the Submit button in order to save changes.

**Appraiser Work Tasks**

- An appraiser may click to open their most recently uploaded appraisal/sales contract documents.
- An appraiser may select links to View/Print VA Form 26-1805
- An appraiser may select links to My Appraiser Workspace or go to Appraiser Assignment Detail.
- An appraiser may upload Appraisal and Sales Contract.
- An appraiser may enter Fee Appraiser Value Estimate.
- An appraiser may modify the address.
Assignment Details

From the Assignment Summary page, an appraiser may click on the Assignment Details page. The purpose of the Appraiser Assignment Details page is to give the appraiser a read-only overview of the appraisal record.

Assignment Details

- Assignment Description
  - Property Address
  - Property County
  - Legal Description
  - Proposed/Existing Structure
  - Request Received Date
  - Appraisal Information
  - Fee Appraiser Value Estimate
  - Expiration Date
  - Report Date
  - Upload Date
  - Assignment Date

- NOV/SAR Information
  - Estimated Reasonable Value Amount
  - CRV/NOV Expiration Date
  - NOV Issue Date
  - SAR Name and ID
  - Requester Name and ID
  - Appraiser Requested By
  - SAR Address
  - SAR Phone Number
  - SAR e-Mail Address
  - NOV/SAR Information
  - CRV/NOV Expiration Date
  - NOV Issue Date
## Assignment Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requester</th>
<th>Purchaser/Owner Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appraisal Originator/Requester Type</td>
<td>Purchaser/Owner Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requester Name and ID</td>
<td>Purchaser/Owner Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requester Address</td>
<td>Sale Price of Property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lender Loan Number</td>
<td>Refinancing Amount of Proposed Loan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsor Name and ID</td>
<td>Is Buyer Purchasing Lot Separately (26)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appraisal Requested By</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Information</th>
<th>New or Proposed Construction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title Limitations and Restrictive Covenants</td>
<td>Builder Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot Dimensions</td>
<td>Builder Name and ID</td>
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<tr>
<td>Width</td>
<td>Builder Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length</td>
<td>Builder Phone Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Square Feet</td>
<td>Builder e-Mail</td>
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<tr>
<td>Irregular</td>
<td>Warrantor Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>Warrantor Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source of Utilities</td>
<td>Warrantor Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric</td>
<td>Warrantor Phone Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Point of Contact (POC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewage</td>
<td>POC Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>POC Phone Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>POC e-Mail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Annual Real Estate Taxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Status</td>
<td>Are There Mineral Rights Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Type</td>
<td>Mineral Rights Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factory Fabricated</td>
<td>Leasehold Cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Buildings</td>
<td>Lease Is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street Access</td>
<td>Lease Expiration Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Living Units</td>
<td>Annual Ground Rent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street Maintenance</td>
<td>New or Proposed Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warranty</td>
<td>Builder Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction Warranty Included?</td>
<td>Builder Name and ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction Completion Date</td>
<td>Builder Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Warranty Program</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warranty Expiration Date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupancy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Occupancy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The 1805 is linked from the Assignment Summary page and the Assignment Details page.

The 1805 link allows appraisers to view or print the 26-1805 form for any specific single case.
Upload Appraisal and Sales Contracts

**Important Note:** The Sales Contract and the Appraisal Report have to be uploaded at the same time if no appraisal exists.

### Upload Instructions

- Appraiser clicks on the Browse button on the Assignment Summary page.
- A box will appear that will allow the appraiser to browse for the document.
- First retrieve the Sales Contract File.
- Once the document is found then double click on the document.
- Once the document path is located within the Document Upload function then locate the Appraisal Report File.
- If no appraisal record has been uploaded then both the sales contract and the appraisal report will have to be uploaded concurrently.
- Once the Sales Contract File and the Appraisal Report file are located then select Submit to complete the upload process.
Left Navigation Read Only Information Pages

The My Appraiser Workspace has links to the appraiser’s personal information. The Personal/Business Profile page, Unavailability page and the GEO area page are read-only pages for the appraiser.

My Appraiser Workspace links to personal information.

Personal/Business Profile
Left Navigation Read Only Information Pages

The My Appraiser Workspace has links to the appraiser’s personal information. The Personal/Business Profile page, Unavailability page and the GEO area page are read-only pages for the appraiser.

Unavailability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appraiser Name: VICTORIA</th>
<th>Appraiser ID:</th>
<th>Appraiser Status: A</th>
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</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Most Recent Unavailability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appraiser Availability Status: Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unavailable From Date: 08/07/2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unavailable To Date: 08/14/2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reason for Unavailability: Vacation/Glassis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requested by Appraiser: Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GEO Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appraiser Name: VICTORIA</th>
<th>Appraiser ID:</th>
<th>Appraiser Status: A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GEO Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AZ</td>
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<td>AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AZ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An appraiser may review personal information and make requests to the Regional Loan Center of jurisdiction to make corrections.
The My Appraiser Workspace has links to past assignments. An appraiser may review past cases and click through each pending list to an individual case assignment.

**Loans Cancelled in the Past 90 Days**

**Assignments in the Past 90 Days**
Appraisals Uploaded in the Past 30 days

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIN</th>
<th>Assignment Date</th>
<th>Status / Disposition</th>
<th>Disposition Date</th>
<th>Appraisal Type</th>
<th>Property Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Total Pending Cases: 0
Appendix 2: VA Circular 26-11-21

Veterans Benefits Administration
Department of Veterans Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20420

Circular 26-11-21
December 15, 2011

POLICY CHANGES AFFECTING VALUE ADJUSTMENTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Purpose. This circular announces changes to two issues – value adjustments to the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Notice of Value (NOV) by Lender’s Staff Appraisal Reviewers (SARs), and the requirement for interior photographs of subject properties.

2. Rescission of prior SAR authority to issue NOV at other than appraiser’s value estimate
   a. In the past, the practice of allowing SARs to issue NOVs with a value up to five percent higher or lower than the appraiser’s estimate was acceptable with supporting documentation. In light of the challenging and volatile market conditions existing today, as well as rapidly changing state regulatory requirements, it is important that professional, VA fee panel appraisers be relied upon to provide market value estimates, as they are the individuals best qualified to submit an objective, independent opinion of market value. VA staff may continue to make adjustments to the NOV as necessary.

   b. Effective immediately, SARs must issue the NOV at the appraised value reflected in the appraisal report and may no longer issue an NOV that deviates from the fee appraiser’s value estimate. Questions regarding appraisal errors, omissions, or discrepancies, that arise during the initial review, should be handled by following normal procedures involved in contacting the appraiser. If contact results in the appraiser uploading an amended appraisal report with a changed value in webLGY, the SAR must issue the NOV at that changed (current) value.

3. Requirement of VA fee appraisers to include interior photographs of the subject property
   a. In order to bring VA valuation policy into alignment with current practices in the appraisal industry, appraisers must include interior photographs of the subject property, which at a minimum, show:
      (1) The kitchen.
      (2) All bathrooms.
      (3) Main living area.
      (4) Examples of physical deterioration, if present.
      (5) Examples of recent updates, such as restoration, remodeling, and renovation, if present.

   b. Additionally, appraisers are reminded of the following:
      (1) Appraisal reports must include clear, illustrative, original photographs showing the front,

      (LOCAL REPRODUCTION AUTHORIZED)
Circular 26-11-21

rear view (preferably including a different side view in each photograph), and a street scene of the subject property and the front of each comparable sale.

(2) The subject and all comparables must be appropriately identified. Photographs of comparable listings are not required.

(3) Include photographs of any improvement, site feature, or view affecting value.

(4) Acceptable photographs include clear, illustrative images. Copies of photographs from a multiple listing service are acceptable only with an explanation why original photos are not available, i.e. gated communities where access may require trespass to photograph, etc.

4. Rescission: This circular is rescinded January 1, 2014.

By Direction of the Under Secretary for Benefits

Michael J. Frueh
Acting Director
Loan Guaranty Service

Distribution: CO: RPC 2022
SS (26A1) FLD: VBAFS, 1 each (Reproduce and distribute based on RPC 2022)
Appendix 3: VA Circular 26-11-14

UNIFORM APPRAISAL DATASET (UAD)

1. **Purpose.** The purpose of this circular is to announce the adoption of Uniform Appraisal Dataset (UAD) compliant appraisal reports for Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Loan Guaranty Program purposes.

2. **Effective Date.** Effective immediately, VA fee appraisers may, as an option, use UAD compliant versions of the forms. Effective January 1, 2012, VA appraisal reports utilizing Fannie Mae Forms 1004, 1073, 1075 or 2055 must be UAD-compliant.

3. **Background**
   a. To improve the quality and consistency of appraisal data on loans delivered to the Government Sponsored Enterprises (GSEs), Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, at the direction of the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA), have developed the UAD. The UAD defines all fields required for an appraisal submission for specific appraisal forms and standardizes definitions and response options for a key subset of data fields. The UAD will apply to the following most commonly used residential appraisal report forms (Fannie Mae / Freddie Mac form numbers listed below), which are also approved for VA appraisal use:

   (1) Uniform Residential Appraisal Report - 1004/70
   (2) Individual Condominium Unit Appraisal Report - 1073/465
   (3) Exterior-Only Inspection Individual Condominium Appraisal Report - 1075/466
   (4) Exterior-Only Inspection Residential Appraisal Report - 2055/2055

   b. Appraisal software vendors have incorporated the UAD requirements into their form software that is currently available on an industry-wide basis. Although only appraisal reports for conventional mortgage loans sold to Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac are required to be completed in compliance with the UAD at this time, it appears that UAD will become an industry standard, since UAD has been adopted by FHA.

   c. To prepare for the adoption of UAD by VA, Fee Appraisers should become familiar with the modified appraisal forms, including the UAD field specific requirements detailed in Appendix D of the Uniform Mortgage Data Program, and which is posted on the web sites of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac at https://www.fanniemae.com/sf/iqu/umdp/uad/index.jsp.

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4. **Details.** VA is moving to require UAD-compliant appraisal reports to remain in step with changes in appraisal reporting, to support consistency in appraisal reports, and to ensure the acceptability of VA appraisal reports within the industry. Most aspects of this change to UAD require only clarification of existing policy or procedure; however, there are three actual changes to standing policy or procedures that must be noted. Reference Section 6 of this Circular for those changes to policy and procedure.

5. **Points of clarification on VA appraisals in relation to UAD requirements**

   a. VA Fee Appraisers will continue to complete VA appraisal reports in accordance with the requirements of the VA Lender’s Handbook (VA Pamphlet 26-7, Revised) and instruction and guidelines from VA. Fee Appraisers are reminded that completion of the data fields of the appraisal report does not relieve them of the duty to provide adequate explanations in the addendum to provide clarity and justification.

   b. Appraisal reports will continue to be quality-reviewed for compliance with VA requirements.

   c. While the UAD may allow for the use of unsettled sales in the sales comparison grid, VA requires that only settled sales be used.

   d. UAD requires appraisers to provide specific information regarding remodeling in the past 15 years; VA expects Fee Appraisers to recognize and describe remodeling or updating and to make appropriate adjustments. On VA appraisals, Fee Appraisers should also report UAD information concerning the remodeling if it is available in the “normal course of business” within VA timeliness requirements for completion of the appraisal.

6. **Changes to VA policy and procedures for VA appraisals in relation to UAD requirements.**

   To allow for acceptance of appraisal reports in compliance with UAD, VA policy regarding entries in appraisal report data fields which appear to conflict with UAD are changed as follows:

   a. The requirement that only the “Department of Veterans Affairs” be entered in the **Lender/Client** field of the appraisal form is rescinded. Instead, the lender’s name will be entered in this field, as well as the “Department of Veterans Affairs” as the Client of this field.

   b. The requirement that “Intended User: Any VA Approved Lender” be entered in the **Address** field for the lender is rescinded. Instead, the address of the lender will now be entered in this field.

2. September 26, 2011

Circular 26-11-14
c. The requirement that "Any Qualified Veteran" be entered in the Borrower field of the appraisal report is rescinded. The name of the Veteran purchaser will be entered as the borrower in this field.

7. Rescission: This circular is rescinded October 1, 2014.

By Direction of the Under Secretary for Benefits

Michael J. Fruch
Acting Director
Loan Guaranty Service

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Appendix 4: VA Circular 26-09-04

Veterans Benefits Administration
Department of Veterans Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20420

Circular 26-09-4
Change 1
January 6, 2012

Market Conditions Addendum to VA Appraisal

1. Purpose. The purpose of this change is to extend the rescission date of the basic circular so that stations continue to provide guidance on VA’s position with respect to this procedure.

2. Therefore, Circular 26-09-4 is changed as follows:


By Direction of the Under Secretary for Benefits

Michael J. Frueh
Acting Director, Loan Guaranty Service

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MARKET CONDITIONS ADDENDUM TO VA APPRAISAL

1. PURPOSE. The purpose of this circular is to announce that, effective no later than April 1, 2009, VA will require appraisers to include Fannie Mae Market Conditions Addendum, Form 1004MC, in all VA appraisal reports.

2. DETAILS. Due to current conditions in the real estate market, Fannie Mae recently announced that it is establishing additional appraisal requirements to supplement the minimum standards set forth in the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice. Specifically, Fannie Mae is requiring appraisers to document an overview of neighborhood market conditions and trends in using Fannie Mae Market Conditions Addendum, Form 1004MC. Instructions for completing this form may be found in Fannie Mae’s Announcement 08-30, dated November 14, 2008, at https://www.efanniemae.com/sf/guides/issg/anltrs/pdf/2008/0830.pdf. Following suit with the industry, VA will require appraisers to include this form in all VA appraisal reports. VA will monitor the impact of this new industry requirement on appraisal fee and make adjustments as appropriate.

3. RESCISSION: This circular is rescinded January 1, 2012.

By Direction of the Under Secretary for Benefits

Mark Bologna, Director
Loan Guaranty Service

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AGREEMENT OF SALE / SALES CONTRACT TO BE PROVIDED TO THE FEE APPRAISER

1. Purpose. The purpose of this circular is to announce the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) requirement that a copy of the agreement of sale or sales contract be provided to the Fee Appraiser by the requester of the VA appraisal immediately upon assignment.

2. Background. When the value opinion to be developed is market value, Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice requires an appraiser to analyze all agreements of sale, options, or listings of the subject property, current as of the effective date of the appraisal, if such information is available to the appraiser in the normal course of business.

3. Details. VA believes that the Fee Appraiser must have access to such information to ensure that the estimate of value represents a proper value, which includes consideration of financing data, sales concessions, or property conditions typically contained in the agreement of sale. Furthermore, for VA loan origination purposes VA expects that the agreement of sale is available, or would be available, to the requester of a VA appraisal.

4. Actions. Effective immediately, the requester of a VA appraisal must provide a copy of the agreement of sale and all addenda to the appraiser immediately upon assignment, but not later than one (1) business day after the date of assignment. If the agreement of sale is amended during the process, the requester must provide the updated contract to the appraiser. The assigned VA appraiser will analyze the agreement of sale and consider that analysis in establishing the fair market value of the property and any effect on VA minimum property requirement repairs. Should the requester fail to provide the agreement of sale to the appraiser the appraiser will upon notice to the requester, hold the assignment and notify VA of the delay.

5. Rescission: This circular is rescinded January 1, 2012.

By Direction of the Under Secretary for Benefits

Mark Bologna, Director
Loan Guaranty Service
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Appendix 6: VA Liquidation Addendum

LIQUIDATION APPRAISAL ADDENDUM FOR CASE NO.

<p>| INTERIOR ENTERED? (Unable to gain access, show at least three earnest attempts) |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PROPERTY VACANT OR OCCUPIED? PROPERTY Secured?

REPAIRS NEEDED? (Indicate emergency repairs with an asterisk by the number)

WINTERIZED? (IF VACANT)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>VA MPR</th>
<th>Est. Violation?</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Contributory Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>2.</td>
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<td>3.</td>
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<td>4.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANALYSIS OF LISTINGS AND OFFERS:

No. 1 – Address
List Price (current and previous with dates of change)
$
Days on Market __ Comparison with Subject

No. 2 – Address
List Price (current and previous with dates of change)
$
Days on Market __ Comparison with Subject

No. 3 – Address
List (current and previous with dates of change)
$
Days on Market __ Comparison with Subject

COMMENTS/CONTINUATIONS: