

COMMUNITY FOREST



PROGRAM

An Invitation: Establishing a community forest with the U.S. Forest Service

The 2008 Farm Bill (Public Law 110-234) established the Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program to provide financial resources to tribal entities, local governments, and conservation non-profit organizations to acquire and establish community forests through fee simple acquisitions. This document provides detailed information and resources to potential program applicants or grant recipients to participate effectively with the Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program. Successful participation is multi-faceted and will require strong ongoing coordination with U.S. Forest Service personnel beyond the pages of this document.

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1 BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

Authorization

Establishment of the Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program (Community Forest Program or CFP) was authorized by Section 8003 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-234); which amends the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978. The authorizing language is available as Appendix A.

Establishment

On October 20, 2011, the final rule establishing the Community Forest Program was published in the Federal Register. The rule codifies and clarifies the congressional authorizing language in order to implement the program. The final rule published in the Federal Register is available as Appendix B.

Community Forest Program Purposes

In establishing the Community Forest Program, Congress cited rapid development of private forest lands across the nation, declining public access supporting outdoor recreational opportunities, rising obesity rates linked to decreased outdoor recreation, the essential role of forest land in protecting public water supplies, importance of forest management demonstration opportunities, financial and community benefits derived from local government management of forest lands for timber and other products, and a lack of financial resources available to local governments for purchasing important private forest land available for sale. To address these findings, CFP established authority for the Secretary of Agriculture to award grants for acquiring private forest land threatened by conversion to non-forest uses in order to provide communities with:

- Economic benefits
- Environmental benefits
- Educational benefits
- Forest Management Demonstration benefits
- Recreational benefits

2 Eligibility: Entities, Land, Expenses

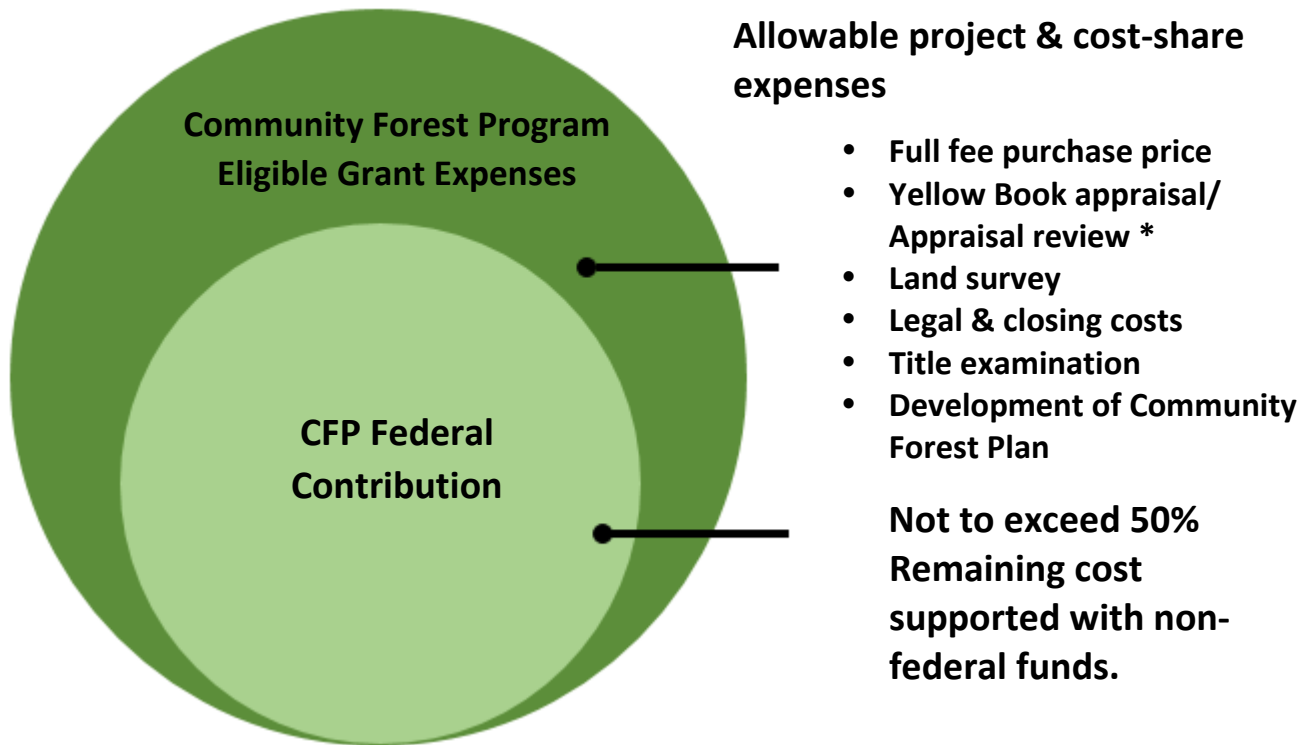
Community Forest Program Eligible Entities

Local governments	Any municipal government, county government, or other local government with jurisdiction over local land use decisions.
Indian Tribes	Federally recognized Indian tribes and Alaska Native Corporations, as defined by Section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (U.S.C. 450b).
Qualified nonprofit organizations	Consistent with Section 170(h) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and existing primarily for one or more of the following conservation purposes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The preservation of land areas for outdoor recreation by, or for the education of, the general public,• The protection of a relatively natural habitat of fish, wildlife, or plants, or similar ecosystem,• The preservation of open space (including farmland and forest land) where such preservation is for the scenic enjoyment of the general public, or• The preservation of a historically important land area or certified historic structure.

Community Forest Program Eligible Land (definitions specific to CFP)

Private forest lands	Lands that are threatened by conversion to nonforest uses, are not lands held in trust by the United States, and can provide defined community benefits and allow public access.
Forest lands	Lands that are at least five acres in size, suitable to sustain natural vegetation, and at least 75 percent forested. Forests are determined by both the presence of trees and the absence of nonforest uses.
Full Fee Purchase	Land conveyance where a purchaser acquires all rights, title and interest in a property from a seller or owner. Also known as fee simple or fee acquisition. (Only fee simple acquisitions are eligible under the Community Forest Program. Purchase of Conservation Easements is not supported under the Community Forest Program.)

Community Forest Program Eligible Grant Expenses



Costs not allowed as reimbursable or cost-share expenses

- Conservation Easement Purchases
- Long-term operation, maintenance, and land management
- Construction of buildings or recreational facilities
- Research
- Existing liens or taxes owed
- Costs associated with preparation of the application, except any allowable project costs specified in 36 CFR 230.6(b)

* Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions

Cost share contributions

Can include cash, in-kind services, or donations and must meet the following requirements:

Be supported by Federal grant regulations as described in the CFP Rule § 230.6 (a)(b)(c);

- Be accomplished within the grant period;
- Not include other Federal funds unless specifically authorized by Federal statute;
- Not include non-Federal funds used as cost share for other Federal programs;
- Not include funds used to satisfy mandatory or compensatory mitigation requirements under a Federal regulation, such as the Clean Water Act, the River and Harbor Act, or the Endangered Species Act; and
- Not include borrowed funds (Community Forest Program Final Rule defined Borrowed Funds as funds which would encumber subject property, in whole or in part, to another party).

Cost share contributions may include the purchase or donation of lands located within the community forest as long as it is provided by an eligible entity and legally dedicated to perpetual land conservation consistent with CFP program objectives.

For the purposes of calculating the cost share contribution, the grant recipient may request the inclusion of project due diligence costs, such as title review and appraisals that were incurred prior to issuance of the grant. These pre-award costs may occur up to one year prior to the issuance of the grant, but cannot include the purchase of CFP land, including cost share tracts.

3 APPLICATION PROCESS OVERVIEW

To implement the Community Forest Program, the U.S. Forest Service issues a Request for Applications (RFA) in the Federal Register. Typically, the RFA is published in the fall, with applications due in mid-January from eligible nonprofit and local government entities to the State Forester with jurisdiction over the project location. Tribal applicants submit applications to the appropriate Tribal government official at this time. All applicants must also send an email to communityforest@fs.fed.us to confirm an application has been submitted for funding consideration. The RFA provides details on the specific annual application process, key contact information, due dates, and other pertinent information. It is important to consult the RFA for the given program year of your application.

A sample Request for Applications is available as **Appendix C**. If developing a Community Forest Program application, be sure to consult the [Community Forest Program home page](#) to access the current Request for Applications.

Community Forest Program Road Map

After an eligible entity submits an application to the State Forester or equivalent Tribal government official, the CFP timeline allows for one month to review the application and determine applicant and project eligibility. After the one month period for review, **ALL** applications are submitted to the U.S. Forest Service entity with jurisdiction over the project location, which will be specified in the annual RFA, but generally will be FS Regions, the Northeast Area (Area), or International Institute of Tropical Forestry (IITF). The U.S. Forest Service has one month to review applications and confirm applicant and project eligibility, then officially submit **ALL** applications for consideration in the national Community Forest Program competition.

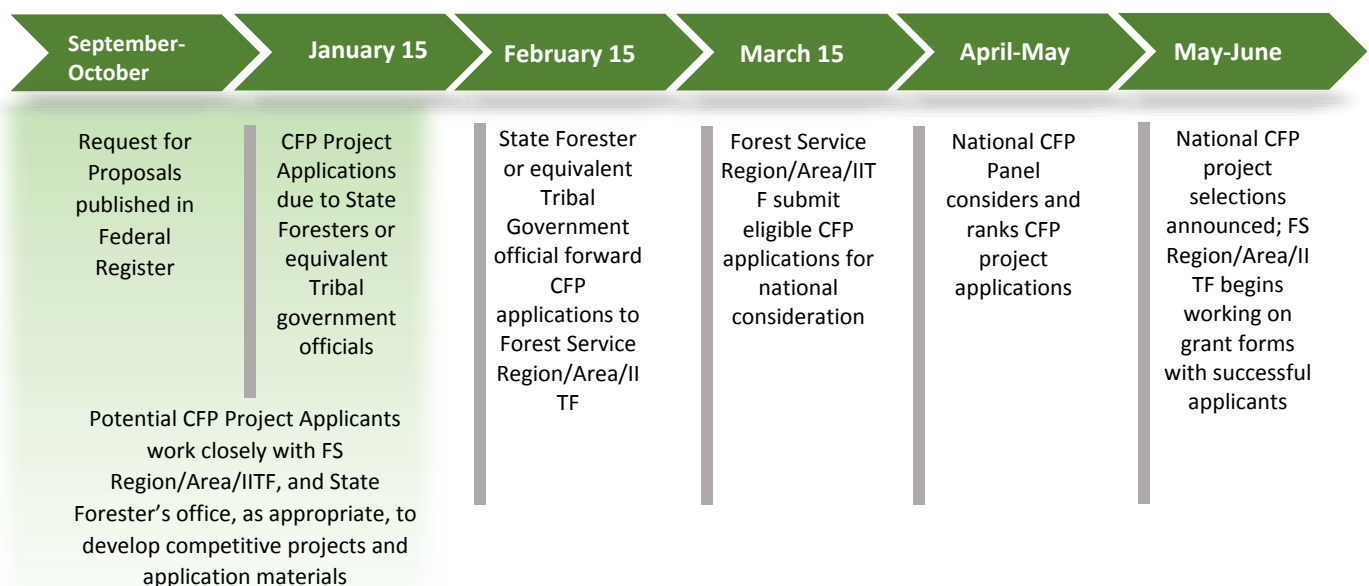
A national selection panel is recruited annually to consider applications. The panel typically consists of U.S. Forest Service national and regional subject matter experts, and evaluates projects based on the following criteria, as published in the RFA:

- Type and extent of community benefits (economic, environmental, educational, demonstration, recreational) provided.
- Extent and nature of community engagement in the establishment and long-term management.
- Amount of cost share leveraged.
- Extent to which the community forest contributes to a landscape conservation initiative.
- Extent of due diligence completed on the project.
- Likelihood that, unprotected, the property would be converted to nonforest uses.
- Costs to the Federal government.

Each panel member is instructed to score each project application according to consistent scoring guidance. The actual Community Forest Program Panel Review Guidance provided to the national selection panel is available as **Appendix D**.

Selected CFP projects are announced after the national panel scores and ranks applications, typically in the spring or summer.

CFP Application Process. (Dates illustrative and subject to change)



Community Forest Program Application & Maps.

A Recommended Application Template is included as **Appendix E**, and **Appendix F** provides helpful hints for creating CFP project application maps.

Community Forest Program Application Components.

Currently (as of 2016) CFP applications must be accompanied by a completed SF-424 package (sample included as **Appendix G** of this document) and documentation verifying that the applicant is an eligible entity (such as articles of nonprofit incorporation).

As published in the annual RFA, a CFP project application narrative can be no longer than eight pages plus two maps, and include the following information about the proposed community forest:

Property Information

- Description of the property proposed for acquisition
- Description of current land uses
- Description of forest type and vegetative cover
- Map showing property location in relation to roads, improvements, and other protected lands
- Description of applicable zoning and land use regulations
- Description of types and extent of community benefits, including to underserved communities
- Description of relationship to landscape conservation initiative
- Description of any threats of conversion to non-forest uses

Community Forest Establishment Information

- Description of the benefitting community
- Description of community involvement to date and anticipated in long-term management
- List of supporting individuals and organizations, and their specific roles
- A draft Community Forest Plan

Acquisition Information

- Proposed project budget
- Status of due diligence, including landowner negotiations, title search, minerals determination, and appraisal
- Description of required 50% cost share
- Proposed timeline for acquisition and establishment of the community forest
- Long-term management costs and funding sources

Technical Support Needs

CFP technical assistance funds may be provided to State Foresters or equivalent officials of Indian tribes through an administrative grant to help develop community forest plans and implement community forest projects funded through the CFP. These technical assistance funds are not available to reimburse CFP proposal development costs. Any requests for technical assistance for establishment of a community forest must be included in the initial CFP application, coordinated with the State Forester or equivalent tribal official prior to submission, and requested in a letter to the regional CFP manager.

4 AWARD PROCESS FEDERAL GRANT MANAGEMENT

If your project is selected by the national panel to receive a CFP grant, the next task will be to work closely with your Forest Service CFP program manager and grants & agreements staff to submit and process forms to receive federal financial assistance.

Federal Grant Forms.

Federal grant forms are only necessary for projects selected by the CFP national panel. The—current as of 2016—Application for Federal Assistance SF-424 consists of the following forms found in the table below.

Appendix G provides SF-424 guidance and instructions, along with some completed samples of the SF-424 and budget tables (Additional forms may be required in future years).

Form	Name	Appendix
Standard Form 424	Application for Federal Assistance	Appendix H
Standard Form 424C—Construction Programs	Budget information	Appendix I
Standard Form 424D—Construction Programs	Assurances of compliance with all applicable Federal laws, regulations, and policies	Appendix J
AD-1047	Certification Regarding Debarment and Suspension	Appendix K
AD-1049	Certification Regarding Drug-Free Workplace	Appendix L
FS-1500-35	Certification Regarding Lobbying (if FS \$ are >\$100,000)	Appendix M
AD-3030-FS	Felony Conviction and Tax Delinquent Status for Corporate Applicants (if your organization is a corporation)	Appendix N
FS-1500-22	Financial Capability Questionnaire	Appendix O

Civil Rights Review.

In addition to the SF-424 suite of forms, the Forest Service will conduct a Civil Rights Review of your organization, unless you can share evidence that another federal agency has conducted such a review in the last 12 months. **Appendix P** provides the questions that your Forest Service program manager will be asking your organization during the Civil Rights Compliance Review.

System of Award Management (SAM).

Prior to award, the recipient must be eligible to receive federal funding as verified in [SAM](http://www.sam.gov) at www.sam.gov. This includes confirmation that the recipient is not on the Excluded Parties Listing.

Requirement for Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) Numbers.

As part of the SAM registration process, the recipient must have a DUNS number. For information on obtaining a [DUNS](http://www.dnb.com/duns-number.html) number visit <http://www.dnb.com/duns-number.html>.

Grant Period.

Community Forest Program grants must start within the fiscal year that the project was awarded funding (10/1 – 9/30). The initial grant period for CFP grants will be two years. If there is a need, the grant may be extended up to five years. Grant extensions are done at the discretion of the Forest Service and will only be granted if there are circumstances outside of the recipient's control that have prevented acquisition and if there is a high likelihood of success if the grant is extended. Extensions must be formally requested by the grant recipient to the Forest Service.

Annual Reporting.

During the life of the federal grant (the identified start date and end date of the grant) the recipient will be required to submit annual narrative and financial reports detailing progress on the project. See **Appendix Q** for a sample CFP annual narrative reporting form. See **Appendix R** for a blank SF-425 annual financial reporting form. Generally, the reporting period for these reports ends on December 31, and the reports are due by the following March 31, but specific requirements will be negotiated with your Forest Service region and included in the grant documentation.

Program Income.

Federal grant regulations define program income as “gross income earned by a recipient that is directly generated by a sponsored activity or earned as a result of the award.” Such income must be accounted for in the submitted project budget, and handled uniquely. For the purposes of the Community Forest Program, if a timber sale or other revenue-generating activity is planned on the Community Forest property during the grant, with income accruing to the CFP grantee, that income must be projected in the project budget initially submitted with your grant paperwork. If revenue is generated from the Community Forest after the CFP grant period, program income rules do not come into effect. Please work closely with your Forest Service program manager and grants & agreements staff if you anticipate any revenue generating activities during the grant period, since addressing program income in a federal grant can be complicated.

Reimbursement or Advance Payment.

When you submit your grant application, you will need to decide if you will request reimbursement for the costs of your CFP acquisition after providing the purchase funds from your own organization's resources, or advance payment of the grant funds so they can be included in escrow for closing.

Appendix S provides sample SF-270 forms for reimbursement or advance payment. If selecting advance payment, please be aware that completed acquisition due diligence documentation must be submitted to the Forest Service at least 60 days prior to the acquisition closing date.

Grant Award Package.

After receipt and approval of all federal grant forms, your organization will receive a grant award package, a sample of which is included as **Appendix T**. This package includes specific Federal Government, Forest

Service, and Community Forest Program administrative provisions for which your organization will be accountable.

A list of documentation required to close the federal grant after completion of the project is included in the CFP Post-Acquisition Requirements section of this document.

5 ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT

A Community Forest Program acquisition entails completion of specific requirements, and associated review and acknowledgement by the Forest Service prior to payment of grant funds.

As outlined in Section 4, CFP acquisition funds can be either requested in advance of the acquisition (up to 30 days), or reimbursed after the acquisition has occurred. For advanced payments, the Grant Recipient must notify the Forest Service’s Community Forest Program Manager and submit all necessary documentation for final review and concurrence at least 60 days in advance of the acquisition closing date.

As noted in the CFP Final Rule **§ 230.7 Grant requirements**, the CFP funds are unavailable to the grant recipient to acquire the property by the grantee, until all items in **§ 230.8 Acquisition Requirements** are met.

Consult the Figure 1. on the following page for the Acquisition Requirements, with citations from the CFP Final Rule, which must be met and documented prior to the release of acquisition funding.

The following Appendices provide crucial guidance on the appraisal process and other technical components of a successful CFP acquisition:

Standard Form 424	Application for Federal Assistance	Appendix H
Standard Form 424C: Construction Programs	Budget information	Appendix I
Standard Form 424D; Construction Programs	Assurances of compliance with all applicable Federal laws, regulations, and policies	Appendix J
AD-1047	Certification Regarding Debarment and Suspension	Appendix K
AD-1049	Certification Regarding Drug-Free Workplace	Appendix L
FS-1500-35	Certification Regarding Lobbying (if FS \$ are >\$100,000)	Appendix M
AD-3030-FS	Felony Conviction and Tax Delinquent Status for Corporate Applicants (if your organization is a corporation)	Appendix N
FS-1500-22	Financial Capability Questionnaire	Appendix O

Note: CFP grant recipients should anticipate working closely with their Forest Service program manager to ensure the full list of acquisition requirements outlined above are acceptable and adequate for the Community Forest Program

FIGURE 1.

**CFP ACQUISITION
REQUIREMENTS**

Final Appraisal Review Report | § 230.8 (a)(1)(i)

Completed appraisal AND an technical appraisal review of the subject property must conform to Federal Appraisal (Yellow Book) Standards as contained in the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions (UASFLA). Available as a public document at: (<http://www.justice.gov/enrd/land-ack/Uniform-Appraisal-Standards.pdf>)

- a) Appraisers and Review Appraisers must be certified as a general appraiser in the state where the appraised property is located, or have obtained reciprocity or a temporary practice permit in the state where the appraised property is located.
- b) Appraisers and Review Appraisers must certify in the appraisal report that they meet the requirements of the 'Competency Rule' as stated in the current edition of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP) published by the Appraisal Standards Board of The Appraisal Foundation.

**Documentation of value by independent appraisal | § 230.8 (a)(1)(ii)
Final Amicable Agreement/Landowner Letter | § 230.8 (a)(2)**

Under the Community Forest Program, a grant recipient must notify the landowner in writing of the market value of the property, that eminent domain will not be used, and that the property will not be acquired if negotiations fail to result in an amicable agreement.

- a) The consideration paid to any landowner must not be any more than the 'market value' of the conveyed lands as determined by an appraisal prepared and reviewed in compliance with UASFLA as noted in item #1 above.
- b) If the grant recipient has a voluntary option for less than the appraised value, they do not have to renegotiate the purchase agreement.

**Final Minerals determination or
letter stating minerals have not been severed from surface rights | § 230.8 (a)(3)**

Ensure that the purchase included all surface and subsurface mineral rights whenever possible. However, if severed mineral rights cannot be obtained, then the grant recipient must follow the retention of qualified mineral interest requirements outlined in the Internal Revenue Service regulations that address both surface and subsurface minerals as outlined in 26 CFR 1.170A-14(g)(4).

**Final Title ensuring no liens, restrictions, or right-of-ways
that are incompatible with the CFP | § 230.8 (a)(4)**

Ensure that the title to land acquired conforms to title standards applicable to the State land acquisition where the land is located.

- a) Title must not be subject to encumbrances or agreements of any kind that would be contrary to the purpose of the CFP.
- b) Title insurance cannot be used as a substitute for acceptable title.

**Final Deed language, including | § 230.8 (a)(5)
Notice of Grant Requirement | § 230.8 (a)(5)(i-viii)**

Ensure that the deed is recorded in the lands record of the local county or municipality along with a 'Notice of Grant Requirement' that contains the following provisions:

- a) that the property (including and cost share tracts) was purchased with CFP funds;
- b) provides a complete legal description;
- c) identifies the name and address of the grant recipient who is the authorized title holder;
- d) states the purpose of the CFP;
- e) references by title and agreement number, the Grant Agreement with the Forest Service and the address where such is kept on file;
- f) states that the grant recipient confirms its obligation to manage the interest in real property pursuant to the grant, the Community Forest Plan, and the purpose of the CFP;
- g) states that the grant recipient will not convey or encumber the interest in real property, in whole or in part, to another party; and
- h) further states that the grant recipient will manage the interest in the real property consistent with the purposes of the CFP

6 POST-ACQUISITION REQUIREMENTS

Post-acquisition requirements due 120-days after the Community Forest is acquired:

§ 230.7 (g) GIS shapefile of the lands acquired with CFP funds OR used as cost share.

Appendix C1 provides GIS data standards required for the Community Forest Program.

§ 230.9 (a) Final Community Forest Plan.

Appendix D1 outlines required components of a Community Forest Plan.

Grant Close-out Documentation.

Prior to community forest program acquisition, all acquisition requirements outlined above must be approved by the Forest Service, which meets the bulk of grant close out documentation needs. In addition to documents already provided, a CFP grant recipient will need to submit a letter requesting the grant be closed, the final recorded deed (if acquisition occurred with an FS Advance Payment), a Request for Payment (SF-270) marked 'final', a Final Financial Status Report (SF-425), and a final Performance Report.

Appendix E1 provides a sample CFP Grant Close-out Report template.

Perpetual Community Forest Requirements.

- Maintain the community forest consistent with the program and application purposes. If a grant recipient sells or converts the acquired community forest to nonforest uses or a use inconsistent with the purposes of the CFP, the grant recipient shall:
 - a. Pay the United States an amount equal to the current sale price or the current appraised value of the parcel, whichever is greater; and
 - b. Not be eligible for additional grants under the CFP.
- Provide appropriate public access.
- Submit every 5 years a self-certifying statement that the property has not been sold or converted to non-forest uses.
- Be subject to a spot check conducted to verify that Community Forest has not been sold or converted to non-forest uses.
- Periodically review and update the Community Forest Plan as necessary.

7 APPENDICES

- A. Community Forest & Open Space Program Authorizing Language
- B. Community Forest Program final rule published in Federal Register, October 20, 2011
- C. 2016 Community Forest Program Request for Applications
- D. Community Forest Program Panel Review Guidance
- E. Community Forest Program Application Template
- F. Community Forest Program Project Map Recommendations
- G. Sample Completed Federal Grant Forms
- H. Application for Federal Assistance SF424
- I. Budget information—Construction programs SF424C
- J. Assurances of compliance with all applicable Federal laws, regulations, and policies—Construction programs SF424D
- K. Certification Regarding Debarment and Suspension AD1047
- L. Certification Regarding Drug-Free Workplace AD1049
- M. Certification Regarding Lobbying (if FS \$ are >\$100,000) FS-1500-35
- N. Felony Conviction and Tax Delinquent Status for Corporate Applicants (if your organization is a corporation) AD-3030
- O. Financial Capability Questionnaire FS-1500-22
- P. Civil Rights Compliance Review
- Q. Sample CFP Annual Narrative Grant Accomplishment Report Form Blank
- R. SF425 annual financial reporting form
- S. Sample SF270 forms for reimbursement or advance payment
- T. Grant Award Package
- U. CFP Appraisal Pre-work Discussion
- V. Sample CFP Appraisal Instructions
- W. Sample Scope of Work for CFP Review Appraisal Services
- X. Sample Technical Appraisal Review Report
- Y. Sample Amicable Agreement landowner notification letter
- Z. 26 CFR 1.170A-14. Section (g)(4)—Page 13 contains information relevant to mineral remoteness determination

7 APPENDICES CONT'D.

- A1.** Sample Remoteness Determination acceptable to the Community Forest Program
- B1.** Sample Notice of Grant Requirement Language to be inserted into the recorded deed for the Community Forest
- C1.** GIS data standards required for the Community Forest Program
- D1.** Required components of a Community Forest Plan
- E1.** Sample CFP Grant Close-out Report template
- F1.** Landowner 5-year Questionnaire

SEC. 8003. COMMUNITY FOREST AND OPEN SPACE CONSERVATION PROGRAM.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

- (1) the Forest Service projects that, by calendar year 2030, approximately 44,000,000 acres of privately-owned forest land will be developed throughout the United States;
- (2) public access to parcels of privately-owned forest land for outdoor recreational activities, including hunting, fishing, and trapping, has declined and, as a result, participation in those activities has also declined in cases in which public access is not secured;
- (3) rising rates of obesity and other public health problems relating to the inactivity of the citizens of the United States have been shown to be ameliorated by improving public access to safe and attractive areas for outdoor recreation;
- (4) in rapidly-growing communities of all sizes throughout the United States, remaining parcels of forest land play an essential role in protecting public water supplies;
- (5) forest parcels owned by local governmental entities and nonprofit organizations are providing important demonstration sites for private landowners to learn forest management techniques;
- (6) throughout the United States, communities of diverse types and sizes are deriving significant financial and community benefits from managing forest land owned by local governmental entities for timber and other forest products; and
- (7) there is an urgent need for local governmental entities to be able to leverage financial resources in order to purchase important parcels of privately-owned forest land as the parcels are offered for sale.

(b) COMMUNITY FOREST AND OPEN SPACE CONSERVATION PROGRAM.—The Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 is amended by inserting after section 7 (16 U.S.C. 2103c) the following new section:

SEC. 7A. COMMUNITY FOREST AND OPEN SPACE CONSERVATION PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

- (1) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ‘eligible entity’ means a local governmental entity, Indian tribe, or nonprofit organization that owns or acquires a parcel under the program.
- (2) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ‘Indian tribe’ has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b).
- (3) LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL ENTITY.—The term ‘local governmental entity’ includes any municipal government, county government, or other local government body with jurisdiction over local land use decisions.
- (4) NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION.—The term ‘nonprofit organization’ means any organization that—

- (A) is described in section 170(h)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and
 - (B) operates in accordance with 1 or more of the purposes specified in section 170(h)(4)(A) of that Code.
- (5) PROGRAM.—The term ‘Program’ means the community forest and open space conservation program established under subsection (b).
- (6) SECRETARY.—The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service.
- (b) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish a program, to be known as the ‘community forest and open space conservation program’.
- (c) GRANT PROGRAM.—
- (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may award grants to eligible entities to acquire private forest land, to be owned in fee simple, that—
 - (A) are threatened by conversion to nonforest uses; and
 - (B) provide public benefits to communities, including—
 - (i) economic benefits through sustainable forest management;
 - (ii) environmental benefits, including clean water and wildlife habitat;
 - (iii) benefits from forest-based educational programs, including vocational education programs in forestry;
 - (iv) benefits from serving as models of effective forest stewardship for private landowners; and
 - (v) recreational benefits, including hunting and fishing.
 - (2) FEDERAL COST SHARE.—An eligible entity may receive a grant under the Program in an amount equal to not more than 50 percent of the cost of acquiring 1 or more parcels, as determined by the Secretary.
 - (3) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—As a condition of receipt of the grant, an eligible entity that receives a grant under the Program shall provide, in cash, donation, or in kind, a non-Federal matching share in an amount that is at least equal to the amount of the grant received.
 - (4) APPRAISAL OF PARCELS.—To determine the non-Federal share of the cost of a parcel of privately-owned forest land under paragraph (2), an eligible entity shall require appraisals of the land that comply with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions developed by the Interagency Land Acquisition Conference.
 - (5) APPLICATION.—An eligible entity that seeks to receive a grant under the Program shall

submit to the State forester or equivalent official (or in the case of an Indian tribe, an equivalent official of the Indian tribe) an application that includes—

(A) a description of the land to be acquired;

(B) a forest plan that provides—

(i) a description of community benefits to be achieved from the acquisition of the private forest land; and

(ii) an explanation of the manner in which any private forest land to be acquired using funds from the grant will be managed; and

(C) such other relevant information as the Secretary may require.

(6) EFFECT ON TRUST LAND.—

(A) INELIGIBILITY.—The Secretary shall not provide a grant under the Program for any project on land held in trust by the United States (including Indian reservations and allotment land).

(B) ACQUIRED LAND.—No land acquired using a grant provided under the Program shall be converted to land held in trust by the United States on behalf of any Indian tribe.

(7) APPLICATIONS TO SECRETARY.—The State forester or equivalent official (or in the case of an Indian tribe, an equivalent official of the Indian tribe) shall submit to the Secretary a list that includes a description of each project submitted by an eligible entity at such times and in such form as the Secretary shall prescribe.

(d) DUTIES OF ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—An eligible entity shall provide public access to, and manage, forest land acquired with a grant under this section in a manner that is consistent with the purposes for which the land was acquired under the Program.

(e) PROHIBITED USES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), an eligible entity that acquires a parcel under the Program shall not sell the parcel or convert the parcel to nonforest use.

(2) REIMBURSEMENT OF FUNDS.—An eligible entity that sells or converts to nonforest use a parcel acquired under the Program shall pay to the Federal Government an amount equal to the greater of the current sale price, or current appraised value, of the parcel.

(3) LOSS OF ELIGIBILITY.—An eligible entity that sells or converts a parcel acquired under the Program shall not be eligible for additional grants under the Program.

(f) STATE ADMINISTRATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may allocate not more than 10 percent of all funds made available to carry out the Program for each fiscal year to State foresters or equivalent officials (including equivalent officials of Indian tribes) for program administration and technical assistance.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.”.

Department of Public Works. Navigation on the waterway is commercial and recreational.

The Third Street Drawbridge will be secured in the closed-to-navigation position from 8 a.m. on October 3, 2011 to 6 p.m. on November 18, 2011, to allow the City of San Francisco to complete emergency electrical repairs. This temporary deviation has been coordinated with the waterway users. No objections to the proposed temporary deviation were received.

Vessels that can transit the bridge, while in the closed-to-navigation position, may continue to do so at any time.

In accordance with 33 CFR 117.35(e), the drawbridge must return to its regular operating schedule immediately at the end of the designated time period. This deviation from the operating regulations is authorized under 33 CFR 117.35.

Dated: October 7, 2011.

D.H. Sulouff,

Bridge Section Chief, Eleventh Coast Guard District.

[FR Doc. 2011-27129 Filed 10-19-11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-15-P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

36 CFR Part 230

RIN 0596-AC84

Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule implements the Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program (CFP), authorized by Section 8003 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008. The CFP legislation is an amendment to the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978. The CFP is a competitive grant program whereby local governments, Indian tribes, and qualified nonprofit organizations are eligible to apply for grants to establish community forests through fee-simple acquisition of private forest land. The program's two purposes are to provide public benefits to communities including economic benefits through sustainable forest management, environmental benefits including clean air, water, and wildlife habitat; benefits from forest-based educational programs; benefits from serving as models of effective forest stewardship; and recreational benefits secured with public access; and to

acquire private forest lands that are threatened by conversion to nonforest uses. Existing provisions in Forest Service regulations pertaining to the Stewardship Incentive Program will be removed as deauthorized by the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, and this final rule will be substituted in lieu thereof.

DATES: This final rule is effective November 21, 2011.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Kathryn Conant, U.S. Forest Service, State and Private Forestry, Cooperative Forestry, (202) 401-4072. Individuals who use telecommunication devices for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1-800-877-8339 between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, Monday through Friday.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background and Need for Final Rule

Congress authorized the Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program (CFP) to address the needs of communities to protect and maintain their forest resources. In the CFP authorization, Congress found that tens of thousands of acres of private forest land are under pressure from development; public access to privately owned forest land for recreational opportunities has declined; people derive health benefits from having access to forests for recreation and exercise; forests protect public water supplies and may provide financial benefits from forest products; forest parcels owned by local governments and nonprofit organizations provide important educational opportunities for private forest landowners; and there is an urgent need to leverage financial resources to purchase important parcels of privately owned forest land as the parcels are offered for sale.

The CFP is a competitive grant program whereby local governments, Indian tribes, and qualified nonprofit organizations are eligible to apply for grants to establish community forests through fee-simple land acquisitions. "Fee-simple" means absolute interest in real property, versus a partial interest such as a conservation easement. By creating community forests through land acquisition, communities and Indian tribes can sustainably manage forests for these and many other benefits, including wildlife habitat, stewardship demonstration sites for forest landowners, and environmental education.

While the statutory title for the CFP includes the term "open space," the authorizing language does not discuss

the term. The only land cover Congress references is "forests." As a result, in this final rule, the term "open space" is not used, and it is assumed that the only type of "open space" on which Congress wanted the CFP to focus is "forests."

The Forest Service believes that these regulations for the CFP will facilitate administration of the program and provide uniform criteria for program participation. The program will focus its funding towards forests that provide community benefits as defined in this rule and are identified as a national, regional, or local priority for protection. See Ranking Criteria and Proposal selection in § 230.5 of this final rule.

Benefits provided by forests acquired under the CFP may address a variety of outcomes such as protecting a municipal water supply, providing public access for outdoor recreation, or providing economic benefits from sustainable forest management, including harvesting forest products and using woody biomass for renewable energy production. Beyond local measures of success, the contribution of community forests to larger protected areas of forest helps support resource-based economies and adds needed resiliency to natural systems as they respond to climate change. Therefore, in addition to public engagement to articulate local needs and capacity, successful community forests in the CFP should be part of a larger conservation effort that protects a variety of land types and working lands, which provide ecosystem services. In this way, the program delivers local benefits that can also have a larger impact.

Relationship to Other Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act Programs

The Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (CFAA) enables the Forest Service to work with States, private landowners, and communities to address the full range of forest resources from urban street trees to large rural timber lands. The CFP recognizes that successful protection of community forests depends on engaged citizens. Their participation is equal in importance to the forests being protected. The CFP complements and builds upon other CFAA programs that focus on stewardship and education by providing the opportunity for communities to go a step further and directly acquire and manage forests. The CFP provides grant assistance directly to Indian tribes, local governments, or qualified nonprofit organizations; it is able to assist those entities that have demonstrated a sustained commitment to community forestry. Through public engagement, these entities are able to

articulate specific community needs that this program can meet and demonstrate that they have the capacity to manage a public asset such as a community forest.

Relationship to the Forest Legacy Program

There are now two land protection programs under the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act, the Forest Legacy Program (FLP) codified at 16 U.S.C. 2103c and the CFP codified at 16 U.S.C. 2103d. Both the CFP and FLP provide financial assistance to partners to protect forest land that is threatened by conversion to nonforest uses and provide significant environmental, economic, and social benefits. The two programs are complementary; each engages unique partners and utilizes different tools for land protection. While a few projects may align with the intent of both programs, most projects will qualify for only one. An applicant is not allowed to submit a project application to both the CFP and FLP simultaneously.

The FLP provides grants to State agencies, though other units of government have partnered with the State agency on a few projects. The CFP provides grants directly to local governments, Indian tribes and qualified nonprofit organizations. The FLP allows for the acquisition of conservation easements or fee-simple titles, while the CFP permits only fee-simple acquisition of land as a community forest. While proponents of FLP are encouraged to coordinate with and obtain input from the public, such coordination is not a critical project selection criterion. In contrast, successful CFP projects will be evaluated on the extent of community involvement in the development and the long-term management of the community forest. While FLP encourages public access or other recreational opportunities, it is not a program requirement. In contrast, the CFP requires public access.

Relationship to the Urban and Community Forestry Program

The Urban and Community Forestry (UCF) Program, authorized in the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act (16 U.S.C. 2105), is a cooperative program of the Forest Service that encourages and promotes the creation of healthier, more livable communities; it is not a land protection or acquisition program like the CFP or FLP. UCF provides technical, financial, educational, and research assistance to communities, through its primary partner the State forestry agencies, to plan urban forestry programs and to plant, protect,

maintain, and use wood from community trees and forests to maximize social, environmental, and economic benefits. The CFP provides grants directly to local governments, Indian tribes, and qualified nonprofits for fee-simple acquisition of land to establish community forests.

Community Forest Plan

The CFP requires communities to draft a community forest plan (§ 230.2 and § 230.4) as part of the application process. The draft community forest plan submitted with the application should be as specific as possible, but the Forest Service recognizes that the plan may not be finalized until after the project is closed. The community forest plan may build upon existing land management plans to meet the requirements of the CFP.

Landscape-Level Conservation Plans and the Community Forest Plan

The community forest plan can tier to an existing broader landscape-level plan. Applicants should start by using the landscape level plan most germane to the CFP project; examples of plans include community green infrastructure plans, community land use plans, Indian tribe's area of interest/homelands plans, and others as long as there are overlapping or shared goals. A Statewide Forest Resource Assessment and Strategy is an example of a land use plan that may also be useful. The Forest Service recommends that applicants contact their State Forester or equivalent official of the Indian tribe or Bureau of Indian Affairs to see if they may provide technical assistance during the development of a CFP application. Professional specialists, including foresters may also provide valuable assistance at the project development stage; however, the services of a professional specialist is not mandated by the program.

Grant recipients must submit a final community forest plan within 120 days of the title transferring to the grant recipient (§ 230.9). The community forest plan must be developed with community involvement and incorporate as much as possible the desires of the community. The draft community forest plan should describe the community that benefits from the community forest and what benefits the community forest will provide. The expectation is that there will be ongoing and meaningful community participation in plan development and revision; this could be through a standing advisory board or similar mechanism. The community is encouraged to periodically review and

revise the community forest plan (§ 230.9).

Proximity to Community Requirements

The final rule does not impose a requirement on the proximity of the community forest to the benefitting community or on the size of the benefitting community (§ 230.4). The final rule will fund quality projects with active community participation.

Project Review and Selection Process

The Forest Service will conduct a review and ranking process to select projects for funding. The application process is outlined in § 230.3 of this final rule. Individual applications will be ranked according to criteria outlined in § 230.5 of this final rule. The Forest Service anticipates providing additional specificity on the review process, review criteria, and timelines in an annual Request for Applications (RFA).

Role of the State Forester or Equivalent Official of the Indian Tribe

Under the CFP, applications will be submitted to the State Forester (for local government and non profit organizations) or the equivalent official of the Indian tribe (for Indian tribes). As time and resources allow, these entities may conduct a general review of all applications submitted to them for eligibility and compatibility with landscape conservation efforts. The State Forester or equivalent official of the Indian tribe may provide technical assistance to applicants in the preparation of applications.

The final rule requires the State Forester or equivalent official of the Indian tribe to forward all CFP applications they receive to the Forest Service, but provides them with an opportunity to comment. Application review by State Foresters or equivalent officials of the Indian tribe is voluntary, but will be considered by the Forest Service. Such participation will not result in a transfer of responsibility for any aspect of the CFP project selection process to the State Forester or Indian tribes from the Forest Service.

While the Forest Service anticipates this intermediate step will add approximately 30 days to the review process, input from State Foresters or equivalent officials of the Indian tribes will be valuable in helping the Forest Service make final funding decisions.

Eligible Entities

The statute establishing the CFP states that only local governments, Indian tribes, and qualified nonprofit organizations are eligible to receive a grant through the CFP. The statute also

provides definitions for those three eligible organizations. Local governments are defined as municipal, county, and other local governments with jurisdiction over local land use decisions. Indian tribes are defined as prescribed by Section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (U.S.C. 450b), which includes federally recognized Indian tribes and Alaska Native Corporations. Finally, qualified nonprofit organizations are defined as charities described in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 26 USCS § 170(h)(3) which operates in accordance with one or more of the conservation purposes specified in Section 170(h)(4)(A). A conservation purpose is defined as the preservation of land for outdoor recreation or education, protection of natural habitat or ecosystems, preservation of open space, and preservation of historic lands or structures. Consistent with regulations of the Internal Revenue Service (26 CFR 1.170A–14(c)(1)) qualified nonprofit organizations must also have a commitment to protect in perpetuity, the purposes for which the tract was acquired under the CFP, and demonstrate that they have the resources to enforce the protection of the property as a community forest. In general, a land conservancy or land trust would be a typical organization that would be considered a qualified nonprofit organization under the authorizing statute of the CFP.

Ensuring Permanence of Community Forest Projects

In order to minimize the chances that the community forest is ever sold, or converted to nonforest uses or a use inconsistent with the CFP, the following three actions will be required of the grant recipient:

(1) Grant recipients will be required to record a Notice of Grant Requirements with the deed in the lands records of the local county or municipality.

(2) Grant recipients will define objectives for the use and management of the community forest in the required community forest plan. Because the size, condition, and possible uses of community forests under this program could be quite varied, the community forest plan will identify forest uses for the property. In order to guide compliance with the requirements of the CFP, “nonforest uses” is defined in § 230.2 of this final rule.

(3) Every five years, grant recipients will submit to the Forest Service a self-certifying statement that the property has not been sold or converted to nonforest uses. In addition, the grant recipients will be subject to a spot check

conducted by the Forest Service to verify that property acquired under the CFP has not been sold or converted to nonforest uses or a use inconsistent with the purpose of the CFP (§ 230.9).

In the statute establishing the CFP, Congress required that the grant recipient cannot sell the land or convert it to nonforest uses (Sec. 8003.e). In the event that these conditions are violated, the law requires that the grant recipient pay the Federal Government an amount equal to the greater of the current sale price or current appraised value of the land. An additional penalty is that the grant recipient that sells or converts a parcel acquired under the CFP will not be allowed to receive additional grants under the program. Ramifications for conversion to nonforest use or sale are discussed in § 230.9 “Ownership Use and Requirements” of this final rule.

Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition for Federal and Federally-Assisted Programs

The Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policy Act of 1970 (“Uniform Act”) (42 U.S.C. 4601, *et seq.*) provides guidance and procedures for the acquisition of real property by the Federal government, including relocation benefits to displaced persons. Department of Transportation regulations implementing the Uniform Act (49 CFR part 24) have been adopted by the Department of Agriculture (7 CFR part 21). The CFP is deemed exempt from the Uniform Act because it meets the exemption criteria stated at 49 CFR 24.101(b)(1).

Federal Appraisal Standards

Section 7A(c)(4) of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act (16 U.S.C. 2103d(c)(4)), requires that land acquired under the CFP be appraised in accordance with the current *Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions* developed by the Interagency Land Acquisition Conference (also known as the Yellow Book), hereafter referred to as the Federal Appraisal Standards, in order to determine the non-Federal share of the cost of a parcel of privately-owned forest land. The Federal Appraisal Standards are contained in a readily available public document (<http://www.justice.gov/enrd/3044.htm>). A grant recipient will be responsible for assuring that the appraisal of the CFP tract is done in conformance with the Federal Appraisal Standards. The Federal Appraisal Standards will be used to determine the market value for the purpose of determining CFP contribution and reimbursement for the

non-Federal cost share. However, separate tracts donated for the purpose of providing the non-Federal cost share may be appraised using the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP) or the IRS regulations for a donation in land. The Forest Service will be available to advise applicants with the appraisal and associated appraisal review and will conduct spot checks to assure compliance with Federal Appraisal Standards.

Government-to-Government Consultation With Indian Tribes

Indian tribes were invited to consult on the CFP proposed rule prior to review and comment by the general public. The consultation process was initiated September 30, 2010. The Deputy Chief for State and Private Forestry sent a letter to the Forest Service regional leadership requesting that they initiate consultation. Each unit then initiated consultation with Indian tribes, providing them with information about the CFP, the proposed rule, how to request government-to-government consultation, and where to send comments. Consultation concluded March 7, 2011.

Three Indian tribes consulted with the Forest Service about the CFP, many Indian tribes discussed the CFP with Forest Service personnel, and three Indian tribes sent comments through the public comment process. Two regions of the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) also sent comments through the public comment process. Indian tribe and BIA comments were analyzed separately from general public comments. The Forest Service incorporated the input received through consultation and the public comment process into the development of this final rule.

Indian Tribal Input and Agency Responses

The Authorizing Statute

The following comments suggested changes to the rule, but these points are governed by the authorizing statute Section 8003 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Pub. L. 110–234; Stat. 2043) and are not within the discretion of the Forest Service. As a result, no changes will be made to the final rule.

Eligible Entities

Comment: Eligible entities should include Tribal Organizations—such as the Native American Land Conservancy, whose mission is “to acquire and preserve our sacred lands”. We believe

inclusion of these types of tribal organizations is implied, as they are authorized by Tribal Governments through approval of Tribal Resolution to fulfill this mission. We strongly recommend the regulations clearly state that Tribal Organizations or Tribal Government Organizations can also apply under this program.

Response: "Eligible entity" is defined in the authorizing statute and, after consultation with the Office of General Counsel, the Forest Service interprets "eligible entity" to mean federally recognized Indian tribes and Alaska Native Corporations, local government entities, and qualified nonprofit organizations that are qualified to acquire and manage land. If a Tribal Organization meets these definitions, it would be an eligible entity. Tribal organizations that meet the definition of a "qualified nonprofit organization" would be an "eligible entity." No change made to the final rule.

Eligible Lands

Comment: § 230.2 Definition: Expand the definition of community forest to include vacant, undeveloped, or underutilized developed lands because many lands that are sacred or important to Indian tribes that they would like to acquire may or may not be forested.

Response: Eligible land is described as "private forest land" by the authorizing statute; no change made to the final rule.

Conversion of Forest to Nonforest Land

Comment: Allow forest land to be converted to nonforest land.

Response: Conversion to nonforest land is a prohibited use in the authorizing statute; no change made to the final rule.

Trust Lands

Comment: Allow for the conversion of fee lands to Indian Trust.

Response: Conversion of fee lands into Indian Trust is a prohibited use in the authorizing statute; no change made to the final rule.

Comment: Because the program disallows placing CFP purchased land in Tribal trust, this requirement probably precludes Indian tribes from finding this program useful. In addition, the requirements of matching funds and inability to place in tribal trust lands essentially make the proposed program of very little use.

Response: The CFP authorizing statute prohibits CFP acquired lands to be transferred into Tribal trust lands. Financial gain from the community forest is possible through timber harvest and other land management practices.

No change to the final rule.

General Comments

Comment: Following discussions on the possible uses of the CFP within our traditional territory, there is interest in potential utilization of the program once it is in place and final guidelines established.

Response: The Forest Service agrees that the CFP will be a valuable tool for all eligible entities; no change to the final rule.

Comment: Community benefits have a lot of application to tribal interests on their homelands.

Response: The Forest Service agrees that the benefits provided by community forests will be appreciated by communities; no change made to the final rule.

Comment: Our Indian tribe has no objection to the proposed CFP.

Response: None required; no change to the final rule.

Priority for Indian Tribes

Comment: Are Indian tribes on an even playing field with all other applicants? Provide priority to Indian tribes which have lost land base due to Federal land acquisitions in the past.

Response: The Forest Service will ensure that all applicants are ranked using the criteria in § 230.5 and are given an equal opportunity for funding. Indian tribes' specific concerns, such as loss of land base, may be described in the application, and the acquisition of the community forest should be discussed in the community benefits; no change to the final rule.

Department of the Interior (DOI) or Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Appraisers

Comment: Could a DOI or BIA Federal Land Appraiser be used?

Response: If the appraiser is allowed by his or her agency and is qualified to conduct the appraisal as required in § 230.8 of the final rule, then a BIA or DOI appraiser could be used; no change made to final rule.

Comment: Include the BIA on ranking committee.

Response: The Forest Service will continue to engage BIA throughout implementation of the CFP. Composition of the ranking committee has yet to be decided. No change made to the final rule.

Tribal Area of Interest/Homeland

Comment: Tribal government documents/plans identify conservation needs and goals that apply to their area of interests/homelands. Would their area of interest/homelands equate to

locality, state or region as defined in the proposed rule?

Response: Areas of interest/homelands would equate to locality, state or region as defined in the final rule; no change made to the final rule.

BIA's Indian Reservation Roads Program

Comment: The rule should require a public route be identified to Community Forest Program parcels through the BIA's Indian Reservation Roads (IRR) Program to ensure the public continues to have access to lands purchased with CFP funds by an Indian tribe. IRR routes must, by law, be accessible to the public.

Response: The issue is more appropriately addressed on a case by case basis in specific project grants; no change made to the final rule.

Public Access Restrictions for Tribal Ceremonies

Comment: Indian tribes or Tribal Organizations should have the authority to control access on lands acquired by a Indian tribe or Tribal Organization; could a management plan for a community forest owned by the Indian tribe provide opportunities for closing all or portions of a community forest for short durations (a few days to a few weeks) to allow culturally sensitive tribal ceremonies to take place at various times during a year undisturbed by non-tribal members?

Response: As long as reasonable public access is allowed, limited closures, which are outlined and explained in the community forest plan, to accommodate tribal ceremonies would be consistent with the definition of public access (§ 230.2).

Public Comments and Agency Responses

On January 6, 2011, the Forest Service published a notice of proposed rule and request for comment on 36 CFR part 230 in the **Federal Register** (76 FR 33344). During the comment period, which ended March 7, 2011, the Forest Service received 28 responses containing over 150 comments. Responses from Indian tribes, the agencies that work with them and government-to-government consultations were also received and analyzed separately (see "Government-to-Government Consultation with Indian Tribes" above and "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribes" in the "Regulatory Certifications" to follow).

Twenty respondents explicitly expressed support, sixteen respondents suggested minor revisions, one respondent objected to Federal spending for any new program, and one

respondent felt program funds should be spent on other Forest Service priorities.

The Authorizing Statute

Comment: § 230.2 Definition: Expand the definition of “eligible entity” to include a wider range of nonprofit organizations.

Response: “Eligible entity” is defined in the authorizing statute; no change made to the final rule.

Comment: § 230.2 Definition: Expand the definition of “community forest” to include vacant, undeveloped, or underutilized developed lands.

Response: The authorizing statute requires the Secretary to award grants to acquire private forest land, and no other land cover is eligible; no change made to the final rule.

Comment: § 230.3 Application process: The States should be able to limit the number of applications being submitted for funding from each State to prevent applications that do not meet program requirements.

Response: The authorizing statute requires the State Forester or equivalent official of the Indian tribe to submit a list that includes a description of each project submitted by an eligible entity. The Forest Service encourages States and equivalent official of the Indian tribe to review and comment on the applications, but will not require it; no change made to the final rule.

Comment: § 230.4 Application requirements: Delete the requirement for a draft community forest plan.

Response: A community forest plan is a requirement of the authorizing statute; no change made to the final rule.

Technical Assistance

Comment: § 230.10 Technical assistance funds: Provide for ongoing technical assistance as a component of the grants. Technical assistance will be called for in all stages of establishing and maintaining a community forest, and the funding structure should reflect this; the CFP should allow awarding of technical assistance funds to State Foresters/Tribal governments before CFP projects have been funded to help get the program started and develop competitive applications with partner communities; this program puts an increased workload and unfunded responsibility on the State Forester or equivalent Tribal Government official since technical assistance funding is only available for implementation after a grant is awarded in their jurisdiction; is it possible for States with projects submitted within their jurisdiction to be reimbursed for any technical assistance provided in helping applicants prepare

proposals and draft community forest plans; could States be reimbursed for time spent providing technical assistance and/or processing on a “per application” basis?

Response: The authorizing statute limits funding for technical assistance to “not more than 10 percent of all funds made available to carry out the Program for each fiscal year to State Foresters or equivalent officials (including equivalent officials of Indian tribes) for Program administration and technical assistance.” The amount of funds available for technical assistance may not enable the Forest Service to reimburse State and Indian tribes for all technical assistance rendered both before and after the applications are submitted. Grant recipients should be prepared to incur the cost of ongoing maintenance and some cost associated with the application; no change made to the final rule.

Comment: Project costs should include dedicated, restricted funds for the long-term maintenance and management of community forests. Such funds should be allowable project and cost share costs.

Response: The authorizing statute only allows funds to be expended on acquiring land to establish community forests. Long term maintenance funds are the responsibility of the grant recipient; no change made to the final rule.

Comment: Provide adequate funding to communities for technical assistance. The program should be structured to make sure that grant recipients are made fully aware of the range of resources available to them through State forestry agencies—especially as they create and implement a community forest management plan.

Response: The Forest Service will help identify resources grant recipients can utilize when establishing their community forest. However, the authorizing statute does not provide funding for technical assistance directly to the community but rather funds go to States Foresters and equivalent officials of Indian tribes; no change made to the final rule.

Use of CFP Funds

Comment: The CFP should provide capacity building grants to establish new community forests.

Response: Capacity building grants are outside scope of this program by statute; no change made to the final rule.

Comment: The CFP should provide funding for the following two efforts as part of the upcoming program: 1. Tree

and forest resource inventories; 2. Operations and maintenance funding.

Response: These activities are outside the scope of this program; no change made to the final rule.

Penalties

Comment: Allow forest land to be converted to nonforest land.

Response: The authorizing statute specifies a penalty for converting the forests to nonforest uses; no change made to the final rule.

Comment: Strengthen the penalties for selling or converting CFP acquired lands to nonforest uses to help discourage sale or conversion to nonforest uses.

Response: The penalties for selling or converting CFP acquired lands are defined in the authorizing statute; no change made to the final rule.

Support for the Proposed Rule

Comment: Twenty respondents expressed support for the Community Forest Program

Response: None required; no change made to the final rule.

General Comments

Comment: Ten comments from six respondents identified program benefits:

- Creates many more community forests nationwide
 - Increases green space and enhances the health of any community
 - Develops a broader appreciation for the importance of our Country’s forests among youth and citizens of all ages
 - Keeps people connected to our forest heritage by sustaining timber management, protecting forest-based natural resources like water and wildlife, providing model forests to educate private landowners, and providing a natural setting for youth recreation and education
 - Encourages the incorporation of environmental education into community institutions
 - Provides much needed resources for forest conservation on the local level through local government and land trust partners
 - Conserves threatened forestlands that can meet locally-identified community needs for natural resource protection, economic development, and public connections to the land.
- Community forests, whether owned by a local government, Indian tribe, or nonprofit organization, have a strong track record of engaging a broad range of citizens in forest conservation, stewardship, and governance. Where situated near Federal and State lands, establishment of community forests can foster new collaboration across

boundaries to achieve landscape-level management objectives

- The option to develop community forests under nonprofit ownership can be particularly valuable when a local government desires community-based conservation of a tract but does not have the capacity to effectively oversee management and governance issues for a community forest

- Creates potentially tens of thousands of jobs nationwide, provides significant environmental benefits and spurs economic growth in regions that are suffering greatly from job losses, environmental degradation and rising health costs due to obesity and other environmental related illnesses such as asthma. Furthermore, the program would provide communities an opportunity to study urban forest ecology from its genesis and to develop models to be used in urban forests in the 21st century

Response: None required; no change made to the final rule.

Comment: Once created, community forests could sell environmental credits to help defray longer term operation and maintenance costs.

Response: The buying and selling of environmental credits is an evolving practice and may be subject to regulation by other Federal or State agencies. All community forest projects would need to be compliant with those regulations and the CFP regulation; therefore, no change made to the final rule.

Comment: Augment the funding for Forest Legacy Program administration funds and allow those funds to be used for both programs (Forest Legacy and CFP).

Response: Funds authorized for one program cannot be used for another. Use of Forest Legacy Program dollars for the CFP would constitute misappropriation of funds; no change made to final rule.

Comment: Make monitoring requirements for new community forests more stringent by increasing the number of spot checks and develop a schedule in order to improve accountability.

Response: Each community forest will have unique monitoring needs, and the Forest Service believes that the notice of grant agreement, self certification every five years, and spot checks identified in the final rule are sufficient project oversight; no change made to final rule.

Comment: The CFP should identify a specific person or "face" for the program so that communities and supporting institutions will know who to contact when they need assistance and information about the program.

Response: The CFP Web site (<http://www.fs.fed.us/spf/coop/programs/loa/>

[cfp.shtml](#)) will have current CFP contact information, and the Forest Service will make available information about the program; no change made to final rule.

Comment: A requirement for native species regeneration would be appropriate.

Response: Such a requirement may or may not be appropriate depending on goals and objectives of the community forest and, while encouraged, will be left to the discretion of the community; no change made to final rule.

Comment: Divert funds or resources from existing Forest Service programs for the CFP.

Response: The CFP is subject to annual appropriations by Congress, which will specify the amount of funds for the program. Funds authorized for one program cannot be used for another; no change made to final rule.

Comment: Final community forest plans should have an approval requirement by either the Forest Service or the State.

Response: The purpose of the community forest plan is to document and maximize the community benefits identified by the community. Therefore, the community developing the community forest plan should approve it. The community forest plan will be consulted during spot checks to ensure consistency with the program; no change made to final rule.

Comment: Use the Forest Resources Coordinating Committee (FRCC), established in the 2008 Farm Bill, to establish ranking criteria for the CFP.

Response: The FRCC focuses on private forest conservation issues which are not necessarily the only issues of concern for community forests; no change made to final rule.

Comment: The term "landscape conservation initiative" is not widely interpreted as inclusive of a town plan or similar conservation plan at the local level; clarify how to tie CFP projects to a landscape level conservation initiative.

Response: Applicants should use the landscape level plan most germane to their CFP project. The definition of landscape conservation initiative was revised in the final rule and changed the order of the ranking criteria in § 230.5 Ranking criteria and proposal selection.

Comment: Clarify the differences between the CFP and the Forest Legacy Program.

Response: The Forest Service felt this was an important clarification; added comparison of the CFP and Forest Legacy Program to the preamble of the final rule.

Comment: Add a ranking criterion for local governments which recognizes a

community's sustained commitment to their urban and community forests (e.g., as demonstrated through Tree City USA or other public recognition programs, hiring of city foresters, establishment of tree boards) and the community's ability to manage the community forest after it is acquired through the program.

Response: While this criterion would work well for local governments' applications, it would not fit for applications submitted by qualified nonprofit organizations and some Indian tribes; no change made to final rule.

Comment: Training may be required to build capacity within the State Foresters' offices, and flexibility should be built into the implementation of this component to see whether this system works or not, and how to implement it effectively across the States.

Response: The Forest Service is willing to provide CFP information to State Foresters, Indian tribes, and eligible entities in a variety of formats.

Suggested Edits and Agency Responses

Numerous changes were made to the preamble and or final rule to clarify aspects of the program and address questions raised by respondents (*italicized text* was added):

Comment: A number of comments proposed expanding eligible lands to include nonforested and developed land to achieve open space conservation.

Response: The Forest Service refers to this program as the "Community Forest Program" or "CFP" throughout this rule, as opposed to the "Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program." The authorizing statute limits eligible lands to currently forested lands, precluding nonforested lands from consideration. To avoid future confusion regarding nonforested open space, the Forest Service will begin to colloquially refer to the program as the Community Forest Program or CFP.

Section 230.2 Definitions

Comment: Depending on how the term borrowed funds is defined, cost share contributions from bonded sources may or may not be eligible.

Response: The Forest Service agrees that there was a need to clarify the definition of borrowed funds as a cost share; reworded the definition to read "*Funds used for the purpose of cost share which would encumber the subject property, in whole or in part, to another party.*" The prohibition against borrowed funds is intended to protect the Federal investment and the community forest property from foreclosure. Bonds issued by units of government would be allowed because

failure to honor those debts would not likely put the community forest at risk and these funding mechanisms are commonly used to finance land purchases.

Comment: Concerns were raised that there are a variety of formal and informal educational benefits that can be linked to community forests not specifically mentioned in the proposed rule; community forests also help provide clean air as well as clean water.

Response: The Forest Service felt this was a valuable addition and amended definition of "Community benefits" (2) to read "Environmental benefits, including clean air and water, storm water management, and wildlife habitat;" and (3) to read "Benefits from forest-based experiential education programs, including K-12 conservation education programs; vocational education programs; and environmental education through individual study or voluntary participation in programs offered by organizations such as 4-H, Boy or Girl Scouts, Master Gardeners, etc. in final rule.

Comment: Respondents proposed alternative definitions of "forest lands;" and questioned if the definitions included prospective reforested or afforested acreage (prohibited by statute), or included the mangrove forest type.

Response: The number of comments related to the definition of forest lands made it clear that some additional clarification was necessary. A number of alternative definitions were considered, and the Forest Service decided to amend the definition of "Forest lands" to read "Lands that are at least five acres in size, suitable to sustain natural vegetation, and at least 75% forested. Forests are determined both by the presence of trees and the absence of other prevailing land uses."

Comment: Clarify the term "Landscape conservation initiative" by stating that conservation or management plans or activities identify conservation needs and goals of a locality, state, or region. Conservation goals identified need to correspond with the community and environmental benefits outlined for the CFP.

Response: The Forest Service felt that this was a valuable clarification, adopted proposed language in both the preamble explanatory text and the final rule. Examples of initiatives include green infrastructure plans, a community or county land use plan, Indian tribe's area of interest/homelands plans, a Statewide Forest Resource Assessment and Strategy, etc.

Comment: Definition of "nonforest uses": The exclusion of mining is in

conflict with the common use of rock quarries on forestland necessary to maintain roads essential to working forest operations. Many private forest lands have mineral rights retained by previous owners, and this aspect of the rule would eliminate many good projects from consideration; definition of nonforest uses should distinguish between smaller, community-based industrial uses that support sustainable forest management, and large-scale, industrial uses that would dramatically alter the character of the land.

Response: The Forest Service felt that this was a valuable clarification consistent with the purpose of the CFP; amended "nonforest uses" to read "Activities that threaten forest cover and are inconsistent with the community forest plan, and include the following: (3) Mining and nonrenewable resource extraction, except for activities that would not require surface disturbance of the community forest such as offsite directional drilling for oil and gas development or onsite use of gravel from existing gravel pits * * * (6) Structures and facilities, except for compatible recreational facilities, concession and educational kiosks, energy development for onsite use, facilities associated with appropriate forest management, and parking areas. Said structures, facilities and parking areas must have minimal impacts to forest and water resources."

Section 230.3 Application Process

Role of Professional Forester, State Forester or Equivalent Official of the Indian Tribe

Comment: A number of comments requested clarification or suggested either increasing or decreasing the role of State Foresters, Indian tribe officials, or professional foresters.

Response: All applicants are encouraged to consult with their State Forester or equivalent official of the Indian tribe, but the final rule does not require professional consultation. To address the comments, the final rule was changed to state that the State Forester's review would be based on available time and resources. In addition, the State Forester's review was clarified to include determining eligibility of the applicant and the land, confirming that the project is not also being proposed for funding through the Forest Legacy Program, and identifying if the project is part of a larger conservation initiative.

Section 230.5 Ranking Criteria and Proposal Selection

Comment: Remove (a)(2) "An application with a subject property that makes a substantial contribution to a landscape conservation initiative. A landscape conservation initiative, as defined in this rule, is a landscape-level conservation or management plan or activity that identifies conservation needs and goals of a locality, state, or region."

Response: The Forest Service felt that this was an appropriate edit as this criteria was already listed and the revised order of the criteria was consistent with the purpose of the CFP; deleted (a)(2) language in "\$ 230.5 Ranking Criteria and Proposal Selection" of the final rule.

Section 230.6 Project Costs and Cost Share Requirements

Comment: A typical source of cost share contribution is likely to be in the form of bonded monies. Depending on how the term borrowed funds is defined, cost share contributions from bonded sources may or may not be eligible; we urge you to find a mechanism (such as subordination agreements) to allow local governments and qualified conservation organizations to engage local individual investors in purchasing property that would contribute to the match requirements for USFS Community Forest projects. Provision in the legislation for a subordination agreement, or other arrangement perhaps unacceptable to a commercial lending institution, would still enable interested individuals to work with local entities and the USFS to preserve working forest; nonprofit organizations sometime pursue bank loans to allow them to protect properties in a timely manner (e.g., during "stop gap" acquisitions) until they can raise the necessary funds through capital campaigns or other fundraising activities. Monies from such loans contribute directly to the land acquisitions, they are accountable, and they should therefore be allowed as cost share.

Response: The Forest Service determined that borrowed funds for the purpose of this rule are funds used for the purpose of cost share, which would encumber the subject property, in whole or in part, to another party. The prohibition against borrowed funds is intended to protect the Federal investment and the community forest property from foreclosure. Bonds issued by units of government would be allowed since failure to honor those

debts would not likely put the community forest at risk and these funding mechanisms are commonly used to finance land purchases; reworded the definition of borrowed funds.

Comment: Amend (e) “Cost share contributions may include the purchase or donation of lands located within the community forest as long as it is provided by an eligible entity and legally dedicated to perpetual land conservation consistent with CFP objectives” to include “*such donations need to meet the requirements specified under § 230.8 Acquisition requirements (a)(1)(ii).*”

Response: The Forest Service felt that this was a valuable clarification; adopted proposed language in final rule.

Section 230.7 Grant Requirements

Comment: A grantee may need more than two years to complete the project and proposed the following language change to (c) as follows “The grant may be reasonably extended by the Forest Service when necessary to accommodate unforeseen circumstances in the land acquisition process.”

Response: The Forest Service felt that the proposed change was consistent with the purpose of the CFP and provided the program with additional flexibility; adopted proposed language in final rule.

Regulatory Certifications

Regulatory Planning and Review

Executive Orders 13563 and 12866 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts and equity). Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. This rule has been designated a “significant regulatory action” although not economically significant, under Section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, the rule has been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

A Cost Benefit Analysis has been completed and emphasizes that the benefits for each established forest will vary, depending on characteristics of the forest land, the community, and the management objectives. Where these forests are located will also be dependent on the communities that support them; therefore, they could

occur in communities from rural to urban. Because there will be diversity among forests and among their benefits, this analysis used qualitative, as well as quantitative, methods to describe the potential benefits and costs of the CFP.

The primary cost of the CFP is the acquisition of the land itself. Additionally, the transfer of lands out of private ownership may reduce the tax base, or result in forgone economic benefits offered by development. The analysis assumed that development and associated activity will be established elsewhere without resulting in forestland conservation and the opportunity cost of lower economic activity will be off-set by the benefits provided by the community forest, such that the main analyzed costs are the cost of the acquisition and the tax revenue foregone by the local government unit. These costs were compared with the largely intangible benefits of protecting forest land, such as environmental goods and services from the land and nonmarket valued amenities, such as scenic views, but also included the economic value of retaining an active working forest in the local economy. Qualitative and quantitative evidence supported the assertion that community forests provide many benefits to communities, especially in areas threatened by conversion of private forest land.

This final rule will not have an annual effect of \$100 million or more on the economy nor adversely affect productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, nor adversely affect State or local governments. This final rule will not interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency nor raise new legal or policy issues.

Finally, this final rule will not alter the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs, or the rights and obligations of recipients of such programs. This final rule does not regulate the private use of land or the conduct of business. It is a grant program to local governments, Indian tribes, and qualified nonprofit organizations for purposes of acquiring land in fee-simple for resource conservation and open space preservation. By providing funding to eligible entities for land acquisition, the Federal Government will promote a variety of benefits from sustainable forest management including, but not limited to: Economic benefits such as timber and non-timber products; environmental benefits, including clean air and water, stormwater management, and wildlife habitat; benefits from forest-based experiential learning,

including K–12 conservation education programs, vocational education programs in disciplines such as forestry and environmental biology, and environmental education through individual study or voluntary participation in programs offered by organizations such as 4–H, Boy or Girl Scouts, Master Gardeners, etc.; benefits from serving as replicable models of effective forest stewardship for private landowners; recreational benefits such as hiking, hunting and fishing secured through public access.

The acquisition of land by eligible entities may affect the local real property tax base, depending on applicable state law and the tax status of the acquiring entity. The possible impact on the real property tax base cannot be ascertained, but it is assumed that any land going from taxable to nontaxable status would cause a commensurate shifting of the tax burden to other taxable properties or, alternatively, a reduction in local tax revenues.

The CFP would not materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlements, user fees, loan programs, or the rights and obligations of program participants. The program is voluntary for each participating eligible entity.

Project Compliance With the National Environmental Policy Act

Project grants are subject to National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and must comply with agency NEPA implementing procedures as described in 40 CFR parts 1500–1508 as well as the Council on Environmental Quality’s NEPA procedures at 40 CFR parts 1500–1508. CFP grants are to be used for transferring title and ownership of private lands to third parties and will not fund any ground-disturbing activities. The Forest Service has concluded that CFP grants fall under the categorical exclusion provided in the Forest Service’s NEPA procedures for “acquisition of land or interest in land” 36 CFR 220.6(d)(6); 73 FR 43084 (July 24, 2008). As a result, CFP project grants are excluded from documentation in an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement.

Proper Consideration of Small Entities

This final rule has been considered in light of Executive Order 13272 regarding property considerations of small entities and the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996. The Forest Service consulted with the Small Business Administration which concurred that the final rule for voluntary participation in the CFP does not impose significant direct costs on

small entities. This final rule imposes no additional requirements on the affected public. Entities most likely affected by this final rule are the local governments, qualified nonprofit organizations, and Indian tribes eligible to receive a grant through the CFP. The minimum requirements on small entities imposed by this final rule are necessary to protect the public interest, are not administratively burdensome or costly to meet, and are within the capabilities of small entities to perform. It does not compel the expenditure of \$100 million or more by any State, local or Indian tribal government, or anyone in the private sector.

Unfunded Mandates

Pursuant to Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538), signed into law on March 22, 1995, the Agency has assessed the effects of this final rule on State, local, and Indian Tribal governments and the private sector. This final rule does not compel the expenditure of \$100 million or more by any State, local or Indian tribal governments, or anyone in the private sector. Therefore, a statement under Section 202 of that Act is not required.

Federalism

The Forest Service has considered this final rule under the requirements of Executive Order 13132, Federalism, and Executive Order 12875, Government Partnerships. The Forest Service has determined that the rule conforms to the federalism principles set out in these Executive Orders. The rule would not impose any compliance costs on the States other than those imposed by statute, and would not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the Federal Government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Based on comments received on the proposed rule, additional consultation with State and local governments was determined to not be necessary.

Controlling Paperwork Burdens on the Public

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 [44 U.S.C. Chapter 35], the Forest Service requested and received an approval of a new information collection.

OMB Number: 0596—New

Comments were sought on the information collection aspect of this rule at the proposed rule stage; none were received.

Consultations and Coordination With Indian Tribes

This final rule has tribal implications as defined in Executive Order 13175. Section 7A(a)(1) of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act establishes that Indian tribes as defined by Section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b) are eligible entities to participate in the CFP.

Indian tribes were invited to consult on the CFP proposed rule prior to review and comment by the general public. The consultation process was initiated September 30, 2010. The Deputy Chief for State and Private Forestry sent a letter to Forest Service regional leadership requesting that they initiate consultation. Each unit then initiated consultation with Indian tribes, providing them with information about the CFP, the proposed rule, how to request government-to-government consultation, and where to send comments. Consultation concluded March 7, 2011.

Three Indian tribes consulted with the Forest Service about the CFP, many Indian tribes discussed the CFP with Forest Service personnel, and three Indian tribes sent comments through the public comment process. Two regions of the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) also sent comments through the public comment process. Indian tribal and BIA comments were analyzed separately from general public comments. The Forest Service incorporated the input received through consultation and the public comment process into the development of this final rule.

Through consultation and comments a number of Indian tribes questioned if they are on an even playing field with all other applicants, and asked if the CFP would provide priority to Indian tribes which have lost land base due to Federal land acquisitions in the past. The Forest Service will ensure that all applicants are given an equal opportunity. Specific tribal concerns, such as loss of land base, may be described in the application.

The Agency has determined that the CFP does not impose substantial direct compliance costs on Indian tribes. This rule does not mandate Indian tribe participation in the CFP, but does ensure they have an opportunity to apply. A more complete summary of tribal consultation may be found in the preamble of this rule, under “Government to Government Consultation with Indian Tribes”.

No Takings Implementations

This final rule has been analyzed in accordance with the principles and criteria contained in Executive Order 12630, and the Forest Service has been determined that the final rule does not pose the risk of a taking of constitutionally protected private property. This final rule implements a program to assist eligible entities to acquire land from willing landowners. Any land use restrictions are voluntarily undertaken by program participants.

Environmental Impact

The Forest Service has determined that this final rule falls under the categorical exclusion provided in Forest Service regulations on National Environmental Policy Act procedures. Such procedures exclude from documentation in an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement “rules, regulations, or policies to establish service wide administrative procedures, program processes, or instructions.” 36 CFR 220.6(d)(2); 73 FR 43084 (July 24, 2008). This final rule outlines the programmatic implementation of the CFP and has no direct effect on Forest Service decisions for its land management activities or on ground disturbing activities conducted by third-party entities.

Energy Effects

This final rule was reviewed under Executive Order 13211 of May 18, 2001, Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use. It was determined that this final rule does not constitute a significant energy action as defined in the Executive Order.

Civil Justice Reform

This final rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform. The Forest Service did not identify any State or local laws or regulations that are in conflict with this final rule or that would impede full implementation of this final rule. Nevertheless, in the event that such a conflict is identified, the final rule would not preempt the State or local laws or regulations found to be in conflict. Further, in that case, no retroactive effect would be given to this rule. The Forest Service would not require the use of administrative proceedings before parties could file suit in court challenging its provisions.

List of Subjects in 36 CFR Part 230

Grant programs, Grants administration, Community forest, State and local governments, Indian tribes,

Nonprofit organizations, Conservation, Forests and forest products, Land sales.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Forest Service hereby amends part 230 of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations by revising subpart A to read as follows:

PART 230—STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY ASSISTANCE

■ 1. The authority citation for part 230 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 2103(d) & 2109(e).

■ 2. Revise Subpart A to read as follows.

Subpart A—Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program

Sec.

- 230.1 Purpose and scope.
- 230.2 Definitions.
- 230.3 Application process.
- 230.4 Application requirements.
- 230.5 Ranking criteria and proposal selection.
- 230.6 Project costs and cost share requirements.
- 230.7 Grant requirements.
- 230.8 Acquisition requirements.
- 230.9 Ownership and use requirements.
- 230.10 Technical assistance funds.

Subpart A—Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program

§ 230.1 Purpose and scope.

(a) The regulations of this subpart govern the rules and procedures for the Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program (CFP), established under Section 7A of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2103d). Under the CFP, the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service, awards grants to local governments, Indian tribes, and qualified nonprofit organizations to establish community forests for community benefits by acquiring and protecting private forestlands.

(b) The CFP applies to eligible entities within any of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Republic of Palau, and the territories and possessions of the United States.

§ 230.2 Definitions.

The terms used in this subpart are defined as follows:

Borrowed funds. Funds used for the purpose of cost share which would encumber the subject property, in whole or in part, to another party.

Community benefits. One or more of the following:

- (1) Economic benefits such as timber and non-timber products resulting from sustainable forest management and tourism;
- (2) Environmental benefits, including clean air and water, stormwater management, and wildlife habitat;
- (3) Benefits from forest-based experiential learning, including K–12 conservation education programs; vocational education programs in disciplines such as forestry and environmental biology; and environmental education through individual study or voluntary participation in programs offered by organizations such as 4–H, Boy or Girl Scouts, Master Gardeners, etc.;
- (4) Benefits from serving as replicable models of effective forest stewardship for private landowners; and,
- (5) Recreational benefits such as hiking, hunting and fishing secured with public access.

Community forest. Forest land owned in fee-simple by an eligible entity that provides public access and is managed to provide community benefits pursuant to a community forest plan.

Community forest plan. A tract-specific plan that guides the management and use of a community forest, was developed with community involvement, and includes the following components:

- (1) A description of the property, including acreage and county location, land use, forest type and vegetation cover;
- (2) Objectives for the community forest;
- (3) Community benefits to be achieved from the establishment of the community forest;
- (4) Mechanisms promoting community involvement in the development and implementation of the community forest plan;
- (5) Implementation strategies for achieving community forest plan objectives;
- (6) Plans for the utilization or demolition of existing structures and proposed needs for further improvements;
- (7) Planned public access, including proposed limitations to protect cultural or natural resources, or public health and safety. In addition, local governments and qualified nonprofits need to provide a rationale for any proposed limitations; and
- (8) A description for the long-term use and management of the property.

Eligible entity. A local governmental entity, Indian tribe, or a qualified nonprofit organization that is qualified to acquire and manage land.

Eligible lands. Private forest lands that:

- (1) Are threatened by conversion to nonforest uses;
- (2) Are not lands held in trust by the United States; and
- (3) If acquired by an eligible entity, can provide defined community benefits under the CFP and allow public access.

Equivalent officials of Indian tribes.

An individual designated and authorized by the Indian tribe.

Federal appraisal standards. The current *Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions* developed by the Interagency Land Acquisition Conference (also known as the yellow book).

Fee-simple. Absolute interest in real property, versus a partial interest such as a conservation easement.

Forest lands. Lands that are at least five acres in size, suitable to sustain natural vegetation, and at least 75 percent forested. Forests are determined both by the presence of trees and the absence of nonforest uses.

Grant recipient: An eligible entity that receives a grant from the U.S. Forest Service through the CFP.

Indian tribe. Defined by Section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b); for purposes of this rule, Indian tribe includes federally recognized Indian tribes and Alaska Native Corporations.

Landscape conservation initiative. A landscape conservation initiative, as defined in this final rule, is a landscape-level conservation or management plan or activity that identifies conservation needs and goals of a locality, state, or region. Examples of initiatives include community green infrastructure plans, a community or county land use plan, Indian tribe's area of interest/homelands plans, a Statewide Forest Resource Assessment and Strategy, etc. The conservation goals identified in the plan must correspond with the community and environmental benefits outlined for the CFP.

Local governmental entity. Any municipal government, county government, or other local government body with jurisdiction over local land use decisions as defined by Federal or State law.

Nonforest uses. Activities that threaten forest cover and are inconsistent with the community forest plan, and include the following:

- (1) Subdivision;
- (2) Residential development, except for a caretaker building;
- (3) Mining and nonrenewable resource extraction, except for activities that would not require surface

disturbance of the community forest such as directional drilling for oil and gas development or onsite use of gravel from existing gravel pits;

(4) Industrial use, including the manufacturing of products;

(5) Commercial use, except for sustainable timber or other renewable resources, and limited compatible commercial activities to support cultural, recreational and educational use of the community forest by the public; and

(6) Structures and facilities, except for compatible recreational facilities, concession and educational kiosks, energy development for onsite use, facilities associated with appropriate forest management and parking areas; said structures, facilities and parking areas must have minimal impacts to forest and water resources.

Qualified nonprofit organization. Defined by the CFP authorizing statute (Pub. L. 110–234; 122 Stat. at 1281), an organization that is described in Section 170(h)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 170(h)(3)) and operates in accordance with one or more of the conservation purposes specified in Section 170(h)(4)(A) of that Code (26 U.S.C. 170(h)(4)(A)). For the purposes of the CFP, a qualified nonprofit organization must meet the following requirements:

(1) Consistent with regulations of the Internal Revenue Service at 26 CFR 1.170A–14(c)(1):

(i) Have a commitment to protect in perpetuity the purposes for which the tract was acquired under the CFP; and

(ii) Demonstrate that it has the resources to enforce the protection of the property as a community forest as a condition of acquiring a tract under the CFP.

(2) Operate primarily or substantially in accordance with one or more of the conservation purposes specified in Section 170(h)(4)(A) of I.R.S. code (26 U.S.C. 170(h)(4)(A)). Conservation purposes include:

(i) The preservation of land areas for outdoor recreation by, or for the education of, the general public,

(ii) The protection of a relatively natural habitat of fish, wildlife, or plants, or similar ecosystem,

(iii) The preservation of open space (including farmland and forest land) where such preservation is for the scenic enjoyment of the general public, or pursuant to a clearly delineated Federal, State, or local governmental conservation policy, and will yield a significant public benefit, or

(iv) The preservation of a historically important land area or a certified historic structure.

Public access. Access that is provided on a non-discriminatory basis at reasonable times and places, but may be limited to protect cultural and natural resources or public health and safety.

State Forester. The State employee who is responsible for administration and delivery of forestry assistance within a State, or equivalent official.

§ 230.3 Application process.

(a) The Forest Service will issue a national request for applications (RFA) for grants under the CFP. The RFA will be posted to <http://www.grants.gov> as well as other venues. The RFA will include the following information outlined in this final rule:

(1) The process for submitting an application;

(2) Application requirements (§ 230.4);

(3) Review process and criteria that will be used by the Forest Service (§ 230.5); and

(4) Other conditions determined appropriate by the Forest Service.

(b) Pursuant to the RFA, interested eligible entities will submit an application for program participation to:

(1) The State Forester or equivalent official, for applications by local governments and qualified nonprofit organizations, or

(2) The equivalent officials of the Indian tribe, for applications submitted by an Indian tribe.

(c) Interested eligible entities will also notify the Forest Service, pursuant to the RFA, when submitting an application to the State Forester or equivalent officials of the Indian tribe.

(d) The State Forester or equivalent official of the Indian tribe will forward all applications to the Forest Service, and, as time and resources allow:

(1) Provide a review of each application to help the Forest Service determine:

(i) That the applicant is an eligible entity;

(ii) That the land is eligible;

(iii) That the proposed project has not been submitted for funding consideration under the Forest Legacy Program; and

(iv) Whether the project contributes to a landscape conservation initiative.

(2) Describe what technical assistance provided through CFP they may render in support of implementing the proposed community forest project and an estimate of needed financial assistance (§ 230.10).

(e) A proposed application cannot be submitted for funding consideration simultaneously for both the CFP and the Forest Service's Forest Legacy Program (16 U.S.C. 2103c).

§ 230.4 Application requirements.

The following section outlines minimum application requirements, but the RFA may include additional requirements.

(a) Documentation verifying that the applicant is an eligible entity and that the proposed acquisition is of eligible lands.

(b) Applications must include the following regarding the property proposed for acquisition:

(1) A description of the property, including acreage and county location;

(2) A description of current land uses, including improvements;

(3) A description of forest type and vegetative cover;

(4) A map of sufficient scale to show the location of the property in relation to roads and other improvements as well as parks, refuges, or other protected lands in the vicinity;

(5) A description of applicable zoning and other land use regulations affecting the property;

(6) Relationship of the property within and its contributions to a landscape conservation initiative; and

(7) A description of any threats of conversion to nonforest uses.

(c) Information regarding the proposed establishment of a community forest, including:

(1) A description of the benefiting community, including demographics, and the associated benefits provided by the proposed land acquisition;

(2) A description of the community involvement to date in the planning of the community forest and of the community involvement anticipated in its long-term management;

(3) An identification of persons and organizations that support the project and their specific role in acquiring the land and establishing and managing the community forest; and

(4) A draft community forest plan.

The eligible entity is encouraged to work with the State Forester or equivalent official of the Indian tribe for technical assistance when developing or updating the Community Forest Plan. In addition, the eligible entity is encouraged to work with technical specialists, such as professional foresters, recreation specialists, wildlife biologists, or outdoor education specialists, when developing the Community Forest Plan.

(d) Information regarding the proposed land acquisition, including:

(1) A proposed project budget (§ 230.6);

(2) The status of due diligence, including signed option or purchase and sale agreement, title search, minerals determination, and appraisal;

(3) Description and status of cost share (secure, pending, commitment letter, etc.) (§ 230.6);

(4) The status of negotiations with participating landowner(s) including purchase options, contracts, and other terms and conditions of sale;

(5) The proposed timeline for completing the acquisition and establishing the community forest; and

(6) Long term management costs and funding source(s).

(e) Applications must comply with the Uniform Federal Assistance Regulations (7 CFR part 3015).

(f) Applications must also include the forms required to process a Federal grant. Section 230.7 references the grant forms that must be included in the application and the specific administrative requirements that apply to the type of Federal grant used for this program.

§ 230.5 Ranking criteria and proposal selection.

(a) Using the criteria described below, to the extent practicable, the Forest Service will give priority to an application that maximizes the delivery of community benefits, as defined in this final rule, through a high degree of public participation; and

(b) The Forest Service will evaluate all applications received by the State Foresters or equivalent officials of the Indian tribe and award grants based on the following criteria:

(1) Type and extent of community benefits provided. Community benefits are defined in this final rule as:

(i) Economic benefits such as timber and non-timber products;

(ii) Environmental benefits, including clean air and water, stormwater management, and wildlife habitat;

(iii) Benefits from forest-based experiential learning, including K–12 conservation education programs; vocational education programs in disciplines such as forestry and environmental biology; and environmental education through individual study or voluntary participation in programs offered by organizations such as 4–H, Boy or Girl Scouts, Master Gardeners, etc;

(iv) Benefits from serving as replicable models of effective forest stewardship for private landowners; and

(v) Recreational benefits such as hiking, hunting and fishing secured through public access.

(2) Extent and nature of community engagement in the establishment and long-term management of the community forest;

(3) Amount of cost share leveraged;

(4) Extent to which the community forest contributes to a landscape conservation initiative;

(5) Extent of due diligence completed on the project, including cost share committed and status of appraisal;

(6) Likelihood that, unprotected, the property would be converted to nonforest uses;

(7) Costs to the Federal government; and

(8) Additional considerations as may be outlined in the RFA.

§ 230.6 Project costs and cost share requirements.

(a) The CFP Federal contribution cannot exceed 50 percent of the total project costs.

(b) Allowable project and cost share costs will include the purchase price and the following transactional costs associated with the acquisition: appraisals and appraisal reviews, land surveys, legal and closing costs, development of the community forest plan, and title examination. The following principles and procedures will determine allowable costs for grants:

(1) For local and Indian tribal governments, refer to 2 CFR Part 225, Cost Principles for State, Local, and Indian Tribal Governments (OMB Circular A–87) .

(2) For qualified nonprofit organizations, refer to 2 CFR Part 230, Cost Principles for Non-Profit Organizations (OMB Circular A–122).

(c) Project costs do not include the following:

(1) Long-term operations, maintenance, and management of the land;

(2) Construction of buildings or recreational facilities;

(3) Research;

(4) Existing liens or taxes owed; and

(5) Costs associated with preparation of the application, except any allowable project costs specified in section 230.6(b) completed as part of the application.

(d) Cost share contributions can include cash, in-kind services, or donations and must meet the following requirements:

(1) Be supported by grant regulations described above;

(2) Not include other Federal funds unless specifically authorized by Federal statute;

(3) Not include non-Federal funds used as cost share for other Federal programs;

(4) Not include funds used to satisfy mandatory or compensatory mitigation requirements under a Federal regulation, such as the Clean Water Act,

the River and Harbor Act, or the Endangered Species Act;

(5) Not include borrowed funds; and

(6) Be accomplished within the grant period.

(e) Cost share contributions may include the purchase or donation of lands located within the community forest as long as it is provided by an eligible entity and legally dedicated to perpetual land conservation consistent with CFP program objectives; such donations need to meet the requirements specified under § 230.8 Acquisition requirements (a)(1)(ii).

(f) For the purposes of calculating the cost share contribution, the grant recipient may request the inclusion of project due diligence costs, such as title review and appraisals, that were incurred prior to issuance of the grant. These pre-award costs may occur up to one year prior to the issuance of the grant, but cannot include the purchase of CFP land, including cost share tracts.

§ 230.7 Grant requirements.

(a) The following grant forms and supporting materials must be included in the application:

(1) An Application for Federal Assistance (Standard Form 424);

(2) Budget information (Standard Form SF 424c—Construction Programs);

(3) Assurances of compliance with all applicable Federal laws, regulations, and policies (Standard Form 424d—Construction Programs); and

(4) Additional forms, as may be required.

(b) Once an application is selected, funding will be obligated to the grant recipient through a grant.

(c) The initial grant period will be two years, and acquisition of lands should occur within that timeframe. The grant may be reasonably extended by the Forest Service when necessary to accommodate unforeseen circumstances in the land acquisition process.

(d) The grant paperwork must adhere to grant requirements listed below:

(1) Local and Indian tribal governments should refer to 2 CFR Part 225 Cost Principles for State, Local, and Indian Tribal Governments (OMB Circular A–87) and 7 CFR Part 3016 (Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements to State and Local Governments) for directions.

(2) Nonprofit organizations should refer to 2 CFR Part 215 Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Other Agreements with Institutions of Higher Education, Hospitals and Other Nonprofit Organizations (OMB Circular A–110) and 7 CFR Part 3019 Uniform Administrative Requirements

for Grants and Cooperative Agreements with Institutions of Higher Education, Hospitals, and other Nonprofit Organizations for directions.

(e) Forest Service must approve any amendment to a proposal or request to reallocate funding within a grant proposal. If negotiations on a selected project fail, the applicant cannot substitute an alternative site.

(f) The grant recipient must comply with the requirements in § 230.8 before funds will be released.

(g) After the project has closed, as a requirement of the grant, grant recipients will be required to provide the Forest Service with a Geographic Information System (GIS) shapefile: a digital, vector-based storage format for storing geometric location and associated attribute information, of CFP project tracts and cost share tracts, if applicable.

(h) Any funds not expended within the grant period must be de-obligated and revert to the Forest Service for redistribution.

(i) All media, press, signage, and other documents discussing the creation of the community forest must reference the partnership and financial assistance by the Forest Service through the CFP.

§ 230.8 Acquisition requirements.

(a) Grant recipients participating in the CFP must complete the following, which applies to all tracts, including cost share tracts:

(1) Complete an appraisal:

(i) For lands purchased with CFP funds, the appraisal must comply with Federal Appraisal Standards prior to the release of the grant funds. The grant recipient must provide documentation that the appraisal and associated appraisal review were conducted in a manner consistent with the Federal appraisal standards.

(ii) For donated cost share tracts, the market value must be determined by an independent appraiser. The value needs to be documented by a responsible official of the party to which the property is donated.

(2) Prior to closing, notify the landowner in writing of the appraised value of the property and that the sale is voluntary. If the grant recipient has a voluntary option for less than appraised value, they do not have to renegotiate the agreement.

(3) Purchase all surface and subsurface mineral rights, whenever possible. However, if severed mineral rights cannot be obtained, then the grant recipient must follow the retention of qualified mineral interest requirements outlined in the Internal Revenue Service regulations (26 CFR 1.170A-14 (g)(4)),

which address both surface and subsurface minerals.

(4) Ensure that title to lands acquired conforms to title standards applicable to State land acquisitions where the land is located:

(i) Title to lands acquired using CFP funds must not be subject to encumbrances or agreements of any kind that would be contrary to the purpose of the CFP.

(ii) Title insurance must not be a substitute for acceptable title.

(5) Record with the deed in the lands record of the local county or municipality, a Notice of Grant Requirement, which includes the following:

(i) States that the property (including cost share tracts) was purchased with CFP funds;

(ii) Provides a legal description;

(iii) Identifies the name and address of the grant recipient who is the authorized title holder;

(iv) States the purpose of the CFP;

(v) References the Grant Agreement with the Forest Service (title and agreement number) and the address where it is kept on file;

(vi) States that the grant recipient confirms its obligation to manage the interest in real property pursuant to the grant, the Community Forest Plan, and the purpose of the CFP;

(vii) States that the grant recipient will not convey or encumber the interest in real property, in whole or in part, to another party; and

(viii) States that the grant recipient will manage the interest in real property consistent with the purpose of the CFP.

§ 230.9 Ownership and use requirements.

(a) Grant recipient shall complete the final community forest plan within 120 days of the land acquisition, and must update the plan periodically to guide the management and the community benefits of the community forest.

(b) Grant recipient shall provide appropriate public access.

(c) In the event that a grant recipient sells or converts to nonforest uses or a use inconsistent with the purpose of the CFP, a parcel of land acquired under the CFP, the grant recipient shall:

(1) Pay the United States an amount equal to the current sale price or the current appraised value of the parcel, whichever is greater; and

(2) Not be eligible for additional grants under the CFP.

(d) For Indian tribes, land acquired using a grant provided under the CFP must not be sold, converted to nonforest uses or a use inconsistent with the purpose of the CFP, or converted to land held in trust by the United States on behalf of any Indian tribe.

(e) Every five years, the grant recipients will submit to the Forest Service a self-certifying statement that the property has not been sold or converted to nonforest uses or a use inconsistent with the purpose of the CFP.

(f) Grant recipients will be subject to a spot check conducted by the Forest Service to verify that property acquired under the CFP has not been sold or converted to nonforest uses or a use inconsistent with the purpose of the CFP.

§ 230.10 Technical assistance funds.

CFP technical assistance funds may be provided to State Foresters or equivalent officials of Indian tribes through an administrative grant to help implement community forest projects funded through the CFP, and as a result, funds will only be provided to States or Indian tribes with a CFP project funded within their jurisdiction. Section 7A (f) of the authorizing statute limits the funds made available for program administration and technical assistance to no more than 10% of all funds made available to carry out the program for each fiscal year.

Dated: October 14, 2011.

Arthur L. Blazer,

Deputy Under Secretary, NRE.

[FR Doc. 2011-27117 Filed 10-17-11; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 3410-11-P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

38 CFR Part 1

RIN 2900-AN95

Sharing Information Between the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense

AGENCY: Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Interim final rule.

SUMMARY: This document amends the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) regulation pertaining to the applicability of certain VA regulations that restrict the disclosure of certain medical information to the Department of Defense (DoD). This interim final rule removes a restriction that is not required by the applicable statute, 38 U.S.C. 7332(e), and is inconsistent with the intent and purpose of that statute.

DATES: *Effective Date:* This interim final rule is effective October 20, 2011. Comments must be received by VA on or before December 19, 2011.

ADDRESSES: Written comments may be submitted through [www](http://www.va.gov).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**Forest Service****Request for Applications: The Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program****AGENCY:** Forest Service, USDA.**ACTION:** Request for applications.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, State and Private Forestry, Cooperative Forestry staff, requests applications for the Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program (CFP). This is a competitive grant program whereby local governments, qualified nonprofit organizations, and Indian Tribes are eligible to apply for grants to establish community forests through fee simple acquisition of private forest land from a willing seller. The purpose of the program is to establish community forests by protecting forest land from conversion to non-forest uses and provide community benefits such as sustainable forest management, environmental benefits including clean air, water, and wildlife habitat; benefits from forest-based educational programs; benefits from serving as models of effective forest stewardship; and recreational benefits secured with public access.

Eligible lands for grants funded under this program are private forests that are at least five acres in size, suitable to sustain natural vegetation, and at least 75 percent forested. The lands must also be threatened by conversion to nonforest uses, must not be held in trust by the United States on behalf of any Indian Tribe, must not be Tribal allotment lands, must be offered for sale by a willing seller, and if acquired by an eligible entity, must provide defined community benefits under CFP and allow for public access.

DATES: Interested local government and nonprofit applicants must submit applications to the State Forester. Tribal applicants must submit applications to the appropriate Tribal government officials. All applications, either hardcopy or electronic, must be received by State Foresters or Tribal governments by January 15, 2016. State Foresters or Tribal government officials must forward applications to the Forest Service Region, Northeastern Area or International Institute of Tropical Forestry by February 19, 2016.

ADDRESSES: All local government and qualified nonprofit organization applications must be submitted to the State Forester of the State where the property is located. All Tribal applications must be submitted to the equivalent Tribal government official. Applicants are encouraged to contact and work with the Forest Service Region, Northeastern Area or International Institute of Tropical Forestry, and State Forester or equivalent Tribal government official when developing their proposal. Applicants must consult with the State Forester and equivalent Tribal government official prior to requesting technical assistance for a project. The State Forester's member roster may be found on <http://www.fs.fed.us/spf/coop/programs/loa/cfp.shtml>. All applicants must also send an email to communityforest@fs.fed.us to confirm an application has been submitted for funding consideration.

State Foresters and Tribal government officials shall submit applications, either electronic or hardcopy, to the appropriate Forest Service Regional/ Area/Institute contact noted below.

Northern and Intermountain Regions

Regions 1 and 4 (*ID, MT, ND, NV, UT*)

Janet Valle, U.S. Forest Service,
324 25th St., Ogden, UT 84401,
801-625-5258 (phone),
801-625-5716 (fax),
jvalle@fs.fed.us.

Rocky Mountain Region

Region 2 (*CO, KS, NE, SD, WY*)

Claire Harper, U.S. Forest Service,
740 Simms Street, Golden, CO 80401,
303-275-5239 (phone),
303-275-5754 (fax),
claireharper@fs.fed.us.

Southwestern Region

Region 3 (*AZ, NM*)

Alicia San Gil, U.S. Forest Service,
333 Broadway SE., Albuquerque, NM 87102,
505-842-3881 (phone),
505-842-3165 (fax),
agsangil@fs.fed.us.

Pacific Southwest Region

Region 5 (*CA, HI, Guam, American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia and Other Pacific Islands*)

Chris Fischer, U.S. Forest Service,
1323 Club Drive, Vallejo, CA 94592,
707-562-8921 (phone),
707-562-9054 (fax),
cfischer@fs.fed.us.

Pacific Northwest, and Alaska Regions

Regions 6 and 10 (*AK, OR, WA*)

Karl Dalla Rosa, U.S. Forest Service,
1220 Southwest 3rd Ave., Portland, OR 97204
or
P.O. Box 3623, Portland, OR 97208-3623,
503-808-2913 (phone),
503-808-2469 (fax),
kdallarosa@fs.fed.us.

Southern Region

Region 8 (AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA)

Mike Murphy, U.S. Forest Service,

1720 Peachtree Rd., NW., Suite 700B North, Atlanta, GA 30309,

404-347-5214 (phone),

404-347-2776 (fax),

mwmurphy@fs.fed.us.

International Institute of Tropical Forestry

(PR, VI)

Magaly Figueroa, U.S. Forest Service,

Jardin Botanico Sur, 1201 Calle Ceiba, San Juan, PR 00926-1119,

787-766-5335 x 222 (phone),

787-766-6263 (fax),

mafigueroa@fs.fed.us.

Northeastern Area

(CT, DC, DE, IA, IL, IN, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, NH, NJ, NY, OH, PA, RI, VT, WI, WV)

Neal Bungard, U.S. Forest Service,

271 Mast Road, Durham, NH 03824-4600,

603-868-7719 (phone),

603-868-7604 (fax),

nbungard@fs.fed.us.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For questions regarding the grant application or administrative regulations, contact Maya Solomon, Program Coordinator, 202-205-1376, *mayasolomon@fs.fed.us*.

Individuals who use telecommunication devices for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Relay Service (FRS) at 1-800-877-8339 twenty-four hours a day, every day of the year, including holidays.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

CFDA number 10.689: To address the goals of Section 7A of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2103d) as amended, the Forest Service is requesting proposals for community forest projects that protect forest land that has been identified as a national, regional, or local priority for protection and to assist communities in acquiring forestland that will provide public recreation, environmental and economic benefits, and forest-based educational programs.

Detailed information regarding what to include in the application, definitions of terms, eligibility, and necessary prerequisites for consideration can be found in the final program rule, published October 20, 2011 (76 FR 65121–65133), which is available at www.fs.fed.us/spf/coop/programs/loa/cfp.shtml and at www.grants.gov (Opportunity number CFP–FS– 1002016).

Grant Application Requirements

1. Eligibility Information

- a. *Eligible Applicants.* A local governmental entity, Indian Tribe (including Alaska Native Corporations), or a qualified nonprofit organization that is qualified to acquire and manage land (see § 230.2 of the final rule). Individuals are not eligible to receive funds through this program.
- b. *Cost Sharing (Matching Requirement).* All applicants must demonstrate a 50 percent match of the total project cost. The match can include cash, in-kind services, or donations, which shall be from a non-Federal source. For additional information, please see § 230.6 of the final rule at www.fs.fed.us/spf/coop/programs/loa/cfp.shtml.
- c. *DUNS Number.* All applicants shall include a Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number in their application. For this requirement, the applicant is the entity that meets the eligibility criteria and has the legal authority to apply for and receive the grant. For assistance in obtaining a DUNS number at no cost, call the DUNS number request line 1–866–705–5711 or register on-line at <http://fedgov.dnb.com/webform>.
- d. *System for Award Management.* All prospective awardees shall be registered in the System for Award Management prior to award, during performance, and through final payment of any grant resulting from this solicitation. Further information can be found at www.sam.gov. For assistance, contact Federal Service Desk 1–866–606–8220.

2. Award Information

The Administration proposed to fund the CFP at \$1.683 million for fiscal year 2016. Individual grant applications may not exceed \$400,000, which does not include technical assistance requests. The Federal Government's obligation under this program is contingent upon the availability of appropriated funds.

No legal liability on the part of the Government shall be incurred until funds are committed by the grant officer for this program to the applicant in writing. The initial grant period shall be for 2 years, and acquisition of lands should occur within that timeframe. Lands acquired prior to the grant award are not eligible for CFP funding. The grant may be reasonably extended by the Forest Service when necessary to accommodate unforeseen circumstances in the land acquisition process. Written annual financial performance reports and semi-annual project performance reports shall be required and submitted to the appropriate grant officer.

Technical assistance funds, totaling not more than 10 percent of all funds, may be allocated to State Foresters and equivalent officials of the Indian tribe. Technical assistance, if provided, will be awarded at the time of the grant. Applicants shall work with State Foresters and

equivalent officials of the Indian tribe to determine technical assistance needs and include the technical assistance request in the project's budget.

As funding allows, applications submitted through this request may be funded in future years, subject to the availability of funds and the continued feasibility and viability of the project.

3. Application Information

Application submission. All local governments and qualified nonprofit organizations' applications must be submitted to the State Forester where the property is located by January 15, 2016. All Tribal applications must be submitted to the equivalent Tribal government official by January 15, 2016. Applications may be submitted either electronic or hardcopy to the appropriate official. The State Forester's contact information may be found at <http://www.fs.fed.us/spf/coop/programs/loa/cfp.shtml>.

All applicants must also send an email to communityforest@fs.fed.us to confirm an application has been submitted to the State Forester or equivalent Tribal government official for funding consideration.

All State Foresters and Tribal government officials must forward applications to the Forest Service by February 19, 2016.

4. Application Requirements

The following section outlines grant application requirements:

- a. The application can be no more than eight pages long, plus no more than two maps (eight and half inches by eleven inches in size), the grant forms specified in (b), and the draft community forest plan specified in (d).
- b. The following grant forms and supporting materials must be included in the application:
 - (1) An Application for Federal Assistance (Standard Form 424);
 - (2) Budget information (Standard Form SF 424c—Construction Programs);and
 - (3) Assurances of compliance with all applicable Federal laws, regulations, and policies (Standard Form 424d— Construction Programs).
- c. Documentation verifying that the applicant is an eligible entity and that the land proposed for acquisition is eligible (see § 230.2 of the final rule).
- d. Applications must include the following, regarding the property proposed for acquisition:
 - (1) A description of the property, including acreage and county location;
 - (2) A description of current land uses, including improvements;
 - (3) A description of forest type and vegetative cover;
 - (4) A map of sufficient scale to show the location of the property in relation to roads and other improvements as well as parks, refuges, or other protected lands in the vicinity;
 - (5) A description of applicable zoning and other land use regulations affecting the property;
 - (6) A description of the type and extent of community benefits, including to underserved communities (selection criteria outlined below);

- (7) A description of relationship of the property within and its contributions to a landscape conservation initiative; and
- (8) A description of any threats of conversion to non-forest uses, including any encumbrances on the property that prevent conversion to nonforest uses.
- e. Information regarding the proposed establishment of a community forest, including:
 - (1) A description of the benefiting community, including demographics, and the associated benefits provided by the proposed land acquisition;
 - (2) A description of community involvement to-date in the planning of the community forest acquisition and of community involvement anticipated in long-term management of the property;
 - (3) An identification of persons and organizations that support the project and their specific role in establishing and managing the community forest; and
 - (4) A draft community forest plan. The eligible entity is encouraged to work with the State Forester or equivalent Tribal government official for technical assistance when developing or updating the Community Forest Plan. In addition, the eligible entity is encouraged to work with technical specialists, such as professional foresters, recreation specialists, wildlife biologists, or outdoor education specialists, when developing the Community Forest Plan.
- f. Information regarding the proposed land acquisition, including:
 - (1) A proposed project budget not exceeding \$400,000 and technical assistance needs as coordinated with the State Forester or equivalent Tribal government official (section § 230.6 of the final program rule);
 - (2) The status of due diligence, including signed option or purchase and sale agreement, title search, minerals determination, and appraisal;
 - (3) Description and status of cost share (secure, pending, commitment letter, etc. (section § 230.6 of the final rule) ;
 - (4) The status of negotiations with participating landowner(s) including purchase options, contracts, and other terms and conditions of sale;
 - (5) The proposed timeline for completing the acquisition and establishment of the community forest;
 - and
 - (6) Long term management costs and funding source(s).
- g. Applications must comply with the U. S. Department of Agriculture’s Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards also referred to as the Omni Circular (2 CFR 400).
- h. Applications must also include the forms required to process a Federal grant. Section 6 *Grant Requirements* references the grant forms that must be included in the application and the specific administrative requirements that apply to the type of Federal grant used for this program.

A sample grant outline, scoring guidance, the final rule, and required forms can be found on the CFP Web site at: [http://www.fs.fed.us/spf/coop/ programs/loa/cfp.shtml](http://www.fs.fed.us/spf/coop/programs/loa/cfp.shtml).

5. Forest Service's Project Selection Criteria

- a. Using the criteria described below, to the extent practicable, the Forest Service will give priority to applications that maximize the delivery of community benefits, as defined in the final rule (see § 230.2 of the final rule).; and
- b. The Forest Service will evaluate all applications received by the State Foresters or equivalent Tribal government officials and award grants based on the following criteria:
 - (1) Type and extent of community benefits provided, including to underserved communities. Community benefits are defined in the final program rule as:
 - (i) Economic benefits, such as timber and non-timber products;
 - (ii) Environmental benefits, including clean air and water, stormwater management, and wildlife habitat;
 - (iii) Benefits from forest-based experiential learning, including K–12 conservation education programs; vocational education programs in disciplines such as forestry and environmental biology; and environmental education through individual study or voluntary participation in programs offered by organizations such as 4–H, Boy or Girl Scouts, Master Gardeners, etc.;
 - (iv) Benefits from serving as replicable models of effective forest stewardship for private landowners; and
 - (v) Recreational benefits, such as hiking, hunting and fishing secured through public access.
 - (2) Extent and nature of community engagement in the establishment and long-term management of the community forest;
 - (3) Amount of cost share leveraged;
 - (4) Extent to which the community forest contributes to a landscape conservation initiative;
 - (5) Extent of due diligence completed on the project, including cost share committed and status of appraisal;
 - (6) Likelihood that, if unprotected, the property would be converted to nonforest uses; and
 - (7) Costs to the Federal Government.

6. Grant Requirements

- a. Once an application is selected, funding will be obligated to the grant recipient through a grant.
- b. Local and Indian tribal governments should refer to 2 CFR part 225, Cost Principles for State, Local, and Indian Tribal Governments (OMB Circular A–87) and 7 CFR part 3016 (Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements to State and Local Governments) for directions.
- c. Nonprofit organizations should refer to 2 CFR part 215 Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Other Agreements With Institutions of Higher Education,

Hospitals and Other Nonprofit Organizations (OMB Circular A-110) and 7 CFR part 3019 Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements With Institutions of Higher Education, Hospitals, and other Nonprofit Organizations for directions.

d. Forest Service must approve any amendments to a proposal or request to reallocate funding within a grant proposal. If negotiations on a selected project fail, the applicant cannot substitute an alternative site.

e. The grant recipient must comply with the requirements in section § 230.8 in the final rule before funds will be released.

f. After the project has closed, as a requirement of the grant, grant recipients will be required to provide the Forest Service with a Geographic Information System (GIS) shapefile: A digital, vector-based storage format for storing geometric location and associated attribute information, of CFP project tracts and cost share tracts, as applicable.

g. Any funds not expended within the grant period must be de-obligated and returned to the Forest Service.

h. All media, press, signage, and other documents discussing the creation of the community forest must reference the partnership and financial assistance by the Forest Service through the CFP.

Additional information may be found in section § 230.9 of the final rule.

Dated: October 2, 2015.

Patricia F. Hirami,

Associate Deputy Chief, State and Private Forestry.

[FR Doc. 2015-25725 Filed 10-7-15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3411-15-P

Community Forest Program Panel Review Guidance

Rank each proposal based on the following five criteria. If there are additional notes or justifications for your score specific to the project (some piece stands apart as key to your score) that feedback on each criterion, or the project as a whole, would be valuable and should be included in your score sheet/notes. Our intent is to share general and specific feedback with applicants to develop interest and the size and quality of the future applicant pool. Additional comments regarding the process should be directed to Maya Solomon at 202-205-1376.

- 1) Using a score of 0-20 rate **community benefits**, where 20 is reserved for projects that have all attributes (economic, environmental, education, recreation) and have exceptional benefits in each attribute. It may be easier to think of the scale as 0-5 for each of the suggested benefit attributes of community forests including, but not limited to:
 - a) Economic benefits
 - i) Timber
 - ii) Non-timber forest products
 - b) Environmental benefits
 - i) Clean air and water
 - ii) Stormwater management
 - iii) Wildlife habitat
 - c) Forest-based learning
 - i) K-12 conservation education programs
 - ii) Vocational forestry/environmental science education programs
 - iii) Connection to other environmental education programs or experiential learning opportunities
 - iv) Replicable model of effective forest stewardship for private landowners
 - d) Recreational benefits through public access
 - i) Hiking
 - ii) Fishing
 - iii) Hunting
 - iv) Connection to other public access forest or non-forest areas
- 2) Using a scale of 0-5, rate the **public participation** ongoing and planned for the life of the community forest, where “Empowered” is a ballot or democratic process and “Informed” is telling the public what was decided. (Refer to the IAP2 Spectrum of Public Participation: <http://goo.gl/EDCZsY>) Engagement may include:
 - a) Planning the project
 - b) Management of the project
 - c) Determining access and use as well as other forest decisions
 - d) Or other aspects of the project.
- 3) Using a score of 0-5, rate the community forest’s **strategic contribution and connection** to broader landscape conservation initiative(s), with 5 meaning very connected/critical and 0 as isolated with no discernible connection.

On a scale of 0-5, rate the **threat** or likelihood that the project land would be subdivided or converted to nonforest use, where five is exceptional threatened and 0 is no threat/ impossible.

Suggested Community Forest Program Project Proposal

Applications should not exceed **eight pages**. In addition to the application, a **verification of applicant's eligibility** and an **a map of sufficient scale** showing the location of the property in relation to roads and other improvements as well as parks, refuges, or other protected lands in the vicinity must be submitted. Please review section 230.4 of the Final Community Forestry Program Rule for additional information regarding application requirements or contact your regional Forest Service representative http://www.fs.fed.us/spf/coop/library/cfp_regional_contact.pdf

1) About the proposed Community Forest:

- Description of the Property
(Include acreage and county location)
- Describe Current Land Use
(Include improvements and plans for utilization or demolition of existing structures)
- Describe current forest type and vegetative cover
- Describe the type and extent of community benefits (i.e. economic, environmental, recreation, education)
- Relationship of the property within and its contributions to a landscape conservation initiative
- Description of applicable zoning and other land use regulations affecting the property
- Description of any threats or conversion to nonforest uses

2) Establishing the Community Forest:

- Objectives of the community forest
- Description of Benefiting Community
(Include demographics and associated benefits of the proposed Community Forest)
- Description of community involvement
(Include involvement in the planning of the community forest to date and anticipate involvement in the long-term management.)
- Description of any planned public access
(Include limitations to protect cultural or natural resources, or public health and safety)
- Identification of persons and organizations that support the project
(Include their specific role in acquiring the land and establishing and managing the community forest)

3) Acquiring the Community Forest:

- Status or due diligence
(Including signed option or purchase sale agreement, title search, minerals determination, and appraisal)
- Proposed timeline for completing the acquisition and completing the community forest.

4) Budget

Estimated Project Cost

Cost Classification	Total Cost	CFP Cost (Federal)	Non-Federal Cost
Land Cost			
Appraisal			
Title fees			
Community Forest Plan Development			
*Miscellaneous Real Estate Fees			
Subtotal			
*Contingencies Fees			
Subtotal			
Total Project Cost			
Explanation of Cost (*Please provide an explanation of Miscellaneous Real Estate Fees and Contingencies fees):			

Cost Share Budget Table

Funding Source	Federal	Non-Federal
Community Forest Program		
<i>(Enter Name of Organization)</i>		
<i>(Enter Name of Organization)</i>		
<i>(Enter Name of Organization)</i>		
<i>(Enter Name of Organization)</i>		
Total		
Explanation of Cost-share:		

Technical Assistance Request

Cost Classification	Total Cost	Total Funds Requesting
Community Forest Plan Development		
Total		
Explanation for Technical Assistance:		

Recommendations for Community Forest Program Application Maps

The following are observations and recommendations related to the two maps that are part of a Community Forest Program project application. These recommendations are the result of feedback from previous members of selection panels from other federally funded forest land conservation programs. Following these recommendations on how to improve a map is not a requirement, nor are they a guarantee of successful project selection; these are suggestions to help in the development of a competitive application.

- First impressions matter. Many reviewers have indicated that the maps were the first item they reviewed on a project application. If the maps are difficult to read, reviewers became confused from the outset about how the project would provide public benefits, was threatened, or fit in a larger conservation initiative.
- It is important to ensure that the project application narrative and the map tell the same story and that the story is accurate (e.g. if a proposed tract is being highlighted for its public recreation amenities such as a trail network and the trail network is not identified on the map, then you make it difficult for reviewers to give the project full points for that attribute). Remember if the proximity of features are highlighted in the application, make sure the features also appear on the map.
- The information portrayed on map should be clear, concise, and easy to read. Some map style suggestions are below:
 - The reviewers suggest reserving bright colors for proposed Community Forest area and other conserved lands (e.g. highlight the proposed CFP tract/s in red with a clear delineation of boundaries if more than one tract.). Other protected lands are easy to spot as saturated earth tones (e.g. gradient shades of green to differentiate federal, state and privately conserved land). The map is easier to analyze if the base map is light gray or a neutral color, so it does not distract from the map message.
 - Do label other federally funded land conservation projects and areas on the map with the name and program or agency, (e.g. Forest Legacy Program, National Forest, National Wildlife Refuge, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and National Scenic Trails etc.)
 - Do not clutter the map with unnecessary labels (e.g. labeling local roads that don't pertain to navigation to the property, or labeling other minor features that are not referenced to in the narrative).

The CFP application allows for two full page maps to be submitted, it is highly recommend the application contain two maps. What has been preferred by Federal CFP managers is that one map is at a landscape scale that shows how the project fits in with other conserved lands and supports the application narrative explanation of the projects strategic contribution and connection to broader landscape conservation initiative(s). The second map should be at a scale that highlights the public benefits described in the application narrative of the property. The map should show existing and proposed trails, parking areas, access points. Unique wildlife habitats, water protections zones and other environmental benefits that can be displayed on the map should be included.



Community Forest Program Assistance for Completing Grant Applications



An important task in submitting your Community Forest Program project proposal is the completion of the federal grant application, known as the Application for Federal Assistance SF-424.

The grant application is part of the project proposal package and the following grant forms and supporting materials must be included in the application:

- An Application for Federal Assistance (Standard Form 424);
- Budget information (Standard Form SF 424c—Construction Programs);
- Assurances of compliance with all applicable Federal laws, regulations, and policies (Standard Form 424d—Construction Programs).

On the following pages you will find guidance and instructions along with some completed samples of the SF-424 and the budget tables. Additional assistance is available from Mike Murphy mwmurphy@fs.fed.us (404) 347-5214 or Jack McGee jpmcgee@fs.fed.us (404) 347-5884 at the U.S. Forest Service Southern Regional office. FAQ's, State forestry contacts, and other Community Forest Program information may be found at: <http://www.fs.fed.us/spf/coop/programs/loa/cfp.shtml>.

Completing the Federal Assistance Application Form (SF-424)

How to Complete the Application for Federal Assistance—SF-424

(Refer to the sample filled-in SF-424” included on the following pages.)

Item #1 - Type of Submission: Select “Application”

Item #2 - Type of Application: Select “New”

Item #3-#4 - Date Received/Applicant Identifier: Leave blank, it will be assigned by the Federal agency

Item #5-#7 - Federal Entity Identifier/Federal Award Identifier: Leave blank, it is not applicable to this program

Item #8 - Applicant Information:

8a – Input your organization’s legal name

8b – Enter your EIN or TIN as assigned by the IRS.

8c – Enter your organization’s DUNS number.

8d – Enter your organizations address including country

8e – If applicable, enter the name of a department or division that will coordinate the proposed activities.

8f – Name of the project person to contact about this application.

Item #9 - Type of Applicant - Please select one of the following. (See attached ‘Instructions for SF-424’ for additional information.)

B. County Government

C. City or Township Government

I. Indian/Native American Tribal Government (Federally Recognized)

N. Nonprofit

O. Private Institution of Higher Learning

W. Other (Specify)

Item #10 - Name of Federal Agency: Input – “USDA Forest Service”

Item #11 - Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number and Title: Input – “10.689” and the title is: “Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program (CFP)”. This is a required field.

Item #12—Funding Opportunity Number and Title: Input the number and title provided in the request for application. (*This is found in the ‘Supplementary Information’ section of Federal Register Notice. Example: CFP-FS-100 'enter 4-digit current year'*)

Item #13 - Competition Identification Number and Title: Leave blank, not applicable.

Item #14 - Areas Affected by Project: Input the cities/countries involved in your proposed project activities. This is a required field.

Item #15 - Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project: Enter a brief descriptive title of your project.

Item #16 - Congressional Districts

16a – Applicant: If in the U.S., enter the congressional district of your organization.

16b – Program/Project: Enter all the congressional districts affected by the program.

Item #17 - Proposed Project: Enter the proposed start date and end date of your project. This is a required field, however, actual dates will be negotiated if selected for funding.

Item #18 - Estimated Funding

18a – Enter the amount of funding your organization is requesting from CFP (Federal funding).

18b – Enter the amount of any Non-Federal (e.g. non-U.S. Government) resources that will be used to support the project. This includes cost sharing and matching.

18c-d – Enter any funding you are receiving from the State and Local governments for this project, if applicable.

18e – Enter the total of all other costs. (Explain)

18f – If you anticipate any income to be generated by this project (i.e. registration fees) input that information here, if applicable.

18g – Total all the numbers from 18a-18f

Item #19 - Is application subject to Review by State Under Executive Order 12372 Process? Select “c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372”

Items #20 - Is Applicant Delinquent of any Federal Debt. Please select yes/no. If yes, please complete page 3, providing an explanation.

Item # 21 - Authorized Representative: Please provide the name, contact information, and signature of the authorized representative for your organization. The governing body of your organization must have specifically documented the designation for an authorized representative to submit an application for funding to the U.S. Government. If selected for funding this documentation may be requested. **PLEASE NOTE:** It is a best practice to have the SF-424 signed by the same authorized representative that would sign any ensuing award document for your organization. If a different authorized representative must sign any ensuing award document, that person will need to attach documentation confirming that they have the recipient organization's delegation of authority to commit the organization to an award.

Instructions for completing the SF-424, and a sample filled-in SF-424 application along with some sample SF-424C budget tables showing different funding level scenarios are included on the following pages.

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 60 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0348-0043), Washington, DC 20503.

PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR COMPLETED FORM TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET. SEND IT TO THE ADDRESS PROVIDED BY THE SPONSORING AGENCY.

This is a standard form (including the continuation sheet) required for use as a cover sheet for submission of preapplications and applications and related information under discretionary programs. Some of the items are required and some are optional at the discretion of the applicant or the Federal agency (agency). Required items are identified with an asterisk on the form and are specified in the instructions below. In addition to the instructions provided below, applicants must consult agency instructions to determine specific requirements.

Item	Entry:	Item	Entry:
1.	Type of Submission: (Required): Select one type of submission in accordance with agency instructions. • Preapplication • Application • Changed/Corrected Application – If requested by the agency, check if this submission is to change or correct a previously submitted application. Unless requested by the agency, applicants may not use this to submit changes after the closing date.	10.	Name Of Federal Agency: (Required) Enter the name of the Federal agency from which assistance is being requested with this application.
		11.	Catalog Of Federal Domestic Assistance Number/Title: Enter the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance number and title of the program under which assistance is requested, as found in the program announcement, if applicable.
2.	Type of Application: (Required) Select one type of application in accordance with agency instructions. • New – An application that is being submitted to an agency for the first time. • Continuation - An extension for an additional funding/budget period for a project with a projected completion date. This can include renewals. • Revision - Any change in the Federal Government's financial obligation or contingent liability from an existing obligation. If a revision, enter the appropriate letter(s). More than one may be selected. If "Other" is selected, please specify in text box provided. A. Increase Award B. Decrease Award C. Increase Duration D. Decrease Duration E. Other (specify)	12.	Funding Opportunity Number/Title: (Required) Enter the Funding Opportunity Number and title of the opportunity under which assistance is requested, as found in the program announcement.
		13.	Competition Identification Number/Title: Enter the Competition Identification Number and title of the competition under which assistance is requested, if applicable.
		14.	Areas Affected By Project: List the areas or entities using the categories (e.g., cities, counties, states, etc.) specified in agency instructions. Use the continuation sheet to enter additional areas, if needed.
3.	Date Received: Leave this field blank. This date will be assigned by the Federal agency.	15.	Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project: (Required) Enter a brief descriptive title of the project. If appropriate, attach a map showing project location (e.g., construction or real property projects). For preapplications, attach a summary description of the project.
4.	Applicant Identifier: Enter the entity identifier assigned by the Federal agency, if any, or the applicant's control number if applicable.		
5a.	Federal Entity Identifier: Enter the number assigned to your organization by the Federal Agency, if any.		
5b.	Federal Award Identifier: For new applications leave blank. For a continuation or revision to an existing award, enter the previously assigned Federal award identifier number. If a changed/corrected application, enter the Federal Identifier in accordance with agency instructions.		
6.	Date Received by State: Leave this field blank. This date will be assigned by the State, if applicable.	16.	Congressional Districts Of: (Required) 16a. Enter the applicant's Congressional District, and 16b. Enter all District(s) affected by the program or project. Enter in the format: 2 characters State Abbreviation – 3 characters District Number, e.g., CA-005 for California 5 th district, CA-012 for California 12 th district, NC-103 for North Carolina's 103 rd district. • If all congressional districts in a state are affected, enter "all" for the district number, e.g., MD-all for all congressional districts in Maryland. • If nationwide, i.e. all districts within all states are affected, enter US-all. • If the program/project is outside the US, enter 00-000.
7.	State Application Identifier: Leave this field blank. This identifier will be assigned by the State, if applicable.		
8.	Applicant Information: Enter the following in accordance with agency instructions:		
	a. Legal Name: (Required): Enter the legal name of applicant that will undertake the assistance activity. This is that the organization has registered with the Central Contractor Registry. Information on registering with CCR may be obtained by visiting the Grants.gov website.	17.	Proposed Project Start and End Dates: (Required) Enter the proposed start date and end date of the project.
	b. Employer/Taxpayer Number (EIN/TIN): (Required): Enter the Employer or Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN or TIN) as assigned by the Internal Revenue Service. If your organization is not in the US, enter 44-4444444.	18.	

	<p>c. Organizational DUNS: (Required) Enter the organization's DUNS or DUNS+4 number received from Dun and Bradstreet. Information on obtaining a DUNS number may be obtained by visiting the Grants.gov website.</p>	19.	<p>Is Application Subject to Review by State Under Executive Order 12372 Process? Applicants should contact the State Single Point of Contact (SPOC) for Federal Executive Order 12372 to determine whether the application is subject to the State intergovernmental review process. Select the appropriate box. If "a." is selected, enter the date the application was submitted to the State.</p>																								
	<p>d. Address: Enter the complete address as follows: Street address (Line 1 required), City (Required), County, State (Required, if country is US), Province, Country (Required), Zip/Postal Code (Required, if country is US).</p>	20.	<p>Is the Applicant Delinquent on any Federal Debt? (Required) Select the appropriate box. This question applies to the applicant organization, not the person who signs as the authorized representative. Categories of debt include delinquent audit disallowances, loans and taxes. If yes, include an explanation on the continuation sheet.</p>																								
	<p>e. Organizational Unit: Enter the name of the primary organizational unit (and department or division, (if applicable) that will undertake the assistance activity, if applicable.</p> <p>f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this applicat (required), organizational affiliation (if affiliated with an organization other on: Enter the name (First and last name than the applicant organization), telephone number (Required), fax number, and email address (Required) of the person to contact on matters related to this application.</p>	21.	<p>Authorized Representative: (Required) To be signed and dated by the authorized representative of the applicant organization. Enter the name (First and last name required) title (Required), telephone number (Required), fax number, and email address (Required) of the person authorized to sign for the applicant. A copy of the governing body's authorization for you to sign this application as the official representative must be on file in the applicant's office. (Certain Federal agencies may require that this authorization be submitted as part of the application.)</p>																								
9.	<p>Type of Applicant: (Required) Select up to three applicant type(s) in accordance with agency instructions.</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="134 846 894 1432"> <tr> <td data-bbox="134 846 537 873">A. State Government</td> <td data-bbox="537 846 894 873">M. Nonprofit</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="134 873 537 900">B. County Government</td> <td data-bbox="537 873 894 900">N. Nonprofit</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="134 900 537 947">C. City or Township Government</td> <td data-bbox="537 900 894 947">O. Private Institution of Higher Education</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="134 947 537 974">D. Special District Government</td> <td data-bbox="537 947 894 974">P. Individual</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="134 974 537 1001">E. Regional Organization</td> <td data-bbox="537 974 894 1043">Q. For-Profit Organization (Other than Small Business)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="134 1001 537 1029">F. U.S. Territory or Possession</td> <td data-bbox="537 1043 894 1071">R. Small Business</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="134 1029 537 1115">G. Independent School District</td> <td data-bbox="537 1071 894 1115">S. Hispanic-serving Institution</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="134 1115 537 1184">H. Public/State Controlled Institution of Higher Education</td> <td data-bbox="537 1115 894 1184">T. Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="134 1184 537 1253">I. Indian/Native American Tribal Government (Federally Recognized)</td> <td data-bbox="537 1184 894 1253">U. Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities (TCCUs)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="134 1253 537 1323">J. Indian/Native American Tribal Government (Other than Federally Recognized)</td> <td data-bbox="537 1253 894 1323">V. Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian Serving Institutions</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="134 1323 537 1392">K. Indian/Native American Tribally Designated Organization</td> <td data-bbox="537 1323 894 1392">W. Non-domestic (non-US) Entity</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="134 1392 537 1432">L. Public/Indian Housing Authority</td> <td data-bbox="537 1392 894 1432">X. Other (specify)</td> </tr> </table>	A. State Government	M. Nonprofit	B. County Government	N. Nonprofit	C. City or Township Government	O. Private Institution of Higher Education	D. Special District Government	P. Individual	E. Regional Organization	Q. For-Profit Organization (Other than Small Business)	F. U.S. Territory or Possession	R. Small Business	G. Independent School District	S. Hispanic-serving Institution	H. Public/State Controlled Institution of Higher Education	T. Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs)	I. Indian/Native American Tribal Government (Federally Recognized)	U. Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities (TCCUs)	J. Indian/Native American Tribal Government (Other than Federally Recognized)	V. Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian Serving Institutions	K. Indian/Native American Tribally Designated Organization	W. Non-domestic (non-US) Entity	L. Public/Indian Housing Authority	X. Other (specify)		
A. State Government	M. Nonprofit																										
B. County Government	N. Nonprofit																										
C. City or Township Government	O. Private Institution of Higher Education																										
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SAMPLE SF424 APPLICATION for CFP GRANT APPLICANT



OMB Number: 4040 0004
Expiration Date: 03/31/2012

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424		
* 1. Type of Submission: <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application	* 2. Type of Application: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision	* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s): <input type="text"/> * Other (Specify): <input type="text"/>
* 3. Date Received: <input type="text"/> Completed by Grants.gov upon submission.	4. Applicant Identifier: <input type="text"/> Leave Blank	
5a. Federal Entity Identifier: <input type="text"/> Leave Blank	* 5b. Federal Award Identifier: <input type="text"/>	
State Use Only: Leave blank.		
6. Date Received by State: <input type="text"/>	7. State Application Identifier: <input type="text"/>	
8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:		
* a. Legal Name: <input type="text"/> City of Big Town, Inc.		
* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): <input type="text"/> 12-3456789	* c. Organizational DUNS: <input type="text"/> 123456789 Insert your DUNS number.	
d. Address:		
* Street1: <input type="text"/> 100 Main Street Street2: <input type="text"/>	* City: <input type="text"/> Big Town County/Parish: <input type="text"/>	
* State: <input type="text"/> Your State Province: <input type="text"/>	* Country: <input type="text"/> USA: UNITED STATES	
* Zip / Postal Code: <input type="text"/> 12345-6789		
e. Organizational Unit: If applicable, the unit that will manage the project. (i.e. City Parks Dept.)		
Department Name: <input type="text"/>	Division Name: <input type="text"/>	
f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:		
Prefix: <input type="text"/>	* First Name: <input type="text"/> Jane	
Middle Name: <input type="text"/>		
* Last Name: <input type="text"/> Doe		
Suffix: <input type="text"/>		
Title: <input type="text"/> Mayor		
Organizational Affiliation: <input type="text"/>		
* Telephone Number: <input type="text"/> (101) 555-1212	Fax Number: <input type="text"/>	
* Email: <input type="text"/> BigTownGovt@Email.com		

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424 Only one applicant per grant application.**9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:**

C. City Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* Other (specify):

*** 10. Name of Federal Agency:**

USDA Forest Service

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

10.689

CFDA Title:

Community Forest & Open Space Conservation Program (CFP)

*** 12. Funding Opportunity Number:**

CFP-FS-1002015 (This is the number for FY2015)

* Title:

Community Forest & Open Space Conservation Program - Forest Service

13. Competition Identification Number:

Leave Blank

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

Big Town City, Big County and adjacent county.

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

*** 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:**

Big Town Community Forest Conservation Park

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments

Delete Attachments

View Attachments

BUDGET INFORMATION - Construction Programs

NOTE: Certain Federal assistance programs require additional computations to arrive at the Federal share of project costs eligible for participation. If such is the case, you will be notified.

COST CLASSIFICATION	a. Total Cost	b. Costs Not Allowable for Participation	c. Total Allowable Costs (Columns a-b)
1. Administrative and legal expenses	\$ 20,000	\$	\$ 20,000
2. Land, structures, rights-of-way, appraisals, etc.	\$ 780,000	\$	\$ 780,000
3. Relocation expenses and payments	\$	\$	\$ 0.00
4. Architectural and engineering fees	\$	\$	\$ 0.00
5. Other architectural and engineering fees	\$	\$	\$ 0.00
6. Project inspection fees	\$	\$	\$ 0.00
7. Site work	\$	\$	\$ 0.00
8. Demolition and removal	\$	\$	\$ 0.00
9. Construction	\$	\$	\$ 0.00
10. Equipment	\$	\$	\$ 0.00
11. Miscellaneous	\$	\$	\$ 0.00
12. SUBTOTAL (sum of lines 1-11)	\$ 800,000	\$ 0.00	\$ 800,000
13. Contingencies	\$	\$	\$ 0.00
14. SUBTOTAL	\$ 800,000	\$ 0.00	\$ 800,000
15. Project (program) income	\$	\$	\$ 0.00
16. TOTAL PROJECT COSTS (subtract #15 from #14)	\$ 800,000	\$ 0.00	\$ 800,000
FEDERAL FUNDING			
17. Federal assistance requested, calculate as follows: (Consult Federal agency for Federal percentage share.) Enter eligible costs from line 16c Multiply X 50 % Enter the resulting Federal share.			\$ 400,000

BUDGET INFORMATION - Construction Programs

NOTE: Certain Federal assistance programs require additional computations to arrive at the Federal share of project costs eligible for participation. If such is the case, you will be notified.

COST CLASSIFICATION	a. Total Cost	b. Costs Not Allowable for Participation	c. Total Allowable Costs (Columns a-b)
1. Administrative and legal expenses	\$ 40,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000.00
2. Land, structures, rights-of-way, appraisals, etc.	\$ 1,160,000	\$ 380,000	\$ 780,000.00
3. Relocation expenses and payments	\$	\$	\$ 0.00
4. Architectural and engineering fees	\$	\$	\$ 0.00
5. Other architectural and engineering fees	\$	\$	\$ 0.00
6. Project inspection fees	\$	\$	\$ 0.00
7. Site work	\$	\$	\$ 0.00
8. Demolition and removal	\$	\$	\$ 0.00
9. Construction	\$	\$	\$ 0.00
10. Equipment	\$	\$	\$ 0.00
11. Miscellaneous	\$	\$	\$ 0.00
12. SUBTOTAL (sum of lines 1-11)	\$ 1,200,000.00	\$ 400,000.00	\$ 800,000.00
13. Contingencies	\$	\$	\$ 0.00
14. SUBTOTAL	\$ 1,200,000.00	\$ 400,000.00	\$ 800,000.00
15. Project (program) income	\$	\$	\$ 0.00
16. TOTAL PROJECT COSTS (subtract #15 from #14)	\$ 1,200,000.00	\$ 400,000.00	\$ 800,000.00
FEDERAL FUNDING			
17. Federal assistance requested, calculate as follows: (Consult Federal agency for Federal percentage share.) Enter eligible costs from line 16c Multiply X 50 % Enter the resulting Federal share.			\$ 400,000.00

BUDGET INFORMATION - Construction Programs

NOTE: Certain Federal assistance programs require additional computations to arrive at the Federal share of project costs eligible for participation. If such is the case, you will be notified.

COST CLASSIFICATION	a. Total Cost	b. Costs Not Allowable for Participation	c. Total Allowable Costs (Columns a-b)
1. Administrative and legal expenses	\$ <input type="text" value="5,000"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text" value="5,000"/>
2. Land, structures, rights-of-way, appraisals, etc.	\$ <input type="text" value="495,000"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text" value="495,000"/>
3. Relocation expenses and payments	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text" value="0.00"/>
4. Architectural and engineering fees	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text" value="0.00"/>
5. Other architectural and engineering fees	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text" value="0.00"/>
6. Project inspection fees	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text" value="0.00"/>
7. Site work	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text" value="0.00"/>
8. Demolition and removal	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text" value="0.00"/>
9. Construction	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text" value="0.00"/>
10. Equipment	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text" value="0.00"/>
11. Miscellaneous	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text" value="0.00"/>
12. SUBTOTAL (sum of lines 1-11)	\$ <input type="text" value="500,000"/>	\$ <input type="text" value="0.00"/>	\$ <input type="text" value="500,000"/>
13. Contingencies	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text" value="0.00"/>
14. SUBTOTAL	\$ <input type="text" value="500,000"/>	\$ <input type="text" value="0.00"/>	\$ <input type="text" value="500,000"/>
15. Project (program) income	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text" value="0.00"/>
16. TOTAL PROJECT COSTS (subtract #15 from #14)	\$ <input type="text" value="500,000"/>	\$ <input type="text" value="0.00"/>	\$ <input type="text" value="500,000"/>
FEDERAL FUNDING			
17. Federal assistance requested, calculate as follows: (Consult Federal agency for Federal percentage share.) Enter eligible costs from line 16c Multiply X <input type="text" value="50"/> % Enter the resulting Federal share.			\$ <input type="text" value="250,000"/>

ASSURANCES - CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0348-0042), Washington, DC 20503.

PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR COMPLETED FORM TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET. SEND IT TO THE ADDRESS PROVIDED BY THE SPONSORING AGENCY.

NOTE: Certain of these assurances may not be applicable to your project or program. If you have questions, please contact the Awarding Agency. Further, certain Federal assistance awarding agencies may require applicants to certify to additional assurances. If such is the case, you will be notified.

As the duly authorized representative of the applicant, I certify that the applicant:

1. Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance, and the institutional, managerial and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay the non-Federal share of project costs) to ensure proper planning, management and completion of project described in this application.
2. Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General of the United States and, if appropriate, the State, the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the assistance; and will establish a proper accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards or agency directives.
3. Will not dispose of, modify the use of, or change the terms of the real property title or other interest in the site and facilities without permission and instructions from the awarding agency. Will record the Federal awarding agency directives and will include a covenant in the title of real property acquired in whole or in part with Federal assistance funds to assure non-discrimination during the useful life of the project.
4. Will comply with the requirements of the assistance awarding agency with regard to the drafting, review and approval of construction plans and specifications.
5. Will provide and maintain competent and adequate engineering supervision at the construction site to ensure that the complete work conforms with the approved plans and specifications and will furnish progressive reports and such other information as may be required by the assistance awarding agency or State.
6. Will initiate and complete the work within the applicable time frame after receipt of approval of the awarding agency.
7. Will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest, or personal gain.
8. Will comply with the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§4728-4763) relating to prescribed standards of merit systems for programs funded under one of the 19 statutes or regulations specified in Appendix A of OPM's Standards for a Merit System of Personnel Administration (5 C.F.R. 900, Subpart F).
9. Will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. §§4801 et seq.) which prohibits the use of lead-based paint in construction or rehabilitation of residence structures.
10. Will comply with all Federal statutes relating to non-discrimination. These include but are not limited to: (a) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin; (b) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (20 U.S.C. §§1681 1683, and 1685-1686), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex; (c) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. §794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicaps; (d) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§6101-6107), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age; (e) the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-255), as amended relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of drug abuse; (f) the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-616), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of alcohol abuse or alcoholism; (g) §§523 and 527 of the Public Health Service Act of 1912 (42 U.S.C. §§290 dd-3 and 290 ee 3), as amended, relating to confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records; (h) Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§3601 et seq.), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination in the sale, rental or financing of housing; (i) any other nondiscrimination provisions in the specific statute(s) under which application for Federal assistance is being made; and (j) the requirements of any other nondiscrimination statute(s) which may apply to the application.

11. Will comply, or has already complied, with the requirements of Titles II and III of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-646) which provide for fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced or whose property is acquired as a result of Federal and federally-assisted programs. These requirements apply to all interests in real property acquired for project purposes regardless of Federal participation in purchases.
12. Will comply with the provisions of the Hatch Act (5 U.S.C. §§1501-1508 and 7324-7328) which limit the political activities of employees whose principal employment activities are funded in whole or in part with Federal funds.
13. Will comply, as applicable, with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. §§276a to 276a-7), the Copeland Act (40 U.S.C. §276c and 18 U.S.C. §874), and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. §§327-333) regarding labor standards for federally-assisted construction subagreements.
14. Will comply with flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-234) which requires recipients in a special flood hazard area to participate in the program and to purchase flood insurance if the total cost of insurable construction and acquisition is \$10,000 or more.
15. Will comply with environmental standards which may be prescribed pursuant to the following: (a) institution of environmental quality control measures under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190) and Executive Order (EO) 11514; (b) notification of violating facilities pursuant to EO 11738; (c) protection of wetlands pursuant to EO 11990; (d) evaluation of flood hazards in floodplains in accordance with EO 11988; (e) assurance of project consistency with the approved State management program developed under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. §§1451 et seq.); (f) conformity of Federal actions to State (Clean Air) implementation Plans under Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act of 1955, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§7401 et seq.); (g) protection of underground sources of drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 93-523); and, (h) protection of endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (P.L. 93-205).
16. Will comply with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (16 U.S.C. §§1271 et seq.) related to protecting components or potential components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.
17. Will assist the awarding agency in assuring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. §470), EO 11593 (identification and protection of historic properties), and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. §§469a-1 et seq).
18. Will cause to be performed the required financial and compliance audits in accordance with the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and OMB Circular No. A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations."
19. Will comply with all applicable requirements of all other Federal laws, executive orders, regulations, and policies governing this program.

* SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL	* TITLE <div style="background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid red; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>
* APPLICANT ORGANIZATION <div style="background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid red; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>	* DATE SUBMITTED <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Completed on submission to Grants.gov</div>

Certification Regarding Lobbying

(Submit this form attached to your SF-424 proposal)

Certification for Contracts, Grants, Loans, and Cooperative Agreements

The undersigned certifies, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:

- (1) No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the undersigned, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.
- (2) If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan or cooperative Agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure of Lobbying Activities," in accordance with instructions.
- (3) The undersigned shall require that the language of this certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by Section 1352, Title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

Organization Name

Project Name & CFDA Number

Name and Title of Authorized Representative

Signature

Date

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

<input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication	* 2. Type of Application: <input type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision	* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Application		* Other (Specify): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application		

* 3. Date Received: _____	4. Applicant Identifier: _____
------------------------------	-----------------------------------

5a. Federal Entity Identifier: _____	5b. Federal Award Identifier: _____
---	--

State Use Only:

6. Date Received by State: _____	7. State Application Identifier: _____
----------------------------------	--

8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

* a. Legal Name: _____

* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): _____	* c. Organizational DUNS: _____
--	------------------------------------

d. Address:

* Street1: _____
 Street2: _____
 * City: _____
 County/Parish: _____
 * State: _____
 Province: _____
 * Country: _____ USA: UNITED STATES
 * Zip / Postal Code: _____

e. Organizational Unit:

Department Name: _____	Division Name: _____
---------------------------	-------------------------

f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:

Prefix: _____ * First Name: _____
 Middle Name: _____
 * Last Name: _____
 Suffix: _____

Title: _____

Organizational Affiliation:

* Telephone Number: _____ Fax Number: _____

* Email: _____

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

*** 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:**

[Redacted]

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

[Redacted]

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

[Redacted]

* Other (specify):

[Redacted]

*** 10. Name of Federal Agency:**

[Redacted]

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

[Redacted]

CFDA Title:

[Redacted]

*** 12. Funding Opportunity Number:**

[Redacted]

* Title:

[Redacted]

13. Competition Identification Number:

[Redacted]

Title:

[Redacted]

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

[Redacted]

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

*** 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:**

[Redacted]

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments

Delete Attachments

View Attachments

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:

* a. Applicant

* b. Program/Project

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

17. Proposed Project:

* a. Start Date:

* b. End Date:

18. Estimated Funding (\$):

* a. Federal

* b. Applicant

* c. State

* d. Local

* e. Other

* f. Program Income

* g. TOTAL

 a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on . b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review. c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372. Yes No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications** and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)

** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

Authorized Representative:

Prefix:

* First Name:

Middle Name:

* Last Name:

Suffix:

* Title:

* Telephone Number:

Fax Number:

* Email:

* Signature of Authorized Representative:

* Date Signed:

BUDGET INFORMATION - Construction Programs

NOTE: Certain Federal assistance programs require additional computations to arrive at the Federal share of project costs eligible for participation. If such is the case, you will be notified.

COST CLASSIFICATION	a. Total Cost	b. Costs Not Allowable for Participation	c. Total Allowable Costs (Columns a-b)
1. Administrative and legal expenses	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00
2. Land, structures, rights-of-way, appraisals, etc.	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00
3. Relocation expenses and payments	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00
4. Architectural and engineering fees	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00
5. Other architectural and engineering fees	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00
6. Project inspection fees	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00
7. Site work	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00
8. Demolition and removal	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00
9. Construction	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00
10. Equipment	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00
11. Miscellaneous	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00
12. SUBTOTAL (sum of lines 1-11)	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00
13. Contingencies	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00
14. SUBTOTAL	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00
15. Project (program) income	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00
16. TOTAL PROJECT COSTS (subtract #15 from #14)	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00
FEDERAL FUNDING			
17. Federal assistance requested, calculate as follows: (Consult Federal agency for Federal percentage share.) Enter the resulting Federal share.	Enter eligible costs from line 16c Multiply X _____%		\$.00

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SF-424C

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 180 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0348-0041), Washington, DC 20503.

PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR COMPLETED FORM TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET. SEND IT TO THE ADDRESS PROVIDED BY THE SPONSORING AGENCY.

This sheet is to be used for the following types of applications: (1) "New" (means a new [previously unfunded] assistance award); (2) "Continuation" (means funding in a succeeding budget period which stemmed from a prior agreement to fund); and (3) "Revised" (means any changes in the Federal Government's financial obligations or contingent liability from an existing obligation). If there is no change in the award amount, there is no need to complete this form. Certain Federal agencies may require only an explanatory letter to effect minor (no cost) changes. If you have questions, please contact the Federal agency.

Column a. - If this is an application for a "New" project, enter the total estimated cost of each of the items listed on lines 1 through 16 (as applicable) under "COST CLASSIFICATION."

If this application entails a change to an existing award, enter the eligible amounts *approved under the previous award* for the items under "COST CLASSIFICATION."

Column b. - If this is an application for a "New" project, enter that portion of the cost of each item in Column a. which is *not* allowable for Federal assistance. Contact the Federal agency for assistance in determining the allowability of specific costs.

If this application entails a change to an existing award, enter the adjustment [+ or (-)] to the previously approved costs (from column a.) reflected in this application.

Column. - This is the net of lines 1 through 16 in columns "a." and "b."

Line 1 - Enter estimated amounts needed to cover administrative expenses. Do not include costs which are related to the normal functions of government. Allowable legal costs are generally only those associated with the purchases of land which is allowable for Federal participation and certain services in support of construction of the project.

Line 2 - Enter estimated site and right(s)-of-way acquisition costs (this includes purchase, lease, and/or easements).

Line 3 - Enter estimated costs related to relocation advisory assistance, replacement housing, relocation payments to displaced persons and businesses, etc.

Line 4 - Enter estimated basic engineering fees related to construction (this includes start-up services and preparation of project performance work plan).

Line 5 - Enter estimated engineering costs, such as surveys, tests, soil borings, etc.

Line 6 - Enter estimated engineering inspection costs.

Line 7 - Enter estimated costs of site preparation and restoration which are not included in the basic construction contract.

Line 9 - Enter estimated cost of the construction contract.

Line 10 - Enter estimated cost of office, shop, laboratory, safety equipment, etc. to be used at the facility, if such costs are not included in the construction contract.

Line 11 - Enter estimated miscellaneous costs.

Line 12 - Total of items 1 through 11.

Line 13 - Enter estimated contingency costs. (Consult the Federal agency for the percentage of the estimated construction cost to use.)

Line 14 - Enter the total of lines 12 and 13.

Line 15 - Enter estimated program income to be earned during the grant period, e.g., salvaged materials, etc.

Line 16 - Subtract line 15 from line 14.

Line 17 - This block is for the computation of the Federal share. Multiply the total allowable project costs from line 16, column "c." by the Federal percentage share (this may be up to 100 percent; consult Federal agency for Federal percentage share) and enter the product on line 17.

ASSURANCES - CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

OMB Approval No.4040-0009
Expiration Date mm07/30/20

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0348-0042), Washington, DC 20503.

PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR COMPLETED FORM TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET. SEND IT TO THE ADDRESS PROVIDED BY THE SPONSORING AGENCY.

NOTE: Certain of these assurances may not be applicable to your project or program. If you have questions, please contact the Awarding Agency. Further, certain Federal assistance awarding agencies may require applicants to certify to additional assurances. If such is the case, you will be notified.

As the duly authorized representative of the applicant:, I certify that the applicant:

1. Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance, and the institutional, managerial and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay the non-Federal share of project costs) to ensure proper planning, management and completion of project described in this application.
2. Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General of the United States and, if appropriate, the State, the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the assistance; and will establish a proper accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards or agency directives.
3. Will not dispose of, modify the use of, or change the terms of the real property title or other interest in the site and facilities without permission and instructions from the awarding agency. Will record the Federal awarding agency directives and will include a covenant in the title of real property acquired in whole or in part with Federal assistance funds to assure non-discrimination during the useful life of the project.
4. Will comply with the requirements of the assistance awarding agency with regard to the drafting, review and approval of construction plans and specifications.
5. Will provide and maintain competent and adequate engineering supervision at the construction site to ensure that the complete work conforms with the approved plans and specifications and will furnish progressive reports and such other information as may be required by the assistance awarding agency or State.
6. Will initiate and complete the work within the applicable time frame after receipt of approval of the awarding agency.
7. Will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest, or personal gain.
8. Will comply with the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§4728-4763) relating to prescribed standards of merit systems for programs funded under one of the 19 statutes or regulations specified in Appendix A of OPM's Standards for a Merit System of Personnel Administration (5 C.F.R. 900, Subpart F).
9. Will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. §§4801 et seq.) which prohibits the use of lead-based paint in construction or rehabilitation of residence structures.
10. Will comply with all Federal statutes relating to non-discrimination. These include but are not limited to: (a) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin; (b) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (20 U.S.C. §§1681 1683, and 1685-1686), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex; (c) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. §794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicaps; (d) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§6101-6107), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age; (e) the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-255), as amended relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of drug abuse; (f) the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-616), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of alcohol abuse or alcoholism; (g) §§523 and 527 of the Public Health Service Act of 1912 (42 U.S.C. §§290 dd-3 and 290 ee 3), as amended, relating to confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records; (h) Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§3601 et seq.), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination in the sale, rental or financing of housing; (i) any other nondiscrimination provisions in the specific statute(s) under which application for Federal assistance is being made; and (j) the requirements of any other nondiscrimination statute(s) which may apply to the application.

11. Will comply, or has already complied, with the requirements of Titles II and III of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-646) which provide for fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced or whose property is acquired as a result of Federal and federally-assisted programs. These requirements apply to all interests in real property acquired for project purposes regardless of Federal participation in purchases.
12. Will comply with the provisions of the Hatch Act (5 U.S.C. §§1501-1508 and 7324-7328) which limit the political activities of employees whose principal employment activities are funded in whole or in part with Federal funds.
13. Will comply, as applicable, with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. §§276a to 276a-7), the Copeland Act (40 U.S.C. §276c and 18 U.S.C. §874), and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. §§327-333) regarding labor standards for federally-assisted construction subagreements.
14. Will comply with flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-234) which requires recipients in a special flood hazard area to participate in the program and to purchase flood insurance if the total cost of insurable construction and acquisition is \$10,000 or more.
15. Will comply with environmental standards which may be prescribed pursuant to the following: (a) institution of environmental quality control measures under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190) and Executive Order (EO) 11514; (b) notification of violating facilities pursuant to EO 11738; (c) protection of wetlands pursuant to EO 11990; (d) evaluation of flood hazards in floodplains in accordance with EO 11988; (e) assurance of project consistency with the approved State management program developed under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. §§1451 et seq.); (f) conformity of Federal actions to State (Clean Air) implementation Plans under Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act of 1955, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§7401 et seq.); (g) protection of underground sources of drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 93-523); and, (h) protection of endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (P.L. 93-205).
16. Will comply with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (16 U.S.C. §§1271 et seq.) related to protecting components or potential components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.
17. Will assist the awarding agency in assuring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. §470), EO 11593 (identification and protection of historic properties), and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. §§469a-1 et seq).
18. Will cause to be performed the required financial and compliance audits in accordance with the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and OMB Circular No. A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations."
19. Will comply with all applicable requirements of all other Federal laws, executive orders, regulations, and policies governing this program.

* SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL

* APPLICANT ORGANIZATION

* TITLE

* DATE SUBMITTED

Completed on submission to Grants.gov

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, and Other
Responsibility Matters - Primary Covered Transactions**

This certification is required by the regulations implementing Executive Order 12549, Debarment and Suspension, 7 CFR Part 3017, Section 3017.510, Participants' responsibilities. The regulations were published as Part IV of the January 30, 1989 Federal Register (pages 4722-4733). Copies of the regulations may be obtained by contacting the Department of Agriculture agency offering the proposed covered transaction.

(BEFORE COMPLETING CERTIFICATION, READ INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE)

- (1) The prospective primary participant certifies to the best of its knowledge and belief, that it and its principals:
 - (a) are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from covered transactions by any Federal department or agency;
 - (b) have not within a three-year period preceding this proposal been convicted of or had a civil judgement rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (Federal, State or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; violation of Federal or State antitrust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property;
 - (c) are not presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity (Federal, State or local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (1)(b) of this certification; and
 - (d) have not within a three-year period preceding this application/proposal had one or more public transactions (Federal, State or local) terminated for cause or default.

- (2) Where the prospective primary participant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, such prospective participant shall attach an explanation to this proposal.

Organization Name

PR/Award Number or Project Name

Name(s) and Title(s) of Authorized Representative(s)

Signature(s)

Date

Instructions for Certification

1. By signing and submitting this form, the prospective primary participant is providing the certification set out on the reverse side in accordance with these instructions.
2. The inability of a person to provide the certification required below will not necessarily result in denial of participation in this covered transaction. The prospective participant shall submit an explanation of why it cannot provide the certification set out on this form. The certification or explanation will be considered in connection with the department or agency's determination whether to enter into this transaction. However, failure of the prospective primary participant to furnish a certification or an explanation shall disqualify such person from participation in this transaction.
3. The certification in this clause is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when the department or agency determined to enter into this transaction. If it is later determined that the prospective primary participant knowingly rendered an erroneous certification, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the department or agency may terminate this transaction for cause or default.
4. The prospective primary participant shall provide immediate written notice to the department or agency to whom this proposal is submitted if at any time the prospective primary participant learns that its certification was erroneous when submitted or has become erroneous by reason of changed circumstances.
5. The terms "covered transaction," "debarred," "suspended," "ineligible," "lower tier covered transaction," "participant," "person," "primary covered transaction," "principal," "proposal," and "voluntarily excluded," as used in this clause, have the meanings set out in the Definitions and Coverage sections of the rules implementing Executive Order 12549. You may contact the department or agency to which this proposal is being submitted for assistance in obtaining a copy of those regulations.
6. The prospective primary participant agrees by submitting this form that, should the proposed covered transaction be entered into, it shall not knowingly enter into any lower tier covered transaction with a person who is debarred, suspended, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this covered transaction, unless authorized by the department or agency entering into this transaction.
7. The prospective primary participant further agrees by submitting this form that it will include the clause titled "Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion - Lower Tier Covered Transactions," provided by the department or agency entering into this covered transaction, without modification, in all lower tier covered transactions and in all solicitations for lower tier covered transactions.
8. A participant in a covered transaction may rely upon a certification of a prospective participant in a lower tier covered transaction that is not debarred, suspended, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from the covered transaction, unless it knows that the certification is erroneous. A participant may decide the method and frequency by which it determines the eligibility of its principals. Each participant may, but is not required to, check the Nonprocurement List.
9. Nothing contained in the foregoing shall be construed to require establishment of a system of records in order to render in good faith the certification required by this clause. The knowledge and information of a participant is not required to exceed that which is normally possessed by a prudent person in the ordinary course of business dealings.
10. Except for transactions authorized under paragraph 6 of these instructions, if a participant in a covered transaction knowingly enters into a lower tier covered transaction with a person who is suspended, debarred, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the department or agency may terminate this transaction for cause or default.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility
and Voluntary Exclusion - Lower Tier Covered Transactions*

This certification is required by the regulations implementing Executive Order 12549, Debarment and Suspension, 7 CFR Part 3017, Section 3017.510, Participants' responsibilities. The regulations were published as Part IV of the January 30, 1989, *Federal Register* (pages 4722-4733). Copies of the regulations may be obtained by contacting the Department of Agriculture agency with which this transaction originated.

(BEFORE COMPLETING CERTIFICATION, READ INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE.)

- (1) The prospective lower tier participant certifies, by submission of this proposal, that neither it nor its principals is presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction by any Federal department or agency.

- (2) Where the prospective lower tier participant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, such prospective participant shall attach an explanation to this proposal.

<i>ORGANIZATION NAME</i>	<i>PR/AWARD NUMBER OR PROJECT NAME</i>
<i>NAME(S) AND TITLE(S) OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE</i>	
<i>SIGNATURE(S)</i>	<i>DATE</i>

Form AD-1048 (REVERSE)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CERTIFICATION

1. By signing and submitting this form, the prospective lower tier participant is providing the certification set out on the reverse side in accordance with these instructions.
2. The certification in this clause is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was entered into. If it is later determined that the prospective lower tier participant knowingly rendered an erroneous certification, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the department or agency with which this transaction originated may pursue available remedies, including suspension and/or debarment.
3. The prospective lower tier participant shall provide immediate written notice to the person to which this proposal is submitted if at any time the prospective lower tier participant learns that its certification was erroneous when submitted or has become erroneous by reason of changed circumstances.
4. The terms "covered transaction," "debarred," "suspended," "ineligible," "lower tier covered transaction," "participant," "person," "primary covered transaction," "principal," "proposal," and "voluntarily excluded," as used in this clause, have the meanings set out in the Definitions and Coverage sections of rules implementing Executive Order 12549. You may contact the person to which this proposal is submitted for assistance in obtaining a copy of those regulations.
5. The prospective lower tier participant agrees by submitting this form that, should the proposed covered transaction be entered into, it shall not knowingly enter into any lower tier covered transaction with a person who is debarred, suspended, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this covered transaction, unless authorized by the department or agency with which this transaction originated.
6. The prospective lower tier participant further agrees by submitting this form that it will include this clause titled "Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion - Lower Tier Covered Transactions," without modification, in all lower tier covered transactions and in all solicitations for lower tier covered transactions.
7. A participant in a covered transaction may rely upon a certification of a prospective participant in a lower tier covered transaction that it is not debarred, suspended, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from the covered transaction, unless it knows that the certification is erroneous. A participant may decide the method and frequency by which it determines the eligibility of its principals. Each participant may, but is not required to, check the Nonprocurement List.
8. Nothing contained in the foregoing shall be construed to require establishment of a system of records in order to render in good faith the certification required by this clause. The knowledge and information of a participant is not required to exceed that which is normally possessed by a prudent person in the ordinary course of business dealings.
9. Except for transactions authorized under paragraph 5 of these instructions, if a participant in a covered transaction knowingly enters into a lower tier covered transaction with a person who is suspended, debarred, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the department or agency with which this transaction originated may pursue available remedies, including suspension and/or debarment.

CERTIFICATION FOR CONTRACTS, GRANTS AND LOANS

The undersigned certifies, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:

1. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the undersigned, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant or Federal loan, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant or loan.

2. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant or loan, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form - LLL, "Disclosure of Lobbying Activities," in accordance with its instructions.

3. The undersigned shall require that the language of this certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including contracts, subcontracts, and subgrants under grants and loans) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

(name)

(date)

(title)

oOo

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**CERTIFICATION REGARDING
DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE REQUIREMENTS (GRANTS)
ALTERNATIVE I - FOR GRANTEEES OTHER THAN INDIVIDUALS**

This certification is required by the regulations implementing Sections 5151-5160, of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 (Pub. L. 100-690, Title V, Subtitle D; 41 U.S.C. 701 et seq.), 7 CFR Part 3017, Subpart F, Section 3017.600, Purpose. The January 31, 1989, regulations were amended and published as Part II of the MAY 25, 1990, Federal Register (pages 21681-21691). Copies of the regulations may be obtained by contacting the Department of Agriculture agency offering the grant.

(BEFORE COMPLETING CERTIFICATION, READ INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE)Alternative I

- A. The grantee certifies that it will or will continue to provide a drug-free workplace by:
- (a) Publishing a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the grantee's workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violation of such prohibition;
 - (b) Establishing an ongoing drug-free awareness program to inform employees about --
 - (1) The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;
 - (2) The grantee's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;
 - (3) Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and
 - (4) The penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace;
 - (c) Making it a requirement that each employee to be engaged in the performance of the grant be given a copy of the statement required by paragraph (a):
 - (d) Notifying the employee in the statement required by paragraph (a) that, as a condition of employment under the grant, the employee will --
 - (1) Abide by the terms of the statement; and
 - (2) Notify the employer in writing of his or her conviction for a violation of a criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace no later than five calendar days after such conviction;
 - (e) Notify the agency in writing, within 10 calendar days after receiving notice under subparagraph (d)(2) from an employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of such conviction. Employers of convicted employees must provide notice, including position, title, to every grant officer on whose grant activity the convicted employee was working, unless the Federal agency has designated a central point for the receipt of such notices. Notice shall include the identification number(s) of each affected grant;
 - (1) Taking appropriate personnel action against such an employee, up to and including termination, consistent with the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; or
 - (2) Requiring such employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a Federal, State, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency;
 - (g) Making a good faith effort to continue to maintain a drug-free workplace through implementation of paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f).

B. The grantee may insert in the space provided below the site(s) for the performance of work done in connection with the specific grant:

Place of Performance (Street address, city, county, State, zip code)

Check if there are workplaces on file that are not identified here.

Organization Name

Award Number or Project Name

Name and Title of Authorized Representative

Signature

Date

Instructions for Certification

1. By signing and submitting this form, the grantee is providing the certification set out on pages 1 and 2.
2. The certification set out on pages 1 and 2 is a material representation of fact upon which reliance is placed when the agency awards the grant. If it is later determined that the grantee knowingly rendered a false certification, or otherwise violates the requirements of the Drug-Free Workplace Act, the agency, in addition to any other remedies available to the Federal Government, may take action authorized under the Drug-Free Workplace Act.
3. Workplaces under grants, for grantees other than individuals, need not be identified on the certification. If know, they may be identified in the grant application. If the grantee does not identify the workplaces at the time of application, or upon award, if there is no application, the grantee must keep the identity of the workplace(s) on file in its office and make the information available for Federal inspection. Failure to identify all known workplaces constitutes a violation of the grantee's drug-free workplace requirements.
4. Workplace identifications must include the actual address of buildings (or parts of buildings) or other sites where work under the grant takes place. Categorical descriptions may be used (e.g., all vehicles of a mass transit authority or State highway department while in operation, State employees in each local unemployment office, performers in concert halls or radio studios).
5. If the workplace identified to the agency changes during the performance of the grant, the grantee shall inform the agency of the change(s), if it previously identified the workplaces in question (see paragraph three).
6. Definitions of terms in the Nonprocurement Suspension and Debarment common rule and Drug-Free Workplace common rule apply to this certification. Grantees' attention is called, in particular, to the following definitions from these rules:

``Controlled substance" means a controlled substance in Schedules I through V of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812) and as further defined by regulation (21 CFR 1308.11 through 1308.15);

``Conviction" means a finding of guilt (including a plea of nolo contendere) or imposition of sentence, or both, by any judicial body charged with the responsibility to determine violations of the Federal or State criminal drug statutes;

``Criminal drug statute" means a Federal or non-Federal criminal statute involving the manufacture, distribution, dispensing, use, or possession of any controlled substance;

``Employee" means the employee of a grantee directly engaged in the performance of work under a grant, including: (i) all ``direct charge" employees; (ii) all ``indirect charge" employees unless their impact or involvement is insignificant to the performance of the grant; and, (iii) temporary personnel and consultants who are directly engaged in the performance of work under the grant and who are on the grantee's payroll. This definition does not include workers not on the payroll of the grantee (e.g., volunteers, even if sued to meet a matching requirement; consultants or independent contractors not on the grantee's payroll; or employees of subrecipients or subcontractors in covered workplaces).



CERTIFICATION REGARDING LOBBYING

Applicants should also review the instructions for certification included in the regulations before completing this form. Signature on this form provides for compliance with certification requirements under 7 CFR 3018, Certification Regarding Lobbying. The certifications shall be treated as a material representation of fact upon which reliance will be placed when the U.S. Forest Service determines to award the covered transaction, grant, or cooperative agreement.

Lobbying

The undersigned certifies, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:

(1) No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the undersigned, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.

(2) If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative

agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, 'Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying,' in accordance with its instructions.

(3) The undersigned shall require that the language of this certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

As the duly authorized representative of the applicant, I hereby certify that the applicant will comply with the above applicable certification.

SIGNATURE

APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE (BY)

TITLE/RELATIONSHIP OF THE INDIVIDUAL IF SIGNING IN A REPRESENTATIVE CAPACITY

DATE SIGNED
(MM-DD-YYYY)



Burden Statement

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0596-0217. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 9 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at 202-720-2600 (voice and TDD).

To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call toll free (866) 632-9992 (voice). TDD users can contact USDA through local relay or the Federal relay at (800) 877-8339 (TDD) or (866) 377-8642 (relay voice). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

AD-3030

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**REPRESENTATIONS REGARDING FELONY CONVICTION
AND TAX DELINQUENT STATUS FOR CORPORATE APPLICANTS**

Note: You only need to complete this form if you are a corporation. A corporation includes, but is not limited to, any entity that has filed articles of incorporation in one of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, or the various territories of the United States including American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Midway Islands, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, Republic of Palau, Republic of the Marshall Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands. Corporations include both for profit and non-profit entities.

The following statement is made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552(a), as amended). The authority for requesting the following information for U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Agencies and staff offices is in §745 and 746 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016, Pub. L. 114-113, as amended and/or subsequently enacted. The information will be used to confirm applicant status concerning entity conviction of a felony criminal violation, and/or unpaid Federal tax liability status.

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1985 an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0505-0025. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

1. APPLICANT'S NAME

2. APPLICANT'S ADDRESS (Including Zip Code)

3. TAX ID NO.
(Last 4 digits)

4A. Has the Applicant been convicted of a felony criminal violation under any Federal law in the 24 months preceding the date of application? YES NO

4B. Does the Applicant have any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability? YES NO

Providing the requested information is voluntary. However, failure to furnish the requested information will make the applicant ineligible to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, grant, loan, loan guarantee, or cooperative agreement with USDA.

PART B SIGNATURE

5A. APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE (BY)

5B. TITLE/RELATIONSHIP OF THE INDIVIDUAL IF
SIGNING IN A REPRESENTATIVE CAPACITY5C. DATE SIGNED
(MM-DD-YYYY)

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all of its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, political beliefs, genetic information, reprisal, or because all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Stop 9410, Washington, DC 20250-9410, or call toll-free at (866) 632-9992 (English) or (800) 877-8339 (TDD) or (866) 377-8642 (English Federal-relay) or (800) 845-6136 (Spanish Federal-relay). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

**FINANCIAL CAPABILITY QUESTIONNAIRE**

FISCAL YEAR:

Adequate accounting systems should meet the following criteria as outlined in the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Circular of Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements found in 2 CFR Part 200, as implemented by USDA regulations 2 CFR Part 400.

- (1) Accounting records should provide information needed to adequately identify the receipt of funds under each grant awarded and the expenditure of funds for each grant.
- (2) Entries in accounting records should refer to subsidiary records and/or documentation which support the entry and which can be readily located.
- (3) The accounting system should provide accurate and current financial reporting information.
- (4) The accounting system should be integrated with an adequate system of internal controls to safeguard the funds and assets covered, check the accuracy and reliability of accounting data, promote operational efficiency, and encourage adherence to prescribed management policies.

APPLICANT ORGANIZATIONAL INFORMATION

1. Name of Organization and Address:

2. Authorized Representative's Name and Title:

3. Phone: - - ext. 4. Fax: - - 5. Email:

6. Year Established: 7. Employer Identification Number (EIN): 8. DUNS Number:

9. Type of Organization:

10. Approximate Number of Employees:

Full Time (Paid):

Full Time (Volunteer):

Part Time (Paid):

Part Time (Volunteer):

FEDERAL AUDIT DATA11. Have you been audited by a Federal agency?: Yes No

If yes, please indicate the type:

 OMB A-133 Single Audit (required of institutions that annually expend over \$750,000 in federal funds) Incurred Cost Accounting System Timekeeping

12. Date of Last Federal Audit/Review (m/d/yyyy):

Audit Agency/Firm:

If findings are reported, explain:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT DATA

13. Date of Last Financial Statement Audit:

Fiscal Period Audited:

Audit Firm:

Auditor's Opinion on Financial Statement: Unqualified Opinion Qualified, Disclaimer
or Adverse Opinions

If other than unqualified, state reason:



If you have not had an audit completed in the last two years, please submit a copy of your most recent tax forms (990 for non-profits). If you do not have a current tax form, please explain:

ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

14. Has any Government Agency rendered an official written opinion concerning the adequacy of the accounting system for the collection, identification and allocation of costs under Federal contracts/grants?

Yes No

15. If yes, provide name and address of Agency performing review:

Attach a copy of the latest review and any subsequent correspondence, clearance documents, etc.

16. Which of the following best describes your accounting system:

Manual Automated Combination

17. Does the accounting system identify the receipt and expenditure of program funds separately for each grant?

Yes No Not Sure

18. Does the accounting system provide for the recording of expenditures for each grant/contract by budget cost categories shown in the approved budget?

Yes No Not Sure

19. Does the accounting system provide for the recording of cost sharing or match for each grant? Can you ensure that documentation is available to support recorded match or cost share?

Yes No Not Sure

20. Are time distribution records maintained for each employee that specifically identify effort charged to a particular grant or cost objective?

Yes No Not Sure

21. Does the accounting/financial system include budgetary controls to preclude incurring obligations or costs in excess of total funds available for a grant?

Yes No Not Sure

22. Does the accounting/financial system include budgetary controls to preclude incurring obligations or costs in excess of total funds available for a budget cost category (e.g. Personnel, Travel, etc.)?

Yes No Not Sure

23. Is your organization generally familiar with the existing regulation and guidelines containing the Cost Principles and procedures for the determination and allowance of costs in connection with Federal grants?

Yes No Not Sure

FUNDS MANAGEMENT

24. Is a separate bank account maintained for Federal grant funds?

Yes No

25. If a separate bank account is not maintained, can the Federal grant funds and related expenses be readily identified?

Yes No

PROPERTY STANDARDS, PROCUREMENT STANDARDS, AND TRAVEL POLICIES

PROPERTY STANDARDS

26. Does your property management system(s) provide for maintaining: (1) a description of the equipment; (2) an identification number; (3) source of the property, including the award number; (4) where title vests; (5) acquisition date; (6) federal share of property cost; (7) location and condition of the property; (8) acquisition cost; & (9) ultimate disposition information?

Yes No Not Sure



PROPERTY STANDARDS	
27. Does your property management system(s) provide for a physical inventory and reconciliation of property at least every two years?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not Sure
28. Does your property management system(s) provide controls to insure safeguards against loss, damage or theft of the property?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not Sure
PROCUREMENT STANDARDS	
29. Does your organization maintain written procurement procedures which (1) avoid unnecessary purchases; (2) provide an analysis of lease and purchase alternatives; and (3) provide a process for soliciting goods and services?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not Sure
30. Does your procurement system provide for the conduct to ensure selection on a competitive basis and documentation of cost or price analysis for each procurement action?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not Sure
31. Does your procurement system include provisions for checking the "Excluded Parties List" system for suspended or debarred sub-grantees and contractors, prior to award? www.sam.gov	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not Sure
TRAVEL POLICY	
32. Does your organization maintain a standard travel policy or, if no policy exists, does your organization adhere to rates and amounts established under 5 U.S.C. 5701-11, ("Travel and Subsistence Expenses; Mileage Allowances"), and policies under the Federal Acquisition Regulations at 48 CFR 31.205- 46(a)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not Sure
SUBRECIPIENT MANAGEMENT	
33. (For Pass-through entities only). Does your organization have controls in place to monitor activities of subrecipients, as necessary, to ensure that Federal awards are used for authorized purposes in compliance with laws, regulations, and the provisions of the award and that performance goals are achieved.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not Sure
	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
35. If my organization chooses to charge indirect costs to the Federal award or use indirect costs as a match, you understand that you must prepare an indirect cost rate proposal and submit it to your cognizant Federal agency for approval. Alternatively, you may use a de minimus rate of 10% of modified total direct costs (MTDC).	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not Sure
I certify that the above information is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge.	
Signature:	
Name:	
Title:	



Burden Statement

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0596-0217. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at 202-720-2600 (voice and TDD).

To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call toll free (866) 632-9992 (voice). TDD users can contact USDA through local relay or the Federal relay at (800) 877-8339 (TDD) or (866) 377-8642 (relay voice). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.



**Civil Rights Compliance Review Record -
Federally Assisted Programs
(Ref. FSH 1709.11) Internal Use Only**

Appendix

P

FS-1700-0006A (REV. 08/2012)
OMB 0596-0215 (EXP. 11/2018)

This form is for recording reviews of recipients of Federal Financial Assistance. Response is mandatory to retain or obtain benefits. This form provides the requirements for conducting a Civil Rights Compliance Review and is for INTERNAL use only. The purpose is to record: (a) the Reviewer's observations and information concerning a recipient's program or activity, and (b) the responses to questions listed in this review to gauge the recipient's level of compliance with Civil Rights laws, rules, and regulations, and policies while verifying the recipient's assurance certification to comply with Department Regulation 4330-2 and 7 CFR Subtitle A, Part 15 - Nondiscrimination, Subparts A and B.

Compliance in Equal Opportunity Program Delivery includes ensuring that no one is denied an equal opportunity to participate in, receive benefits from, and receive access to any program or service receiving financial assistance from the Federal government. Program delivery nondiscrimination compliance applies to both federally conducted programs (i.e. conducted directly by Federal agencies) and federally assisted programs (i.e., administered through a recipient/Special Use Permit holder). Program delivery compliance for federally assisted programs and activities falls under the following Civil Rights Acts: Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended; Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1973; and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended.

The Forest Service reviewer should complete the Civil Rights Compliance Record by working with each individual applicant or recipient whose program or activity has been designated for review to determine the level of compliance with Civil Rights laws, as well as Federal regulations and policy. File the completed form in the applicant or recipient's case file. Give only a copy of Part V to the applicant and/or recipient, as a documented record of the Self-Assessment of Accessibility. It is necessary for the Forest Service to separate the CR Compliance Review form to protect the privacy of any individuals who agree to be interviewed during the post-award review. If the recipient requests a copy of the full review record, only the FS-1700-0006A record will be provided.

For purposes of this form, an "applicant" refers to a person, organization, or other entity applying for a permit, domestic grant, or cooperative agreement for Federal financial assistance. A "recipient" refers to any recipient of Federal financial assistance or funding, i.e. a partner receiving a grant or agreement, or holder of a Special Use Authorization (specifically a public service provider).

Burden Statement

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. Response to this information collection is mandatory to retain or obtain benefits. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0596-0215. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotope, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at 202-720-2600 (voice and TDD).

To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call toll free (866) 632-9992 (voice). TDD users can contact USDA through local relay or the Federal relay at (800) 877-8339 (TDD) or (866) 377-8642 (relay voice). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

PART I - FOREST SERVICE RECIPIENT INFORMATION

It is necessary for the Forest Service to separate the CR Compliance Review form to ensure the privacy of any individuals who agree to be interviewed for the review. Form FS-1700-0006A serves as a comprehensive pre-award and post-award review record for recipients. The CR Review Forms will be kept with the recipient's file. However, if the recipient requests a copy of the full review record, only the FS-1700-0006A record will be provided.

1. FS Unit Name: _____ (e.g., Region/Station/Area/Forest/District/Laboratory)

2. Program or Activity Title: _____

3. Special Uses Code: _____ OR Grant Number: _____

4. Business / Organization Name: _____

Business / Organization Phone Number: () - _____

AND / OR Applicant / Recipient Last Name: _____

Applicant / Recipient First Name: _____ Phone Number: () - _____

5. Applicant or Recipient Address Line 1: _____

Applicant or Recipient Address Line 2: _____

Applicant or Recipient City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Applicant or Recipient EMail: _____

6. Today's Review Date: / / 7. Previous Review Date: / /

PART II - PRE AWARD AND POST-AWARD CHECKLIST

Indicate by checking one Pre-Award Review Post-Award Review

REVIEWER RESPONSES

Yes	No	N/A	If explanations are provided, enter in Part III.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Has the Forest Service explained the civil rights responsibilities for nondiscrimination in federally assisted program delivery to the recipient and provided the program delivery brochure, required nondiscrimination poster, and information on the program complaint process?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Does the recipient's permit, agreement, or grant contain the appropriate clause assuring compliance with civil rights laws and statutes under program delivery (Title VI and related EO laws)?

APPLICANT/RECIPIENT RESPONSES

Yes	No	N/A	If explanations are provided, enter in Part II.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Will / Do your applicable publications, informational materials (including computer-based) and signs contain a statement of affiliation with the FS?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Will / Do the publications (e.g., brochures, advertisements) and other informational materials (including computer-based) you use contain the USDA nondiscrimination statement?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5. Will / Do you communicate to customers how to file a complaint with USDA? (Describe in Part IV – Additional Information, below)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6. Will / Do promotional illustrations depict individuals representing diversity, i.e., race, color, national origin, sex, age, persons with disabilities?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	7. Will / Is the <i>And Justice for All</i> poster (Form AD-475C) (be) in a visible location for program participants/customers and employees?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8. a. Are any of your program/project informational materials needed by your customers in languages other than English? If so, what actions have you taken to address this?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Do you take reasonable steps to ensure that persons with limited English proficiency receive the language assistance necessary (free of charge) for your programs and activities?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	9. Do you gather voluntary information regarding the race, color, national origin, sex, age, and disability on the proposed and present membership of planning or advisory boards/councils to ensure diversity representation?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10. a. Before conducting outreach activities for your program or project, do you refer to census data or other information to identify the population (by race, color, national origin, sex, age, and disability) eligible to be served?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Do you then use this information in planning your outreach strategies?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	11. Have any customers raised issues alleging discrimination or filed discrimination complaints against your program(s) in the past 2 years? If yes, describe in Part IV – Additional Information
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	12. a. Have you explained the civil rights and nondiscrimination responsibilities to your employees?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Have you explained the above responsibilities to your sub-recipients?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	13. Is (Are) your program(s) fully accessible to persons with disabilities? If no, explain in Part IV – Additional Information
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	14. a. Are there any architectural barriers to your facilities preventing full accessibility to your program(s) by participants?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. If yes, was an action/transition plan created to remove barrier(s) and maintained in your files? Describe progress in Part IV, Additional Information

PART III - SUMMARIES

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Use this section to describe or explain in more detail your answers to specific questions in Part II or Part IV.

Identify any deficiencies and/or barriers. Below, indicate actions to be taken by the Holder or Recipient/Applicant and the Forest Service to correct any deficiencies and/or barriers identified as a result of this review.

Reviewer Last Name: _____ Reviewer First Name: _____

Reviewer Signature: _____ Title: _____

Date: __ / __ / ____

PART IV - RECORD OF SELF EVALUATION FOR ACCESSIBILITY

Note: The applicant and recipient should retain a copy of the following section. The Forest Service will retain the original in the applicant's and/or recipient's case file or record.

Special Uses Code: _____ Grant Number: _____

Business Name: _____

Applicant/Recipient Last Name: _____

Applicant/Recipient First Name: _____ Phone Number: () - _____

Yes	No	N/A
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QUESTIONS:

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Did you conduct a "Self-Evaluation of Accessibility" according to Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, within one year after receiving a permit, agreement, or grant? If you answered NO to this question, answer the questions below to determine your level of compliance with accessibility requirements for your program or activity.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Do you review policies, practices, and procedures to ensure that none contains language that excludes qualified persons with disabilities from services?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Do you offer assistance, when appropriate, in filling out forms to qualified persons with disabilities?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Do you notify associations of/persons with disabilities of your services through public outreach efforts?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5. Do you allow persons with disabilities to take an application home (upon request) to be completed, because the person's disability precludes completion on site?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6. Do you ensure access to persons with mobility limitations or other impairments, if transportation services provided?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	7. Do you provide auxiliary aids and services to qualified persons with disabilities, e.g., large print menus or material, pen and paper at ticket sales offices?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8.a. Do you provide qualified sign-language interpreter services, if such services are requested?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8.b. Are audio-visual presentations and multimedia captioned? Are computer-based products, produced as a result of this project/partnership, accessible?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	9. Do you ensure that all new and newly renovated buildings and facilities comply with appropriate accessibility standards or have waivers to requirements?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10. Do you ensure that facilities for services have an emergency egress plan?

Reviewer Last Name: _____ Reviewer First Name: _____

Reviewer Signature: _____ Title: _____

Date: / / _____

INSTRUCTIONS**Part I - FS and Recipient Information**

Complete:

1. Provide the Forest Service Unit name, e.g. Region/Forest/Ranger District/Station/Laboratory
2. List the type of program or activity being reviewed
3. Provide the Use Code (if this review involves a Special Uses authorization) or provide the grant number (if this review involves an applicant/recipient of a grant or agreement)
4. Provide the business/organization name; provide the recipient/applicant's (owner/manager) name, telephone number,
5. Provide the full address and e-mail.
6. Provide the current compliance review date
7. If the Forest Service previously reviewed the program or activity, provide the date.

Part II - Pre-Award and Post-Award Checklist

- Answer the first two questions under the "Reviewer Response"
- Questions 3-14: Ask the applicant/recipient questions 3-14 in Part II (note question 9 does not apply to Special Use permits), record answer to each question (include additional narratives as indicated).
- Use "Part III - Summaries" to record the recipient/applicant's explanation and narrative description and/or describe the rationale for a negative response and as a supplement to a response to any question asked in "Part II."

Part III - Summaries for Pre-Award and Post-Award Reviews

Use this section to describe or explain the applicant/recipient's answers to questions in Parts I, II, and IV, and to summarize any deficiencies and/or barriers, and plans for corrective actions.

Part IV - Self-Evaluation for Accessibility

- Answer question 1

Ask the recipient if they have conducted the self-evaluation (Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973), which certifies the completion of a self-evaluation of their policies and practices for accessibility to persons with disabilities, within one year after receiving a permit, cooperative agreement or domestic grant. 7CFR15b.8(C) Verify the date and describe in Section IV Additional Information.

If the answer is **no**, then ask questions 2-10 in this section and evaluate responses to determine if level of accessibility compliance is acceptable.

-For question 8a. - Verify if partners are aware of and will use qualified American Sign Language Interpreter Services if requested.

- For question 8b. - If the recipient is developing multimedia and computer based products (websites, databases) as a result of the project/partnership, require accessibility (captioning) and compliance with the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended.

File the record (with original signature) along with FS-1700-0006B and FS-1700-0006C in the Forest Service recipient's case file. If the Recipient requests a copy of the full review record in FS-1700-0006, only the recipient response FS-1700-0006A will be provided.

Community Forest Program Interim Grant Accomplishment Report

State: _____

Project Name: _____

_____ Annual report

Fiscal Year: _____

_____ Final report

Federal ID Grant Number: _____

Authority

The Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act (CFAA) of 1978, as amended, (16 U.S.C. 2101 et. seq.) provides authority for the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture (Secretary) to provide financial, technical, educational, and related assistance to States, communities, and private forest landowners. Section 8003 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-234) further amended the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 and authorized the Forest Service to establish the Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program. Through the Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program (Community Forest Program or CFP), the Forest Service is authorized to provide financial assistance grants to local governments, Indian tribes, and qualified nonprofit organizations to establish community forests. Communities and Indian tribes can sustainably manage these community forests for many public benefits, including recreation, income, wildlife habitat, stewardship demonstration sites, and environmental education.

Purpose

The purpose of CFP is to achieve community benefits by establishing community forests through 50/50 financial assistance competitive grant awards to local governments, Indian tribes, and nonprofit organizations. Grant funds are used by successful applicants to acquire and protect private forestlands. Community forest benefits are specified in the authorizing statute (16 U.S.C. 2103(d) & 2109(e)), and include economic benefits from sustainable forest management, natural resource conservation, forest-based educational programs, model forest stewardship activities, and recreational opportunities. Public access to the community forests is required and intended to enhance public health and well-being. In addition, the program authorizes funds to State Foresters and equivalent Indian tribe officials for technical assistance to implement community forest projects.

Community Forest Program General Provisions

Community Forest Program Description

Discuss your CFP accomplishments (acquisition and due diligence) utilizing federal funds for the calendar year ending 12/31 in the field below.

Enter narrative comments in relation the the grant here.

FEDERAL FINANCIAL REPORT

(Follow form instructions)

1. Federal Agency and Organizational Element to Which Report is Submitted	2. Federal Grant or Other Identifying Number Assigned by Federal Agency (To report multiple grants, use FFR Attachment)	Page 1	of pages
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3. Recipient Organization (Name and complete address including Zip code)

4a. DUNS Number	4b. EIN	5. Recipient Account Number or Identifying Number (To report multiple grants, use FFR Attachment)	6. Report Type <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Final	7. Basis of Accounting <input type="checkbox"/> Cash <input type="checkbox"/> Accrual
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8. Project/Grant Period From: (Month, Day, Year) To: (Month, Day, Year)	9. Reporting Period End Date (Month, Day, Year)
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10. Transactions	Cumulative
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(Use lines a-c for single or multiple grant reporting)

Federal Cash (To report multiple grants, also use FFR Attachment):

a. Cash Receipts	
b. Cash Disbursements	
c. Cash on Hand (line a minus b)	

(Use lines d-o for single grant reporting)

Federal Expenditures and Unobligated Balance:

d. Total Federal funds authorized	
e. Federal share of expenditures	
f. Federal share of unliquidated obligations	
g. Total Federal share (sum of lines e and f)	
h. Unobligated balance of Federal funds (line d minus g)	

Recipient Share:

i. Total recipient share required	
j. Recipient share of expenditures	
k. Remaining recipient share to be provided (line i minus j)	

Program Income:

l. Total Federal program income earned	
m. Program income expended in accordance with the deduction alternative	
n. Program income expended in accordance with the addition alternative	
o. Unexpended program income (line l minus line m or line n)	

11. Indirect Expense	a. Type	b. Rate	c. Period From	Period To	d. Base	e. Amount Charged	f. Federal Share
				g. Totals:			

12. Remarks: Attach any explanations deemed necessary or information required by Federal sponsoring agency in compliance with governing legislation:

13. Certification: By signing this report, I certify that it is true, complete, and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent information may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 18, Section 1001)

a. Typed or Printed Name and Title of Authorized Certifying Official	c. Telephone (Area code, number and extension)
	d. Email address
b. Signature of Authorized Certifying Official	e. Date Report Submitted (Month, Day, Year)

Paperwork Burden Statement
According to the Paperwork Reduction Act, as amended, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB Control Number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0348-0061. Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1.5 hours per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0348-0060), Washington, DC 20503.

Federal Financial Report Instructions

Report Submissions

- 1) Recipients will be instructed by Federal agencies to submit the *Federal Financial Report (FFR)* to a single location, except when an automated payment management reporting system is utilized. In this case, a second submission location may be required by the agency.
- 2) If recipients need more space to support their *FFRs*, or *FFR Attachments*, they should provide supplemental pages. These additional pages must indicate the following information at the top of each page: Federal grant or other identifying number (if reporting on a single award), recipient organization, Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number, Employer Identification Number (EIN), and period covered by the report.

Reporting Requirements

- 1) The submission of interim *FFRs* will be on a quarterly, semi-annual, or annual basis, as directed by the Federal agency. A final *FFR* shall be submitted at the completion of the award agreement. The following reporting period end dates shall be used for interim reports: 3/31, 6/30, 9/30, or 12/31. For final *FFRs*, the reporting period end date shall be the end date of the project or grant period.
- 2) Quarterly and semi-annual interim reports shall be submitted no later than 30 days after the end of each reporting period. Annual reports shall be submitted no later than 90 days after the end of each reporting period. Final reports shall be submitted no later than 90 days after the project or grant period end date.

Note: For single award reporting:

- 1) Federal agencies may require both cash management information on lines 10(a) through 10(c) and financial status information lines 10(d) through 10(o).
- 2) 10(b) and 10(e) may not be the same until the final report.

Line Item Instructions for the Federal Financial Report

FFR Number	Reporting Item	Instructions
Cover Information		
1	Federal Agency and Organizational Element to Which Report is Submitted	Enter the name of the Federal agency and organizational element identified in the award document or as instructed by the agency.
2	Federal Grant or Other Identifying Number Assigned by Federal Agency	For a single award, enter the grant number assigned to the award by the Federal agency. For multiple awards, report this information on the <i>FFR Attachment</i> . <i>Do not complete this box if reporting on multiple awards.</i>
3	Recipient Organization	Enter the name and complete address of the recipient organization including zip code.
4a	DUNS Number	Enter the recipient organization's Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number or Central Contract Registry extended DUNS number.
4b	EIN	Enter the recipient organization's Employer Identification Number (EIN).
5	Recipient Account Number or Identifying Number	Enter the account number or any other identifying number assigned by the recipient to the award. This number is for the recipient's use only and is not required by the Federal agency. For multiple awards, report this information on the <i>FFR Attachment</i> . <i>Do not complete this box if reporting on multiple awards.</i>

FFR Number	Reporting Item	Instructions
6	Report Type	Mark appropriate box. <i>Do not complete this box if reporting on multiple awards.</i>
7	Basis of Accounting (Cash/Accrual)	Specify whether a cash or accrual basis was used for recording transactions related to the award(s) and for preparing this FFR. Accrual basis of accounting refers to the accounting method in which expenses are recorded when incurred. For cash basis accounting, expenses are recorded when they are paid.
8	Project/Grant Period, From: (Month, Day, Year)	Indicate the period established in the award document during which Federal sponsorship begins and ends. Note: Some agencies award multi-year grants for a project period that is funded in increments or budget periods (typically annual increments). Throughout the project period, agencies often require cumulative reporting for consecutive budget periods. Under these circumstances, enter the beginning and ending dates of the project period not the budget period. <i>Do not complete this line if reporting on multiple awards.</i>
	Project/Grant Period, To: (Month, Day, Year)	See the above instructions for “Project/Grant Period, From: (Month, Day, Year).”
9	Reporting Period End Date: (Month, Day, Year)	Enter the ending date of the reporting period. For quarterly, semi-annual, and annual interim reports, use the following reporting period end dates: March 31, June 30, September 30, or December 31. For final <i>FFRs</i> , the reporting period end date shall be the end date of the project or grant period.
10	<p>Transactions</p> <p>Enter cumulative amounts from date of the inception of the award through the end date of the reporting period specified in line 9.</p> <p>Use Lines 10a through 10c, Lines 10d through 10o, or Lines 10a through 10o, as specified by the Federal agency, when reporting on single grants.</p> <p>Use Line 12, Remarks, to provide any information deemed necessary to support or explain <i>FFR</i> data.</p>	
Federal Cash (To report multiple grants, also use FFR Attachment)		
10a	Cash Receipts	Enter the cumulative amount of actual cash received from the Federal agency as of the reporting period end date.
10b	Cash Disbursements	<p>Enter the cumulative amount of Federal fund disbursements (such as cash or checks) as of the reporting period end date. Disbursements are the sum of actual cash disbursements for direct charges for goods and services, the amount of indirect expenses charged to the award, and the amount of cash advances and payments made to subrecipients and contractors.</p> <p>For multiple grants, report each grant separately on the <i>FFR</i> Attachment. The sum of the cumulative cash disbursements on the <i>FFR</i> Attachment must equal the amount entered on Line 10b, <i>FFR</i>.</p>
10c	Cash On Hand (Line 10a Minus Line 10b)	Enter the amount of Line 10a minus Line 10b. This amount represents immediate cash needs. If more than three business days of cash are on hand, the Federal agency may require an explanation on Line 12, Remarks, explaining why the drawdown was made prematurely or other reasons for the excess cash.
Federal Expenditures and Unobligated Balance: Do not complete this section if reporting on multiple awards.		

FFR Number	Reporting Item	Instructions
10d	Total Federal Funds Authorized	Enter the total Federal funds authorized as of the reporting period end date.
10e	Federal Share of Expenditures	Enter the amount of Federal fund expenditures. For reports prepared on a cash basis, expenditures are the sum of cash disbursements for direct charges for property and services; the amount of indirect expense charged; the value of third-party in-kind contributions applied; and the amount of cash advance payments and payments made to subrecipients. For reports prepared on an accrual basis, expenditures are the sum of cash disbursements for direct charges for property and services; the amount of indirect expense incurred; the value of in-kind contributions applied; and the net increase or decrease in the amounts owed by the recipient for (1) goods and other property received; (2) services performed by employees, contractors, subrecipients, and other payees; and (3) programs for which no current services or performance are required. Do not include program income expended in accordance with the deduction alternative, rebates, refunds, or other credits. (Program income expended in accordance with the deduction alternative should be reported separately on Line 10o.)
10f	Federal Share of Unliquidated Obligations	Unliquidated obligations on a cash basis are obligations incurred, but not yet paid. On an accrual basis, they are obligations incurred, but for which an expenditure has not yet been recorded. Enter the Federal portion of unliquidated obligations. Those obligations include direct and indirect expenses incurred but not yet paid or charged to the award, including amounts due to subrecipients and contractors. On the final report, this line should be zero unless the awarding agency has provided other instructions. <i>Do not include any amount in Line 10f that has been reported in Line 10e. Do not include any amount in Line 10f for a future commitment of funds (such as a long-term contract) for which an obligation or expense has not been incurred.</i>
10g	Total Federal Share (Sum of Lines 10e and 10f)	Enter the sum of Lines 10e and 10f.
10h	Unobligated Balance of Federal Funds (Line 10d Minus Line 10g)	Enter the amount of Line 10d minus Line 10g.
Recipient Share: Do not complete this section if reporting on multiple awards.		
10i	Total Recipient Share Required	Enter the total required recipient share for reporting period specified in line 9. The required recipient share should include all matching and cost sharing provided by recipients and third-party providers to meet the level required by the Federal agency. This amount should not include cost sharing and match amounts in excess of the amount required by the Federal agency (for example, cost overruns for which the recipient incurs additional expenses and, therefore, contributes a greater level of cost sharing or match than the level required by the Federal agency).

FFR Number	Reporting Item	Instructions
10j	Recipient Share of Expenditures	Enter the recipient share of actual cash disbursements or outlays (less any rebates, refunds, or other credits) including payments to subrecipients and contractors. This amount may include the value of allowable third party in-kind contributions and recipient share of program income used to finance the non-Federal share of the project or program. Note: On the final report this line should be equal to or greater than the amount of Line 10i.
10k	Remaining Recipient Share to be Provided (Line 10i Minus Line 10j)	Enter the amount of Line 10i minus Line 10j. If recipient share in Line 10j is greater than the required match amount in Line 10i, enter zero.
Program Income: Do not complete this section if reporting on multiple awards.		
10l	Total Federal Program Income Earned	Enter the amount of Federal program income earned. Do not report any program income here that is being allocated as part of the recipient's cost sharing amount included in Line 10j.
10m	Program Income Expended in Accordance With the Deduction Alternative	Enter the amount of program income that was used to reduce the Federal share of the total project costs.
10n	Program Income Expended in Accordance With the Addition Alternative	Enter the amount of program income that was added to funds committed to the total project costs and expended to further eligible project or program activities.
10o	Unexpended Program Income (Line 10l Minus Line 10m or Line 10n)	Enter the amount of Line 10l minus Line 10m or Line 10n. This amount equals the program income that has been earned but not expended, as of the reporting period end date.
11	Indirect Expense: Complete this information only if required by the awarding agency and in accordance with agency instructions.	
11a	Type of Rate(s)	State whether indirect cost rate(s) is Provisional, Predetermined, Final, or Fixed.
11b	Rate	Enter the indirect cost rate(s) in effect during the reporting period.
11c	Period From; Period To	Enter the beginning and ending effective dates for the rate(s).
11d	Base	Enter the amount of the base against which the rate(s) was applied.
11e	Amount Charged	Enter the amount of indirect costs charged during the time period specified. (Multiply 11b. x 11d.)
11f	Federal Share	Enter the Federal share of the amount in 11e.
11g	Totals	Enter the totals for columns 11d, 11e, and 11f.
Remarks, Certification, and Agency Use Only		
12	Remarks	Enter any explanations or additional information required by the Federal sponsoring agency including excess cash as stated in line 10c.

FFR Number	Reporting Item	Instructions
13a	Typed or Printed Name and Title of Authorized Certifying Official	Enter the name and title of the authorized certifying official.
13b	Signature of Authorized Certifying Official	The authorized certifying official must sign here.
13c	Telephone (Area Code, Number and Extension)	Enter the telephone number (including area code and extension) of the individual listed in Line 13a.
13d	E-mail Address	Enter the e-mail address of the individual listed in Line 13a.
13e	Date Report Submitted (Month, Day, Year)	Enter the date the FFR is submitted to the Federal agency using the month, day, year format.
14	Agency Use Only	This section is reserved for Federal agency use.

Line Item Instructions for the Federal Financial Report Attachment

(To be completed if reporting on cash management activity for multiple grants.)

Box Number	Reporting Item	Instructions
1	Federal Agency and Organizational Element to Which Report is Submitted	Enter the name of the Federal agency and organizational element identified in the award document or otherwise instructed by the agency. (This information should be identical to that entered in Box 1, <i>FFR</i> .)
2	Recipient Organization	Enter the name and complete address of the recipient organization including zip code. (Same information as entered in Box 3, <i>FFR</i> .)
3a	DUNS Number	Enter the recipient organization's Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number or Central Contract Registry extended DUNS number. (Same information as entered in Box 4a, <i>FFR</i> .)
3b	EIN	Enter the recipient organization's Employer Identification Number (EIN). (Same information as entered in Box 4b, <i>FFR</i> .)
4	Reporting Period End Date:(Month, Day, Year)	Enter the ending date of the reporting period of this report. (Same information as entered in Box 9, <i>FFR</i> .)
5	Federal Grant Number	Enter the grant number assigned to each award by the Federal agency.
	Recipient Account Number	Enter the account number or any other identifying number assigned by the recipient to each award. This number is for the recipient's use only and is not required by the Federal agency.
	Cumulative Federal Cash Disbursement	Enter the cumulative amount of the Federal share of cash disbursed for each award. Cash disbursements are the sum of actual cash disbursements for direct charges for goods and services, the amount of indirect expenses charged to the award, and the amount of cash advances and payments made to subrecipients and contractors.
	Total	Enter the total for the Cumulative Cash Disbursement. This column should equal the amount reported on Line 10b, <i>FFR</i> .

SF-270 Instructions: Request for Advance or Reimbursement

A. Section 1, Blocks 1 through 10

REQUEST FOR ADVANCE OR REIMBURSEMENT <i>(See instructions on back)</i>		OMB APPROVAL NO. 0348-0004		PAGE _____ OF _____ PAGES
		1. TYPE OF PAYMENT REQUESTED a. "X" one or both boxes <input type="checkbox"/> ADVANCE <input type="checkbox"/> REIMBURSEMENT b. "X" the applicable box <input type="checkbox"/> FINAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARTIAL		2. BASIS OF REQUEST <input type="checkbox"/> CASH <input type="checkbox"/> ACCRUAL
3. FEDERAL SPONSORING AGENCY AND ORGANIZATIONAL ELEMENT TO WHICH THIS REPORT IS SUBMITTED		4. FEDERAL GRANT OR OTHER IDENTIFYING NUMBER ASSIGNED BY FEDERAL AGENCY		5. PARTIAL PAYMENT REQUEST NUMBER FOR THIS REQUEST
6. EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	7. RECIPIENT'S ACCOUNT NUMBER OR IDENTIFYING NUMBER	8. PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REQUEST		
		FROM (month, day, year)	TO (month, day, year)	
9. RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION Name: Number and Street: City, State and ZIP Code:		10. PAYEE (Where check is to be sent if different than item 9) Name: Number and Street: City, State and ZIP Code:		

Block 1a.

“Advance” block may only be checked if the award letter or subsequent modifications to the grant authorize it. Otherwise, the “Reimbursement” will be checked. Both blocks may be checked if the request includes both reimbursement and an authorized advance.

Block 1b.

Unless this is the final payment, the “Partial” box must be checked. If marked “Final”, please make sure that (11g) is less than or equal to the Federal amount listed on Application for Federal Assistance (SF-424), Block 15a.

Block 2.

Check as appropriate. Check with your financial department to determine accounting method.

Block 3.

USDA Forest Service

Block 4.

Same as grant number identified in award letter and on SF-424.

Block 5.

Will be next in sequence, based on previous payment; for example, #1 for the first payment, #2 for second payment, etc.

SF-270 Instructions: Request for Advance or Reimbursement

Block 6.

Should be same as Block 8b, SF-424.

Block 7.

The recipient's accounting code used to track all expenditures for this grant. Auditors often use the code in this Block to search for expenditures related to this grant in the recipient's accounting records. The block may be left blank (recipient use only).

Block 8.

"From" should be day after the "To" date on previous SF-270, Request for Reimbursement. For first requests, "From" date must be greater than or equal to the start date of the grant shown in Block 17a, SF-424. "To" must be less than or equal to date that form is signed, Block 13, SF-270.

In all cases, the period covered by this request should be within the approved start and ending date of the grant (see block 17, SF-424), unless otherwise authorized by the award letter or modifications.

Block 9.

Recipient Address. This address should match the address shown on the SF-424.

Block 10.

Leave blank.

SF-270 Instructions: Request for Advance or Reimbursement

B. Section 2, Blocks 11 and 12

Block 11

11. COMPUTATION OF AMOUNT OF REIMBURSEMENTS/ADVANCES REQUESTED				
PROGRAMS/FUNCTIONS/ACTIVITIES	(a)	(b)	(c)	TOTAL
a. Total program outlays to date <i>(As of date)</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
b. Less: Cumulative program income				0.00
c. Net program outlays <i>(Line a minus Line b)</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
d. Estimated net cash outlays for advance period				0.00
e. Total <i>(Sum of lines c & d)</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
f. Non-Federal share of amount on line e				0.00
g. Federal share of amount on line e	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
h. Federal payment previously requested				0.00
i. Federal share now requested <i>(line g minus line h)</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
j. Advances required by month when requested by Federal grantor agency for use in making prescheduled advances	1st month			
	2nd month			
	3rd month			
12. ALTERNATE COMPUTATION FOR ADVANCES ONLY				
a. Estimated Federal cash outlays that will be made during period covered by the advance				
b. Less: Estimated balance of Federal cash on hand as of beginning of advance period				
c. Amount requested (Line a minus line b)				0.00

Column (a)

Use this column for accounting of cash expenditures to be paid by Forest Service funds.

Column (b):

Use this column for optional tracking of other non-Forest Service cash expenditures. This column can be used for optional tracking of "other federal" partnership contributions that cannot be used to meet matching requirements.

Column (c):

Use this column for non-FS in-kind valuation of donated time, services or material.

*Note: More than one SF-270 may be used if you wish to show individual partner contributions and need additional columns. The totals will be shown only on the final page.

Block 11a.

Row (a) (As of date): Should match date covered by the ending date of this request (same as "To" in block 8). Dollar amount is always cumulative for all expenditures to date.

Block 11b.

Leave blank unless otherwise instructed.

SF-270 Instructions: Request for Advance or Reimbursement

Block 11c.

The difference of Block (11a) and (11b).

Block 11d.

See discussion of Block (1a) for appropriate uses of advance. Costs estimated to be spent for the period of time identified in Block 8, To.

Block 11e.

The sum of Block (11c) and (11d).

Block 11f.

Should be greater than or equal to previous payment. Check to make sure that:

1) all cash match is accounted for in Column b., 2) in-kind valuation is listed in Column c., 3) that all costs are allowable, 4) occurs within appropriate time frames, and 5) cumulative budget changes remain within 10% of the total project expenditures (See Budget Information SF-424a.) You may need to check with the Forest Service Principal Contact to determine if expectations for match are being met.

Block 11g

Forest Service funding should be shown in Column a, and should be greater than or equal to previous payment. Ensure costs are allowable and occur within appropriate time frames. The total amount must not exceed Block 18a, SF-424. Refer to the award letter or any modifications to the grant that discuss match requirements. The sum of Block (11f) and (11g) should equal (11e).

Block 11h.

Total of Federal payments paid to date including any advances.

Block 11i.

Difference of (11g) and (11h).

Block 11j.

Leave blank. See discussion of block (1a).

Block 12.

For advances only.

Block 12a.

See discussion of Block (1a). Leave blank for first advance. Subsequent advances will match figure in Block (11d).

SF-270 Instructions: Request for Advance or Reimbursement

Block 12b.

Complete only if Forest Service funds from previous advance have not been fully expended by the last day of the outlay period.

Block 12c.

Difference of (12a) and (12b).

C. Section 3, Block 13

13. CERTIFICATION		
I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the data above are correct and that all outlays were made in accordance with the grant conditions or other agreement and that payment is due and has not been previously requested.	SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL	DATE REQUEST SUBMITTED
	TYPED OR PRINTED NAME AND TITLE	TELEPHONE (AREA CODE, NUMBER, EXTENSION)
This space for agency use		
270-102		Standard Form 270(7-76)

Block 13.

Sign and date by same person who signed SF-424 or who has delegated authority.

Space for Agency Use:

May be used by grantee to indicate which Budget Categories (SF-424A) are being used as the basis for the request with corresponding amounts identified.

**ENTER NAME OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, INDIAN TRIBE OR NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION
COMMUNITY FOREST AND OPEN SPACE CONSERVATION PROGRAM
PROGRAM NARRATIVE
FISCAL YEAR 2016**

1. LEAD CONTACTS: Community Forest Program Project Contact: ENTER COMMUNITY FOREST PROJECT CONTACT LEAD; financial activity Contact: ENTER FINANCIAL OR GRANT SPECIALIST

2. BACKGROUND: Section 7A of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act (CFAA) of 1978, as amended, (16 U.S.C. 2103d.) provides authority for the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture acting through the Chief of the Forest Service to establish the Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program (Community Forest Program) for the purposes of establishing community forests that provide community benefits by acquiring and protecting private forestlands. This authority continues indefinitely. Program delivery is guided by the Community Forest Program regulations (36 CFR Part 230 Subpart A) (published 10/20/2011; 76 FR 65121).

3. PURPOSE: Through the Community Forest Program the Forest Service is authorized to provide financial assistance grants to local governments, Indian tribes, and qualified nonprofit organizations to establish community forests. ENTER NAME OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, INDIAN TRIBE OR NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION requests a grant to acquire in fee ENTER NAME OF COMMUNITY FOREST PROJECT, in ENTER LOCATION OF COMMUNITY FOREST. Communities and Indian tribes can sustainably manage these community forests for many public benefits, including recreation, income, wildlife habitat, stewardship demonstration sites, and environmental education. Through acquisition of lands through the Community Forest Program the grantee shall ensure the lands are:

- protected from nonforest uses
- promote defined community benefits
- provide public access
- be managed in a manner that is consistent with the purposes for which the land was acquired
- be managed through a community forest plan.

Specifically, the public values being protected by this project are: ENTER SPECIFIC PUBLIC VALUES TO BE PROTECTED.

The Federal role is to promote Community Forests through collaborating with ENTER NAME OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, INDIAN TRIBE OR NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION to establish community forests that provide community benefits by acquiring private forestlands and managing said community forests for community benefits. This acquisition contributes to the national State and Private Forestry Priority to “Conserve and Manage Working Forest Landscapes for Multiple Values and Uses” and the Northeastern Area Strategic Plan for FY2013-2018 objective to “contribute to conservation of important forest landscapes across the urban to rural continuum.”

4. SCOPE OF WORK: The ENTER NAME OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, INDIAN TRIBE OR NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION will enter into a contract for the purchase of lands for the Community Forest Program. The Community Forest project includes ENTER NUMBER OF TRACTS tract/s that encompass ENTER NUMBER OF ACRES acres in ENTER TRACT LOCATION SELECT 'COUNTY' OR 'TOWNSHIP'. The transfer of lands to ENTER NAME OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, INDIAN TRIBE OR NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION will occur by ENTER DATE (< 2-years).

5. METHODOLOGY:

- a. The ENTER NAME OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, INDIAN TRIBE OR NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION will use funds under this grant award for
 - 1) The acquisition of lands, title to which will be held in the name of the ENTER NAME OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, INDIAN TRIBE OR NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION. Said lands shall be administered by ENTER NAME OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, INDIAN TRIBE OR NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION;
 - 2) Real estate transaction costs limited to appraisals and appraisal reviews, land surveys, legal and closing costs, development of the community forest plan, and title examination.

- b. The Grantee ENTER NAME OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, INDIAN TRIBE OR NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION will ensure that in acquiring the lands that the Community Forest Program Final Rule and the conditions of the Grant Award Letter Attachment C: Community Forest Program Award Provisions are followed.

6. TIMETABLE OF ACTIVITIES

Acquisition Activities Consistent with 36 CFR 230.8

Grant recipients participating in the Community Forest Program must complete the following, which applies to all tracts, including cost share tracts: The specific tasks of this project are tentatively scheduled to occur as follows:

Item to be completed	Tentative date of completion
1) Complete an appraisal and review appraisal consistent with Federal Appraisal Standards:	Month/Year
<p>(i) For lands purchased with CFP funds, the appraisal must comply with Federal Appraisal Standards prior to the release of the grant funds. The grant recipient must provide documentation that the appraisal and associated appraisal review were conducted in a manner consistent with the Federal appraisal standards.</p> <p>(ii) For donated cost share tracts, the market value must be determined by an independent appraiser. The value needs to be documented by a responsible official of the party to which the property is donated.</p>	
2) Prior to closing, notify the landowner in writing of the appraised value of the property and that the sale is voluntary. If the grant recipient has a voluntary option for less than appraised value, they do not have to renegotiate the agreement.	Month/Year
3) Purchase all surface and subsurface mineral rights, whenever possible. However, if severed mineral rights cannot be obtained, then the grant recipient must follow the retention of qualified mineral interest requirements outlined in the Internal Revenue Service regulations (26 CFR 1.170A-14 (g)(4)), which address both surface and subsurface minerals.	Month/Year
4) Ensure that title to lands acquired conforms to title standards applicable to State land acquisitions where the land is located:	Month/Year
<p>(i) Title to lands acquired using CFP funds must not be subject to encumbrances or agreements of any kind that would be contrary to the purpose of the CFP.</p> <p>(ii) Title insurance must not be a substitute for acceptable title.</p>	
5) Record with the deed in the lands record of the local county or municipality, a Notice of Grant Requirement, which includes the following:	Month/Year
<p>(i) States that the property (including cost share tracts) was purchased with CFP funds;</p> <p>(ii) Provides a legal description;</p> <p>(iii) Identifies the name and address of the grant recipient who is the authorized title holder;</p> <p>(iv) States the purpose of the CFP;</p> <p>(v) References the Grant Agreement with the Forest Service (title and agreement number) and the address where it is kept on file;</p> <p>(vi) States that the grant recipient confirms its obligation to manage the interest in real property pursuant to the grant, the Community Forest Plan, and the purpose of the CFP;</p> <p>(vii) States that the grant recipient will not convey or encumber the interest in real property, in whole or in part, to another party without permission and instructions from the awarding agency; and</p> <p>(viii) States that the grant recipient will manage the interest in real property consistent with the purpose of the CFP.</p>	

Ownership Requirements Consistent with 36 CFR 230.9

Item to be completed

Tentative date of completion

- 1) Complete the final community forest plan within 120 days of the land acquisition, and must update the plan periodically to guide the management and the community benefits of the community forest.
Month/Year

7. ACCOMPLISHMENT AND REPORTING

- a) Upon completion of this Community Forest project, the ENTER NAME OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, INDIAN TRIBE OR NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION agrees that all media, press, signage, and other documents discussing the creation of the community forest must reference the partnership and financial assistance by the U.S. Forest Service through the Community Forest Program.
- b) After the project has closed, ENTER NAME OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, INDIAN TRIBE OR NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION provide the Forest Service with a Geographic Information System (GIS) shapefile: a digital, vectorbased storage format for storing geometric location and associated attribute information, of CFP project tracts and cost share tracts, if applicable.
- c) Every five years, ENTER NAME OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, INDIAN TRIBE OR NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION will submit to the Forest Service (Northeastern Area or subsequent unit) a self-certifying statement that the property has not been sold or converted to nonforest uses or a use inconsistent with the purpose of the CFP.
- d) As a condition of this grant, ENTER NAME OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, INDIAN TRIBE OR NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION will be subject to a spot check conducted by the Forest Service to verify that property acquired under the CFP has not been sold or converted to nonforest uses or a use inconsistent with the purpose of the CFP

8. BUDGET INFORMATION

Acquisition of lands

Tract Name	Area (acres)	Total Value of Acquisition	Non Federal Cost Share	Community Forest Grant Request
TOTAL	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Acquisition Activity related to this grant consistent with 36 CFR 230.6	Non Federal Cost Share	Community Forest Grant Request
SELECT ACTIVITY		
SELECT ACTIVITY		
SELECT ACTIVITY		
SELECT ACTIVITY		
SELECT ACTIVITY		
SELECT ACTIVITY		
SELECT ACTIVITY		
TOTAL	\$0.00	\$0.00

**FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
AWARD OF DOMESTIC GRANT
Between The**

**And The
USDA, FOREST SERVICE**

select from the drop-down Title:

Upon execution of this document, an award to _____, hereinafter referred to as “_____,” in the amount of _____, is made under the authority of _____. The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) number and name are _____. _____ accepts this award for the purpose described in the application narrative. Your application for Federal financial assistance, dated _____, and the attached Forest Service provisions, ‘Forest Service Award Provisions,’ are incorporated into this letter and made a part of this award.

This authority requires a match of _____, which your organization has agreed to meet, as shown in the attached application, financial plan and narrative.

This is an award of Federal financial assistance. Prime and sub-recipients to this award are subject to the OMB guidance in subparts A through F of 2 CFR Part 200 as adopted and supplemented by the USDA in 2 CFR Part 400. Adoption by USDA of the OMB guidance in 2 CFR 400 gives regulatory effect to the OMB guidance in 2 CFR 200 where full text may be found.

Electronic copies of the CFRs can be obtained at the following internet site: www.ecfr.gov. If you are unable to retrieve these regulations electronically, please contact your Grants and Agreements Office at _____.

The following administrative provisions apply to this award:

- A. **LEGAL AUTHORITY.** _____ shall have the legal authority to enter into this award, and the institutional, managerial, and financial capability to ensure proper planning, management, and completion of the project, which includes funds sufficient to pay the non-Federal share of project costs, when applicable.
- B. **PRINCIPAL CONTACTS.** Individuals listed below are authorized to act in their respective areas for matters related to this award.

Principal Cooperator Contacts:

Cooperator Program Contact	Cooperator Administrative Contact
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Name: Address: City, State, Zip: Telephone: FAX: Email:	Name: Address: City, State, Zip: Telephone: FAX: Email:
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Principal Forest Service Contacts:

Forest Service Program Manager Contact	Forest Service Administrative Contact
Name: Address: City, State, Zip: Telephone: FAX: Email:	Name: Address: City, State, Zip: Telephone: FAX: Email:

- C. **ASSURANCE REGARDING FELONY CONVICTION OR TAX DELINQUENT STATUS FOR CORPORATE APPLICANTS.** This award is subject to the provisions contained in the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012, P.L. No. 112-74, Division E, Section 433 and 434 as continued by Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013, P.L. No. 113-6, Division F, Title I, Section 1101(a)(3) regarding corporate felony convictions and corporate Federal tax delinquencies. Accordingly, by entering into this award acknowledges that it: 1) does not have a tax delinquency, meaning that it is not subject to any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an award with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability, and (2) has not been convicted (or had an officer or agent acting on its behalf convicted) of a felony criminal violation under any Federal law within 24 months preceding the award, unless a suspending and debarring official of the U.S. Department of Agriculture has considered suspension or debarment is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government. If fails to comply with these provisions, the Forest Service will annul this award and may recover any funds has expended in violation of sections 433 and 434.
- D. **SYSTEM FOR AWARD MANAGEMENT REGISTRATION REQUIREMENT (SAM).** shall maintain current information in the System for Award Management (SAM) until receipt of final payment. This requires review and update to the information at least annually after the initial registration, and more frequently if required by changes in information or award term(s). For purposes of this award, System for Award Management (SAM) means the Federal repository into which an entity must provide information required for the conduct of business as a Cooperative. Additional information about registration procedures may be found at the SAM Internet site at www.sam.gov.

E. LIMITATION OF FUNDS. Forest Service funds in the amount of \$ _____ are currently available for performance of this award through _____. The Forest Service’s ability to provide additional funding is contingent upon the availability of appropriated funds from which payment can be made. There is no legal liability on the part of the Forest Service for any payment above this amount until _____ receives notice of availability confirmed in a written modification by the Forest Service.

F. PAYMENTS – FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE. _____ payments are approved under this award. Only costs for those project activities approved in (1) the initial award, or (2) modifications thereto, are allowable. Requests for payment must be submitted on Standard Form 270 (SF-270), Request for Advance or Reimbursement, and must be submitted no more than monthly. In order to approve a Request for Advance Payment or Reimbursement, the Forest Service shall review such requests to ensure advances or payments for reimbursement are in compliance and otherwise consistent with OMB, USDA, and Forest Service regulations.

Advance payments must not exceed the minimum amount needed or no more than is needed for a 30-day period, whichever is less. If the Recipient receives an advance payment and subsequently requests an advance or reimbursement payment, then the request must clearly demonstrate that the previously advanced funds have been fully expended before the Forest Service can approve the request for payment. Any funds advanced, but not spent, upon expiration of this award must be returned to the Forest Service.

The Program Manager reserves the right to request additional information prior to approving a payment.

The invoice must be sent by one of three methods: EMAIL (preferred): asc_ga@fs.fed.us FAX: 877-687-4894 POSTAL: Albuquerque Service Center Payments – Grants & Agreements 101B Sun Ave NE Albuquerque, NM 87109	Send a copy to:
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G. HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES PAYMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (HHS PMS). _____ identified for use of this payment system shall designate a financial institution or an authorized payment agent through which a direct deposit may be made in accordance with current HHS PMS system requirements. The Albuquerque Service Center is responsible for soliciting initial enrollment in the HHS PMS. **Any questions concerning payments should be addressed to the Albuquerque Service Center at (877) 372-7248.** Please ask for the Grants and Agreements Payments section. Any subsequent changes to banking information are made by _____ through the HHS PMS.



The HHS sub-account number(s) for this award is/are:

	G	\$
	G	\$

H. **INDIRECT COST RATES.** The approved indirect cost rate at the time of execution is **XX%** as shown in the NICRA provided by the Cooperator.

Indirect cost rates must be formalized in a written agreement between the cognizant agency and Recipient. Requirements are set forth in appendices to 2 CFR 200.

(1) If [redacted] does not have a previously established indirect cost rate with a Federal agency, [redacted] shall follow the requirements and timeframes unique to their organization found in the appendices to 2 CFR 200. [redacted] will be reimbursed for indirect costs at the tentative rate reflected in the budget until the rate is formalized in a negotiated indirect cost rate agreement (NICRA) at which time, reimbursements for prior indirect costs may be subject to adjustment.

(2) As new NICRAs are agreed to between [redacted] and their cognizant audit agency, the revised provisional or final rate(s) are automatically incorporated into this award, as appropriate, and must specify (1) the agreed upon rates, (2) the bases to which the rates apply, (3) the fiscal year for which the rates apply, and (4) the items treated as direct costs. The award obligation will not increase as a result of indirect cost rate increases. Updates to NICRAs will not affect the total funds available for this award unless documented in a formally executed modification.

(3) If the NICRA is for a provisional rate, [redacted] shall be reimbursed at the established provisional rate(s), subject to appropriate adjustment when the final rate(s) for the fiscal year are established.

(4) Failure to provide a revised provisional or final NICRA could result in disallowed costs and repayment to the Forest Service.

I. **ELECTION OF DE MINIMIS INDIRECT RATE.** [redacted] has elected to use the *de minimis* indirect cost rate of 10% of modified total direct costs (MTDC) as allowed under 2 CFR 200.414 (f). This rate must be used consistently for all Federal awards until such time as [redacted] chooses to negotiate for a rate, which they may apply to do at any time. If a new rate is negotiated and utilized the *de minimis* rate can no longer be utilized.

J. **PRIOR WRITTEN APPROVAL.** [redacted] shall obtain prior written approval pursuant to conditions set forth in 2 CFR 200.407.

K. **MODIFICATIONS.** Modifications within the scope of this award must be made by mutual consent of the parties, by the issuance of a written modification signed and

dated by all properly authorized signatory officials, prior to any changes being performed. Requests for modification should be made, in writing, at least _____ days prior to implementation of the requested change. The Forest Service is not obligated to fund any changes not properly approved in advance.

L. PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE. This agreement is executed as of the date of the Forest Service signatory official signature.

The start date of this award is the date of the Forest Service signatory official signature. **OR**

The start date of this award is XX/XX/20XX), pre-award costs are authorized pursuant to 2 CFR 200.458. (*Use when pre-award costs are authorized*) **OR**

The start date of this award is XX/XX/20XX (*use when start date is after signature date*)

The end date, or expiration date is **XX/XX/20XX**. This instrument may be extended by a properly executed modification. *See Modification Provision above.*

M. AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES. By signature below, each party certifies that the individuals listed in this document as representatives of the individual parties are authorized to act in their respective areas for matters related to this award. In witness whereof the parties hereto have executed this award as of the last date written below.

Date

Date

The authority and the format of this award have been reviewed and approved for signature.

Date

Forest Service Grants Management Specialist

ATTACHMENT A: FOREST SERVICE AWARD PROVISIONS

- A. COLLABORATIVE ARRANGEMENTS. Where permitted by terms of the award and Federal law, a may enter into collaborative arrangements with other organizations to jointly carry out activities with Forest Service funds available under this award.
- B. FOREST SERVICE LIABILITY TO THE RECIPIENT. The United States shall not be liable to for any costs, damages, claims, liabilities, and judgments that arise in connection with the performance of work under this award, including damage to any property owned by or any third party.
- C. NOTICES. Any notice given by the Forest Service or will be sufficient only if in writing and delivered in person, mailed, or transmitted electronically by e-mail or fax, as follows:

To the Forest Service Program Manager, at the address specified in the award.

To , at the address shown in the award or such other address designated within the award.

Notices will be effective when delivered in accordance with this provision, or on the effective date of the notice, whichever is later.

- D. SUBAWARDS. shall notify Subrecipients under this award that they are subject to the OMB guidance in subparts A through F of 2 CFR Part 200, as adopted and supplemented by the USDA in 2 CFR Part 400. Any sub-award must follow the regulations found in 2 CFR 200.330 through .332.
- E. USE OF FOREST SERVICE INSIGNIA. In order for to use the Forest Service insignia on any published media, such as a Web page, printed publication, or audiovisual production, permission must be granted by the Forest Service's Office of Communications (Washington Office). A written request will be submitted by Forest Service, Program Manager, to the Office of Communications Assistant Director, Visual Information and Publishing Services prior to use of the insignia. The Forest Service Program Manager will notify when permission is granted.
- F. BUILDING AND COMPUTER ACCESS BY NON-FOREST SERVICE PERSONNEL. may be granted access to Forest Service facilities and/or computer systems to accomplish work described in the Operating Plan or Statement of Work. All non-government employees with unescorted access to Forest Service facilities and computer systems must have background checks following the procedures established by USDA Directives 3800 series. Those granted computer access must fulfill all Forest Service requirements for mandatory security awareness and role-based advance security training, and sign all applicable Forest Service statements of responsibilities.

G. MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. Pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 22, no member of, or delegate to, Congress shall be admitted to any share or part of this award, or benefits that may arise therefrom, either directly or indirectly.

H. TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.

1. Provisions applicable to a Recipient that is a private entity.

- a. You as the Recipient, your employees, Subrecipients under this award, and Subrecipients' employees may not:
 - (1) Engage in severe forms of trafficking in persons during the period of time that the award is in effect;
 - (2) Procure a commercial sex act during the period of time that the award is in effect; or
 - (3) Use forced labor in the performance of the award or subawards under the award.
- b. We as the Federal awarding agency may unilaterally terminate this award, without penalty, if you or a Subrecipient that is a private entity:
 - (1) Is determined to have violated a prohibition in paragraph a.1 of this award term; or
 - (2) Has an employee who is determined by the agency official authorized to terminate the award to have violated a prohibition in paragraph a.1 of this award term through conduct that is either:
 - i. Associated with performance under this award; or
 - ii. Imputed to you or the subrecipient using the standards and due process for imputing the conduct of an individual to an organization that are provided in 2 CFR part 180, "OMB Guidelines to Agencies on Government wide Debarment and Suspension (Nonprocurement),".

2. Provision applicable to a Recipient other than a private entity. We as the Federal awarding agency may unilaterally terminate this award, without penalty, if a subrecipient that is a private entity:

- a. Is determined to have violated an applicable prohibition in paragraph a.1 of this award term; or
- b. Has an employee who is determined by the agency official authorized to terminate the award to have violated an applicable prohibition in paragraph a.1 of this award term through conduct that is either—
 - (1) Associated with performance under this award; or
 - (2) Imputed to the subrecipient using the standards and due process for imputing the conduct of an individual to an organization that are provided in 2 CFR part 180, "OMB Guidelines to Agencies on Governmentwide Debarment and Suspension (Nonprocurement),"

3. Provisions applicable to any recipient.

- a. You must inform us immediately of any information you receive from any source alleging a violation of a prohibition in paragraph a.1 of this award term.
 - b. Our right to terminate unilaterally that is described in paragraph a.2 or b of this section:
 - (1) Implements section 106(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA), as amended (22 U.S.C. 7104(g)), and
 - (2) Is in addition to all other remedies for noncompliance that are available to us under this award.
 - c. You must include the requirements of paragraph a.1 of this award term in any subaward you make to a private entity.
4. Definitions. For purposes of this award term:
- a. "Employee" means either:
 - (1) An individual employed by you or a subrecipient who is engaged in the performance of the project or program under this award; or
 - (2) Another person engaged in the performance of the project or program under this award and not compensated by you including, but not limited to, a volunteer or individual whose services are contributed by a third party as an in-kind contribution toward cost sharing or matching requirements.
 - b. "Forced labor" means labor obtained by any of the following methods: the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.
 - c. "Private entity":
 - (1) Means any entity other than a State, local government, Indian tribe, or foreign public entity, as those terms are defined in 2 CFR 175.25.
 - (2) Includes:
 - i. A nonprofit organization, including any nonprofit institution of higher education, hospital, or tribal organization other than one included in the definition of Indian tribe at 2 CFR 175.25(b).
 - ii. A for-profit organization.
 - d. "Severe forms of trafficking in persons," "commercial sex act," and "coercion" have the meanings given at section 103 of the TVPA, as amended (22 U.S.C. 7102).

I. DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE.

1. agree(s) that it will publish a drug-free workplace statement and provide a copy to each employee who will be engaged in the performance of any project/program that receives federal funding. The statement must
 - a. Tell the employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in its workplace;
 - b. Specify the actions will take against employees for violating that prohibition; and
 - c. Let each employee know that, as a condition of employment under any award, the employee:

- (1) Shall abide by the terms of the statement, and
 - (2) Shall notify in writing if they are convicted for a violation of a criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace, and shall do so no more than 5 calendar days after the conviction.
 2. agree(s) that it will establish an ongoing drug-free awareness program to inform employees about
 - a. The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;
 - b. The established policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;
 - c. Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation and employee assistance programs; and
 - d. The penalties that you may impose upon them for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace.
 3. Without the Program Manager's expressed written approval, the policy statement and program must be in place as soon as possible, no later than the 30 days after the effective date of this instrument, or the completion date of this award, whichever occurs first.
 4. agrees to immediately notify the Program Manager if an employee is convicted of a drug violation in the workplace. The notification must be in writing, identify the employee's position title, the award number of each award on which the employee worked. The notification must be sent to the Program Manager within 10 calendar days after learns of the conviction.
 5. Within 30 calendar days of learning about an employee's conviction, must either
 - a. Take appropriate personnel action against the employee, up to and including termination, consistent with the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 USC 794), as amended, or
 - b. Require the employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for these purposes by a Federal, State or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency.
- J. PROHIBITION AGAINST USING FUNDS WITH ENTITIES THAT REQUIRE CERTAIN INTERNAL CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENTS.
1. The recipient may not require its employees, contractors, or subrecipients seeking to report fraud, waste, or abuse to sign or comply with internal confidentiality agreements or statements prohibiting or otherwise restricting them from lawfully reporting that waste, fraud, or abuse to a designated investigative or law enforcement representative of a Federal department or agency authorized to receive such information.

2. The recipient must notify its employees, contractors, or subrecipients that the prohibitions and restrictions of any internal confidentiality agreements inconsistent with paragraph (1) of this award provision are no longer in effect.
 3. The prohibition in paragraph (1) of this award provision does not contravene requirements applicable to any other form issued by a Federal department or agency governing the nondisclosure of classified information.
 4. If the Government determines that the recipient is not in compliance with this award provision, it;
 - a. Will prohibit the recipient's use of funds under this award in accordance with sections 743, 744 of Division E of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016, (Pub. L. 114-113) or any successor provision of law; and
 - b. May pursue other remedies available for the recipient's material failure to comply with award terms and conditions.
- K. ELIGIBLE WORKERS. shall ensure that all employees complete the I-9 form to certify that they are eligible for lawful employment under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 USC 1324a). shall comply with regulations regarding certification and retention of the completed forms. These requirements also apply to any contract or supplemental instruments awarded under this award.
- L. PROGRAM INCOME – FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.
1. shall apply the standards set forth in this Provision to account for program income earned under the award.
 2. If any program income is generated as a result of this award, the income shall be applied using the alternative as described in 2 CFR 200.307; the deductive alternative is the default if no other method is selected.
 3. Unless the terms and conditions of the award/agreement provide otherwise, Recipients shall have no obligation to the U.S. Government regarding program income earned after the end of the project period.
 4. Costs incident to the generation of program income may be deducted from gross income to determine net program income, provided these costs have not been charged to the award and they comply with 2 CFR 200.307.
 5. Unless the terms and conditions of the award provide otherwise, shall have no obligation to the U.S. Government with respect to program income earned from license fees and royalties for copyrighted material, patents, patent applications, trademarks, and inventions produced under an award. However, Patent and Trademark Amendments (35 U.S.C. 18) apply to inventions made under an experimental, developmental, or research awards.
- M. FINANCIAL STATUS REPORTING. A Federal Financial Report, Standard Form SF-425 (and Federal Financial Report Attachment, SF-425A, if required for reporting

multiple awards), must be submitted select from the drop-down. These reports are due Select from dropdown days after the reporting period ending . The final SF-425 (and SF-425A, if applicable) must be submitted either with the final payment request or no later than 90 days from the expiration date of the award. These forms may be found at www.whitehouse.gov/omb/grants_forms.

- N. PROGRAM PERFORMANCE REPORTS. The recipient shall perform all actions identified and funded in application/modification narratives within the performance period identified in award.

In accordance with 2 CFR 200 301, reports must relate financial data to performance accomplishments of the federal award.

shall submit select from drop-down performance reports. These reports are due select from drop-down days after the reporting period. The final performance report shall be submitted either with 's final payment request, or separately, but not later than 90 days from the expiration date of the award.

- Additional pertinent information:

- O. NOTIFICATION. shall immediately notify the Forest Service of developments that have a significant impact on the activities supported under this award. Also, notification must be given in case of problems, delays or adverse conditions that materially impair the ability to meet the objectives of the award. This notification must include a statement of the action taken or contemplated, and any assistance needed to resolve the situation.
- P. CHANGES IN KEY POSITIONS AND PERSONNEL RESEARCH AWARDS. Any revision to key positions and personnel identified in the application for this award require prior, written approval from the Forest Service Program Manager. All technical positions are considered Key Personnel by the Forest Service. Failure on the part of to obtain prior, written approval when required may result in the disallowance of costs.
- Q. FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT (FOIA). Public access to award or agreement records must not be limited, except when such records must be kept confidential and would have been exempted from disclosure pursuant to Freedom of Information regulations (5 U.S.C. 552). Requests for research data are subject to 2 CFR 315(e).

Public access to culturally sensitive data and information of Federally-recognized Tribes may also be explicitly limited by P.L. 110-234, Title VIII Subtitle B §8106 (2009 Farm Bill).

- R. TEXT MESSAGING WHILE DRIVING. In accordance with Executive Order (EO) 13513, "Federal Leadership on Reducing Text Messaging While Driving," any and all text messaging by Federal employees is banned: a) while driving a Government owned vehicle (GOV) or driving a privately owned vehicle (POV) while on official

Government business; or b) using any electronic equipment supplied by the Government when driving any vehicle at any time. All Cooperatives, their Employees, Volunteers, and Contractors are encouraged to adopt and enforce policies that ban text messaging when driving company owned, leased or rented vehicles, POVs or GOVs when driving while on official Government business or when performing any work for or on behalf of the Government.

- S. PUBLIC NOTICES. It is Forest Service's policy to inform the public as fully as possible of its programs and activities. is encouraged to give public notice of the receipt of this award and, from time to time, to announce progress and accomplishments.

may call on Forest Service's Office of Communication for advice regarding public notices. is requested to provide copies of notices or announcements to the Forest Service Program Manager and to Forest Service's Office Communications as far in advance of release as possible.

- T. FUNDING EQUIPMENT. Federal funding under this award is not available for reimbursement of 's purchase of equipment. Equipment is defined as having a fair market value of \$5,000 or more per unit and a useful life of over one year. Supplies are those items that are not equipment.
- U. PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENT WITH RIGHT TO TRANSFER. Equipment approved for purchase under this award is available only for use as authorized. Title to the equipment rests with the Recipient as long as the equipment is used for its intended purpose. The Forest Service reserves the right to transfer title to the Federal Government or to an eligible third party of any equipment where the Forest Service's proportionate share of the per-unit value is \$5,000 or greater, and the equipment is no longer needed for its intended purpose. Valuation is based on current fair-market value. The equipment may not be used as collateral, sold, or otherwise transferred to another party without the written permission of the Forest Service.

The Recipient shall inventory equipment acquired in part or in whole with Forest Service funds annually/biannually (select one) and shall submit a copy of the inventory to the Program Manager. A final inventory must be submitted for closeout. The Recipient may use Tangible Personal Property Report Standard Forms (SF) 428 and SF-428-S, Supplemental Sheet, or Recipient's equivalent inventory report. The annual/biannual (select one) report must be filed December 31, due within 90 days, but no later than March 31 of the following year. The final report must be due within 90 days from the expiration date of the award.

The Recipient shall use the Tangible Personal Property Report Standard Forms (SF) 428 and SF-428-C, Disposition Request, should the Recipient determine any item of equipment is no longer needed or has been lost, destroyed or stolen. After receipt of the SF-428-C, the Forest Service shall issue disposition instructions within 120 days.

- V. PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENT. Equipment approved for purchase under this award is available only for use as authorized. Title to the equipment rests with the Recipient as long as the equipment is used for its intended purpose.

The Forest Service reserves an interest in any equipment where the Forest Service's proportionate share of the per-unit value is \$5,000 or greater. Valuation is based on current fair-market value. To ensure that the federal interest is properly recorded, the recipient shall file a UCC1 form with the applicable State government agency and provide evidence of the filing to the Forest Service Program Manager at the time payment is requested for the equipment purchase, or within 30 days of an advance of funds for the purchase. The recipient is expected to maintain the UCC filing until the equipment has a fair market value of less than \$5,000 or is otherwise disposed of following instructions from the Forest Service. The equipment may not be used as collateral, sold, or otherwise transferred to another party without the written permission of the Forest Service.

The Recipient shall inventory equipment acquired in part or in whole with Forest Service funds annually/biannually (select one) and shall submit a copy of the inventory to the Program Manager. A final inventory shall be submitted for closeout. The Recipient may use Tangible Personal Property Report Standard Forms (SF) 428 and SF-428-S, Supplemental Sheet, or Recipient's equivalent inventory report. The annual/biannual (select one) report must be filed December 31, due within 90 days, but no later than March 31 of the following year. The final report must be due within 90 days from the expiration date of the award.

The Recipient shall use the Tangible Personal Property Report Standard Forms (SF) 428 and SF-428-C, Disposition Request, should the Recipient determine any item of equipment is no longer needed or has been lost, destroyed, or stolen. After receipt of the SF-428-C, the Forest Service shall issue disposition instructions within 120 days.

- W. FUNDING EQUIPMENT FOR STATE RECIPIENTS. Federal funding under this award is available for reimbursement of the State's purchase of equipment. Equipment is defined as having a fair market value of \$5,000 or more per unit and a useful life of over one year. States will adhere to State laws and procedures regarding purchase, use, and disposition of equipment.
- X. USE OF GOVERNMENT OWNED VEHICLE. Forest Service vehicles may be used for official Forest Service business only in accordance with FSH 7109.19, ch. 60, the requirements established by the region in which performance of this award takes place, and the terms of this award.
- Y. FOREST SERVICE ACKNOWLEDGED IN PUBLICATIONS, AUDIOVISUALS, AND ELECTRONIC MEDIA. shall acknowledge Forest Service support in any publications, audiovisuals, and electronic media developed as a result of this award. Follow direction in USDA Supplemental 2 CFR 415.2.

- Z. COPYRIGHTING. is/are granted sole and exclusive right to copyright any publications developed as a result of this award. This includes the right to publish and vend throughout the world in any language and in all media and forms, in whole or in part, for the full term of copyright and all renewals thereof in accordance with this award.

No original text or graphics produced and submitted by the Forest Service shall be copyrighted. The Forest Service reserves a royalty-free, nonexclusive, and irrevocable right to reproduce, publish, or otherwise use, and to authorize others to use the work for federal government purposes. This right shall be transferred to any sub-awards, sub-awards or subcontracts.

This provision includes:

- The copyright in any work developed by under this award.
- Any right of copyright to which purchase(s) ownership with any federal contributions.

- AA. NONDISCRIMINATION STATEMENT – PRINTED, ELECTRONIC, OR AUDIOVISUAL MATERIAL. shall include the following statement, in full, in any printed, audiovisual material, or electronic media for public distribution developed or printed with any Federal funding.

In accordance with Federal law and U.S. Department of Agriculture policy, this institution is prohibited from discriminating on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age, or disability. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.)

To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call (202) 720-5964 (voice and TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

If the material is too small to permit the full statement to be included, the material must, at minimum, include the following statement, in print size no smaller than the text:

“This institution is an equal opportunity provider.”

- BB. AWARD CLOSEOUT. The Recipient must submit, no later than 90 calendar days after the end date of the period of performance, all financial, performance, and other reports as required by the terms and conditions of the Federal award.

Any unobligated balance of cash advanced to must be immediately refunded to the Forest Service, including any interest earned in accordance with 2 CFR 200.343(d).

If this award is closed without audit, the Forest Service reserves the right to disallow and recover an appropriate amount after fully considering any recommended disallowances resulting from an audit which may be conducted later.

CC. TERMINATION. This award may be terminated, in whole or part pursuant to 2 CFR 200.339.

DD. DISPUTES.

1. Any dispute under this award shall be decided by the . The shall furnish a written copy of the decision.
2. Decisions of the shall be final unless, within 30 days of receipt of the decision of the , appeal(s) the decision to the Forest Service's Director, Acquisition Management (AQM). Any appeal made under this provision shall be in writing and addressed to the Director, AQM, USDA, Forest Service, Washington, DC 20024. A copy of the appeal shall be concurrently furnished to the .
3. In order to facilitate review on the record by the Director, AQM, shall be given an opportunity to submit written evidence in support of its appeal. No hearing will be provided.
4. A decision under this provision by the Director, AQM is final.
5. The final decision by the Director, AQM does not preclude from pursuing remedies available under the law.

EE. DEBARMENT AND SUSPENSION. shall immediately inform the Forest Service if they or any of their principals are presently excluded, debarred, or suspended from entering into covered transactions with the federal government according to the terms of 2 CFR Part 180. Additionally, should or any of their principals receive a transmittal letter or other official federal notice of debarment or suspension, then they shall notify the Forest Service without undue delay. This applies whether the exclusion, debarment, or suspension is voluntary or involuntary. The Recipient shall adhere to 2 CFR Part 180 Subpart C in regards to review of sub-recipients or contracts for debarment and suspension.

All subrecipients and contractors must complete the form AD-1048, Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion, Lower Tier Covered Transactions. Blank forms are available electronically. Completed forms must be kept on file with the primary recipient.

FF. INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL. When Forest Service funds are used, and no Federal, statutory exceptions apply, shall ensure that any air transportation of passengers and property is provided by a carrier holding a United States government issued certificate in compliance with the International Air Transportation Fair Competitive Practices Act of 1974, 49 U.S.C. 40118 (Fly American Act).

GG. **PATENT RIGHTS.** Each award made to a small business firm, non-profit organization, or university which is to be performed in the United States, its possessions, or Puerto Rico and has as a purpose the performance of experimental, development, or research work, shall contain the Patents Rights Provision.

1. Definitions:

- a. **Invention.** Any invention or discovery which is or may be patentable, or otherwise protectable under Title 35 of the United States Code (U.S.C.), or any novel variety of plant which is or may be protected under the Plant Variety Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 2321 et seq.).
- b. **Subject Invention.** Any invention of conceived or first actually reduced to practice in the performance of work under this award, provided that in the case of a variety of plant, the date of determination (as defined in section 41(d) of the Plant Variety Protection Act, 7 U.S.C. 2401(d) must also occur during the period of the award performance.
- c. **Practical Application.** To manufacture in the case of a composition or product, to practice in the case of a process or method, or to operate in the case of a machine or system and, in each case, under such conditions as to establish that the invention is being utilized and that its benefits are, to the extent permitted by law or Government regulations available to the public on reasonable terms.
- d. **Made.** When used in relation to any invention, the conception or first actual reduction to practice of such invention.
- e. **Small Business Firm.** A small business concern as defined at section 2 of Public Law 85-536 (15 U.S.C. 632) and implementing regulations of the administrator of the Small Business Administration. For the purpose of this provision, the size standard for small business concerns involved in Government procurement and subgranting as 13 CFR 121.3-8 and 13 CFR 121.3-12, respectively, will be used.
- f. **Non-Profit Organization.** A university or other institution of higher education or an organization of the type described in section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 501c) and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 501(a)) or any nonprofit scientific or educational organization qualified under a State nonprofit organization statute.

2. Allocation of Principal Rights. may retain the entire right, title, and interest throughout the world to each subject invention, subject to this provision and 35 U.S.C. 203. With respect to any subject invention in which retain(s) title, the Federal government shall have a nonexclusive, nontransferable, irrevocable, paid-up license to practice or have practiced for or on behalf of the United States any subject invention throughout the world.

3. Invention Disclosure, Election, of Title and Filing of Patent Applications by .
- a. shall disclose each subject invention to the Forest Service within two months after the inventor discloses it in writing to personnel responsible for patent matters. The disclosure to the Forest Service shall be in the form of a written report and shall identify the award under which the invention was made and the inventor(s). It shall be sufficiently complete in technical detail to convey a clear understanding, to the extent known at the time of the disclosure, of the nature, purpose, operation, and the physical, chemical, biological or electric characteristics of the invention. The disclosure shall also identify any publication, on sale or public use of the invention, and whether a manuscript describing the invention has been submitted for publication and, if so, whether it has been accepted for publication at the time of disclosure. In addition, after disclosure to the Forest Service, shall promptly notify the Forest Service of the acceptance of any manuscript describing the invention for publication or of any on sale or public use planned by .
 - b. shall elect in writing whether or not to retain title to any such invention by notifying the Forest Service within 2 years of disclosure by ; provided that in any case where publication, on sale or public use has initiated the 1 year statutory period wherein valid patent protection can still be obtained in the United States, the period for election of title may be shortened by the Forest Service to a date that is no more than 60 days prior to the end of the statutory period.
 - c. shall file its initial patent application on an elected invention within 1 year after election or, if earlier, prior to the end of any statutory period wherein valid protection can be obtained in the United States after publication, on sale, or public use. shall file patent applications in additional countries within either 10 months from the corresponding initial patent application or 6 months from the date permission is granted by the Commissioner of Patents and trademarks to file foreign patent applications where such filing has been prohibited by a Secrecy Order.
 - d. Requests for extension of the time for disclosure to the Forest Service, election, and filing may, at the discretion of the Forest Service, be granted.
4. Conditions when the Government May Obtain Title. shall convey to the Forest Service, upon written request, title to any subject invention:
- a. If fail(s) to disclose or elect the subject invention within the times specified in item c herein or elects not to retain title; provided that the Forest Service may only request title within 60 days after learning of the failure of to disclose or elect within the specified times.
 - b. In those countries in which fail(s) to file patent applications within the times specified in item 3C herein; provided, however, that if the has/have filed a

patent application in a country after the times specified in item 3C but prior to its receipt of the written request of the Forest Service, shall continue to retain title in that country.

- c. In any country in which decide(s) not to continue the prosecution of any application for, to pay the maintenance fees on, or defend in reexamination or opposition proceeding on, a patent on a subject invention.

5. Minimum Rights to and Protection of the Contractor Right to File.

- a. shall retain a nonexclusive, royalty-free license throughout the world in each subject invention to which the Government obtains title, except if fail(s) to disclose the subject invention within the times specified in item c herein. 's license extends to its domestic subsidiaries and affiliates, if any, within the corporate structure of which is/are a party and includes the right to grant sublicenses of the same scope to the extent was/were legally obligated to do so at the time of the award. The license is transferable only with approval of the Forest Service, except when transferred to the successor of that party of 's business to which the invention pertains.
- b. 's domestic license may be revoked or modified by the Forest Service to the extent necessary to achieve expeditious practical application of the subject invention, pursuant to an application for an exclusive license submitted in accordance with applicable provisions at 37 CFR Part 404. This license will not be revoked in that field of use or the geographical areas in which has/have achieved practical application and continues to make the benefits of the invention reasonably accessible to the public. The license in any foreign country may be revoked or modified at the discretion of the Forest Service to the extent , its licensees, or its domestic subsidiaries or affiliates have failed to achieve practical application in that foreign country.
- c. Before revocation or modification of the license the Forest Service shall furnish a written notice of its intention to revoke or modify the license, and shall be allowed 30 days (or such other time as may be authorized by the Forest Service for good cause shown by) after the notice to show cause why the license should not be revoked or modified. The has/have the right to appeal, in accordance with applicable regulations in 37 CFR Part 404 concerning the licensing Government-owned inventions, any decision concerning the revocation or modification of its license.

6. Cooperator Action to Protect the Government's Interest

- a. agree(s) to execute, or to have executed, and promptly deliver to the Forest Service all agreements necessary to (a) establish or confirm the rights the Government has throughout the world in those subject inventions to which elect(s) to retain title, and (b) convey title to the Forest Service when requested

under paragraph (c) herein and to enable the Government to obtain patent protection throughout the world in that subject invention.

- b. agree(s) to require, by written agreement, its employees, other than clerical and non-technical employees, to disclose promptly in writing to personnel identified as responsible for the administration of patent matters and in a format suggested by each subject invention made under the disclosure provisions of paragraph c herein and to execute all papers necessary to file patent applications on subject inventions and to establish the Government's rights in the subject invention. This disclosure format should require, as a minimum, the information required by paragraph (c) above, and to execute all papers necessary to file patent applications on subject inventions and to establish the government's rights in the subject inventions. This disclosure format should require, as a minimum, the information required by paragraph (c)(1). shall instruct such employees' agreements or other suitable educational programs on the importance of reporting inventions in sufficient time to permit the filing of patent applications prior to United States or foreign statutory bars.
- c. shall notify the Forest Service of any decision not to continue the prosecution of a patent application, pay maintenance fees, or defend in a reexamination or opposition proceeding on a patent, in any country, not less than 30 days before the expiration of the response period required by the relevant patent office.
- d. agree(s) to include, within the specification of any United States patent application and any patent issuing thereon covering a subject invention, the following statement: This invention was made with the Government support under awarded by the Forest Service. The Government has certain rights in this invention.

7. Subcontracts

- a. shall include this provision, suitably modified to identify the parties, in all subcontracts, regardless of tier, for experimental, developmental, or research work to be performed by a small business firm or domestic nonprofit organization. The subcontractor shall retain all rights provided for in this provision, and shall not, as part of the consideration for awarding the subgrant or subcontract under the award, obtain rights in the subrecipients' or subcontractor's subject inventions.
- b. shall include in all other subcontracts the patent rights clause, regardless of tier, for experimental, developmental, or research work.
- c. In the case of subcontracts, at any tier, when the prime award with the Federal agency was a contract (but not a grant or cooperative agreement), the agency, Subcontractors, and the Contractor agree that the mutual obligations of the parties created by this clause constitute a contract between the Subcontractor

and the Federal agency with respect to those matters covered by this clause; provided, however, that nothing in this paragraph is intended to confer any jurisdiction under the Contract Disputes Act in connection with proceedings under paragraph 10 of this clause.

8. Reporting on Utilization of Subject Invention. agrees to submit, on request, periodic reports no more frequently than annually on the utilization of a subject invention or on efforts at obtaining such utilization that are being made by or its Licensees or Assignees. Such reports must include information regarding the status of development, date of first commercial sale or use, gross royalties received by , and such other data and information as the Forest Service may reasonably specify. also agrees to provide additional reports as may be requested by the Forest Service in connection with any march-in proceeding undertaken by the Forest Service in accordance with paragraph 10 of this clause. As required by 35 U.S.C. 202(c)(5), the Forest Service agrees it shall not disclose such information to persons outside the government without permission of the .
9. Preference for United States Industry. Notwithstanding any other provision of this clause, agrees that neither it nor any assignee shall grant to any person the exclusive right to use or sell any subject invention in the United States unless such person agrees that any product embodying the subject invention will be manufactured substantially in the United States. However, in individual cases the requirement for such an agreement may be waived by the Forest Service upon a showing by or its assignee that reasonable but unsuccessful efforts have been made to grant licenses on similar terms to potential licensees that would be likely to manufacture substantially in the United States, or that under the circumstances, domestic manufacture is not commercially feasible.
10. March-in-Rights. agrees that with respect to any subject invention in which it has acquired title, the Forest Service has the right in accordance with the procedures in 37 CFR 401.6 and any supplemental regulations of the Forest Service to require , an assignee or exclusive licensee of a subject invention to grant a nonexclusive, partially exclusive, or exclusive license in any field of use to a responsible applicant or applicants, upon terms that are reasonable under the circumstances, and if Assignee, or exclusive Licensee refuses such a request, the Forest Service has the right to grant such a license itself if the Forest Service determines that:
 - a. Such action is necessary because or assignee has not taken, or is not expected to take within a reasonable time, effective steps to achieve practical application of the subject invention in such field of use;
 - b. Such action is necessary to alleviate health or safety needs which are not reasonably satisfied by , assignee, or their licensees;

- c. Such action is necessary to meet requirements for public use specified by Federal regulations and such requirements are not reasonably satisfied by , assignee, or licensees; or
 - d. Such action is necessary because the agreement required by paragraph i of this provision has not been obtained or waived, or because a licensee of the exclusive right to use or sell any subject invention in the United States is in breach of such agreement.
11. Special Provisions for Contracts with Non-profit Organizations. If the recipient/contractor is a non-profit organization, it agrees that:
- a. Rights to a subject invention in the United States may not be assigned without the approval of the Forest Service, except where such assignment is made to an organization which has as one of its primary functions the management of inventions provided that such assignee shall be subject to the same provisions as .
 - b. shall share royalties collected on a subject invention with the Inventor, including Federal employee Co-Inventors (when the agency deems it appropriate) when the subject invention is assigned in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 202(e) and 37 CFR 401.10.
 - c. The balance of any royalties or income earned by with respect to subject inventions, after payment of expense (including payments to inventor) incidental to the administration of subject inventions will be utilized for the support of scientific research or education; and
 - d. It shall make efforts that are reasonable under the circumstances to attract Licensees of subject invention that are small business firms, and that it shall give preference to a small business firm when licensing a subject invention if determines that the small business firm has a plan or proposal for marketing the invention which, if executed, is equally as likely to bring the invention to practical application as any plans or proposals from applicants that are not small business firms; provided, that is also satisfied that the small business firm has the capability and resources to carry out its plan or proposal. The decision whether to give preference in any specific case will be at the discretion of . However, agrees that the Secretary may review licensing program and decisions regarding small business applicants, and shall negotiate changes to its licensing policies, procedures, or practices with the Secretary when the Secretary's review discloses that could take reasonable steps to implement more effectively the requirements of this paragraph.
12. Communication
- a. Communications relating to the administration of this provision and disclosure statements should be directed to:

Patent Advisor
National Patent Program
USDA, Forest Service
One Gifford Pinchot Drive
Madison, WI 53705-2398

- b. Practice statements are also made to the Patent Advisor.

NOTE: Exceptions for Not Using the Patent Rights Provision:

- a. When the award is for the operation of a federally funded research and development center of a government-owned production facility;
- b. In exceptional circumstances when it is determined by the Forest Service that restriction or elimination of the right to retain title to any subject invention shall better promote the policy and objective of Title 35, Chapter 18 of the United States Code; or
- c. When it is determined by a Government authority which is authorized by statute or Executive order to conduct foreign intelligence or counter intelligence activities that the restriction or elimination of the right to retain title to any subject invention is necessary to protect the security of such activities.

Any determination under this section shall be in writing and accompanied by a written statement of facts and shall contain such information as the Forest Service field office deems relevant and, at a minimum, must:

- a. Identify the small business firm or nonprofit organization involved.
- b. Describe the extent to which Forest Service action restricted or eliminated the right to retain title to a subject invention.
- c. State the facts and rationale supporting the Forest Service action.
- d. Provide supporting documentation for those facts and rationale.
- e. Indicate the nature of any objections to the Forest Service action and provide any documentation in which those objections appear. A copy of each such determination and written statement of facts must be sent to the Washington Office Director, Fiscal and Public Safety, for review and forwarded to the Comptroller General of the United States within 30 days after the award of the applicable grant or cooperative agreement. In some cases of determinations applicable to agreements with small business firms, copies must also be sent to the Chief Counsel for advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

ATTACHMENT B: 2 CFR PART 170

Appendix A to Part 170—Award Term

I. Reporting Subawards and Executive Compensation.

a. Reporting of first-tier subawards.

1. *Applicability.* Unless you are exempt as provided in paragraph d. of this award term, you must report each action that obligates \$25,000 or more in Federal funds that does not include Recovery funds (as defined in section 1512(a)(2) of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Pub. L. 111–5) for a subaward to an entity (see definitions in paragraph e. of this award term).
2. *Where and when to report.*
 - i. You must report each obligating action described in paragraph a.1. of this award term to <http://www.fsrs.gov>.
 - ii. For subaward information, report no later than the end of the month following the month in which the obligation was made. (For example, if the obligation was made on November 7, 2010, the obligation must be reported by no later than December 31, 2010.)
3. *What to report.* You must report the information about each obligating action that the submission instructions posted at <http://www.fsrs.gov> specify.

b. Reporting Total Compensation of Recipient Executives.

1. *Applicability and what to report.* You must report total compensation for each of your five most highly compensated executives for the preceding completed fiscal year, if—
 - i. the total Federal funding authorized to date under this award is \$25,000 or more;
 - ii. in the preceding fiscal year, you received—
 - (A) 80 percent or more of your annual gross revenues from Federal procurement contracts (and subcontracts) and Federal financial assistance subject to the Transparency Act, as defined at 2 CFR 170.320 (and subawards); and
 - (B) \$25,000,000 or more in annual gross revenues from Federal procurement contracts (and subcontracts) and Federal financial assistance subject to the Transparency Act, as defined at 2 CFR 170.320 (and subawards); and
 - iii. The public does not have access to information about the compensation of the executives through periodic reports filed under section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m(a), 78o(d)) or section 6104 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. (To determine if the public has access to the compensation information, see the U.S. Security and Exchange Commission total compensation filings at <http://www.sec.gov/answers/execomp.htm>.)
2. *Where and when to report.* You must report executive total compensation described in paragraph b.1. of this award term:
 - i. As part of your registration profile at <http://www.sam.gov>.
 - ii. By the end of the month following the month in which this award is made, and annually thereafter.

c. *Reporting of Total Compensation of Subrecipient Executives.*

1. *Applicability and what to report.* Unless you are exempt as provided in paragraph d. of this award term, for each first-tier subrecipient under this award, you shall report the names and total compensation of each of the subrecipient's five most highly compensated executives for the subrecipient's preceding completed fiscal year, if—

- i. in the subrecipient's preceding fiscal year, the subrecipient received—
 - (A) 80 percent or more of its annual gross revenues from Federal procurement contracts (and subcontracts) and Federal financial assistance subject to the Transparency Act, as defined at 2 CFR 170.320 (and subawards); and
 - (B) \$25,000,000 or more in annual gross revenues from Federal procurement contracts (and subcontracts), and Federal financial assistance subject to the Transparency Act (and subawards); and
- ii. The public does not have access to information about the compensation of the executives through periodic reports filed under section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m(a), 78o(d)) or section 6104 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. (To determine if the public has access to the compensation information, see the U.S. Security and Exchange Commission total compensation filings at <http://www.sec.gov/answers/execomp.htm>.)

2. *Where and when to report.* You must report subrecipient executive total compensation described in paragraph c.1. of this award term:

- i. To the recipient.
- ii. By the end of the month following the month during which you make the subaward. For example, if a subaward is obligated on any date during the month of October of a given year (*i.e.*, between October 1 and 31), you must report any required compensation information of the subrecipient by November 30 of that year.

d. *Exemptions* If, in the previous tax year, you had gross income, from all sources, under \$300,000, you are exempt from the requirements to report:

1. Subawards, and
2. The total compensation of the five most highly compensated executives of any subrecipient.

e. *Definitions.* For purposes of this award term:

1. *Entity* means all of the following, as defined in 2 CFR part 25:

- i. A Governmental organization, which is a State, local government, or Indian tribe;
- ii. A foreign public entity;
- iii. A domestic or foreign nonprofit organization;
- iv. A domestic or foreign for-profit organization;
- v. A Federal agency, but only as a subrecipient under an award or subaward to a non-Federal entity.

2. *Executive* means officers, managing partners, or any other employees in management positions.

3. *Subaward:*

- i. This term means a legal agreement to provide support for the performance of any portion of the substantive project or program for which you received this award and that you as the recipient award to an eligible subrecipient.
 - ii. The term does not include your procurement of property and services needed to carry out the project or program (for further explanation, see Sec. II .210 of the attachment to OMB Circular A-133, “Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations”).
 - iii. A subaward may be provided through any legal agreement, including an agreement that you or a subrecipient considers a contract.
4. *Subrecipient* means an entity that:
- i. Receives a subaward from you (the recipient) under this award; and
 - ii. Is accountable to you for the use of the Federal funds provided by the subaward.
5. *Total compensation* means the cash and noncash dollar value earned by the executive during the recipient’s or subrecipient’s preceding fiscal year and includes the following (for more information see 17 CFR 229.402(c)(2)):
- i. *Salary and bonus.*
 - ii. *Awards of stock, stock options, and stock appreciation rights.* Use the dollar amount recognized for financial statement reporting purposes with respect to the fiscal year in accordance with the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (Revised 2004) (FAS 123R), Shared Based Payments.
 - iii. *Earnings for services under non-equity incentive plans.* This does not include group life, health, hospitalization or medical reimbursement plans that do not discriminate in favor of executives, and are available generally to all salaried employees.
 - iv. *Change in pension value.* This is the change in present value of defined benefit and actuarial pension plans.
 - v. *Above-market earnings on deferred compensation which is not tax-qualified.* vi. Other compensation, if the aggregate value of all such other compensation (e.g. severance, termination payments, value of life insurance paid on behalf of the employee, perquisites or property) for the executive exceeds \$10,000.

END OF ATTACHMENT B: 2 CFR PART 170

ATTACHMENT C: COMMUNITY FOREST PROGRAM AWARD PROVISIONS

- A. **BACKGROUND.** Section 7A of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act (CFAA) of 1978, as amended, (16 U.S.C. 2103d.) provides authority for the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture acting through the Chief of the Forest Service to establish the Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program (Community Forest Program or CFP) for the purposes of establishing community forests that provide community benefits by acquiring and protecting private forestlands. This authority continues indefinitely. Program delivery is guided by the Community Forest Program regulations (36 CFR Part 230 Subpart A) (published 10/20/2011; 76 FR 65121).
- B. **SUPPORT PROGRAM GOALS:** The Grant Recipient must ensure that all acquisitions conducted under this grant meets the program objectives and goals of the Community Forest Program, which can be found in the Community Forest Program's authorization and the Community Forest Program regulations (36 CFR Part 230 Subpart A).
- C. **FUNDING:**
1. Consistent with 36 CFR 230.6, funds under this Community Forest Program grant award can only be used for the purchase price and the following transactional costs associated with the acquisition, including appraisals and appraisal reviews, land surveys, legal and closing costs, development of the community forest plan, and title examination.
 2. Community Forest Program funds are prohibited from being used on (1) operations, maintenance, and management of the land(s); (2) construction of buildings or recreational facilities; (3) research; (4) existing liens or taxes owed; and (5) costs associated with preparation of the application, except any allowable project costs specified in C.1. above and completed as part of the application. In addition, Community Forest Program funds cannot be used to pay for appraisals of donated tracts when the donation represents the full and total value.
 3. Funds can be either requested in advance or reimbursed. For advanced payments, the Grant Recipient must notify the Forest Service's Community Forest Program Manager and submit all necessary documentation for final review and concurrence at least 60 days in advance of the acquisition closing date. Advanced payments must be approved by the Forest Service's Community Forest Program Manager and the funds cannot be made available to the Grant Recipient more than 30 days in advance of the acquisition closing date. For reimbursements, funds will only be released once all necessary documentation has been reviewed and concurred.
- D. **COST SHARE:**
1. Community Forest Program Federal contribution cannot exceed 50 percent of the total project costs. The non-federal cost share contributions can include cash, in-kind services, or donations and must meet the following requirements:
 - i. Be supported by grant regulations;
 - ii. Not include other Federal funds unless specifically authorized by Federal statute;
 - iii. Not include non-Federal funds used as cost share for other Federal programs;

- iv. Not include funds used to satisfy mandatory or compensatory mitigation requirements under a Federal regulation, including but not limited to the Clean Water Act, the River and Harbor Act, or the Endangered Species Act;
 - v. Not include borrowed funds which would encumber the subject property, in whole or in part, to another party; and
 - vi. Be accomplished within the grant period and cannot include funds that will be expended after the grant has closed, such as endowment funds.
2. Cost share contributions may include the purchase or donation of lands and that meet the following requirements:
- i. Located within the community forest, which is defined as “forest land owned in fee-simple by an eligible entity that provides public access and is managed to provide community benefits pursuant to a community forest plan” in 36 CFR 230.2;
 - ii. Held by an eligible entity as defined in F (11) below;
 - iii. Legally dedicated to perpetual land conservation consistent with CFP program objectives; and,
 - iv. The market value must be determined by an independent appraiser and the value needs to be documented by a responsible official of the party to which the property is donated.

E. APPROVAL OF PROJECT CHANGES. The Grant Recipient must submit in writing any changes to the project configuration as described in the grant narrative to the Forest Service for approval by the Forest Service’s Community Forest Program Manager. Such changes could include, but are not limited to: changes in type or location of public access, change in acreage, and change in benefits provided to the community. If negotiations on a selected project fail, the Grant Recipient cannot substitute an alternative site and remaining acquisition funds and technical assistance funds will be deobligated.

F. ACQUISITION REQUIREMENTS: Consistent with 36 CFR Part 230 Subpart A, the Grant Recipient must ensure the following:

1. The funds paid to the landowner(s) must be no more than the value determined by an appraisal that conforms to the most current version of the *Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions*. The appraisal must be completed by an appraiser licensed in the State, reflect the current market conditions as of the effective date of the acquisition, and be documented by a qualified review appraiser who will attest to Federal Appraisal Standard conformance. The Grant Recipient may be asked to consult with a Forest Service qualified review appraiser prior to or during the appraisal process.
 - i. For lands purchased with CFP funds, the appraisal must comply with *Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions* prior to the release of the grant funds. The grant recipient must provide documentation that the appraisal and associated appraisal review were conducted in a manner consistent with the Federal appraisal standards.
 - ii. For donated cost share tracts, the market value must be determined by an independent appraiser. The value needs to be documented by a responsible official of the party to which the property is donated.

2. Ensure that the land(s) acquired under this grant be no less than five acres in size and be no less than seventy-five percent forested.
3. Purchase all surface and subsurface mineral rights, whenever possible. However, if severed mineral rights cannot be obtained, then the grant recipient must follow the retention of qualified mineral interest requirements outlined in the Internal Revenue Service regulations (26 CFR 1.170A-14 (g)(4)), which address both surface and subsurface minerals.
4. Ensure that title to lands acquired conforms to title standards applicable to State land acquisitions where the land is located:
 - i. Title to lands acquired using CFP funds must not be subject to encumbrances or agreements of any kind that would be contrary to the purpose of the CFP.
 - ii. Title insurance must not be a substitute for acceptable title.
5. Ensure that the land(s) acquired under this grant provide appropriate public access to the Community Forest Program land(s) and must be provided on a non-discriminatory basis at reasonable times and places, but may be limited to protect cultural and natural resources or public health and safety
6. Ensure that the land(s) acquired under this grant be managed in a manner that is consistent with the purposes for which the land was entered in the Community Forest Program and provides defined community benefits outlined in the Community Forest Plan.
7. Prior to closing, notify the landowner in writing of the appraised value of the property and that the sale is voluntary. If the grant recipient has a voluntary option for less than appraised value, they do not have to renegotiate the agreement.
8. The Grant Recipient shall ensure that the community forest excludes nonforest uses that threaten forest cover and are inconsistent with the Community Forest Plan. Nonforest uses include the followings:
 - i. Subdivision;
 - ii. Residential development, except for a caretaker building;
 - iii. Mining and nonrenewable resource extraction, except for activities that would not require surface disturbance of the community forest such as directional drilling for oil and gas development or onsite use of gravel from existing gravel pits;
 - iv. Industrial use, including the manufacturing of products;
 - v. Commercial use, except for sustainable timber or other renewable resources, and limited compatible commercial activities to support cultural, recreational and educational use of the community forest by the public; and
 - vi. Structures and facilities, except for compatible recreational facilities, concession and educational kiosks, energy development for onsite use, facilities associated with appropriate forest management and parking areas; said structures, facilities and parking areas must have minimal impacts to forest and water resources.
9. The Grant Recipient shall record with the deed(s) for all land(s) acquired a Notice of Grant Requirement, which includes the following:
 - ii. States that the property (including cost share tracts) was purchased with CFP funds;
 - iii. Provides a legal description;

- iv. Identifies the name and address of the grant recipient who is the authorized title holder;
 - v. States the purpose of the CFP;
 - vi. References the Grant Agreement with the Forest Service (title and agreement number) and the address where it is kept on file;
 - vii. States that the Community Forest will be managed pursuant to the grant, the Community Forest Plan, and the purpose of the CFP;
 - viii. States that the Community Forest will not be conveyed or encumbered, in whole or in part, to another party without permission and instructions from the awarding agency; and
 - ix. States that the Community Forest will be managed consistent with the purpose of the CFP.
10. Consistent with the SF424d Assurance #3 of this grant award, include a statement in the recorded deed(s) for all land(s) acquired stating that in the event that the Community Forest was sold or converted to nonforest uses or a use inconsistent with the purpose of the CFP, the grant recipient or subsequent Community Forest landowner shall: (1) pay the United States an amount equal to the current sale price or the current appraised value of the parcel, whichever is greater; and (2) not be eligible for additional grants under the CFP.
11. The Grant Recipient shall ensure that the recorded deed(s) for all land(s) acquired is held by an eligible entity in perpetuity. Eligible entity is defined as:
- i. A local governmental entity (any municipal government, county government, or other local government body with jurisdiction over local land use decisions as defined by Federal or State law),
 - ii. Indian tribe (defined by Section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b)), or
 - iii. A qualified nonprofit organization (an organization that is described in Section 170(h)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 170(h)(3)) and operates in accordance with one or more of the conservation purposes specified in Section 170(h)(4)(A) of that Code (26 U.S.C. 170(h)(4)(A))) that is qualified to acquire and manage land.
12. For Indian tribes, land(s) acquired under this grant must not be sold, converted to nonforest uses or a use inconsistent with the purpose of the Community Forest Program, or converted to land held in trust by the United States on behalf of any Indian tribe.
- G. **PROJECT CONCLUSION:** The Grant Recipient shall complete the following actions upon acquiring ownership of the community forest tracts:
- 1. Complete the final community forest plan within 120 days of the land(s) acquisition, and must update the plan periodically to guide the management and the community benefits of the community forest.
 - 2. All media, press, signage, and other documents discussing the creation of the community forest must reference the partnership and financial assistance by the Forest Service through the CFP.

3. Provide the Forest Service with a Geographic Information System (GIS) shapefile: a digital, vector-based storage format for storing geometric location and associated attribute information, of CFP project tracts and cost share tracts, if applicable.
4. Any funds not expended must be de-obligated and revert to the Forest Service for redistribution.

H. POST-GRANT REQUIREMENTS: The Grant Recipient or subsequent Community Forest landowner shall complete the following actions:

1. Every five years, submit to the Forest Service a self-certifying statement that the property has not been sold or converted to nonforest uses or a use inconsistent with the purpose of the CFP.
2. Will be subject to a spot check conducted by the Forest Service to verify that property acquired under the CFP has not been sold or converted to nonforest uses or a use inconsistent with the purpose of the CFP

NAME, Title	Date
Organization	

NAME, Title	Date
State & Private Forestry, Region	

COMMUNITY FOREST PROGRAM (CFP) APPRAISAL PREWORK DISCUSSION

The following comments are offered as guidance to CFP grant recipients, state agencies, appraisers, and review appraisers in performing appraisal services for the U.S. Forest Service Community Forest Program. Participants are encouraged to consult with the Community Forest Program Manager for answers to any questions and/or concerns.

UASFLA (Yellow Book) Compliance Comments

FINAL RULE: 36 CFR Part 230 “Federal Appraisal Standards”

Section 7A(c)(4) of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act (16 U.S.C. 2103d(c)(4)), requires that land acquired under the CFP be appraised in accordance with the current Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions developed by the Interagency Land Acquisition Conference (also known as the Yellow Book), hereafter referred to as the Federal Appraisal Standards, in order to determine the non-Federal share of the cost of a parcel of privately-owned forest land. A grant recipient will be responsible for assuring that the appraisal of the CFP tract is done in conformance with the Federal Appraisal standards. The Federal Appraisal Standards will be used to determine the market value for the purpose of determining CFP contribution and reimbursement for the non-Federal cost share.

§230.8(a)(1)(i). “Acquisition requirements”: For lands purchased with CFP funds, the appraisal must comply with Federal Appraisal Standards prior to the release of the grant funds. The grant recipient must provide documentation that the appraisal and associated appraisal review were conducted in a manner consistent with the Federal appraisal standards.

The Forest Service will be available to advise applicants with the appraisal and associated appraisal review and will conduct spot checks to assure compliance with Federal Appraisal Standards.

Property Inspection (required)

The appraiser selected for the assignment shall make a detailed field inspection of the subject property and shall make such investigations and studies as are necessary to derive sound conclusions and to prepare the appraisal report. ***Inspection must be adequate to have a good understanding of the property – particularly of those elements of value important in the market within which it would compete.***

Inspection Notice (required)

The appraiser shall provide the property owner advance notice of the site visit date and shall give the owner or the designated representative an opportunity to accompany the appraiser during the inspection of the property. These notices shall be documented in the appraiser's transmittal letter of the appraisal report. The appraiser shall certify that the signer of the report has personally visited the appraised property(ies) and all of the comparable transactions used in the comparative analyses. ***The key point is giving the landowner opportunity to accompany the appraiser, and the opportunity to provide info he thinks important. This must included within appraiser's Certification.***

Definition of Terms

Unless specifically defined herein or in either USPAP or UASFLA, definitions of all terms are the same as those found in *The Dictionary of Real Estate Appraisal* (Appraisal Institute). **UASFLA shall take precedence in any differences among definitions.**

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Application

These technical specifications reflect the minimum standards for the appraisal of property to be acquired as part of the Community Forest Program. **The specifications require the appraiser to analyze and determine the larger parcel.** If it is determined that the estate to be appraised is a part of a larger parcel, or constitutes multiple parcels, the appraiser shall consult with the assigned Review Appraiser for additional direction.

Federal Law Controls

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

The Federal law is reflected in the *Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions* (UASFLA). These specifications follow the UASFLA format, with emphasis on issues of special concern to the Forest Service. It should not be construed that the appraiser is to consider only the emphasized items. Appraisal reports shall be prepared in compliance with UASFLA standards.

One aspect of the UASFLA that the appraiser should be aware of is the ***“unit rule.”*** The unit rule requires valuing property as a whole rather than by the sum of the values of the various interests into which it may have been carved. A second aspect of the unit rule is that different elements or components of a tract of land are not to be separately valued and added together. Follow direction in UASFLA, Section B-13. For example, it is inappropriate to simply add a forester's opinion of timber value to an appraiser's opinion of land value. The assignment is to reflect how the market would treat the land and timber selling together as a

unit. **PLEASE NOTE: U.S. Treasury Regulations applicable to charitable contributions do not necessarily apply to Community Forest Assignments.**

UASFLA and USPAP Conflicts

Conflicts between UASFLA and the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP) are minimal. When there is conflict, UASFLA takes precedence. It may be necessary to invoke the Jurisdictional Exception Rule to USPAP to meet certain standards of the UASFLA. Invocation of the Jurisdictional Exception Rule should never be invoked lightly and must include citation of the over-riding Federal policy, rule, or regulation that requires it. Any jurisdictional exceptions not specifically cited in the UASFLA shall be discussed with the assigned Review Appraiser.

Comprehensive Review

Federal law requires a comprehensive technical review for compliance with Federal law, which is reflected in UASFLA and these specifications. Compliance with USPAP will also be reviewed. Findings of inadequacy shall be discussed and corrections requested once the appraisal report has been delivered. A value estimate is acceptable for program use only after the assigned Review Appraiser has approved the appraisal report.

Freedom of Information Act

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

- Analytical methods and techniques shall be explained (in so far as possible) in a manner understandable to the public, as well as the reviewer.
- If providers of information request confidentiality, such information shall not be included in the report. It shall be made available to the reviewer upon request.

Suggested Report Format

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

Suggested Report Contents

Following is a suggested format, based on UASFLA. Although it is not required that the appraiser strictly adhere to it, **all items must be addressed**. It should be noted that in most instances, these specifications reference UASFLA without

reprinting them here. Important items are noted below, but are not all-inclusive. It is incumbent upon the appraiser to read, understand, and comply with UASFLA.

PART I – INTRODUCTION

- 1) Title Page
- 2) Letter of Transmittal
- 3) Table of Contents
- 4) Appraiser's Certification: Follow the UASFLA (A-4) and USPAP guidelines making sure to include the following:
 - "I have made a personal inspection of the appraised property which is the subject of this report and all comparable sales used in developing the estimate of value. (If more than one person signs the report, this certification must clearly specify which individuals did and which individuals did not make a personal inspection of the appraised property.)
 - "The property owner, or his/her designated representative, was given the opportunity to accompany the appraiser on the property inspection.
 - "In my opinion, the market value (or other value as required) is \$_____ as of (date)." (Please note - partial acquisitions MUST include the appraiser's opinion of market value of the whole property as of the effective date of the appraisal, *and* the appraiser's opinion of the remainder property's market value after the acquisition, as of the effective date of the appraisal. **STOP HERE!** Any other reported value is inconsistent with the purpose of the appraisal and is, therefore, not acceptable)
- 5) Summary of Salient Facts and Conclusions: Partial acquisitions must include particulars for both before (larger parcel) and after (remainder).
- 6) Photographs of Subject: Provide original color photographs or high quality color copies of photographs of the appraised property. Photographs may be a separate exhibit in the addenda or included with the narrative description of the appraised property and comparable sales. Show the following information with each photograph:
 - Identify the photographed scene. Indicate direction of view, vantage point, and other pertinent information. A map may be used to show some of this information.
 - The name of the photographer
 - The date the photograph was taken

- Sometimes, woods are woods....but an attempt should be made to get a photo that captures the character of the property....same thing for comps

7) Statement of Assumptions and Limiting Conditions: *Note the following:*

- It is unacceptable to state that the property has been appraised as if free and clear of all encumbrances, except as stated in the body of the report; the encumbrances must be identified in this section of the report, even preferably, in a section entitled Estate Appraised.
- It is unacceptable for the report to include a limiting condition precluding copying for legitimate government purposes.
- **The adoption of an uninstructed assumption or hypothetical condition that results in other than “as is” market value will invalidate the appraisal.** Include only factors relating to the appraisal problem (Avoid boilerplate). Assumptions and limiting conditions that are speculative in nature are inappropriate. Do not include limiting conditions that significantly restrict the application of the appraisal.
- In this section of the specifications, or in separate written instructions, the appraiser must be instructed by the assigned Review Appraiser as to necessary hypothetical conditions or extraordinary assumptions.
- “An appraiser cannot make an assumption or accept an instruction that is unreasonable or misleading. Appraiser instructions and/or legal instructions must have a sound foundation, must be in writing, and must be included in the appraisal report.” (UASFLA D-3)

8) Scope of the Appraisal:

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

9) Purpose of the Appraisal: Note the following:

- **Conservation Easements acquisitions are not allowed for the Community Forest Program.**
- Estate to appraise: All rights, title, and interest in and to the property owned by XXX, thought to contain XXX acres, subject to (list all easements, restrictions, encumbrances). **List all reservations, outstanding rights, and other encumbrances. It is inappropriate to simply say that the appraisal is of the fee simple, unless it really is. Reference the title work relied on and include in the addenda.** For partial acquisitions the remainder estate after the acquisition would be the same as the larger parcel.

- **Intended Use and Intended User:** The intended use of the appraisal will be for acquisition purposes consistent with the Community Forest Program (CFP). The **U.S. Forest Service should be included as an intended user.** Do not confuse this assignment with one you may have for a charitable contribution with the IRS as an intended user.
- For acquisition appraisals, use the following Market Value definition:

“Market value is the amount in cash, or terms reasonably equivalent to cash, for which in all probability the property would have sold on the effective date of the appraisal, after a reasonable exposure time on the open competitive market, from a willing and reasonably knowledgeable seller to a willing and reasonably knowledgeable buyer, with neither acting under any compulsion to buy or sell, giving due consideration to all available economic uses of the property at the time of the appraisal.” (UASFLA A-9)
- This definition makes no linkage between the estimated market value and exposure time. A specific exposure time shall not be cited in an appraisal report prepared under UASFLA standards. **Invoke the Jurisdictional Exception Rule to avoid a violation of USPAP standards, which require a specific exposure time.**

10) Summary of Appraisal Problems:

- The appraiser should briefly describe the principal problems presented in estimating the market value of the property under appraisal and describe the estate to be taken. As applicable, identify the appraisal as a total or partial acquisition appraisal. If a partial acquisition, describe the part being conveyed, and the principal differences in the property in the before and after condition including any changes in the highest and best use of the subject property. Describe the before and after methodology to be used. (Refer to UASFLA Section A-10 for additional guidance.)
-

Part II - FACTUAL DATA – BEFORE ACQUISITION (Larger Parcel)

11) Legal Description

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

12) Area, City and Neighborhood Data

-

- The use of boilerplate demographic and economic data is unnecessary and undesirable. Report only those data that directly impact the market analysis.
- Area Map - Include a small-scale map showing the general location of the appraised property. It can be placed here or in the addenda.
- Neighborhood Map - Show the appraised property and its immediate neighborhood. The map may be placed here or in the addenda.

13) Property Data - Include the following:

- Site Description: Dimensions, size, shape, vegetative cover, soil types, topography, elevations, wetlands, flood plains, view, timber (TALK ABOUT THE BENEFIT TO THE COMMUNITY – THIS IS THE COMMUNITY FOREST PROGRAM), water rights, effect of encumbrances, livestock forage, access, road frontage, utilities, location, or other characteristics that may affect value. A statement must be made concerning the existence or nonexistence of mineral deposits having a commercial value. Evidence, if any, of hazardous substances shall be described by the appraiser.
- Improvements
- Fixtures
- Use History: Ten-year history required.
- Sales History: Include a ten-year record of all sales of the appraised property and, if the information is available, offers to buy or sell. If no sale has occurred in the past ten years, the appraiser shall report the last sale of the property, irrespective of date.
- Rental History: A three-year rental history is required. An unsupported statement that the rent does not represent market or economic rent is unacceptable.
- Assessed Value and Annual Tax Load
- Zoning and other land-use restrictions: The appraiser shall identify, in addition to zoning, all other land-use and environmental regulations, outstanding rights, and reservations that have an impact on the highest and best use and value of the property.
- Appraised Property Map or Plat: Show the dimensions and topography of the appraised property in detail on a large-scale topographic map, at least 2 inches to the mile. The map may be placed here or in the addenda. *The scale of the map may vary depending on property appraised. The map should adequately convey important information.*

For some property types, an aerial photo or soil map may be more appropriate, or provided in addition to a topo map.

Part III – DATA ANALYSES AND CONCLUSIONS (Larger Parcel)

14) Analysis of Highest and Best Use

- For acquisition appraisals, Section B-3 of UASFLA defines highest and best use as, “The highest and most profitable use for which the property is adaptable and needed or likely to be needed in the reasonably near future.” The appraiser may also refer to definitions as found in The Dictionary of Real Estate Appraisal.
- A determination of the larger parcel is required in every appraisal assignment. Apply the tests provided in UASFLA to determine the larger parcel(s) (UASFLA Sections A-14, B-3, and B-11). If the property rights being acquired constitute two or more larger parcels, UASFLA requires an appraisal of each, concluding an independent opinion of value for each. If the property rights being appraised are a portion of a larger parcel, as determined by the appraiser, normally a before and after appraisal will be required. If the appraiser is uncertain as to the larger parcel determination, confer with the assigned Review Appraiser. *If the larger parcel conclusion is different from the specific parcel assigned to be appraised, the appraiser shall inform the assigned Review Appraiser.*
- The highest and best use conclusion must be clearly supported by market evidence and consider the four tests.
- Sale or exchange to the United States or other public entity is not an acceptable highest and best use. The use to which the government will put the property after it has been acquired is, as a general rule, an improper highest and best use. A non-economic highest and best use, such as “conservation,” “natural lands,” “preservation,” or any use that requires the property to be withheld from economic production in perpetuity, is not a valid use upon which to base an estimate of market value.
- If the highest and best use is for assemblage, describe and explain the relationship of the appraised property to the property to which it would be joined.
- If speculation or investment is the highest and best use of the property, describe and explain its interim and most probable ultimate use.
- When there is a claim that the highest and best use of a property is something other than the property’s existing use, the burden of proof is on the appraiser.

- Market value cannot be predicated upon potential uses that are speculative and conjectural.
- The appraiser's opinion of a reasonable probability of a zoning change must have a factual foundation. The appraisal report shall include a description of the investigation undertaken to determine the probability of rezoning. The investigation shall include thorough research of the use(s) and zoning of properties situated similarly to the subject property within the area covered by the zoning authority. The stated rezoning conclusion shall be supported by facts surfaced in the research. A property cannot be valued as if it were already rezoned for a different use. The property must be valued only in light of the probability of obtaining a zone change.

15) Land Valuation

- The appraiser shall estimate the value of the land for its highest and best use, as if vacant and available for such use. In doing so, the appraiser's opinion of value shall be supported by confirmed sales of comparable or nearly comparable lands having like optimum uses. Differences shall be weighed and explained to show how they indicate the value of the land being appraised. Items of comparison shall include property rights conveyed, financing terms, conditions of sale, market conditions, location, and physical characteristics. The appraiser shall provide adequate information concerning each comparable sale used and the comparative analysis to enable the reader of the report to follow the appraiser's logic.

16) Value Estimate by the Cost Approach

- Estimate the value of the land as though vacant and available for its highest and best use. Estimating land value by the use of confirmed sales of comparable, or nearly comparable, lands having like optimum uses is the preferred method.
- If the appraiser will place considerable weight on the cost approach to value in reaching a final value estimate, consideration should be given to retaining the services of a contractor or professional cost estimator to assist in developing the reproduction or replacement cost estimate.
- Estimating depreciation by the use of published tables or age-life computation is to be avoided. The appraiser must substantiate that it is not possible to abstract depreciation rates from the market if tables or age-life methodologies are used to compute depreciation. If this is the only method used, the weakness resulting from the lack of market support is to be addressed and considered in the reconciliation.

17) Value Estimate by the Sales Comparison Approach

- Nearby arms length transactions, comparable to the land under appraisal, reasonably current, are the best evidence of market value. The Federal courts recognize the sales comparison approach as being normally the best evidence of market value.
- Analyze the last sale of the subject property if relevant. If not used, explain why. An unsupported claim that a sale of the subject property was a forced sale, or is not indicative of its current value, is unacceptable. (UASFLA B-5)
- When supportable by market evidence, the use of quantified adjustments is preferred. Percentage and dollar adjustments may, and often should, be combined. Resort to qualitative adjustments only when there is inadequate market data to support quantitative adjustments. Factors that cannot be quantified are dealt with in qualitative analysis. When quantitative and qualitative adjustments are both used in the adjustment process, all quantitative adjustments should be made first.
- Include a sales adjustment chart summarizing the adjustments and showing the final adjusted sale prices and how the sales compare with the subject property.
 - The documentation of each comparable sale shall include:
 - Parties to the transaction
 - Date of transaction
 - Confirmation of the transaction with buyer, seller, broker, or other person having knowledge of the price, terms, and conditions of sale
 - Buyer motivation
 - Location
 - Size
 - Legal description
 - Property rights conveyed
 - Consideration
 - Financing terms
 - Sale conditions, such as arm's length or distressed
 - Improvements
 - Physical description (topography, vegetative cover, water influence, and other characteristics.)

- Non-realty items
 - Economic characteristics
 - Zoning
 - Current use
 - Topographic map
 - Photographs
- In order to make meaningful comparisons between the sales and the appraised property, a personal inspection should be made **of all sales** directly compared with the appraised property. Unusual circumstances that preclude on-the-ground inspection or make inspection unreasonably difficult shall be discussed with the assigned review appraiser prior to completion of the appraisal report. Waiver of the comparable sale inspection requirement must be made in writing by the assigned review appraiser in the form of a supplemental appraisal instruction. There shall be no waiver of the requirement for inspection of the appraised property.
 - The appraiser shall adhere to UASFLA direction pertaining to comparable sales requiring extraordinary verification and weighting considerations. These include sales to governmental agencies, sales to environmental organizations, sales to parties desiring to exchange the land to the government, distressed sales, and other atypical or non-arm's length sales. (UASFLA Sections B-4, D-9)

18) The Income Capitalization Approach

- All data shall be market supported. Built-up rates, competing investment rates, industry surveys and the like should only be used as supporting data. Rates and income/expense statements should be based on subject data or similar properties.
- The Development Approach
 - The development approach should not be relied upon as the primary indicator of value when comparable sales are available with which to accurately estimate the property's market value. The appraiser shall adhere to UASFLA direction pertaining to this highly sensitive and complex method of valuation. (UASFLA Sections a-15, B-8) As in the income capitalization approach, all data shall be market supported. Built-up rates, competing investment rates, industry surveys and the like should only be used as supporting data. Rates and income/expense statements should be based on subject data or similar properties.

19) Correlation and Final Value Estimate (Larger Parcel or Whole Acquisition)

- The appraiser must avoid making a summation appraisal. Appraisers are responsible for the final opinion of value even if it relies upon estimates developed by others (e.g., timber cruisers, mineral appraisers, cost estimators).

Part IV – FACTUAL DATA – AFTER ACQUISITION (Remainder)

20) Legal Description

- Since this is a partial physical acquisition, the legal description would not be the same as the larger parcel.
- Provide a detailed summary of the proposed partial acquisition.

21) Neighborhood Factors

22) Property Data

Part V – DATA ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS – (Remainder)

These analysis and valuation sections relating to the remainder property constitute a new appraisal. Appraisers must take a good hard look at the highest and best use of the property in the after condition, and develop a value analysis based on the best market data available.

23) Analysis of Highest and Best Use

- A complete 4 step analysis of the Highest & Best Use of the remainder parcel.

24) Land Valuation

25) Value Estimate by Cost Approach

26) Value Estimate by Sales Comparison Approach – Consider sales that exhibit the same highest and best use characteristics as the subject. This may include property with similar use limitations due to other legal, physical, or locational constraints. Consult with the assigned review appraiser before considering some other valuation methodology.

27) Value Estimate by Income Capitalization Approach – Same issues as larger parcel.

28) Correlation and Final Value Estimate

Part VI – ACQUISITION ANALYSIS

29) Recapitulation

- Show the difference between the value of the whole property and the value of the remainder by deducting the property's after value from it's before value. (UASFLA – A-29)

30) Allocation and Explanation of Damages

- **Not required for Community Forest Program acquisitions.**

31) Explanation of Special Benefits

- **Not required for Community Forest Program acquisitions.**

Part VII – EXHIBITS AND ADDENDA

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

- Maps shall clearly identify the properties and be of sufficient quality to enable the reviewer to locate the properties on the ground. Maps shall be dated, include a legend, scale, and north arrow. The original copy of the report **MUST** contain original maps or vivid color copies.
 - Area Map - Small scale map showing the general location of the subject market area.
 - Neighborhood Map - This map shall show the appraised property and its immediate neighborhood.
 - Tract Map or Plat - This shall be a large-scale (2-inch/mile) USGS or similar quality map that clearly shows the appraised property and pertinent physical features such as roads, streams, and improvements. If portions of the appraised property are assigned separate values, such as in an assembled exchange, these areas shall be delineated on this map, or a separate map.
 - Comparable Sales Location Map - This map shall show the location of the appraised property and the sales. Delineate the boundaries of the appraised properties and comparable sales when the map is of sufficient scale to be meaningful. If all pertinent comparable sales cannot be shown on the same map as the appraised property, a smaller-scale map (such as a state road map) may be included in addition to the larger scale map.
- Comparable Sale Write-Ups - Include a completed form showing all information for each comparable transaction used in the appraisal. Include a plat (if available), a USGS topographic map (if appropriate), and color photo(s) of each sale. The transaction number must match the number of the transaction listed in the report.
- Legal Description - Include a full legal description of the property appraised if not shown in the narrative section of the report.

- Title Information - Include a copy of the preliminary title report for non-Federal land and a statement of interest (status report) for the Federal land, as applicable.
- Photographs - Provide quality color photographs of the appraised property and all comparables in the original and all copies of the final report. Photographs may be a separate exhibit in the addenda or included with the narrative description of the appraised property and comparable sales. Show the following information with each photograph:
 - Identify the photographed scene. Indicate direction of view, vantage point, and other pertinent information. A map may be used to show some of this information.
 - The name of the photographer.
 - The date the photograph was taken.
- Other Pertinent Exhibits - Present additional data such as documents and charts pertinent to the valuation and referred to in the body of the appraisal. It could include:
 - A copy the property's deed.
 - A copy of technical reports from specialists. This may include a timber cruise summary signed by a timber cruiser, a road plan signed by an engineer, or a mineral report signed by a geologist.
 - Property owner permission to appraise or documentation.
- References - List sources of data, including documents and individuals.
- Qualifications of the Appraiser - Include the qualifications of all appraisers or technicians who made significant contributions to the completion of the appraisal assignment. The appraiser(s) must provide evidence of compliance with the certification requirements of the state(s) where the properties are located.

SAMPLE

Community Forest Program Appraisal Instructions from Contracting Client

Purpose of Appraisal (Partial Interest): The purpose of the appraisal is to estimate the market value of the subject property owned by (Property Owner) (Seller), prior to the conveyance of their property and/or a portion of their property to the (Land Trust/Community/Tribe) (Buyer). The intended use of the appraisal is to assist the (Land Trust/Community/Tribe) in their negotiations to purchase the subject property, and to document an appraisal analysis meeting the **Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions (UASFLA)** for the purpose of obtaining grant funds through the Community Forest Program (CFP) of the USDA Forest Service. The intended users of the appraisal report include appropriate officials of the Land Trust/Community/Tribe, and of the USDA Forest Service.

For this appraisal, “**Market value** is defined as the amount in cash, or on terms reasonably equivalent to cash, for which in all probability the property would have sold on the effective date of the appraisal, after a reasonable exposure time on the open competitive market, from a willing and reasonably knowledgeable seller to a willing and reasonably knowledgeable buyer, with neither acting under any compulsion to buy or sell, giving due consideration to all available economic uses of the property at the time of the appraisal.”¹ The appraiser should note that this definition of market value, required by the *Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisition (UASFLA)*, is not “linked” to a specific “exposure time” estimate as discussed in the *Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP)*.² “Such estimates are inappropriate for, and must not be included in, appraisal reports prepared for federal land acquisitions under these standards.”³ The appraiser should therefore invoke the **Jurisdictional Exception Rule** and not include an opinion of reasonable exposure time.

Legal Description: (Insert brief description and/or reference an attachment)

Estate to be Appraised: The appraisal should specifically describe the property rights held (in reality and hypothetically⁴) by _____, before the proposed conveyance. A generic statement such as the estate to be appraised is the “fee simple” should be avoided. The report should consider the estate actually (or hypothetically) owned by _____, i.e., the fee simple subject to _____ (list the specific encumbrances on the property). If the list of encumbrances is long, the report can reference a title commitment in the addenda, but the analysis should consider the specific estate owned and the specific estate to be conveyed.

The analysis must conform to the *UASFLA* and *USPAP*. If any of the provisions of *USPAP* conflict with those of *UASFLA*, the latter will take precedence under the Jurisdictional Exception rule of *USPAP*. In accordance with *UASFLA*, the appraiser must offer the landowner the opportunity to accompany him during his property inspection.

The appraiser should note the requirement of the *Standards* to analyze the larger parcel to be appraised within the highest and best use analysis.⁵ Often it is appropriate for the appraiser to discuss this analysis with the assigned review appraiser before completing the balance of the report.

The appraiser should make careful note of the requirements for sale documentation and verification. Comparable sales should be delineated on a topographic map to allow for field review if necessary. In the sales comparison approach, the appraiser should pay close attention to *UASFLA* requirements as to proper treatment of sales. Quantified adjustments are preferred, if they can be supported with data. If it is

¹ Interagency Land Acquisition Conference, *Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions* (2000) page 13.

² The Appraisal Foundation ~ Appraisal Standards Board, *Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice* (2012-2013), SR 1-2(c).

³ Interagency Land Acquisition Conference, *Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions* (2000), page 13.

⁴ A hypothetical condition is contrary to what exists, but is supposed for the purpose of analysis. Such a condition is generally inappropriate, but there are situations where it may be necessary for reasonable analysis. An appraiser must be instructed to assume a hypothetical condition. If thought to be necessary, the appraiser should seek guidance from the assigned review appraiser.

⁵ Interagency Land Acquisition Conference, *Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions* (2000), page 17.

necessary to employ qualitative analysis, the appraiser must include sales that are superior and inferior to the subject property in order to bracket the subject's value.

The appraiser should also note the requirements of *USPAP* and *UASFLA* on appropriate treatment of recent sales of the subject property. The use of sales to governmental entities and non-profit organizations should be utilized only if verified according to the requirements of *UASFLA*.⁶

For further guidance, I have attached a copy of typical contract appraisal specifications for the appraiser's use. Note that *UASFLA* provides primary direction. The specifications attempt to clarify and highlight certain areas of the *UASFLA*. (Note some of the requirements may not be appropriate in all contracts)

Signature _____
(Assigned Review Appraiser and/or Contracting Officer)

Attachments: General Appraisal Specifications
 Copy of maps showing Property
 Copy of deeds and title information

⁶ Interagency Land Acquisition Conference, *Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions* (2000), page 88.

BASIC SPECIFICATIONS FOR REAL PROPERTY APPRAISALS

Application of These Specifications: These technical specifications reflect the standards for the appraisal of property to be acquired or conveyed by the Community Forest Program. Unless otherwise defined for the appraiser in the assignment, the specifications require the appraiser to analyze and determine the larger parcel. If it is determined that the estate to be appraised is a portion of a larger parcel, or constitutes multiple parcels, the appraiser shall consult with the assigned review appraiser for possible additional direction.

Federal Law Controls: Federal law differs in some important aspects from the law of some states. Accordingly, it is incumbent upon the appraiser to understand the applicable Federal law as it affects the appraisal process in the estimation of market value. The Federal law is reflected in *UASFLA*. These specifications follow the *UASFLA* report format, with emphasis on issues of special concern to the Community Forest Program. **It should not be construed that the appraiser is to consider only the items emphasized herein.** Appraisal reports shall be prepared in compliance with *UASFLA* standards and appraisal instructions provided by the assigned review appraiser and/or their client.

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

***UASFLA* and *USPAP* Conflicts:** Conflicts between *UASFLA* and *USPAP* are minimal. When there is conflict, *UASFLA* takes precedence. It may be necessary to invoke the Jurisdictional Exception Rule of *USPAP* to meet certain standards of the *UASFLA*. Invocation of the Jurisdictional Exception Rule should never be invoked lightly and must include citation of the over-riding Federal policy, rule, or regulation that requires it. Any jurisdictional exceptions not specifically cited in the *UASFLA* shall be discussed with the assigned Review Appraiser.

Comprehensive Review: Federal law requires review of all appraisals by a qualified review appraiser to assure they meet applicable appraisal requirements, including those in *UASFLA*, Community Forest Program, and these specifications. Compliance with *USPAP* will also be reviewed. Findings of deficiency shall be discussed and corrections requested once the appraisal report has been delivered. A value estimate is acceptable for client use only after the assigned Review Appraiser has approved the appraisal report.

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

- a. Analytical methods and techniques shall be explained (in so far as possible) in a manner understandable to the public, as well as the reviewer.
- b. If providers of information request confidentiality, such information shall not be included in the report. Confidential information shall be made available to the reviewer upon request, but shall not be incorporated in the official record.

SECTION 1 – GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

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

The project consists of one (or more) self-contained appraisal report(s) per bid item for the specified property(ies). For the purposes of these specifications, any appraisal report, whether identified by the appraiser as a self-contained report or a summary report, will be considered as meeting the *USPAP* requirements for a 'self-contained' report if it has been prepared in accordance with standards listed in Section 'A' of the *UASFLA*. The report shall provide an estimate of market value for the estate to be appraised and shall conform to the editions of *USPAP*, published by The Appraisal Foundation, current as of the date of the report, as well as *UASFLA*.

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

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

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

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

1(c) – Pre-Work Conference. At the request of the assigned review appraiser, the appraiser may be required to attend a pre-work conference for discussion and understanding of these instructions. The pre-work conference may be held in conjunction with the property examination [1(d)].

1(d) – Examination Notice. The Contractor shall provide the property owner and the Client 10 days advance notice of the examination date and shall give the owner, or the designated representative, and the Client an opportunity to accompany the Contractor during the inspection of the property. These notices shall be documented in the Contractor's transmittal letter of the appraisal report. The Contractor shall certify that the signer of the report has personally visited the appraised property(ies) and all of the comparable transactions used in the comparative analyses.

1(e) – Updating of Report. Upon the request of the Client, the Contractor shall, during a (XX)-year period following the valuation date of the appraisal report, update the value as of a specified date. The updated report shall be submitted in original and _____ copies (number of copies to be determined) and shall include sales data or other evidence to substantiate the updated conclusion of value. Suggested format shown herein under Section 3.

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

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

SECTION 2 – APPRAISAL REPORT

2(a) – Format. The report shall be typewritten on bond paper sized 8 1/2 by 11 inches with all parts of the report legible and shall be bound with a durable cover. The face of the report shall be labeled to identify

the appraised property and to show the contract number, appraiser's name and address, and the date of the appraisal. All pages of the report, including the exhibits, shall be numbered.

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

2(b)(1) – Part 1 – Introduction. Follow the *UASFLA* format.

1. Title Page

2. Letter of Transmittal

3. Table of Contents

4. Appraiser’s Certification: Follow the *UASFLA* and *USPAP* guidelines, but include the following:

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

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

By (Appraiser’s signature)_____

Printed Name_____

State Certification #

5. Summary of Salient Facts and Conclusions

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

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

7. Statement of Assumptions and Limiting Conditions. Note the following:

All appraisal reports submitted to the Community Forest Program may become the property of the United States and may be used for any legal and proper purpose. Therefore, a condition that limits distribution of the report is not permitted.

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

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

In this section of the specifications, or in separate written instructions, the contractor should be instructed as to any necessary hypothetical conditions or extraordinary assumptions.

An appraiser cannot make an assumption or accept an instruction that is unreasonable or misleading. Client instructions and/or legal instructions must have a sound foundation, must be in writing, and must be included in the appraisal report.

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

9. Purpose of the Appraisal: Note the following:

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

Intended Use and Intended User: This section shall include a statement as to the intended use and intended user of the report. This information should be contained within the instructions given the appraiser. If the appraisal instructions do not include this information, the appraiser shall ask the assigned review appraiser to supply it.

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

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

10. Summary of Appraisal Problem: Identify the appraisal as a total acquisition appraisal. The appraiser should briefly describe the principal problems presented in estimating the market value of the property under appraisal and describe the estate to be taken. (Refer to *UASFLA* Section A-10 for additional guidance.)

2(b)(2) – Part 2 – Factual Data

Legal Description. (Note the following: The legal description should be provided to the appraiser at the time of initiating the appraisal assignment.) If a lengthy description would disrupt the narrative flow, it may be placed in the addenda and referenced in the text.

Property Rights. The property rights to be appraised will be provided to the appraiser in this section of the specifications or in the appraisal instructions.

Identify the property rights to be appraised as instructed. List *all* reservations, outstanding rights, and other encumbrances. For multiple parcel properties, list by appraised parcel. If investigation reveals differences from property rights cited in the assignment, confer with the assigned review appraiser. Discuss the effect on value of identified reservations, outstanding rights, and other encumbrances.

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

- a. Area Map. Include a small-scale map showing the general location of the appraised property. It can be placed here or in the addenda.
- b. Neighborhood Map. Show the appraised property and its immediate neighborhood. The map may be placed here or in the addenda.

Property Data. Include the following:

- a. Site Description: Dimensions, size, shape, vegetative cover, soil types, topography, elevations, wetlands, flood plains, view, timber, water rights, effect of encumbrances, livestock forage, access, road frontage, utilities, location, or other characteristics that may affect value. A statement must be made concerning the existence or absence of mineral deposits having a commercial value. Evidence, if any, of hazardous substances shall be described by the appraiser.
- b. Improvements
- c. Fixtures
- d. Use History: Ten-year history required.
- e. Sales History: Include a ten-year record of all sales of the appraised property and, if the information is available, offers to buy or sell. If no sale has occurred in the past ten years, the appraiser shall report the last sale of the property, irrespective of date.
- f. Rental History: A three-year rental history is required. An unsupported statement that the rent does not represent market or economic rent is unacceptable.
- g. Assessed Value and Annual Tax Load
- h. Zoning and Other Land-use Restrictions: The appraiser shall identify, in addition to zoning, all other land-use and environmental regulations, outstanding rights, and reservations that have an impact on the highest and best use and value of the property.
- i. Appraised Property Map or Plat: Show the dimensions and topography of the appraised property in detail on a large-scale topographic map, at least 2 inches to the mile. The map may be placed here or in the addenda.

2(b)(3) – Part 3 – Data Analysis and Conclusions

1. Analysis of Highest and Best Use. *UASFLA* defines highest and best use as, “The highest and most profitable use for which the property is adaptable and needed or likely to be needed in the reasonably near future.” The appraiser may also refer to definitions as found in “The Dictionary of Real Estate Appraisal.”

A determination of the larger parcel is required in every appraisal assignment. Apply the tests provided in *UASFLA* to determine the larger parcel(s). If the property rights being acquired constitute two or more larger parcels, *UASFLA* requires an appraisal of each, concluding an independent opinion of value for each. If the property rights being appraised are a portion of a larger parcel, as determined by the appraiser, normally a before and after appraisal will be required. If the appraiser is uncertain as to the larger parcel determination, confer with the assigned Review Appraiser. If the larger parcel conclusion is different from the specific parcel assigned to be appraised, the appraiser shall inform the assigned Review Appraiser. The Review Appraiser shall, upon concurrence with the appraiser, provide the appraiser with written amended appraisal instructions and/or supplemental specifications for the appraisal of partial acquisitions.

The highest and best use conclusion must be clearly supported by market evidence.

Sale or exchange to the United States or other public entity is not an acceptable highest and best use. The use to which the buyer will put the property after it has been acquired is, as a general rule, an improper highest and best use. A non-economic highest and best use, such as “conservation,” “natural lands,” “preservation,” or any use that requires the property to be withheld from economic production in perpetuity, is not a valid use upon which to base an estimate of market value.

If the highest and best use is for assemblage, describe and explain the relationship of the appraised property to the property to which it would be joined.

If speculation or investment is the highest and best use of the property, describe and explain its interim and most probable ultimate use.

When there is a claim that the highest and best use of a property is something other than the property’s existing use, the burden of proof is on the appraiser.

Market value cannot be predicated upon potential uses that are speculative and conjectural.

The appraiser's opinion of a reasonable probability of a zoning change must have a factual foundation. The appraisal report shall include a description of the investigation undertaken to determine the probability of rezoning. The investigation shall include thorough research of the use(s) and zoning of properties situated similarly to the subject property within the area covered by the zoning authority. The stated rezoning conclusion shall be supported by facts surfaced in the research. A property cannot be valued as if it were already rezoned for a different use. The property must be valued only in light of the probability of obtaining a zone change.

2. Value Estimate by the Cost Approach. Estimate the value of the land as though vacant and available for its highest and best use. Estimating land value by the use of confirmed sales of comparable, or nearly comparable, lands having like optimum uses is the preferred method. If the appraiser will place considerable weight on the cost approach to value in reaching a final value estimate, consideration should be given to retaining the services of a contractor or professional cost estimator to assist in developing the reproduction or replacement cost estimate.

Estimating depreciation by the use of published tables or age-life computation is to be avoided. The appraiser must substantiate that it is not possible to abstract depreciation rates from the market if tables or age-life methodologies are used to compute depreciation. If this is the only method used, the weakness resulting from the lack of market support is to be addressed and considered in the reconciliation.

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

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

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

Include a sales adjustment chart summarizing the adjustments and showing the final adjusted sale prices and how the sales compare with the subject property.

The documentation of each comparable sale shall include:

- Parties to the transaction
- Date of transaction
- Confirmation of the transaction with buyer, seller, broker, or other person having knowledge of the price, terms, and conditions of sale
- Buyer motivation
- Location
- Size
- Legal description
- Property rights conveyed
- Consideration
- Financing terms
- Sale conditions (such as arm's length or distressed)
- Improvements
- Physical description (topography, vegetative cover, water influence, and other characteristics.)
- Non-realty items
- Economic characteristics, Zoning
- Current use
- Topographic map
- Photographs

In order to make meaningful comparisons between the sales and the appraised property, a personal inspection should be made of all sales directly compared with the appraised property. Unusual circumstances that preclude on-the-ground inspection or make inspection unreasonably difficult shall be discussed with the assigned review appraiser prior to completion of the appraisal report. Waiver of the comparable sale inspection requirement must be made in writing by the assigned review appraiser in the

form of a supplemental appraisal instruction. There shall be no waiver of the requirement for inspection of the appraised property.

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

4. The Income Capitalization Approach. All data shall be *market supported*. Built-up rates, competing investment rates, industry surveys and the like should only be used as supporting data. Rates and income/expense statements should be based on subject data or similar properties.

5. The Development Approach. The development approach should not be relied upon as the primary indicator of value when comparable sales are available with which to accurately estimate the property's market value. The appraiser shall adhere to *UASFLA* direction pertaining to this highly sensitive and complex method of valuation.

6. Correlation and Final Conclusion of Market Value. The appraiser must avoid making a summation appraisal.

Appraisers are responsible for the final opinion of value even if it relies upon estimates developed by others (e.g., timber cruisers, mineral appraisers, cost estimators).

2(b)(4) – Part 4 – Exhibits and Agenda

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

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

- a. Area Map – Small scale map showing the general location of the subject market area.
- b. Neighborhood Map – This map shall show the appraised property and its immediate neighborhood.
- c. Tract Map or Plat – This shall be a large-scale (2-inch/mile) United States Geological Survey (USGS) or similar quality map that clearly shows the appraised property and pertinent physical features such as roads, streams, and improvements. If portions of the appraised property are assigned separate values, such as in an assembled exchange, these areas shall be delineated on this map, or a separate map.
- d. Comparable Sales Location Map – This map shall show the location of the appraised property and the sales. Delineate the boundaries of the appraised properties and comparable sales when the map is of sufficient scale to be meaningful. If all pertinent comparable sales cannot be shown on the same map as the appraised property, a smaller-scale map (such as a state road map) may be included in addition to the larger scale map.

2. Sale Transaction Forms. Include a completed form showing all information for each comparable transaction used in the appraisal. Include a plat (if available), a USGS topographic map (if appropriate),

and color photo(s) of each sale. The transaction number must match the number of the transaction listed in the report.

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

4. Title Information. Include a copy of the preliminary title report for the subject property.

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

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

6. Other Pertinent Exhibits. Present additional data such as documents and charts pertinent to the valuation and referred to in the body of the appraisal. It could include:

- a. A copy of an easement or other deed.
- b. A copy of technical reports from specialists. This may include a timber cruise summary signed by a timber cruiser, a road plan signed by an engineer, or a mineral report signed by a geologist.
- c. Property owner permission to appraise.

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

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

SECTION 3 – SUPPLEMENTAL APPRAISAL REPORTS

3(a) – Format for Supplemental Appraisal Reports. Supplements or amendments to appraisal reports, such as for updating value estimates, changes in acreage, additional support or explanation, or to correct a previous appraisal report, shall be referenced for incorporation with the original report. The following format is recommended. All items must be addressed.

1. Title Page. Include the same information as on the original appraisal report. Label the report as "Supplemental" or "Updated" appraisal report.

2. Summary of Facts. Include (a) owner's name or other identification of the property, (b) size, (c) highest and best use, (d) new estimate of value, and (e) new valuation date.

- 3. Summary of Original Appraisal.** Cite the date and value estimate from the original appraisal. If previous updates have been made since the original appraisal, cite value estimates and value dates from all updates as well as the original appraisal.
- 4. Changes.** Explain the reason for the appraisal supplement; e.g., to update an estimate of value, amend a previous appraisal report, add additional support or explanation, or other.
- 5. New Estimate of Value.** Discuss the changes and market activity that have occurred since the original appraisal (or previous update). Discuss the method used to update the estimate of value and cite the evidence and/or analysis of trends that support the updated value estimated. Conclude with a statement of the new estimate of value and the valuation date, followed by the appraiser's signature.
- 6. Appraiser's Certification Statement.**
- 7. Addenda.** Include sales data detail for new sales cited, summaries of data and trend analyses, maps of sales analyzed, and any other information relied upon but not included in the text.
- 8. Binding.** If the Supplemental Appraisal Report comprises more than four pages, it shall be bound in a durable report cover with appropriate identification.

SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS for PARTIAL ACQUISITIONS

These specifications are supplemental to the Basic Specifications for Real Property Appraisal listed above. **The following instructions replace or amend portions of the Basic Specifications.** They are intended for use in partial 'physical' acquisition appraisal. For the purpose of the CFP, a portion of a larger parcel would be the subject property. **(NOTE: Partial interest acquisitions (i.e. conservation easements) are not allowed for the CFP.)**

2(b) – Contents

2(b)(1) Part I – Introduction

4. Appraiser's Certification: The appraiser must recognize that in a before and after appraisal, the property being appraised is the larger parcel, before and after the conveyance of the property being acquired. Therefore, the last statement in the Certification must be changed from that found in the Basic Specifications to the following:

"In my opinion, as of (date) , the market value of the larger parcel before conveyance is \$, and the market value of the remainder parcel is \$. Therefore, the market value of the acquisition parcel is \$ (the difference).

By (Appraiser's signature) _____

Printed Name _____

State Certification # _____

10. Summary of Appraisal Problem. Identify the appraisal as a partial acquisition appraisal. The appraiser should briefly describe the principal problems presented in estimating the market value of the property under appraisal and describe the estate to be taken. Describe the before and after methodology to be used. Describe the part being conveyed, and the principal differences in the property in the before and after condition including any changes in the highest and best use of the subject property. (Refer to UASFLA Section A-10 for additional guidance.)

2(b)(2) – Part 2 – Factual Data ~ Before Acquisition

Legal Description. The legal description is generally provided to the appraiser in the appraisal assignment. If a larger parcel determination by the appraiser differs from what was assumed in the assignment, consult with the assigned Review Appraiser.

2(b)(3) – Part 3 – Data Analysis and Conclusions – Before Acquisition

2(b)(4) – Part 4 – Factual Data ~ After Acquisition

Legal Description. Since this is a partial physical acquisition, the legal description would not be the same as the larger parcel. Only a portion of the larger parcel is being acquired and this section should describe only the real estate being retained in the after condition.

Property Rights. The appraisal should specifically describe the property rights remaining with the property being acquired. NOTE: Since this is a partial physical acquisition of the larger parcel, some encumbrances (i.e. r/w easements) might not still be present on the acquired parcel.

2(b)(5) – Part 5 – Data Analysis and Conclusions – After Acquisition

The analysis and valuation sections relating to the remainder property constitute a new appraisal which should follow the same format as utilized in the determination of market value for the larger parcel. The appraiser must determine the highest and best use of the property in the after condition, and develop a value analysis based on the best market data available.

2(b)(6) – Part 6 – Acquisition Analysis

Recapitulation. Show the difference between the value of the whole property and the value of the remainder by deducting the property's after value from it's before value. This is the market value of the property being acquired.

Allocation and Explanation of Damages. (DOES NOT APPLY TO CFP ACQUISITIONS.)

Explanation of Special Benefits. (DOES NOT APPLY TO CFP ACQUISITIONS.)

COMMUNITY FOREST PROGRAM
SAMPLE SCOPE OF WORK FOR REVIEW APPRAISAL SERVICES

Scope of Services to be provided by the Review Appraisal Firm

The appraiser and identified review appraiser will engage in an initial consultation before the project appraisal takes place. The review appraiser will develop project specific appraisal instructions for the appraiser as a result of this consultation. The Review appraiser will verify the accuracy of the appraisal report findings and conduct any Optional Services that (client name) may choose to have provided.

• **Base Services: Review of Appraised Property**

Contracted review appraisal firm shall complete a technical review of the subject property appraisal and prepare a review report in compliance to the *Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions* (UASFLA) Standard C. The subject property is (describe subject property).

The *intended use* of the review is to assist the (client name) with the acquisition of the subject property in compliance with the U.S. Forest Service Community Forest Program (CFP). The *intended users* of the review report include the (client), (others as necessary), and the U.S. Forest Service.

• **Optional Services: Other Review Appraisal Services**

Contracted review appraisal firm may provide any other review appraisal services that the (client) may require within a (XXXXX) period of the date of the award.

Credentials

In order to be a qualified review appraiser for purposes of CFP appraisals, the individual contracted appraiser must meet the review appraiser requirements stated as follows:

- The Review Appraiser should be certified as a general appraiser in the state where the appraised property is located, or have obtained reciprocity or a temporary practice permit in the state where the appraised property is located.
- The Review Appraiser must certify in the appraisal report that they meet the requirements of the ‘Competency Rule’ as stated in the current edition of the *Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice* (USPAP) published by the Appraisal Standards Board of The Appraisal Foundation.

Review Appraisal Firm’s Obligations

Contracted review appraisal firm shall:

- Have demonstrated credentials, capabilities, and experience in the same or similar services as those requested.
- Have competence, and relevant and specific knowledge and experience in same geographic locations, similar ecological terrain, and UASFLA appraisal requirements.
- Shall engage in an initial consultation with the identified appraiser before the project appraisal takes place. The review appraiser will develop project specific appraisal instructions for the appraiser as a result of this consultation.
- Shall prepare a technical appraisal review report that includes a determination of whether the appraisal report under review complies with the *Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions*.

COMMUNITY FOREST PROGRAM SAMPLE TECHNICAL APPRAISAL REVIEW REPORT

This sample Community Forest Program appraisal review report should follow the review appraiser's 'letter of transmittal' for the subject review assignment. The 'letter of transmittal' should typically include the items stated in the UASFLA Section A-2 that would be relevant and applicable for a review appraisal report.

Technical Appraisal Review Report

Appraisal Review of (complete identification of appraisal report of the subject property)

Appraisal Prepared by _____ (name, title, etc, of the appraiser who signed the appraisal)

Date of Review: _____

This technical appraisal review report is presented in four sections: (1) Appraisal Report Summary, (2) Appraisal Review Purpose, Scope, and Intended Use, (3) Reviewer's Analysis, Comments, and Conclusions, and (4) Reviewer's Certification.

As a result of my review, I *(approve)*, *(disapprove)* the appraisal report that concludes an opinion of Market Value of the subject property as of *(date of value)*, in the amount of (\$ amount). *(Note: If this is a partial acquisition, state the 'difference' between the before and after values. Also, conservation easements are not permitted for the Community Forest Program.)*

If applicable, identify and state any estimated contributory value(s) for major components such as land, timber, minerals, etc.

Any jurisdictional exception, extraordinary assumption and/or hypothetical condition of the appraisal report or the appraisal review report shall be recited here. If an item is not applicable, then also include a statement to that effect.

Section 1: Appraisal Report Summary

Each item below shall be completed from information in the appraisal report.

- a. Owner of Record.
- b. Estate Appraised.
State the applicable ownership interest and reference the specific title document or client instructions. If the estate appraised is subject to any reservations, outstanding rights, or other encumbrances, state them briefly here and fully in Section 3.a.
- c. Legal Description.

Identify the survey and land description as applicable.

- d. Property Characteristics. *Provide a brief overview of the significant physical, legal, and location characteristics of the property.*
- e. Larger Parcel (& Remainder Parcel). *State the size of the larger parcel. If a partial 'physical' acquisition; also state the size of the remainder parcel and the resulting 'acquisition' parcel size (i.e. the difference). NOTE: A partial 'interest' acquisition (i.e. Conservation Easement) is not permitted for the Community Forest Program.*
- f. Extraordinary Assumption and/or Hypothetical Conditions. *Identify the source of the written instructions, including your pre-work instructions. If none, so state.*
- g. Highest and Best Use or Permitted Use. *(If a partial acquisition, then state both the H&B Use 'Before the Taking' and 'After the Taking'.)*
- h. Date of the Appraisal Report.
- i. Date of Appraisal.
- j. Appraiser.
- k. Value(s). *(State the Market Value of the subject property. If a partial acquisition, state both the market value of the larger parcel, remainder parcel, and then state the 'difference' between the two values as the 'value of the acquisition'.)*

Section 2: Appraisal Review Process

- a. Client and Intended Users. *(The U.S. Forest Service Community Forest Program (CFP) MUST be listed as one of the intended users.)*
- b. Intended Use. *(Include a reference to the CFP and federal compliance. Example: The intended use of this review report is to provide documentation that the subject appraisal developed for Community Forest Program acquisition purposes meets federal standards.)*
- c. Purpose of the Review Assignment.
*For example: The purpose of this appraisal review is to determine if the content, analysis, and conclusions contained within the appraisal report being reviewed are in compliance with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions (UASFLA) and the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP), subject to the required invocation of USPAP's Jurisdictional Exception Rule, as described in Section D-1 of UASFLA. The purpose does **not** include the development of an opinion of value of the property which is the subject of the work under review.*

d. Scope of Work.

Describe any work you did with the appraiser before and during the appraisal. Describe any other appraisals that you returned or reviewed, subject property and comparable property inspections you made, sale verifications, additional data and information procured, analytical methods applied, and what standards were followed (i.e. USPAP Standard 3 and UASFLA Section C). If the appraiser revised the appraisal during this review, at your request, describe the extent of the revision process. Any analytical work or support documents shall be retained in the reviewer's work file.

Section 3: Reviewer's Analysis, Comments, and Conclusions

The purpose of this section is to describe the reasons and provide support for the reviewer's conclusions and explain discrepancies and disagreements. This section should be written in a detailed narrative format that clearly achieves the standards found in UASFLA Section C and USPAP Standard 3. If the appraisal assignment involved a 'before' and 'after' analysis, then describe your review of both analyses. What follows is an outline of items to be considered for the narrative, as applicable for the content of a particular appraisal assignment.

- a. Present your opinion of the adequacy to which the appraiser followed appraisal instructions, cited the correct value definition, sales verification, extraordinary assumptions and hypothetical conditions, hazardous material conditions, estate appraised, legal description used, analysis of proposed acquisition, etc.
- b. Analyze and describe adequacy and appropriateness of appraiser's larger parcel determination.
- c. Analyze and describe adequacy and appropriateness of appraiser's highest and best use determination. Comment whether an economic analysis was appropriate and carried out correctly. Compare subject and sales for consistency of highest and best use; compare subject zoning and land use regulations with appraiser's analysis of legal property uses; explain reasons of agreement or disagreement with highest and best use conclusion.
- d. Analyze and describe adequacy of appraiser's analysis of previous sale of subject property. (Not applicable for 'after' analysis.)
- e. Review and describe adequacy and appropriateness of valuation approaches selected.
- f. Review and describe adequacy of treatment of contributory values of minerals, water rights, timber, improvements, personal property, and intangibles.

g. Review and describe appropriateness of sale data stratification, review methods and accurateness of sales analysis, adjustments to sales, and value indications obtained from sales.

h. Review for reasonableness and accuracy all assumptions and data in the cash flow analysis of the income approach and analyze for appropriateness the market extracted rate applied to the subject cash flow. Ensure the appropriateness of computer software used in sales, income, and statistical analysis.

i. Explain and conclude as to the reasonableness and appropriateness of the overall appraisal methods used and support presented.

Repeat the above steps as applicable for the remainder parcel.

State your recommendation of approval or disapproval of the report. For example:

Recommendation:

In my opinion, the appraisal report is reasonably complete. The report cites adequate and relevant data to support an opinion of value. The report utilizes appropriate appraisal methods and techniques, and the conclusions are reasonably supported.

Therefore, it is my opinion that the appraisal adequately meets the *Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice* and the *Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions*.

The reader should note that the report is only appropriately used if there is no change in the acreage or the estate to be conveyed. If there are any changes, this information should be submitted to the appraiser for consideration as to whether the changes would require a re-analysis of the market value of the subject property. Any such decision by the appraiser resulting from this re-analysis should be submitted in writing by the appraiser to the undersigned review appraiser for written concurrence. Please refer to the following assumptions and limiting conditions that pertain to this report.

Note: If the appraisal is not approved, then summarize the principal reasons for your action.

State the reviewer's assumptions and limiting conditions. For example:

Reviewer's Assumptions and Limiting Conditions

- a. This review is based on the information in the appraisal report, and other data as noted in the Scope of the review.

- b. Unless otherwise stated, all assumptions and limiting conditions contained in the appraisal report, which is the subject of this review, are also conditions of this review.
- c. It is assumed that such data, assumptions and information are factual and accurate. If it is found that any of the reported information or assumptions in the original appraisal report is false, this may affect my opinions and conclusions.
- d. I reserve the right to consider any new or additional data or information that may subsequently become available.
- e. The Community Forest Program does not require approval or concurrence of the value estimate.

Section 4: Reviewer Certification (*Must comply with current USPAP & UASFLA.*)

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief:

- The facts and data reported by the reviewer and used in the review process are true and correct.
- The analysis, opinions, and conclusions in this review report are limited only by the assumptions and limited conditions stated in this review report and are my own personal, impartial, and unbiased professional analysis, opinions, and conclusions.
- I have no present or prospective interest in the property that is the subject of this report and no personal interest with respect to the parties involved.
- I have no bias with respect to the property that is the subject of this report or to the parties involved in this assignment.
- My engagement on this assignment was not contingent upon developing or reporting predetermined results.
- My compensation is not contingent on an action or event resulting from the analyses, opinions, and conclusions in this review or from its use.
- My analysis, opinions, and conclusions were developed and this review report was prepared in conformity with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice and to the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions.
- My report preparation and presentation conforms to the requirements of the Code of Professional Ethics and Standards of (*applicable professional organizations*).



- I am a member of the (*applicable professional organizations*) and am current on all continuing education requirements through (*date*).
- I have (*have not*) made a personal inspection of the subject property under review.
- (*Name of professional or No one*) provided significant appraisal and appraisal review assistance to the person signing this certification.

Reviewer
General Certification Number and State
(*Include expiration date if required by State.*)

Date of Review

Qualifications of the Review Appraiser

Attach the Qualifications Summary of the reviewer.

COMMUNITY FOREST PROGRAM SAMPLE AMICABLE AGREEMENT LETTER

[NOTE: The CFP regulations state that: “Prior to closing, notify the landowner in writing of the appraised value of the property and that the sale is voluntary. If the grant recipient has a voluntary option for less than appraised value, they do not have to renegotiate the agreement.” Grant recipients (purchasers) should be careful with the wording in their purchase contract and/or option agreement so that the Seller cannot ‘opt out’ of the acquisition if the appraisal is higher than the sales price already negotiated.]

SAMPLE LETTER:

Re: CFP Federal Grant #xxxxxxx: Notification of Appraised Value &
Confirmation of Amicable Agreement

Dear (Landowner and/or their representative):

Pursuant to the requirements of the above referenced U.S. Forest Service ~ Community Forest (CFP) federal grant, I am writing to inform you of the appraised value of the Fee Simple Interest of xxx.xx acres of your property designated as the XXXX tract located in XXXXXX County, and to confirm our amicable agreement for the sale of your property at the agreed price of \$xxxxx.xx as stipulated in our (Date) Option Agreement (or Purchase Contract). A portion of the funds used to purchase your property were provided by the above reference grant.

The Market Value of the fee simple interest in your property, as based on an appraisal conforming to UASFLA (Yellow Book) federal appraisal standards with an effective date of XXXX XX, XXXX, is \$XXX,XXX. The pending sale of your property is the result of our amicable negotiations for an agreed upon price as stipulated in our Option Agreement (or Purchase Contract). Your decision to sell your property at the agreed price is entirely voluntary on your part free from any duress, undue influence, or threat of eminent domain.



Please acknowledge receipt of this letter by signing below and returning before (select a date prior to closing). I look forward to assisting you as we work through the final stages of acquiring your property. Please contact me if you have questions, or need further information.

Sincerely,

{ Grant Recipient ~ Purchaser or Authorized Representative }

§ 1.170A-14 Qualified conservation contributions.

(a) **Qualified conservation contributions.** A deduction under section 170 is generally not allowed for a charitable contribution of any interest in property that consists of less than the donor's entire interest in the property other than certain transfers in trust (see § 1.170A-6 relating to charitable contributions in trust and § 1.170A-7 relating to contributions not in trust of partial interests in property). However, a deduction may be allowed under section 170(f)(3)(B)(iii) for the value of a qualified conservation contribution if the requirements of this section are met. A qualified conservation contribution is the contribution of a qualified real property interest to a qualified organization exclusively for conservation purposes. To be eligible for a deduction under this section, the conservation purpose must be protected in perpetuity.

(b) *Qualified real property interest -*

(1) *Entire interest of donor other than qualified mineral interest.*

(i) The entire interest of the donor other than a qualified mineral interest is a qualified real property interest. A qualified mineral interest is the donor's interest in subsurface oil, gas, or other minerals and the right of access to such minerals.

(ii) A real property interest shall not be treated as an entire interest other than a qualified mineral interest by reason of section 170(h)(2)(A) and this paragraph (b)(1) if the property in which the donor's interest exists was divided prior to the contribution in order to enable the donor to retain control of more than a qualified mineral interest or to reduce the real property interest donated. See Treasury regulations § 1.170A-7(a)(2)(i). An entire interest in real property may consist of an undivided interest in the property. But see section 170(h)(5)(A) and the regulations thereunder (relating to the requirement that the conservation purpose which is the subject of the donation must be protected in perpetuity). Minor interests, such as rights-of-way, that will not interfere with the conservation purposes of the donation, may be transferred prior to the conservation contribution without affecting the treatment of a property interest as a qualified real property interest under this paragraph (b)(1).

(2) **Perpetual conservation restriction.** A “perpetual conservation restriction” is a qualified real property interest. A “perpetual conservation restriction” is a restriction granted in perpetuity on the use which may be made of real property - including, an easement or other interest in real property that under state law has attributes similar to an easement (e.g., a restrictive covenant or equitable servitude). For purposes of this section, the terms *easement*, *conservation restriction*, and *perpetual conservation restriction* have the same meaning. The definition of *perpetual conservation restriction* under this paragraph (b)(2) is not intended to preclude the deductibility of a donation of affirmative rights to use a land or water area under § 1.170A-13(d)(2). Any rights reserved by the donor in the donation of a perpetual conservation restriction must conform to the requirements of this section. See e.g., paragraph (d)(4)(ii), (d)(5)(i), (e)(3), and (g)(4) of this section.

(c) *Qualified organization -*

(1) **Eligible donee.** To be considered an eligible donee under this section, an organization must be a qualified organization, have a commitment to protect the conservation purposes of the donation, and have the resources to enforce the restrictions. A conservation group organized or operated primarily

or substantially for one of the conservation purposes specified in section 170(h)(4)(A) will be considered to have the commitment required by the preceding sentence. A qualified organization need not set aside funds to enforce the restrictions that are the subject of the contribution. For purposes of this section, the term *qualified organization* means:

- (i) A governmental unit described in section 170(b)(1)(A)(v);
- (ii) An organization described in section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi);
- (iii) A charitable organization described in section 501(c)(3) that meets the public support test of section 509(a)(2);
- (iv) A charitable organization described in section 501(c)(3) that meets the requirements of section 509(a)(3) and is controlled by an organization described in paragraphs (c)(1) (i), (ii), or (iii) of this section.

(2) *Transfers by donee.* A deduction shall be allowed for a contribution under this section only if in the instrument of conveyance the donor prohibits the donee from subsequently transferring the easement (or, in the case of a remainder interest or the reservation of a qualified mineral interest, the property), whether or not for consideration, unless the donee organization, as a condition of the subsequent transfer, requires that the conservation purposes which the contribution was originally intended to advance continue to be carried out. Moreover, subsequent transfers must be restricted to organizations qualifying, at the time of the subsequent transfer, as an eligible donee under paragraph (c)(1) of this section. When a later unexpected change in the conditions surrounding the property that is the subject of a donation under paragraph (b)(1), (2), or (3) of this section makes impossible or impractical the continued use of the property for conservation purposes, the requirement of this paragraph will be met if the property is sold or exchanged and any proceeds are used by the donee organization in a manner consistent with the conservation purposes of the original contribution. In the case of a donation under paragraph (b)(3) of this section to which the preceding sentence applies, see also paragraph (g)(5)(ii) of this section.

(d) *Conservation purposes -*

(1) *In general.* For purposes of section 170(h) and this section, the term *conservation purposes* means-

- (i) The preservation of land areas for outdoor recreation by, or the education of, the general public, within the meaning of paragraph (d)(2) of this section,
- (ii) The protection of a relatively natural habitat of fish, wildlife, or plants, or similar ecosystem, within the meaning of paragraph (d)(3) of this section,
- (iii) The preservation of certain open space (including farmland and forest land) within the meaning of paragraph (d)(4) of this section, or
- (iv) The preservation of a historically important land area or a certified historic structure, within the meaning of paragraph (d)(5) of this section.

(2) *Recreation or education -*

(i) In general. The donation of a qualified real property interest to preserve land areas for the outdoor recreation of the general public or for the education of the general public will meet the conservation purposes test of this section. Thus, conservation purposes would include, for example, the preservation of a water area for the use of the public for boating or fishing, or a nature or hiking trail for the use of the public.

(ii) Access. The preservation of land areas for recreation or education will not meet the test of this section unless the recreation or education is for the substantial and regular use of the general public.

(3) Protection of environmental system -

(i) In general. The donation of a qualified real property interest to protect a significant relatively natural habitat in which a fish, wildlife, or plant community, or similar ecosystem normally lives will meet the conservation purposes test of this section. The fact that the habitat or environment has been altered to some extent by human activity will not result in a deduction being denied under this section if the fish, wildlife, or plants continue to exist there in a relatively natural state. For example, the preservation of a lake formed by a man-made dam or a salt pond formed by a man-made dike would meet the conservation purposes test if the lake or pond were a nature feeding area for a wildlife community that included rare, endangered, or threatened native species.

(ii) Significant habitat or ecosystem. Significant habitats and ecosystems include, but are not limited to, habitats for rare, endangered, or threatened species of animal, fish, or plants; natural areas that represent high quality examples of a terrestrial community or aquatic community, such as islands that are undeveloped or not intensely developed where the coastal ecosystem is relatively intact; and natural areas which are included in, or which contribute to, the ecological viability of a local, state, or national park, nature preserve, wildlife refuge, wilderness area, or other similar conservation area.

(iii) Access. Limitations on public access to property that is the subject of a donation under this paragraph (d)(3) shall not render the donation nondeductible. For example, a restriction on all public access to the habitat of a threatened native animal species protected by a donation under this paragraph (d)(3) would not cause the donation to be nondeductible.

(4) Preservation of open space -

(i) In general. The donation of a qualified real property interest to preserve open space (including farmland and forest land) will meet the conservation purposes test of this section if such preservation is -

(A) Pursuant to a clearly delineated Federal, state, or local governmental conservation policy and will yield a significant public benefit, or

(B) For the scenic enjoyment of the general public and will yield a significant public benefit.

An open space easement donated on or after December 18, 1980, must meet the requirements of section 170(h) in order to be deductible.

(ii) Scenic enjoyment -

(A) Factors. A contribution made for the preservation of open space may be for the scenic enjoyment of the general public. Preservation of land may be for the scenic enjoyment of the general public if development of the property would impair the scenic character of the local rural or urban landscape or would interfere with a scenic panorama that can be enjoyed from a park, nature preserve, road, waterbody, trail, or historic structure or land area, and such area or transportation way is open to, or utilized by, the public. “Scenic enjoyment” will be evaluated by considering all pertinent facts and circumstances germane to the contribution. Regional variations in topography, geology, biology, and cultural and economic conditions require flexibility in the application of this test, but do not lessen the burden on the taxpayer to demonstrate the scenic characteristics of a donation under this paragraph. The application of a particular objective factor to help define a view as *scenic* in one setting may in fact be entirely inappropriate in another setting. Among the factors to be considered are:

- (1) The compatibility of the land use with other land in the vicinity;
- (2) The degree of contrast and variety provided by the visual scene;
- (3) The openness of the land (which would be a more significant factor in an urban or densely populated setting or in a heavily wooded area);
- (4) Relief from urban closeness;
- (5) The harmonious variety of shapes and textures;
- (6) The degree to which the land use maintains the scale and character of the urban landscape to preserve open space, visual enjoyment, and sunlight for the surrounding area;
- (7) The consistency of the proposed scenic view with a methodical state scenic identification program, such as a state landscape inventory; and
- (8) The consistency of the proposed scenic view with a regional or local landscape inventory made pursuant to a sufficiently rigorous review process, especially if the donation is endorsed by an appropriate state or local governmental agency.

(B) Access. To satisfy the requirement of scenic enjoyment by the general public, visual (rather than physical) access to or across the property by the general public is sufficient. Under the terms of an open space easement on scenic property, the entire property need not be visible to the public for a donation to qualify under this section, although the public benefit from the donation may be insufficient to qualify for a deduction if only a small portion of the property is visible to the public.

(iii) Governmental conservation policy -

(A) In general. The requirement that the preservation of open space be pursuant to a clearly delineated Federal, state, or local governmental policy is intended to protect the types of property identified by representatives of the general public as worthy of preservation or

conservation. A general declaration of conservation goals by a single official or legislative body is not sufficient. However, a governmental conservation policy need not be a certification program that identifies particular lots or small parcels of individually owned property. This requirement will be met by donations that further a specific, identified conservation project, such as the preservation of land within a state or local landmark district that is locally recognized as being significant to that district; the preservation of a wild or scenic river, the preservation of farmland pursuant to a state program for flood prevention and control; or the protection of the scenic, ecological, or historic character of land that is contiguous to, or an integral part of, the surroundings of existing recreation or conservation sites. For example, the donation of a perpetual conservation restriction to a qualified organization pursuant to a formal resolution or certification by a local governmental agency established under state law specifically identifying the subject property as worthy of protection for conservation purposes will meet the requirement of this paragraph. A program need not be funded to satisfy this requirement, but the program must involve a significant commitment by the government with respect to the conservation project. For example, a governmental program according preferential tax assessment or preferential zoning for certain property deemed worthy of protection for conservation purposes would constitute a significant commitment by the government.

(B) *Effect of acceptance by governmental agency.* Acceptance of an easement by an agency of the Federal Government or by an agency of a state or local government (or by a commission, authority, or similar body duly constituted by the state or local government and acting on behalf of the state or local government) tends to establish the requisite clearly delineated governmental policy, although such acceptance, without more, is not sufficient. The more rigorous the review process by the governmental agency, the more the acceptance of the easement tends to establish the requisite clearly delineated governmental policy. For example, in a state where the legislature has established an Environmental Trust to accept gifts to the state which meet certain conservation purposes and to submit the gifts to a review that requires the approval of the state's highest officials, acceptance of a gift by the Trust tends to establish the requisite clearly delineated governmental policy. However, if the Trust merely accepts such gifts without a review process, the requisite clearly delineated governmental policy is not established.

(C) *Access.* A limitation on public access to property subject to a donation under this paragraph (d)(4)(iii) shall not render the deduction nondeductible unless the conservation purpose of the donation would be undermined or frustrated without public access. For example, a donation pursuant to a governmental policy to protect the scenic character of land near a river requires visual access to the same extent as would a donation under paragraph (d)(4)(ii) of this section.

(iv) *Significant public benefit -*

(A) *Factors.* All contributions made for the preservation of open space must yield a significant public benefit. Public benefit will be evaluated by considering all pertinent facts and circumstances germane to the contribution. Factors germane to the evaluation of public benefit from one contribution may be irrelevant in determining public benefit from another

contribution. No single factor will necessarily be determinative. Among the factors to be considered are:

- (1) The uniqueness of the property to the area;
- (2) The intensity of land development in the vicinity of the property (both existing development and foreseeable trends of development);
- (3) The consistency of the proposed open space use with public programs (whether Federal, state or local) for conservation in the region, including programs for outdoor recreation, irrigation or water supply protection, water quality maintenance or enhancement, flood prevention and control, erosion control, shoreline protection, and protection of land areas included in, or related to, a government approved master plan or land management area;
- (4) The consistency of the proposed open space use with existing private conservation programs in the area, as evidenced by other land, protected by easement or fee ownership by organizations referred to in § 1.170A-14(c)(1), in close proximity to the property;
- (5) The likelihood that development of the property would lead to or contribute to degradation of the scenic, natural, or historic character of the area;
- (6) The opportunity for the general public to use the property or to appreciate its scenic values;
- (7) The importance of the property in preserving a local or regional landscape or resource that attracts tourism or commerce to the area;
- (8) The likelihood that the donee will acquire equally desirable and valuable substitute property or property rights;
- (9) The cost to the donee of enforcing the terms of the conservation restriction;
- (10) The population density in the area of the property; and
- (11) The consistency of the proposed open space use with a legislatively mandated program identifying particular parcels of land for future protection.

(B) Illustrations. The preservation of an ordinary tract of land would not in and of itself yield a significant public benefit, but the preservation of ordinary land areas in conjunction with other factors that demonstrate significant public benefit or the preservation of a unique land area for public employment would yield a significant public benefit. For example, the preservation of a vacant downtown lot would not by itself yield a significant public benefit, but the preservation of the downtown lot as a public garden would, absent countervailing factors, yield a significant public benefit. The following are other examples of contributions which would, absent countervailing factors, yield a significant public benefit: The preservation of farmland pursuant to a state program for flood prevention and control; the preservation of a unique natural land formation for the enjoyment of the general public; the preservation of woodland along a public highway pursuant to a government program to

preserve the appearance of the area so as to maintain the scenic view from the highway; and the preservation of a stretch of undeveloped property located between a public highway and the ocean in order to maintain the scenic ocean view from the highway.

(v) Limitation. A deduction will not be allowed for the preservation of open space under section 170(h)(4)(A)(iii), if the terms of the easement permit a degree of intrusion or future development that would interfere with the essential scenic quality of the land or with the governmental conservation policy that is being furthered by the donation. See § 1.170A-14(e)(2) for rules relating to inconsistent use.

(vi) Relationship of requirements -

(A) Clearly delineated governmental policy and significant public benefit. Although the requirements of “clearly delineated governmental policy” and “significant public benefit” must be met independently, for purposes of this section the two requirements may also be related. The more specific the governmental policy with respect to the particular site to be protected, the more likely the governmental decision, by itself, will tend to establish the significant public benefit associated with the donation. For example, while a statute in State X permitting preferential assessment for farmland is, by definition, governmental policy, it is distinguishable from a state statute, accompanied by appropriations, naming the X River as a valuable resource and articulating the legislative policy that the X River and the relatively natural quality of its surrounding be protected. On these facts, an open space easement on farmland in State X would have to demonstrate additional factors to establish “significant public benefit.” The specificity of the legislative mandate to protect the X River, however, would by itself tend to establish the significant public benefit associated with an open space easement on land fronting the X River.

(B) Scenic enjoyment and significant public benefit. With respect to the relationship between the requirements of “scenic enjoyment” and “significant public benefit,” since the degrees of scenic enjoyment offered by a variety of open space easements are subjective and not as easily delineated as are increasingly specific levels of governmental policy, the significant public benefit of preserving a scenic view must be independently established in all cases.

(C) Donations may satisfy more than one test. In some cases, open space easements may be both for scenic enjoyment and pursuant to a clearly delineated governmental policy. For example, the preservation of a particular scenic view identified as part of a scenic landscape inventory by a rigorous governmental review process will meet the tests of both paragraphs (d)(4)(i)(A) and (d)(4)(i)(B) of this section.

(5) Historic preservation -

(i) In general. The donation of a qualified real property interest to preserve an historically important land area or a certified historic structure will meet the conservation purposes test of this section. When restrictions to preserve a building or land area within a registered historic district permit future development on the site, a deduction will be allowed under this section only if the terms of the restrictions require that such development conform with appropriate local, state, or

Federal standards for construction or rehabilitation within the district. See also, § 1.170A-14(h)(3)(ii).

(ii) *Historically important land area.* The term *historically important land area* includes:

(A) An independently significant land area including any related historic resources (for example, an archaeological site or a Civil War battlefield with related monuments, bridges, cannons, or houses) that meets the National Register Criteria for Evaluation in 36 CFR 60.4 (Pub. L. 89-665, 80 Stat. 915);

(B) Any land area within a registered historic district including any buildings on the land area that can reasonably be considered as contributing to the significance of the district; and

(C) Any land area (including related historic resources) adjacent to a property listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (but not within a registered historic district) in a case where the physical or environmental features of the land area contribute to the historic or cultural integrity of the property.

(iii) *Certified historic structure.* The term *certified historic structure*, for purposes of this section, means any building, structure or land area which is -

(A) Listed in the National Register, or

(B) Located in a registered historic district (as defined in section 48(g)(3)(B)) and is certified by the Secretary of the Interior (pursuant to 36 CFR 67.4) to the Secretary of the Treasury as being of historic significance to the district.

A *structure* for purposes of this section means any structure, whether or not it is depreciable. Accordingly easements on private residences may qualify under this section. In addition, a structure would be considered to be a certified historic structure if it were certified either at the time the transfer was made or at the due date (including extensions) for filing the donor's return for the taxable year in which the contribution was made.

(iv) *Access.*

(A) In order for a conservation contribution described in section 170(h)(4)(A)(iv) and this paragraph (d)(5) to be deductible, some visual public access to the donated property is required. In the case of an historically important land area, the entire property need not be visible to the public for a donation to qualify under this section. However, the public benefit from the donation may be insufficient to qualify for a deduction if only a small portion of the property is so visible. Where the historic land area or certified historic structure which is the subject of the donation is not visible from a public way (*e.g.*, the structure is hidden from view by a wall or shrubbery, the structure is too far from the public way, or interior characteristics and features of the structure are the subject of the easement), the terms of the easement must be such that the general public is given the opportunity on a regular basis to view the characteristics and features of the property which are preserved by the easement to the extent consistent with the nature and condition of the property.

(B) Factors to be considered in determining the type and amount of public access required under paragraph (d)(5)(iv)(A) of this section include the historical significance of the donated property, the nature of the features that are the subject of the easement, the remoteness or accessibility of the site of the donated property, the possibility of physical hazards to the public visiting the property (for example, an unoccupied structure in a dilapidated condition), the extent to which public access would be an unreasonable intrusion on any privacy interests of individuals living on the property, the degree to which public access would impair the preservation interests which are the subject of the donation, and the availability of opportunities for the public to view the property by means other than visits to the site.

(C) The amount of access afforded the public by the donation of an easement shall be determined with reference to the amount of access permitted by the terms of the easement which are established by the donor, rather than the amount of access actually provided by the donee organization. However, if the donor is aware of any facts indicating that the amount of access that the donee organization will provide is significantly less than the amount of access permitted under the terms of the easement, then the amount of access afforded the public shall be determined with reference to this lesser amount.

(v) Examples. The provisions of paragraph (d)(5)(iv) of this section may be illustrated by the following examples:

EXAMPLE 1.

A and his family live in a house in a certified historic district in the State of X. The entire house, including its interior, has architectural features representing classic Victorian period architecture. A donates an exterior and interior easement on the property to a qualified organization but continues to live in the house with his family. A's house is surrounded by a high stone wall which obscures the public's view of it from the street. Pursuant to the terms of the easement, the house may be opened to the public from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on one Sunday in May and one Sunday in November each year for house and garden tours. These tours are to be under the supervision of the donee and open to members of the general public upon payment of a small fee. In addition, under the terms of the easement, the donee organization is given the right to photograph the interior and exterior of the house and distribute such photographs to magazines, newsletters, or other publicly available publications. The terms of the easement also permit persons affiliated with educational organizations, professional architectural associations, and historical societies to make an appointment through the donee organization to study the property. The donor is not aware of any facts indicating that the public access to be provided by the donee organization will be significantly less than that permitted by the terms of the easement. The 2 opportunities for public visits per year, when combined with the ability of the general public to view the architectural characteristics and features that are the subject of the easement through photographs, the opportunity for scholarly study of the property, and the fact that the house is used as an occupied residence, will enable the donation to satisfy the requirement of public access.

EXAMPLE 2.

B owns an unoccupied farmhouse built in the 1840's and located on a property that is adjacent to a Civil War battlefield. During the Civil War the farmhouse was used as quarters for Union troops. The battlefield is visited year round by the general public. The condition of the farmhouse is such that the safety of visitors will not be jeopardized and opening it to the public will not result in significant deterioration. The farmhouse is not visible from the battlefield or any public way. It is accessible only by way of a private road owned by B. B donates a conservation easement on the farmhouse to a qualified organization. The terms of the easement provide that the donee organization may open the property (via B's road) to the general public on four weekends each year from 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. The donation does not meet the public access requirement because the farmhouse is safe, unoccupied, and easily accessible to the general public who have come to the site to visit Civil War historic land areas (and related resources), but will only be open to the public on four weekends each year. However, the donation would meet the public access requirement if the terms of the easement permitted the donee organization to open the property to the public every other weekend during the year and the donor is not aware of any facts indicating that the donee organization will provide significantly less access than that permitted.

(e) Exclusively for conservation purposes -

(1) In general. To meet the requirements of this section, a donation must be exclusively for conservation purposes. See paragraphs (c)(1) and (g)(1) through (g)(6)(ii) of this section. A deduction will not be denied under this section when incidental benefit inures to the donor merely as a result of conservation restrictions limiting the uses to which the donor's property may be put.

(2) Inconsistent use. Except as provided in paragraph (e)(4) of this section, a deduction will not be allowed if the contribution would accomplish one of the enumerated conservation purposes but would permit destruction of other significant conservation interests. For example, the preservation of farmland pursuant to a State program for flood prevention and control would not qualify under paragraph (d)(4) of this section if under the terms of the contribution a significant naturally occurring ecosystem could be injured or destroyed by the use of pesticides in the operation of the farm. However, this requirement is not intended to prohibit uses of the property, such as selective timber harvesting or selective farming if, under the circumstances, those uses do not impair significant conservation interests.

(3) Inconsistent use permitted. A use that is destructive of conservation interests will be permitted only if such use is necessary for the protection of the conservation interests that are the subject of the contribution. For example, a deduction for the donation of an easement to preserve an archaeological site that is listed on the National Register of Historic Places will not be disallowed if site excavation consistent with sound archaeological practices may impair a scenic view of which the land is a part. A donor may continue a pre-existing use of the property that does not conflict with the conservation purposes of the gift.

(f) Examples. The provisions of this section relating to conservation purposes may be illustrated by the following examples.

EXAMPLE 1.

State S contains many large tract forests that are desirable recreation and scenic areas for the general public. The forests' scenic values attract millions of people to the State. However, due to the increasing intensity of land development in State S, the continued existence of forestland parcels greater than 45 acres is threatened. J grants a perpetual easement on a 100-acre parcel of forestland that is part of one of the State's scenic areas to a qualifying organization. The easement imposes restrictions on the use of the parcel for the purpose of maintaining its scenic values. The restrictions include a requirement that the parcel be maintained forever as open space devoted exclusively to conservation purposes and wildlife protection, and that there be no commercial, industrial, residential, or other development use of such parcel. The law of State S recognizes a limited public right to enter private land, particularly for recreational pursuits, unless such land is posted or the landowner objects. The easement specifically restricts the landowner from posting the parcel, or from objecting, thereby maintaining public access to the parcel according to the custom of the State. J's parcel provides the opportunity for the public to enjoy the use of the property and appreciate its scenic values. Accordingly, J's donation qualifies for a deduction under this section.

EXAMPLE 2.

A qualified conservation organization owns Greenacre in fee as a nature preserve. Greenacre contains a high quality example of a tall grass prairie ecosystem. Farmacre, an operating farm, adjoins Greenacre and is a compatible buffer to the nature preserve. Conversion of Farmacre to a more intense use, such as a housing development, would adversely affect the continued use of Greenacre as a nature preserve because of human traffic generated by the development. The owner of Farmacre donates an easement preventing any future development on Farmacre to the qualified conservation organization for conservation purposes. Normal agricultural uses will be allowed on Farmacre. Accordingly, the donation qualifies for a deduction under this section.

EXAMPLE 3.

H owns Greenacre, a 900-acre parcel of woodland, rolling pasture, and orchards on the crest of a mountain. All of Greenacre is clearly visible from a nearby national park. Because of the strict enforcement of an applicable zoning plan, the highest and best use of Greenacre is as a subdivision of 40-acre tracts. H wishes to donate a scenic easement on Greenacre to a qualifying conservation organization, but H would like to reserve the right to subdivide Greenacre into 90-acre parcels with no more than one single-family home allowable on each parcel. Random building on the property, even as little as one home for each 90 acres, would destroy the scenic character of the view. Accordingly, no deduction would be allowable under this section.

EXAMPLE 4.

Assume the same facts as in *example (3)*, except that not all of Greenacre is visible from the park and the deed of easement allows for limited cluster development of no more than five nine-acre clusters (with four houses on each cluster) located in areas generally not visible from the national park and subject to site and building plan approval by the donee organization in order to preserve the scenic view from the park. The donor and the donee have already identified sites where limited cluster development would not be visible from the park or would not impair the view. Owners of homes in the clusters will not have any rights with respect to the surrounding Greenacre property that are not

also available to the general public. Accordingly, the donation qualifies for a deduction under this section.

EXAMPLE 5.

In order to protect State S's declining open space that is suited for agricultural use from increasing development pressure that has led to a marked decline in such open space, the Legislature of State S passed a statute authorizing the purchase of "agricultural land development rights" on open acreage. Agricultural land development rights allow the State to place agricultural preservation restrictions on land designated as worthy of protection in order to preserve open space and farm resources. Agricultural preservation restrictions prohibit or limit construction or placement of buildings except those used for agricultural purposes or dwellings used for family living by the farmer and his family and employees; removal of mineral substances in any manner that adversely affects the land's agricultural potential; or other uses detrimental to retention of the land for agricultural use. Money has been appropriated for this program and some landowners have in fact sold their "agricultural land development rights" to State S. K owns and operates a small dairy farm in State S located in an area designated by the Legislature as worthy of protection. K desires to preserve his farm for agricultural purposes in perpetuity. Rather than selling the development rights to State S, K grants to a qualified organization an agricultural preservation restriction on his property in the form of a conservation easement. K reserves to himself, his heirs and assigns the right to manage the farm consistent with sound agricultural and management practices. The preservation of K's land is pursuant to a clearly delineated governmental policy of preserving open space available for agricultural use, and will yield a significant public benefit by preserving open space against increasing development pressures.

(g) Enforceable in perpetuity -

(1) In general. In the case of any donation under this section, any interest in the property retained by the donor (and the donor's successors in interest) must be subject to legally enforceable restrictions (for example, by recordation in the land records of the jurisdiction in which the property is located) that will prevent uses of the retained interest inconsistent with the conservation purposes of the donation. In the case of a contribution of a remainder interest, the contribution will not qualify if the tenants, whether they are tenants for life or a term of years, can use the property in a manner that diminishes the conservation values which are intended to be protected by the contribution.

(2) Protection of a conservation purpose in case of donation of property subject to a mortgage. In the case of conservation contributions made after February 13, 1986, no deduction will be permitted under this section for an interest in property which is subject to a mortgage unless the mortgagee subordinates its rights in the property to the right of the qualified organization to enforce the conservation purposes of the gift in perpetuity. For conservation contributions made prior to February 14, 1986, the requirement of section 170 (h)(5)(A) is satisfied in the case of mortgaged property (with respect to which the mortgagee has not subordinated its rights) only if the donor can demonstrate that the conservation purpose is protected in perpetuity without subordination of the mortgagee's rights.

(3) Remote future event. A deduction shall not be disallowed under section 170(f)(3)(B)(iii) and this section merely because the interest which passes to, or is vested in, the donee organization may be defeated by the performance of some act or the happening of some event, if on the date of the gift it appears that the possibility that such act or event will occur is so remote as to be negligible. See

paragraph (e) of § 1.170A-1. For example, a state's statutory requirement that use restrictions must be rerecorded every 30 years to remain enforceable shall not, by itself, render an easement nonperpetual.

(4) Retention of qualified mineral interest -

(i) In general. Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (g)(4)(ii) of this section, the requirements of this section are not met and no deduction shall be allowed in the case of a contribution of any interest when there is a retention by any person of a qualified mineral interest (as defined in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section) if at any time there may be extractions or removal of minerals by any surface mining method. Moreover, in the case of a qualified mineral interest gift, the requirement that the conservation purposes be protected in perpetuity is not satisfied if any method of mining that is inconsistent with the particular conservation purposes of a contribution is permitted at any time. See also § 1.170A-14(e)(2). However, a deduction under this section will not be denied in the case of certain methods of mining that may have limited, localized impact on the real property but that are not irremediably destructive of significant conservation interests. For example, a deduction will not be denied in a case where production facilities are concealed or compatible with existing topography and landscape and when surface alteration is to be restored to its original state.

(ii) Exception for qualified conservation contributions after July 1984.

(A) A contribution made after July 18, 1984, of a qualified real property interest described in section 170(h)(2)(A) shall not be disqualified under the first sentence of paragraph (g)(4)(i) of this section if the following requirements are satisfied.

(1) The ownership of the surface estate and mineral interest were separated before June 13, 1976, and remain so separated up to and including the time of the contribution.

(2) The present owner of the mineral interest is not a person whose relationship to the owner of the surface estate is described at the time of the contribution in section 267(b) or section 707(b), and

(3) The probability of extraction or removal of minerals by any surface mining method is so remote as to be negligible.

Whether the probability of extraction or removal of minerals by surface mining is so remote as to be negligible is a question of fact and is to be made on a case by case basis. Relevant factors to be considered in determining if the probability of extraction or removal of minerals by surface mining is so remote as to be negligible include: Geological, geophysical or economic data showing the absence of mineral reserves on the property, or the lack of commercial feasibility at the time of the contribution of surface mining the mineral interest.

(B) If the ownership of the surface estate and mineral interest first became separated after June 12, 1976, no deduction is permitted for a contribution under this section unless surface mining on the property is completely prohibited.

(iii) Examples. The provisions of paragraph (g)(4)(i) and (ii) of this section may be illustrated by the following examples:

EXAMPLE 1.

K owns 5,000 acres of bottomland hardwood property along a major watershed system in the southern part of the United States. Agencies within the Department of the Interior have determined that southern bottomland hardwoods are a rapidly diminishing resource and a critical ecosystem in the south because of the intense pressure to cut the trees and convert the land to agricultural use. These agencies have further determined (and have indicated in correspondence with K) that bottomland hardwoods provide a superb habitat for numerous species and play an important role in controlling floods and purifying rivers. K donates to a qualified organization his entire interest in this property other than his interest in the gas and oil deposits that have been identified under K's property. K covenants and can ensure that, although drilling for gas and oil on the property may have some temporary localized impact on the real property, the drilling will not interfere with the overall conservation purpose of the gift, which is to protect the unique bottomland hardwood ecosystem. Accordingly, the donation qualifies for a deduction under this section.

EXAMPLE 2.

Assume the same facts as in *Example 1*, except that in 1979, K sells the mineral interest to A, an unrelated person, in an arm's-length transaction, subject to a recorded prohibition on the removal of any minerals by any surface mining method and a recorded prohibition against any mining technique that will harm the bottomland hardwood ecosystem. After the sale to A, K donates a qualified real property interest to a qualified organization to protect the bottomland hardwood ecosystem. Since at the time of the transfer, surface mining and any mining technique that will harm the bottomland hardwood ecosystem are completely prohibited, the donation qualifies for a deduction under this section.

(5) Protection of conservation purpose where taxpayer reserves certain rights -

(i) Documentation. In the case of a donation made after February 13, 1986, of any qualified real property interest when the donor reserves rights the exercise of which may impair the conservation interests associated with the property, for a deduction to be allowable under this section the donor must make available to the donee, prior to the time the donation is made, documentation sufficient to establish the condition of the property at the time of the gift. Such documentation is designed to protect the conservation interests associated with the property, which although protected in perpetuity by the easement, could be adversely affected by the exercise of the reserved rights. Such documentation may include:

- (A)** The appropriate survey maps from the United States Geological Survey, showing the property line and other contiguous or nearby protected areas;
- (B)** A map of the area drawn to scale showing all existing man-made improvements or incursions (such as roads, buildings, fences, or gravel pits), vegetation and identification of flora and fauna (including, for example, rare species locations, animal breeding and roosting areas, and migration routes), land use history (including present uses and recent past disturbances), and distinct natural features (such as large trees and aquatic areas);
- (C)** An aerial photograph of the property at an appropriate scale taken as close as possible to the date the donation is made; and

(D) On-site photographs taken at appropriate locations on the property. If the terms of the donation contain restrictions with regard to a particular natural resource to be protected, such as water quality or air quality, the condition of the resource at or near the time of the gift must be established. The documentation, including the maps and photographs, must be accompanied by a statement signed by the donor and a representative of the donee clearly referencing the documentation and in substance saying “This natural resources inventory is an accurate representation of [the protected property] at the time of the transfer.”.

(ii) Donee's right to inspection and legal remedies. In the case of any donation referred to in paragraph (g)(5)(i) of this section, the donor must agree to notify the donee, in writing, before exercising any reserved right, *e.g.* the right to extract certain minerals which may have an adverse impact on the conservation interests associated with the qualified real property interest. The terms of the donation must provide a right of the donee to enter the property at reasonable times for the purpose of inspecting the property to determine if there is compliance with the terms of the donation. Additionally, the terms of the donation must provide a right of the donee to enforce the conservation restrictions by appropriate legal proceedings, including but not limited to, the right to require the restoration of the property to its condition at the time of the donation.

(6) Extinguishment.

(i) In general. If a subsequent unexpected change in the conditions surrounding the property that is the subject of a donation under this paragraph can make impossible or impractical the continued use of the property for conservation purposes, the conservation purpose can nonetheless be treated as protected in perpetuity if the restrictions are extinguished by judicial proceeding and all of the donee's proceeds (determined under paragraph (g)(6)(ii) of this section) from a subsequent sale or exchange of the property are used by the donee organization in a manner consistent with the conservation purposes of the original contribution.

(ii) Proceeds. In case of a donation made after February 13, 1986, for a deduction to be allowed under this section, at the time of the gift the donor must agree that the donation of the perpetual conservation restriction gives rise to a property right, immediately vested in the donee organization, with a fair market value that is at least equal to the proportionate value that the perpetual conservation restriction at the time of the gift, bears to the value of the property as a whole at that time. See § 1.170A-14(h)(3)(iii) relating to the allocation of basis. For purposes of this paragraph (g)(6)(ii), that proportionate value of the donee's property rights shall remain constant. Accordingly, when a change in conditions give rise to the extinguishment of a perpetual conservation restriction under paragraph (g)(6)(i) of this section, the donee organization, on a subsequent sale, exchange, or involuntary conversion of the subject property, must be entitled to a portion of the proceeds at least equal to that proportionate value of the perpetual conservation restriction, unless state law provides that the donor is entitled to the full proceeds from the conversion without regard to the terms of the prior perpetual conservation restriction.

(h) Valuation -

(1) Entire interest of donor other than qualified mineral interest. The value of the contribution under section 170 in the case of a contribution of a taxpayer's entire interest in property other than a

qualified mineral interest is the fair market value of the surface rights in the property contributed. The value of the contribution shall be computed without regard to the mineral rights. See paragraph (h)(4), *example (1)*, of this section.

(2) *Remainder interest in real property.* In the case of a contribution of any remainder interest in real property, section 170(f)(4) provides that in determining the value of such interest for purposes of section 170, depreciation and depletion of such property shall be taken into account. See § 1.170A-12. In the case of the contribution of a remainder interest for conservation purposes, the current fair market value of the property (against which the limitations of § 1.170A-12 are applied) must take into account any pre-existing or contemporaneously recorded rights limiting, for conservation purposes, the use to which the subject property may be put.

(3) *Perpetual conservation restriction -*

(i) *In general.* The value of the contribution under section 170 in the case of a charitable contribution of a perpetual conservation restriction is the fair market value of the perpetual conservation restriction at the time of the contribution. See § 1.170A-7(c). If there is a substantial record of sales of easements comparable to the donated easement (such as purchases pursuant to a governmental program), the fair market value of the donated easement is based on the sales prices of such comparable easements. If no substantial record of market-place sales is available to use as a meaningful or valid comparison, as a general rule (but not necessarily in all cases) the fair market value of a perpetual conservation restriction is equal to the difference between the fair market value of the property it encumbers before the granting of the restriction and the fair market value of the encumbered property after the granting of the restriction. The amount of the deduction in the case of a charitable contribution of a perpetual conservation restriction covering a portion of the contiguous property owned by a donor and the donor's family (as defined in section 267(c)(4)) is the difference between the fair market value of the entire contiguous parcel of property before and after the granting of the restriction. If the granting of a perpetual conservation restriction after January 14, 1986, has the effect of increasing the value of any other property owned by the donor or a related person, the amount of the deduction for the conservation contribution shall be reduced by the amount of the increase in the value of the other property, whether or not such property is contiguous. If, as a result of the donation of a perpetual conservation restriction, the donor or a related person receives, or can reasonably expect to receive, financial or economic benefits that are greater than those that will inure to the general public from the transfer, no deduction is allowable under this section. However, if the donor or a related person receives, or can reasonably expect to receive, a financial or economic benefit that is substantial, but it is clearly shown that the benefit is less than the amount of the transfer, then a deduction under this section is allowable for the excess of the amount transferred over the amount of the financial or economic benefit received or reasonably expected to be received by the donor or the related person. For purposes of this paragraph (h)(3)(i), related person shall have the same meaning as in either section 267(b) or section 707(b). (See *Example 10* of paragraph (h)(4) of this section.)

(ii) *Fair market value of property before and after restriction.* If before and after valuation is used, the fair market value of the property before contribution of the conservation restriction must take into account not only the current use of the property but also an objective assessment of how

immediate or remote the likelihood is that the property, absent the restriction, would in fact be developed, as well as any effect from zoning, conservation, or historic preservation laws that already restrict the property's potential highest and best use. Further, there may be instances where the grant of a conservation restriction may have no material effect on the value of the property or may in fact serve to enhance, rather than reduce, the value of property. In such instances no deduction would be allowable. In the case of a conservation restriction that allows for any development, however limited, on the property to be protected, the fair market value of the property after contribution of the restriction must take into account the effect of the development. In the case of a conservation easement such as an easement on a certified historic structure, the fair market value of the property after contribution of the restriction must take into account the amount of access permitted by the terms of the easement. Additionally, if before and after valuation is used, an appraisal of the property after contribution of the restriction must take into account the effect of restrictions that will result in a reduction of the potential fair market value represented by highest and best use but will, nevertheless, permit uses of the property that will increase its fair market value above that represented by the property's current use. The value of a perpetual conservation restriction shall not be reduced by reason of the existence of restrictions on transfer designed solely to ensure that the conservation restriction will be dedicated to conservation purposes. See § 1.170A-14 (c)(3).

(iii) Allocation of basis. In the case of the donation of a qualified real property interest for conservation purposes, the basis of the property retained by the donor must be adjusted by the elimination of that part of the total basis of the property that is properly allocable to the qualified real property interest granted. The amount of the basis that is allocable to the qualified real property interest shall bear the same ratio to the total basis of the property as the fair market value of the qualified real property interest bears to the fair market value of the property before the granting of the qualified real property interest. When a taxpayer donates to a qualifying conservation organization an easement on a structure with respect to which deductions are taken for depreciation, the reduction required by this paragraph (h)(3)(ii) in the basis of the property retained by the taxpayer must be allocated between the structure and the underlying land.

(4) Examples. The provisions of this section may be illustrated by the following examples. In examples illustrating the value or deductibility of donations, the applicable restrictions and limitations of § 1.170A-4, with respect to reduction in amount of charitable contributions of certain appreciated property, and § 1.170A-8, with respect to limitations on charitable deductions by individuals, must also be taken into account.

EXAMPLE 1.

A owns Goldacre, a property adjacent to a state park. A wants to donate Goldacre to the state to be used as part of the park, but A wants to reserve a qualified mineral interest in the property, to exploit currently and to devise at death. The fair market value of the surface rights in Goldacre is \$200,000 and the fair market value of the mineral rights is \$100,000. In order to ensure that the quality of the park will not be degraded, restrictions must be imposed on the right to extract the minerals that reduce the fair market value of the mineral rights to \$80,000. Under this section, the value of the contribution is \$200,000 (the value of the surface rights).

EXAMPLE 2.

In 1984 B, who is 62, donates a remainder interest in Greenacre to a qualifying organization for conservation purposes. Greenacre is a tract of 200 acres of undeveloped woodland that is valued at \$200,000 at its highest and best use. Under § 1.170A-12(b), the value of a remainder interest in real property following one life is determined under § 25.2512-5 of this chapter (Gift Tax Regulations). (See § 25.2512-5A of this chapter with respect to the valuation of annuities, interests for life or term of years, and remainder or reversionary interests transferred before May 1, 2009.) Accordingly, the value of the remainder interest, and thus the amount eligible for an income tax deduction under section 170(f), is \$55,996 ($\$200,000 \times .27998$).

EXAMPLE 3.

Assume the same facts as in *Example 2*, except that Greenacre is B's 200-acre estate with a home built during the colonial period. Some of the acreage around the home is cleared; the balance of Greenacre, except for access roads, is wooded and undeveloped. See section 170(f)(3)(B)(i). However, B would like Greenacre to be maintained in its current state after his death, so he donates a remainder interest in Greenacre to a qualifying organization for conservation purposes pursuant to section 170 (f)(3)(B)(iii) and (h)(2)(B). At the time of the gift the land has a value of \$200,000 and the house has a value of \$100,000. The value of the remainder interest, and thus the amount eligible for an income tax deduction under section 170(f), is computed pursuant to § 1.170A-12. See § 1.170A-12(b)(3).

EXAMPLE 4.

Assume the same facts as in *Example 2*, except that at age 62 instead of donating a remainder interest B donates an easement in Greenacre to a qualifying organization for conservation purposes. The fair market value of Greenacre after the donation is reduced to \$110,000. Accordingly, the value of the easement, and thus the amount eligible for a deduction under section 170(f), is \$90,000 ($\$200,000$ less $\$110,000$).

EXAMPLE 5.

Assume the same facts as in *Example 4*, and assume that three years later, at age 65, B decides to donate a remainder interest in Greenacre to a qualifying organization for conservation purposes. Increasing real estate values in the area have raised the fair market value of Greenacre (subject to the easement) to \$130,000. Accordingly, the value of the remainder interest, and thus the amount eligible for a deduction under section 170(f), is \$41,639 ($\$130,000 \times .32030$).

EXAMPLE 6.

Assume the same facts as in *Example 2*, except that at the time of the donation of a remainder interest in Greenacre, B also donates an easement to a different qualifying organization for conservation purposes. Based on all the facts and circumstances, the value of the easement is determined to be \$100,000. Therefore, the value of the property after the easement is \$100,000 and the value of the remainder interest, and thus the amount eligible for deduction under section 170(f), is \$27,998 ($\$100,000 \times .27998$).

EXAMPLE 7.

C owns Greenacre, a 200-acre estate containing a house built during the colonial period. At its highest and best use, for home development, the fair market value of Greenacre is \$300,000. C donates an easement (to maintain the house and Green acre in their current state) to a qualifying

organization for conservation purposes. The fair market value of Greenacre after the donation is reduced to \$125,000. Accordingly, the value of the easement and the amount eligible for a deduction under section 170(f) is \$175,000 (\$300,000 less \$125,000).

EXAMPLE 8.

Assume the same facts as in *Example 7* and assume that three years later, C decides to donate a remainder interest in Greenacre to a qualifying organization for conservation purposes. Increasing real estate values in the area have raised the fair market value of Greenacre to \$180,000. Assume that because of the perpetual easement prohibiting any development of the land, the value of the house is \$120,000 and the value of the land is \$60,000. The value of the remainder interest, and thus the amount eligible for an income tax deduction under section 170(f), is computed pursuant to § 1.170A-12. See § 1.170A-12(b)(3).

EXAMPLE 9.

D owns property with a basis of \$20,000 and a fair market value of \$80,000. D donates to a qualifying organization an easement for conservation purposes that is determined under this section to have a fair market value of \$60,000. The amount of basis allocable to the easement is \$15,000 ($\$60,000/\$80,000 = \$15,000/\$20,000$). Accordingly, the basis of the property is reduced to \$5,000 (\$20,000 minus \$15,000).

EXAMPLE 10.

E owns 10 one-acre lots that are currently woods and parkland. The fair market value of each of E's lots is \$15,000 and the basis of each lot is \$3,000. E grants to the county a perpetual easement for conservation purposes to use and maintain eight of the acres as a public park and to restrict any future development on those eight acres. As a result of the restrictions, the value of the eight acres is reduced to \$1,000 an acre. However, by perpetually restricting development on this portion of the land, E has ensured that the two remaining acres will always be bordered by parkland, thus increasing their fair market value to \$22,500 each. If the eight acres represented all of E's land, the fair market value of the easement would be \$112,000, an amount equal to the fair market value of the land before the granting of the easement ($8 \times \$15,000 = \$120,000$) minus the fair market value of the encumbered land after the granting of the easement ($8 \times \$1,000 = \$8,000$). However, because the easement only covered a portion of the taxpayer's contiguous land, the amount of the deduction under section 170 is reduced to \$97,000 ($\$150,000 - \$53,000$), that is, the difference between the fair market value of the entire tract of land before ($\$150,000$) and after ($(8 \times \$1,000) + (2 \times \$22,500)$) the granting of the easement.

EXAMPLE 11.

Assume the same facts as in *example (10)*. Since the easement covers a portion of E's land, only the basis of that portion is adjusted. Therefore, the amount of basis allocable to the easement is \$22,400 ($(8 \times \$3,000) \times (\$112,000/\$120,000)$). Accordingly, the basis of the eight acres encumbered by the easement is reduced to \$1,600 ($\$24,000 - \$22,400$), or \$200 for each acre. The basis of the two remaining acres is not affected by the donation.

EXAMPLE 12.

F owns and uses as professional offices a two-story building that lies within a registered historic district. F's building is an outstanding example of period architecture with a fair market value of

\$125,000. Restricted to its current use, which is the highest and best use of the property without making changes to the facade, the building and lot would have a fair market value of \$100,000, of which \$80,000 would be allocable to the building and \$20,000 would be allocable to the lot. F's basis in the property is \$50,000, of which \$40,000 is allocable to the building and \$10,000 is allocable to the lot. F's neighborhood is a mix of residential and commercial uses, and it is possible that F (or another owner) could enlarge the building for more extensive commercial use, which is its highest and best use. However, this would require changes to the facade. F would like to donate to a qualifying preservation organization an easement restricting any changes to the facade and promising to maintain the facade in perpetuity. The donation would qualify for a deduction under this section. The fair market value of the easement is \$25,000 (the fair market value of the property before the easement, \$125,000, minus the fair market value of the property after the easement, \$100,000). Pursuant to § 1.170A-14(h)(3)(iii), the basis allocable to the easement is \$10,000 and the basis of the underlying property (building and lot) is reduced to \$40,000.

(i) Substantiation requirement. If a taxpayer makes a qualified conservation contribution and claims a deduction, the taxpayer must maintain written records of the fair market value of the underlying property before and after the donation and the conservation purpose furthered by the donation and such information shall be stated in the taxpayer's income tax return if required by the return or its instructions. See also § 1.170A-13(c) (relating to substantiation requirements for deductions in excess of \$5,000 for charitable contributions made after 1984), and section 6659 (relating to additions to tax in the case of valuation overstatements).

(j) Effective date. Except as otherwise provided in § 1.170A-14(g)(4)(ii), this section applies only to contributions made on or after December 18, 1980.

[T.D. 8069, 51 FR 1499, Jan. 14, 1986; 51 FR 5322, Feb. 13, 1986; 51 FR 6219, Feb. 21, 1986, as amended by T.D. 8199, 53 FR 16085, May 5, 1988; T.D. 8540, 59 FR 30105, June 10, 1994; T.D. 8819, 64 FR 23228, Apr. 30, 1999; T.D. 9448, 74 FR 21518, May 7, 2009]

Cascadia Technical Services

P. O. Box 128
Spokane, WA 99210
Tel/Fax: 509-487-4399

December 18, 2013

Mike Kaputa, Director
Chelan County Natural Resource Department
316 Washington Street, Suite 401
Wenatchee, WA 98801

**RE: Minerals Assessment – Longview Stemilt Property
Chelan County, Washington**

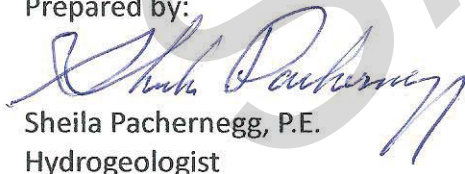
I have reviewed the minerals development potential for parcels identified as the Longview Stemilt Property acquisition within Section 1, Township 21 North, Range 19 East W.M. and Sections 7, 23, 26, 27, 29, and 33 of Township 21 North, Range 20 East W.M.

A **Minerals Assessment Report** is provided as an attachment to this letter and documents the nature of the mineral rights severed from surface ownership, the likelihood of recoverable minerals occurring on the property, and feasibility factors that affect the potential of developing the severed mineral rights.

Based upon the remote location of the Subject parcels, geologic setting, and the occurrence and extent of current and historic mining activity in the area, [pursuant to 26 CFR 1.170A-14(g)(4)] the probability of extraction or removal of minerals by any surface mining method is so remote as to be negligible.

Please feel free to contact me, if you have questions or need additional information related to this assessment.

Prepared by:


Sheila Pachernegg, P.E.
Hydrogeologist

Attachments:

- **Minerals Assessment Report (December 18, 2013)**
- **Title Report**
- **Mineral Reservations recorded documents**

CHELAN COUNTY LONGVIEW STEMILT ACQUISITION PROPERTY

MINERALS ASSESSMENT REPORT

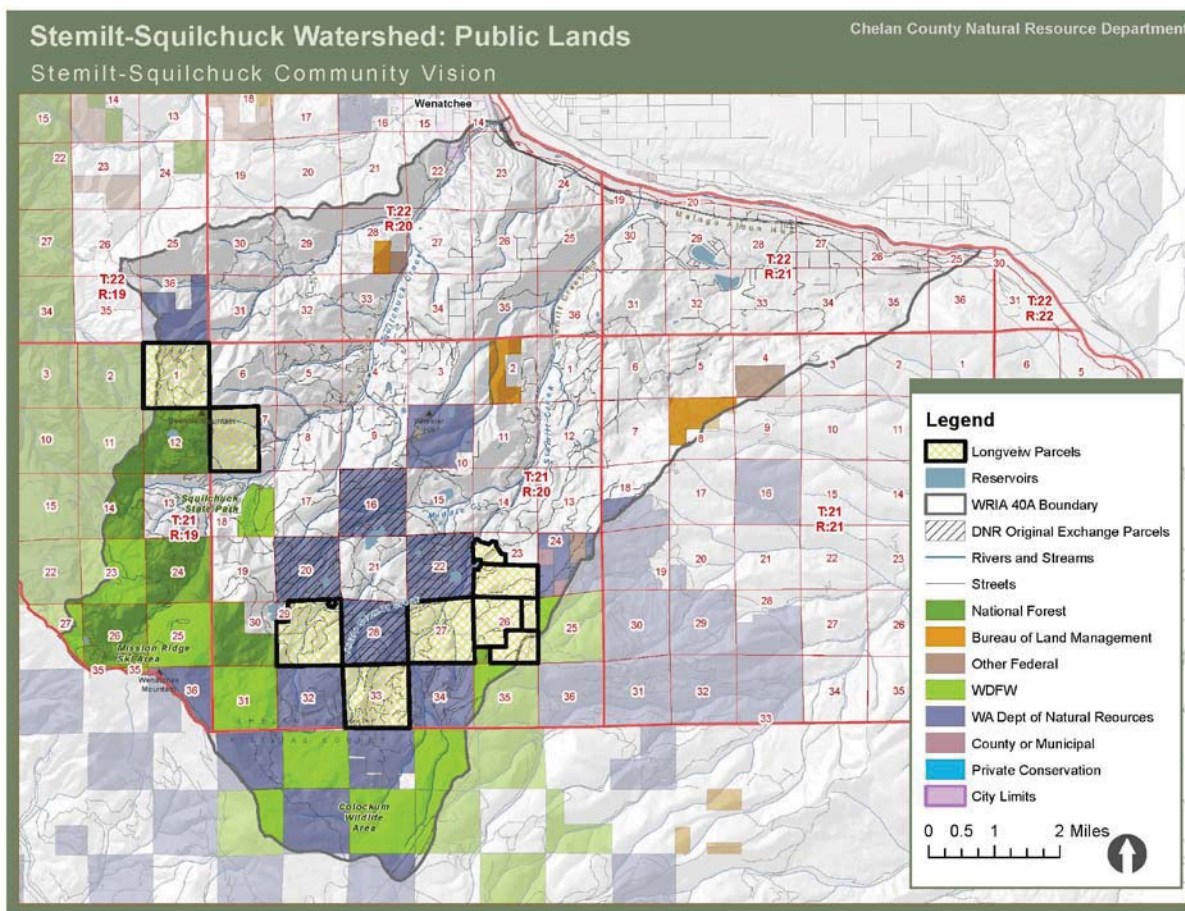
December 18, 2013

Prepared for: Chelan County Natural Resource Department

Prepared by: Sheila Pachernegg, P.E., Hydrogeologist
 Cascadia Technical Services
 Tel/Fax: 509-487-4399
 Email: sheilap@icehouse.net

SUBJECT PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The Subject Property encompasses all (or portions) of Sections 7, 23, 26, 27, 29, and 33, in Township 21 North, Range 20 East W.M., and all of Section 1, Township 21 North, Range 19 East W.M. Located south and west of Wenatchee Heights and near Mission Ridge Ski Area and Squilchuck State Park within the Squilchuck and Stemilt Watersheds, the area is locally known as the Stemilt Basin, and Beehive Mountain Area.



Parcel Summary (Chelan County Assessor Information)

Title Report Parcel ID	Chelan County Assessor Parcel Number (APN)	Legal Description	Acres
		Township 21 North, Range 19 East W.M.	
Parcel 1	211901000000	Section 1: All except road	643.04
		Township 21 North, Range 20 East W.M.	
Parcel 2	212007000050	Section 7: W1/2 and W1/2 of the E1/2	496.42
Parcel 3	212023000050	Section 23: Admin Seg by Tax Code Pt S1/2	314.71
Parcel 4	212026000050	Section 26: W1/2NE1/4, NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4	320.0
Parcel 5	212026100050	Section 26: SE1/4, SE1/4SW1/4	200.0
Parcel 6	212026100250	Section 26: E1/2NE1/4	80.0
Parcel 7	212027000000	Section 27: All, except right-of way	640.0
Parcel 8	212029000050	Section 29: All less part NE1/4NE1/4	589.0
Parcel 9	212033000000	Section 33: All	640.0
Parcel 10	212023230100	Section 23: Lot B CE 2009-023, Pt. NW1/4	87.29

Mineral Rights Reservations

Attachments:

- First American Title Insurance Company (Wenatchee) – File No.: 4441-2154933, Commitment 4, October 30, 2013
- Mineral Rights Reservations recorded documents from Chelan County Auditor

Title Report Exception	Chelan Co. Auditor File Number (AFN)	Affected Sections/Parcels	Mineral Reservation Ownership
18	9022049 / Deed No. 11682 (1903) Grantee: Lake Irrigation Co.	Sections 23 and 27 Township 21 North, Range 20 East W.M. APN: 212023000050, 212023230100, and 212027000000	Northern Pacific Railway Company
19	17651 / Deed No. 15757 (1906) Grantee: Inland Lumber and Timber Company	Sections 23, 27, 29, and 33 Township 21 North, Range 20 East W.M. APN: 212023000050, 212023230100, 212027000000, 212029000050, and 212033000000	Northern Pacific Railway Company
24	265488 (1935) Grantee: Scheble & Wright Lumber & Box Company	Section 1 Township 21 North, Range 19 East W.M. APN: 211901000000	Northern Pacific Railway Company
28	461854 (1952) Grantee: Northern Pacific Railway Company	Section 1 Township 21 North, Range 19 East W.M. APN: 211901000000	Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
35	735747 (1973) Grantee: The Pack River Company	Sections 7, 23, 26, 27, 29, and 33 Township 21 North, Range 20 East W.M. APN: 212007000050, 212023230100, 212026000050, 212026100050, 212026100250, 212027000000, 212029000050, and 212033000000	Joseph L. Hughes and Pacific National Bank of Washington (Trustees for E. L. and Corinne H. Sawyer)
43	9404050097 (1994) Grantee: Longview Fibre Company	Section 26 Township 21 North, Range 20 East W.M. APN: 212026100250	Washington State Dept. of Natural Resources

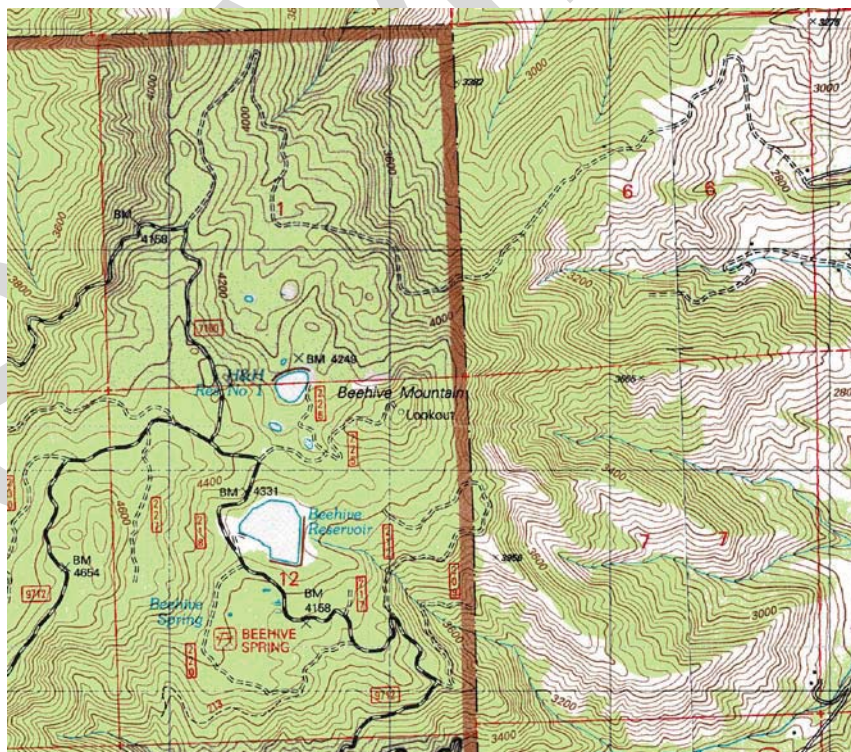
PHYSIOGRAPHIC SETTING

Topography and Access

The Subject Property is at least 2,000 to 4,000 feet higher in elevation than the Columbia River Valley at Wenatchee, ranging from approximately 3,000 feet of elevation along the Stemilt Loop Road to almost 5,000 feet of elevation in the southernmost section at the Chelan-Kittitas County line. The area is generally described as a transition zone between ponderosa pine shrub-steppe and mountain forest. Areas have been selectively logged, some recently. The area has some unimproved access roads for timber management and reservoir operations/maintenance. Roads are heavily used by local recreationalists (camping, ORV, fishing, foraging, and snowmobile access in the winter), with a coded sign system identifying roads with allowable passage and bar gates for access control.

Northwest Parcels:

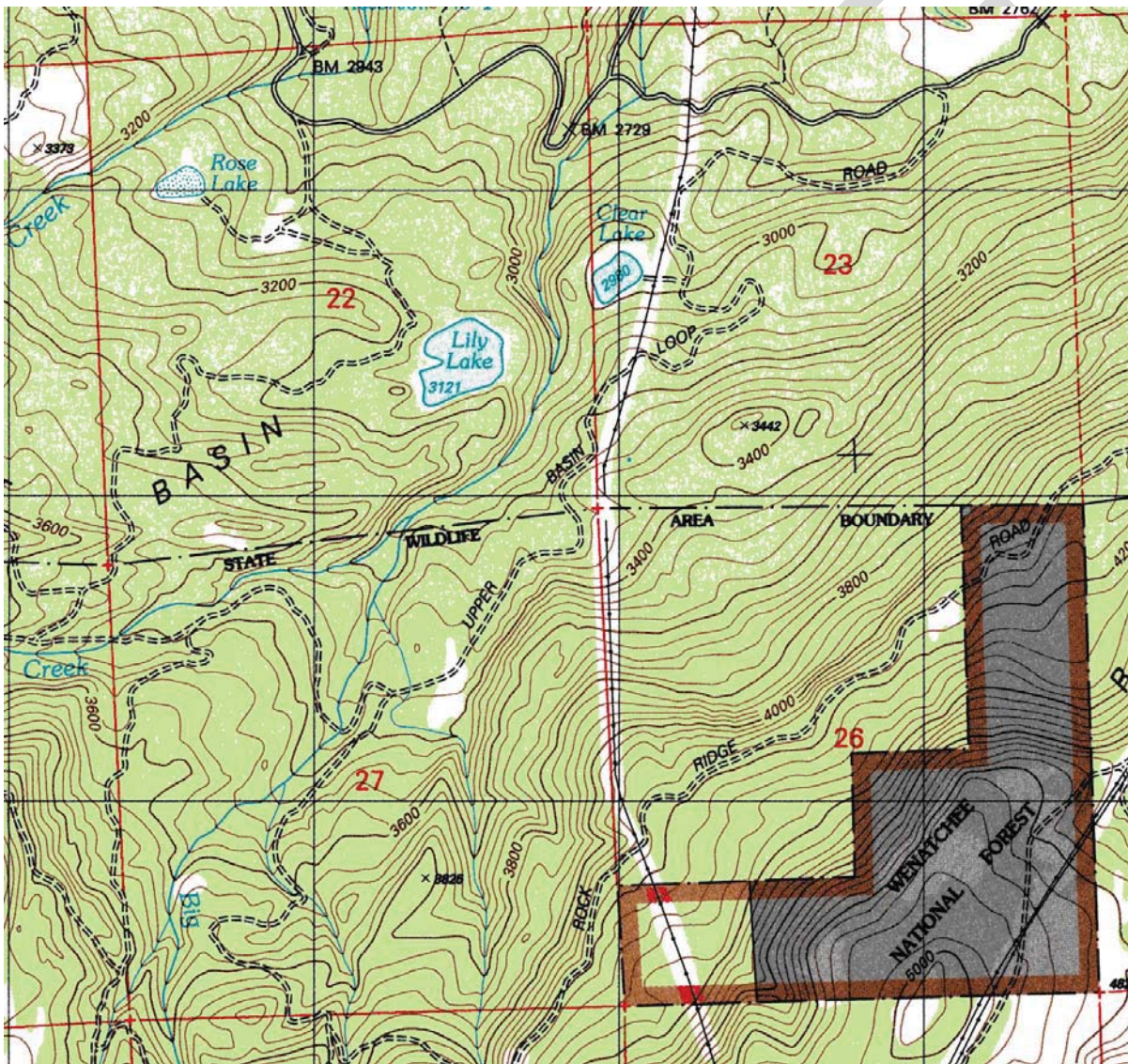
- Section 1 (T21N, R19EWM): Access off southwest corner with partially improved Beehive Road past reservoirs and unimproved switch road through section center. North-south ridge section with moderate slopes (20% to 30%) across section center and steep (40% to 90%) east- and west-facing side slopes.
- Section 7 (T21N, R20EWM): Limited access with one unimproved spur road briefly crossing the west boundary. Out of section on near southeast corner is the paved Squilchuck Road. Very steep mostly east-facing slopes (40-90% range) on east side of Beehive Mountain. Elevations from approximately 3,950 to 3,000 feet.



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Maps: Wenatchee Heights, WA (2003) and Mission Peak, WA (1987)

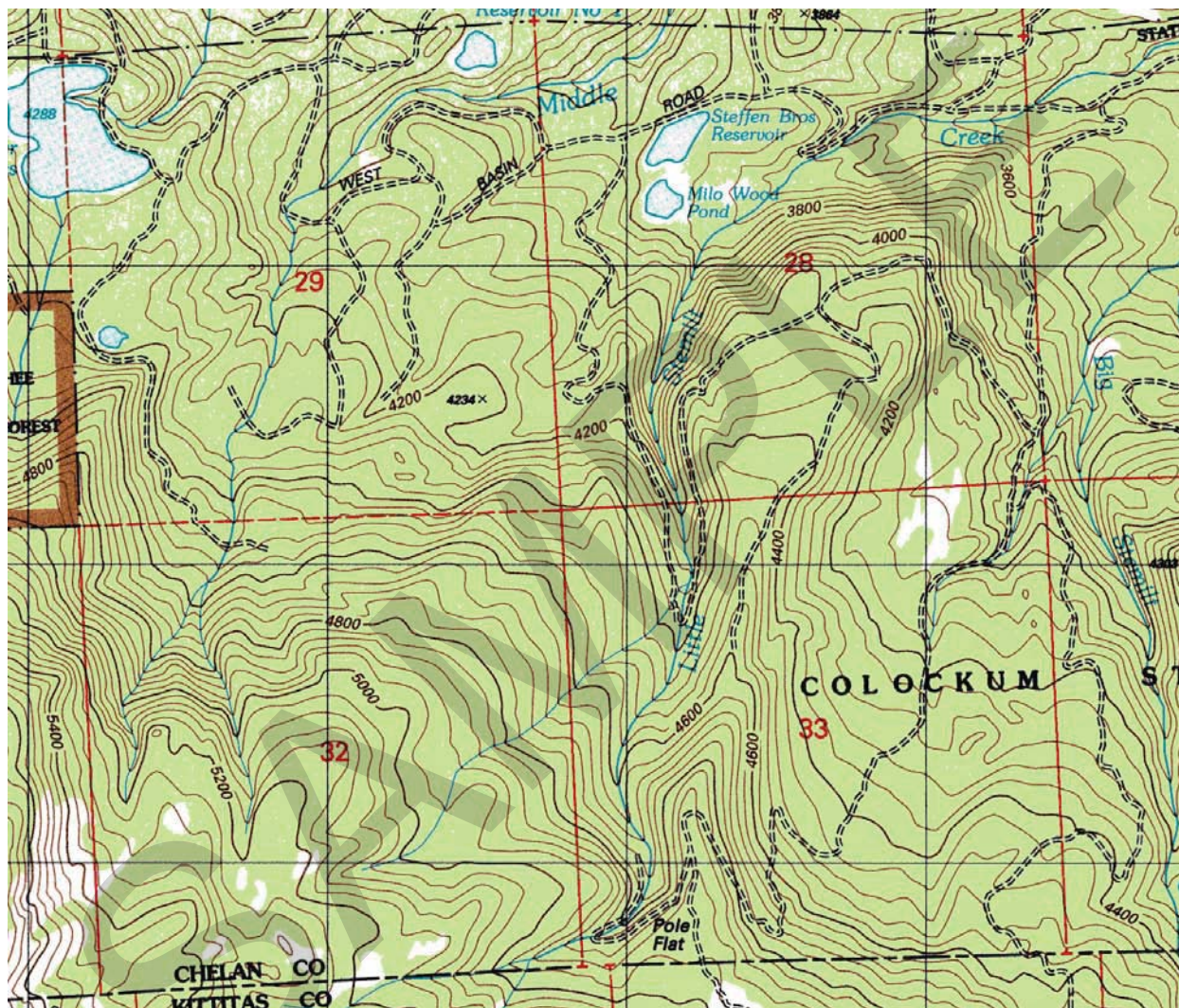
Southeast Parcels:

- Section 23 (T21N, R20EWM): Improved (paved) Stemilt Basin Loop Road travels through the north portion and unimproved Upper Basin Loop Road through the section center. Topography is mostly north-facing slopes, many in the 30-40% range, with elevations ranging from 2,780 feet to 4,130 feet.
- Section 26 (T21N, R20EWM): Unimproved Rock Ridge Road through section center. Slopes to the northwest at 30-40% common, with some near 100% below road and elevations ranging from about 3,800 to 5,050 feet.
- Section 27 (T21N, R20EWM): Unimproved Upper Basin Loop Road through the section center with intersection leading to Rock Ridge Road.



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map: Wenatchee Heights, WA (2003)

- Section 29 (T21N, R20EWM): Unimproved West Basin Road and intersecting spur roads. Slopes north in the 20-30% range but with very steep slopes on the southwest corner. Elevations ranging from 4,800 feet at southwest to less than 3,800 feet on northeast corner.
- Section 33 (T21N, R20EWM): Unimproved Pole Flat Road to the south boundary and additional unimproved access to the north boundary. Slopes to the north at 30-40% with steeper locations along a north-south ridge through center of section. Elevations on the south line at almost 5,000 feet and 4,200 feet on the north line.



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map: Wenatchee Heights, WA (2003)

Soils

Reference:

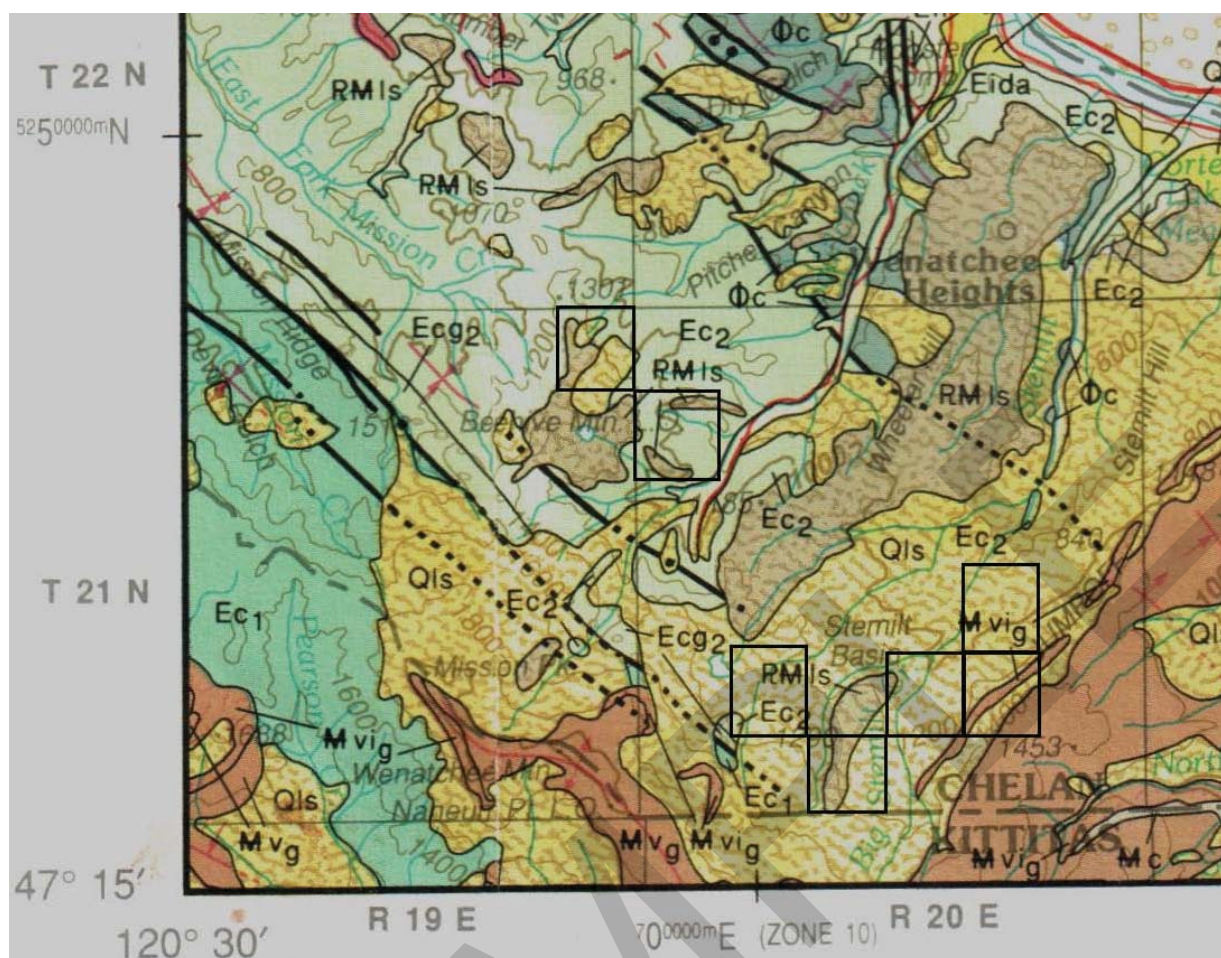
- *Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Official Soil Series Descriptions [Online WWW]. Available URL: <http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm> [Accessed December 9, 2013].*

The soils in the five southeast sections in Stemilt Basin, almost entirely consist of **Stemilt Silt Loam**, described as silty sand and considered by USDA-NRCS to be limited for roads, paths, trail use, and camps (due to erosion potential and slope). Parent material is loess, colluvium and residuum from basalt, andesite or tuff with some volcanic ash. Soils are shallow (a couple feet deep), with much coarser soils below and a depth to groundwater of over 5 feet. Bedrock outcrops and water bodies (reservoirs) are present in this area as well.

The soils in the northwest two sections next to Beehive Mountain are mapped with a different soil series. Majority of the soils are described as two types, with properties that mirror **Stemilt Silt Loam** soils. On the east-facing slopes is the **Cle Elum Loam**, from parent material residuum and colluvium from sandstone mixed with minor amounts of loess and volcanic, sandstone from continental sedimentary rock. Ridges have soils **Loneridge Stoney Loam** with similar parent material residuum and colluvium from basalt or andesite mixed with loess and volcanic ash. The west face of the Section 1 Subject Property also has minor amounts of soils derived from loess mixed with residuum and colluvium weathered from sandstone, schist, or conglomerate. These soils exhibit similar soil horizons, groundwater depths and use properties to the Stemilt soils. These are not rangeland or farmland soils, but coarser shallower forest soils.

Geology

The regional geologic setting is described as a transition zone between Cascade metamorphic and volcanic rocks and Columbia Plateau Basalts. In terms of regional tectonics, the Subject is located within the Eocene age Chiwahkum Graben (bound by the northwest-southeast trending Leavenworth and Entiat Faults) formed by a part of the North Cascades subcontinent colliding with the volcanic basalt rocks of the Columbia Plateau. The faulting associated with the division between the Columbia Plateau and the Chiwahkum Graben is located immediately west of the study area. The majority of the surface geology consists of young mass-wasting (landslide) deposits, with exposed outcrops of both continental sedimentary rock and basalts. Refer to the following **Geologic Map**.



Reference:

- *Geologic Map of Washington – Northeast Quadrant, Geologic Map GM-39, Washington Division of Geology and Earth Resources, 1991.*

- Qls** Quaternary (up to 1.6 million years) nonglacial mass-wasting (landslide) deposits, talus, and colluvium composed of unsorted debris derived from either Quaternary sediments or bedrock.
- P₁M₁ls** Pliocene and Miocene (1.6 to 23.7 million years) mass-wasting (landslide) deposits, poorly sorted, angular granule- to boulder size clasts derived from the Columbia River Basalt Group.
- Mv_g** Miocene (5.3 to 23.7 million years) volcanic Grande Ronde Basalt, invasive flows (**Mv_{ig}**), fine to medium grained, aphyric and sparsely plagioclase-phyric basalt, forms in sills in continental sedimentary rock, locally includes chaotic mixture of basalt and sedimentary rocks (peperite), hyaloclastite, and pillow basalts.
- Oc** Oligocene continental sedimentary rocks consisting of micaceous quartzose sandstone, variegated tuffaceous shale, and conglomerate that is composed of clasts of felsic volcanic rocks and vein quartz; minor silicic tuff
- Ec₂** Middle to Upper Eocene (47 to 57.8 million years) and **Ec₁** (Lower to Middle Eocene), continental sedimentary rocks, white and gray, medium- to coarse-grained, micaceous feldspathic sandstones, siltstones, and minor shale.

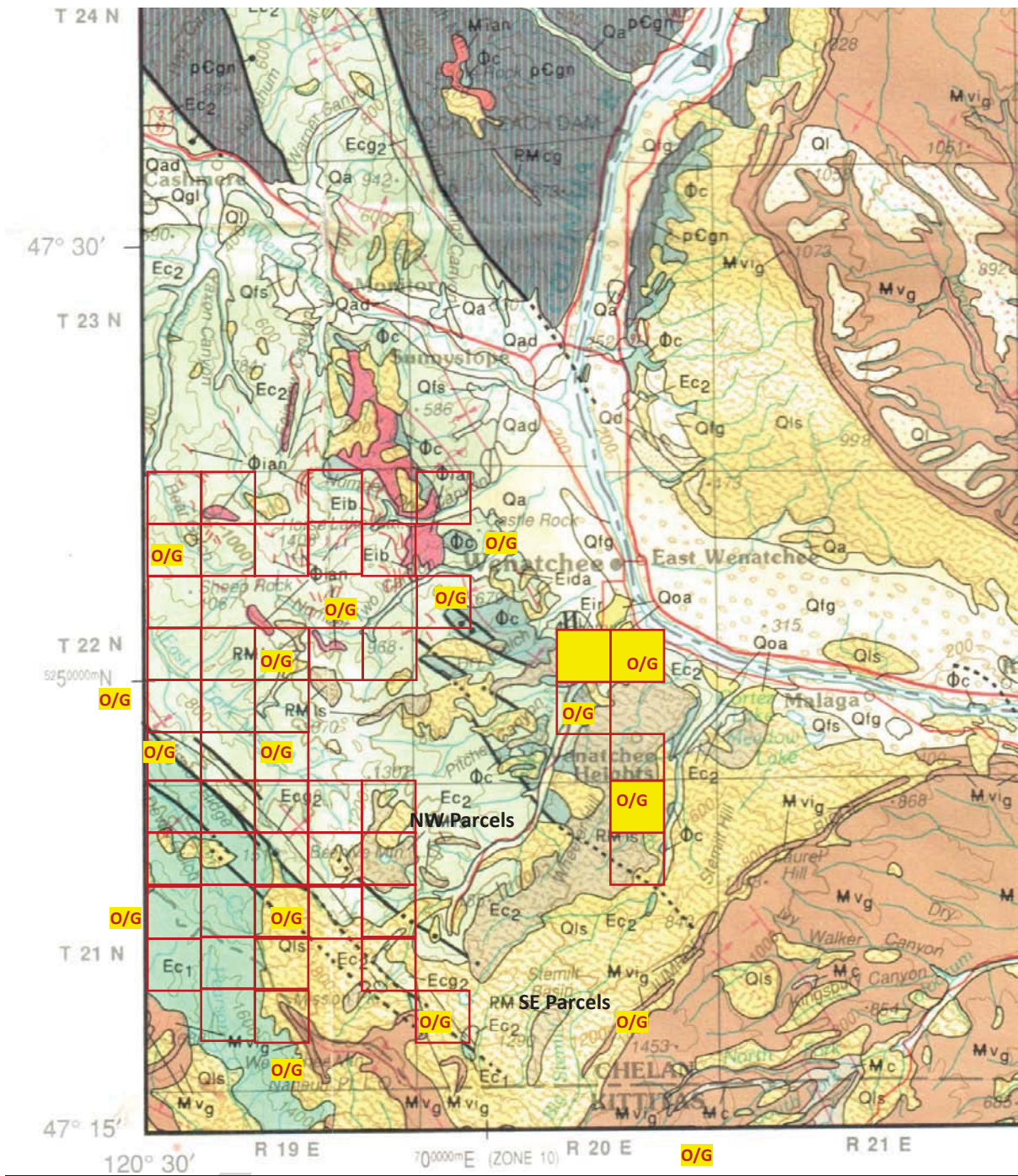
AREA MINERAL EXPLORATION and DEVELOPMENT

Sources:

- Directory of Surface Mining Reclamation Sites – 2010 Washington State DNR, Division of Geology and Earth Resources, Open file Report 2010-7, June 17, 2010
- US Bureau of Land Management, Mining Claim Geographic Index Reports.
- Bulletin No. 37, Inventory of Washington Minerals, Part II Metallic Minerals, Marshall T. Huntting, State of Washington Dept. of Conservation and Development, Division of Mines and Geology, 1956.
- <http://mrddata.usgs.gov/mineral-resources/ree.html>

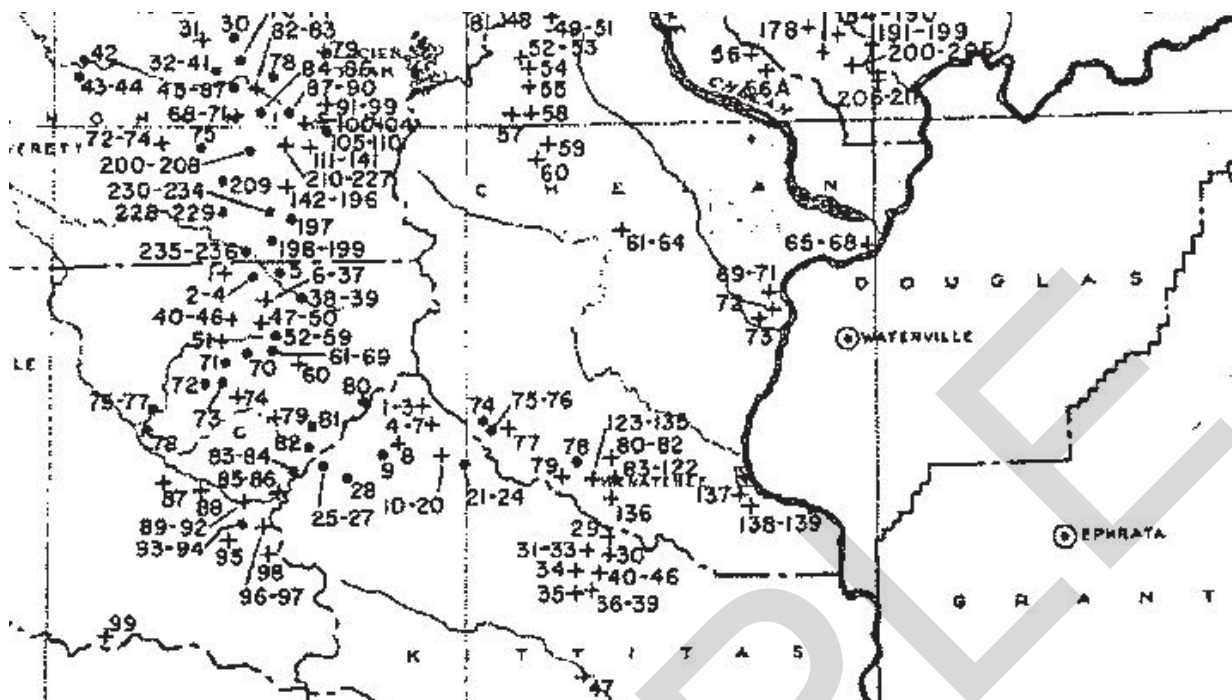
Washington State Department of Natural Resources Surface Mining Permits in Chelan County (revised June 17, 2010)						
Commodity	Operator/Permit Holder	Site Name	Location	Permitted Acres	Permitted Depth	Permit Number
sand & gravel	Chelan Concrete Inc.	Chelan	T27N, R23EWM Section 17	7	43	11774
sand & gravel	Morrill Asphalt & Paving Co.	Edwards Pit Staples Pit	T23N, R20EWM Section 10	10 16	100 50	12459 12695
sand & gravel	Pipkin Construction	Entiat Mill Pond	T25N, R21EWM Sections 4 and 9 T22N, R21EWM Sections 19 and 30	44.10 16.92	43 70	12932 13133
rock & stone	R&P Rock, LLC	Blewett Pass	T23N, R17EWM Sections 24 and 25	11.40	160	12975
sand & gravel	Ram Ridge, LLC	Ram Ridge	T23N, R20EWM Sections 10 and 15	28.50	110	13015
sand & gravel rock & stone	Two Rivers, Inc.	Two Rivers, Inc. Two Rivers Quarry	T27N, R16EWM Section 15	135 12	30 100	12311 12967
sand & gravel	Wash. St. Dept of Transportation	PS-K-79	T28N, R21EWM Section 25	8.50	25	11659
rock & stone	Wash. St. Dept of Transportation	QS-K-163	T25N, R17EWM Section 5	11.93	350	11463
rock & stone	Wash. St. Dept of Transportation	QS-K-37	T23N, R17EWM Section 25	64	300	12230
sand & gravel	Wenatchee Rock Products, LLC	Wenatchee Rock Pit	T24N, R20EWM Section 24	55.50	60	13034

<p>Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Records (Also refer to following map)</p>
<p><u>Township 21 North, Range 19 East W.M.:</u> Oil/gas leases: Lots 1-4, 15, 18, and 34 (1982-3), terminated in 1983-84, closed in 1986 No active mining claims Closed mining claims: Sections 1 through 22, 24, 27, 28, and 30. Section 1 Claimants: Snowbird Resources, Pecos Resources Ltd, Harvey Guerin, Joe C. Meissner, Tim Williams, James R. Siechert, Midnight Oil Project, William Gartz, R. Oborny, Alex D. Estes, Charles Moses, Allen J. Conboy, Norman Nielsen, O.F. Bell. Location dates in 1983 and 1989. Last assessments from 1985 to 2000 for Section 1 claims, last assessments in the 1980s for most of the claims within the remaining sections</p>
<p><u>Township 21 North, Range 20 East W.M.:</u> Oil/gas leases noted in Sections: 2, 26, and 30 in 1982-83 and terminated in 1984-1989 Active lode mining claims in Section 2: Shaft #1 - #19. Claimant Shoshone Silver Gold Mining (Spokane, WA). Located in 2004, and transfer of interest filed in 2009 from Kimberley Gold Mines to Shoshone. Assessments filed for 2014. Closed mining claims: Section 2 (Althouse Placers Inc., Asamera Minerals, Peter W. Laczay, Summit Silver Inc, and Wilbur Hallauer), Section 11 (Asamera Minerals), and Section 30 (Snowbird Resources) Location dates 1983 – 1993. Last assessments from 1991 – 2000 (Sections 2 and 11 claims) and in 1988 (Section 30 claims)</p>
<p><u>Township 22 North, Range 19 East W.M.:</u> Oil/gas leases noted in Sections 8, 14, 22, 30, 32, and 34 in 1982, terminated in 1985 and closed in 1986 No active mining claims Closed mining claims in Sections: 2, 4 through 12, 17 through 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, and 34 Location dates from 1983 to 1990 and last assessments from 1984 – 2000</p>
<p><u>Township 22 North, Range 20 East W.M.:</u> Coal Entry Patent recorded in 1891 for the NE1/4 of Section 28 Mineral Entry (ME) Patents filed in 1908, 1940, and 1961 for Sections 21 and 22 Oil/gas leases noted in Sections 8, 18, 22, and 28 in 1982-83 and terminated in 1986 No active mining claims Closed mining claims in Sections: 6 (Teck Resources), 18 (Pedersen, Hemminger, Crial, St. Joe American Corp., Snedegar, Norexco Petroleum Co., Midnight Oil Project, snowbird Resources, Breadwater Mining Co.), 28 (Althouse Placers, Inc., Pedersen), and 35 (Althouse Placers, Inc., Asamera Minerals) Location dates from 1981 to 1992 and last assessments in 1984, 1991-1994, and 2000</p>
<p><u>Township 20 North, Range 20 East W.M.:</u> Oil/gas leases noted in Section 12 in 1982, terminated in 1987 and 1990 No active or closed mining claims</p>



- Closed Mining Claims
- Active and Patented Mining Claims
- O/G Oil/Gas Leases (terminated)

Historical Lode Gold Mining Sites (Hunting)



CONCLUSIONS

Sand/Gravel/Rock Quarry Development

- The location of the Subject Property, several thousand feet above the Wenatchee Valley, renders the parcels remote (from commercial centers) and difficult to access on unimproved roads that are often steep, and used only seasonally. The commonly used areas for sand/gravel resources are removed from the area and derived from glacial outwash deposits further to the north from the Subject. Although basalt rock is present in the area, quarry site development is economically infeasible due to the difficult access and quantities of more readily accessible basalt available in the populated Columbia River Valley.
- Soils may be suitable for typical borrow uses but quantity and location preclude use beyond immediate area embankment fill for unimproved roads.
- Sedimentary Continental bedrock is poor quality for use as aggregate or armor (lack of durability).

Mineral (Metals) Development

- Geologic conditions, that are generally consistent with mineral development, include: presence of intrusive rock bodies, extensive faulting, high grade metamorphism, and skarn or hydrothermal alteration. While these conditions may exist to the north and west, mapped surface geology does not extend onto the nearest Subject Sections 1 and 7; and the surface geologic setting for the remaining Subject parcels to the southeast is entirely within the Grande Ronde Basalt flows.
- Significant exploration occurred in the area in the 1980s. Large scale mineral prospecting focused on metamorphic and northwest trending structural features to the west and further north-northeast towards Wenatchee. All claims were closed by 2000. Oil/gas leases were also scattered throughout the area and terminated in the late 1980s. In spite of all the exploration, the only active lode mining claims exist in Section 2 of Township 21 North, Range 20 East W.M., suggesting that the area was evaluated and determined to either lack mineralization or not be economic for development.
- Historic mining in the area, primarily for lode gold, copper, and chromium, followed the same metamorphic bedrock and structural features.
- No rare earth deposits (current commodity trends) are recorded within the state of Washington.
- Successful mine development is initially dependent upon commodity prices and reserves but still requires access to a large amount of capital to explore and develop the site. Development requires all weather high load haul roads, large amounts of power and water, sites for shaft, mill, stockpiles, and tailing that comply with current regulations.

NOTICE OF GRANT—REQUIRED DEED LANGUAGE OVERVIEW.

All deeds for Community Forest Program (CFP) acquired properties must contain certain language that states the purpose of the CFP and should contain language addressing the reversion of the grant funds in the event that a grant recipient sells or converts the acquired property to nonforest uses or a use inconsistent with the purpose of the CFP.

This is known as the *purpose* and *reversion* requirement as referenced in the Final Rule at §230.8(a)(5)(iv) and §230.9(c), respectively. Community Forest Program grant recipients must also comply with the *Notice of Grant Requirement* listed in the CFP Final rule at §230.8(a)(5)(i-viii).

Purpose language sample.

The purpose of this acquisition is to effect the U.S. Forest Service Community Forest Program authorized by Section 8003 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (16 U.S.C. 2103d) for the purposes of establishing community forests that provide community benefits by acquiring and protecting private forestlands. This authority continues indefinitely. Program delivery is guided by the Community Forest Program regulations (36 CFR Part 230 Subpart A) (published 10/20/2011; 76 FR 65121).

Reversion language sample.

This property was acquired with Federal funds under the U.S. Forest Service, Community Forest Program, in accordance with the Community Forest Program Project Grant # __-DG-11420004-__. In the event the property conveyed herein is sold or converted to nonforest uses or a use inconsistent with the purpose of the U.S. Forest Service Community Forest Program, the grant recipient or subsequent owner of the property shall: (1) pay the United States an amount equal to the current sale price or the current appraised value of the parcel, whichever is greater; and (2) not be eligible for additional grants under the U.S. Forest Service Community Forest Program.

EXAMPLE 1. Stand-alone *Notice of Grant Requirement*. This document should be filed with the deed at the recording office of the county or municipality.

EXAMPLE 2. Embedded language requirements that would be found within the warranty deed—either in the body, or as an exhibit to the deed.

EXAMPLE 1.

The following is an example of a ‘stand-alone’ Notice of Grant Requirement that would be recorded in the land records of the local county or municipality where the Property is located. Refer to 36 CFR Part 230, Subpart A, Sec. 230.8(a)(5)(i-viii). Seek professional legal advice before using

NOTICE OF GRANT REQUIREMENT

The property described herein (Property) was acquired pursuant to a monetary grant awarded to the *(name of grant recipient and title holder)*, (Grant Recipient). The purpose of this acquisition is to effect the goals of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service’s *Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program* (Community Forest Program or CFP) in accordance with the provisions of Section 7A of the *Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act* (CFAA) of 1978 as amended. Such purposes are to provide public benefits to communities including economic benefits through sustainable forest management, environmental benefits including clean air, water, and wildlife habitat; benefits from forest-based educational programs; benefits from serving as models of effective forest stewardship; and recreational benefits secured with public access; and to acquire private forest lands that are threatened by conversion to nonforest uses. Program delivery is guided by the Community Forest Program regulations (36 CFR Part 230 Subpart A) (published 10/20/2011; 76 FR 65121). In accordance with these regulations the Grant Recipient acknowledges that:

1. This Property was purchased with Federal funds in accordance with the Community Forest Program (36 CFR Part 230 Subpart A) (published 10/20/2011; 76 FR 65121);
2. The legal description for the Property is as set forth below in Exhibit ‘A’;
3. The address of the Grant Recipient and authorized title holder listed above is _____.
4. This Property is designated as a ‘Community Forest’ pursuant to the requirements of the Community Forest Program (CFP);
5. The Grant Agreement with the USDA Forest Service is agreement number _____ and it is kept on file at _____;
6. The Grant Recipient shall ensure that for all land(s) acquired pursuant to this grant is held in perpetuity by an eligible entity as defined by 36 CFR Part 230 (published 10/20/2011; 76 FR 65121) and that the Community Forest will be (i) managed pursuant to the grant, the Community Forest Plan, and the purpose of the CFP; (ii) will not be conveyed or encumbered, in whole or in part, to another party without written permission and instructions from the awarding agency; (iii) will be managed consistent with the purpose of the CFP;

For Tribes, substitute the following for item #6:

The Grant Recipient shall ensure that for all land(s) acquired pursuant to this grant is held in perpetuity by an eligible entity as defined by 36 CFR Part 230 (published 10/20/2011; 76 FR 65121) and that the Community Forest will be (i) managed pursuant to the grant,

EXAMPLE 1.

the Community Forest Plan, and the purpose of the CFP; (ii) will not be conveyed or encumbered, in whole or in part, to another party without written permission and instructions from the awarding agency; (iii) will be managed consistent with the purpose of the CFP; and (iv) that land(s) acquired under this grant must not be sold, converted to nonforest uses or a use inconsistent with the purpose of the Community Forest Program, or converted to land held in trust by the United States on behalf of any Indian tribe.

7. In the event that the Community Forest is sold or converted to nonforest uses or a use inconsistent with the purpose of the CFP, the Grant Recipient or subsequent Community Forest landowner shall: (1) pay the United States an amount equal to the current sale price or the current appraised value of the parcel, whichever is greater; and (2) not be eligible for additional grants under the CFP.

EXAMPLE 1.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, (Grant Recipient), has caused this **NOTICE OF GRANT REQUIREMENT** to be recorded on its behalf by its duly authorized representative:

GRANT RECIPIENT:

By: _____

(NOTARY INFORMATION)

COUNTY/CITY OF _____, to wit:

The foregoing Notice of Grant Requirement was acknowledged before me this _____ day of _____, by _____, acting in his capacity as _____ of (Municipality, Tribe, Non-profit Entity).

My commission expires: _____

Notary Public
Notary Registration No. _____

EXAMPLE 1.

EXHIBIT A

(Insert legal description of subject property.)

EXAMPLE 2.

The following language could be embedded in the warranty deed after the declaration section and legal description sections, and before the closing and signature sections. Or it could be included as a separate exhibit to the deed. Refer to 36 CFR Part 230, Subpart A, Sec. 230.8(a)(5)(i-viii). Seek professional legal advice before using.

Grantee further joins in the execution of this deed to acknowledge the following terms and conditions:

Notice of Grant Requirement

Pursuant to a monetary grant awarded to the Grantee, the purpose of this acquisition is to effect the goals of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service’s *Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program* (Community Forest Program or CFP) in accordance with the provisions of Section 7A of the *Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act* (CFAA) of 1978 as amended. Such purposes are to provide public benefits to communities including economic benefits through sustainable forest management, environmental benefits including clean air, water, and wildlife habitat; benefits from forest-based educational programs; benefits from serving as models of effective forest stewardship; and recreational benefits secured with public access; and to acquire private forest lands that are threatened by conversion to nonforest uses. Program delivery is guided by the Community Forest Program regulations (36 CFR Part 230 Subpart A) (published 10/20/2011; 76 FR 65121). In accordance with these regulations the Grantee (grant recipient) acknowledges that:

1. This property was purchased with Federal funds in accordance with the Community Forest Program (36 CFR Part 230 Subpart A) (published 10/20/2011; 76 FR 65121);
2. The legal description for the property is as set forth (above, herein, or in exhibit (x));
3. The address of the grant recipient and authorized title holder listed above as Grantee, is _____.
4. This property is designated as a ‘Community Forest’ pursuant to the requirements of the Community Forest Program (CFP);
5. The Grant Agreement with the USDA Forest Service is agreement number _____ and it is kept on file at _____;
6. The grant recipient shall ensure that for all land(s) acquired pursuant to this grant is held in perpetuity by an eligible entity as defined by 36 CFR Part 230 (published 10/20/2011; 76 FR 65121) and that the Community Forest will be (i) managed pursuant to the grant, the Community Forest Plan, and the purpose of the CFP; (ii) will not be conveyed or encumbered, in whole or in part, to another party without written permission and instructions from the awarding agency; (iii) will be managed consistent with the purpose of the CFP;

EXAMPLE 2.

For Tribes, substitute the following for item #6:

The grant recipient shall ensure that for all land(s) acquired pursuant to this grant is held in perpetuity by an eligible entity as defined by 36 CFR Part 230 (published 10/20/2011;

76 FR 65121) and that the Community Forest will be (i) managed pursuant to the grant, the Community Forest Plan, and the purpose of the CFP; (ii) will not be conveyed or encumbered, in whole or in part, to another party without written permission and instructions from the awarding agency; (iii) will be managed consistent with the purpose of the CFP; and (iv) that land(s) acquired under this grant must not be sold, converted to nonforest uses or a use inconsistent with the purpose of the Community Forest Program, or converted to land held in trust by the United States on behalf of any Indian tribe.

7. In the event that the Community Forest is sold or converted to nonforest uses or a use inconsistent with the purpose of the CFP, the grant recipient or subsequent Community Forest landowner shall: (1) pay the United States an amount equal to the current sale price or the current appraised value of the parcel, whichever is greater; and (2) not be eligible for additional grants under the CFP.

This conveyance is together with and subject to all regulations, easements and restrictions of record.

Other deed clauses and signatures will follow here.

Standards for Community Forest Program Tracts Geographic Information System (GIS) Data

This document describes the data standards required for the Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program (CFP) GIS database.

Data Requested

As per the CFP final rule, please provide a GIS layer that contains the boundary of all the completed CFP tracts that are part of the CFP grant within 120-days of the acquisition of the Community Forest.

Data Format

GIS data MUST be provided in digital format as a polygon (not a line or point.) Data may be stored in an ESRI shapefile, coverage, or geodatabase. The projection of the data must be defined (see projection parameters.)

Scale and Accuracy

Data should be collected at a scale of 1:100,000 or larger (e.g., 1:24,000) for the continental United States. Data for Alaska may be at a scale of 1:250,000. If collected with GPS, please follow the National Map Accuracy Standard (NMAS) for horizontal accuracy.

Horizontal accuracy. For maps on publication scales larger than 1:20,000, not more than 10 percent of the points tested shall be in error by more than 1/30 inch, measured on the publication scale; for maps on publication scales of 1:20,000 or smaller, 1/50 inch.

(U.S. Bureau of the Budget June 17, 1947 <http://rockyweb.cr.usgs.gov/nmpstds/nmas.html>)

For example:

For a 1:12,000 map 1/30 inch (.033) is 33 feet (10.1meters)

For a 1:24,000 map 1/50 inch (.02) is 40 feet (12.2meters)

Scale 1:X	NMAS Standards (90% accuracy)	
	Feet ±	Meters ±
1:100	0.3	0.08
1:500	1.4	0.42
1:1000	2.8	0.84
1:2000	6	1.68
1:5000	14	4.19
1:10000	28	8.38
1:12000	33	10.06
1:20000	55	16.76
1:24000	40	12.19
1:63360	106	32.19
1:100000	167	50.80
1:250000	417	127.00

Attributes

At minimum, each CFP Tract GIS layer (coverage, shapefile or geodatabase) must include the following attributes:

Field Name	Description	Type	Length	Precision	Scale
PROJECTNAM	Project Name	Text	100	-	-
TRACTNAME	Tract Name	Text	100	-	-
YEAR	Fiscal Year tract is completed	Short Integer	4	4	-
CFPACRES	Reported Acres in DEED	Double	8	12	1
CFPSTATECO	State Abbreviation	Text	2	-	-
SOURCE	Source of the data	Text	50	-	-
NOTES	Text	Text	250	-	-
ACRES	GIS Calculated Acres	Double	8	0	0

Projection Parameters

All data should be in Geographic Projection, North American Datum 1983 (GCS_North_American_1983 or NAD 83) using the following parameters:

Angular Unit: Degree (0.017453292519943295)
 Prime Meridian: Greenwich (0.000000000000000000)
 Datum: D_North_American_1983
 Spheroid: GRS_1980
 Semimajor Axis: 6378137.000000000000000000
 Semiminor Axis: 6356752.314140356100000000
 Inverse Flattening: 298.257222101000020000

Requirements Components of a Community Forest Plan

(copied directly from the Community Forest and Open Space Program Final Rule)

Community forest plan. A tract specific plan that guides the management and use of a community forest, was developed with community involvement, and includes the following components:

- (1) A description of the property, including acreage and county location, land use, forest type and vegetation cover;
- (2) Objectives for the community forest;
- (3) Community benefits to be achieved from the establishment of the community forest;
- (4) Mechanisms promoting community involvement in the development and implementation of the community forest plan;
- (5) Implementation strategies for achieving community forest plan objectives;
- (6) Plans for the utilization or demolition of existing structures and proposed needs for further improvements;
- (7) Planned public access, including proposed limitations to protect cultural or natural resources, or public health and safety. In addition, local governments and qualified nonprofits need to provide a rationale for any proposed limitations; and
- (8) A description for the long-term use and management of the property.

COMMUNITY FOREST PROGRAM (CFP) PROJECT GRANT CLOSE-OUT REPORT

CFP PROJECT NAME:				
Date Project Closed:		Grant number:		-DG-1142004-
Grantee:				
PART 1 – DESCRIPTION OF CFP ACQUISITION				
DESCRIPTION OF ACQUIRED PROPERTY <i>(NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION, NOT LEGAL DESCRIPTION)</i>				
WHEN AND WHERE CFP TRACT/S WERE ACQUIRED <i>(INCLUDE COST SHARE TRACTS)</i>				
Tract Name	Acres	Date Acquired	Tract Location Town or County	Town or County where Recorded
PUBLIC BENEFITS OF PROTECTED PROPERTY <i>(NARRATIVE)</i>				
NAME OF ENTITY THAT HOLDS TITLE TO THE COMMUNITY FOREST				

COMMUNITY FOREST PROGRAM (CFP) PROJECT GRANT CLOSE-OUT REPORT

PART 2 – EVIDENCE THAT CFP PROJECT GRANT REQUIREMENTS HAVE BEEN MET

APPRAISAL/APPRaisal REVIEW CONFORMANCE TO UNIFORM APPRAISAL STANDARDS FOR FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION (YELLOW BOOK)

(SECTION F.1. OF PROJECT GRANT NARRATIVE ATTACHMENT C.)

- REVIEW APPRAISAL REPORT INDICATING APPRAISAL CONFORMANCE TO UASFLA - ENCLOSED.
- REVIEW APPRAISAL REPORT INDICATING APPRAISAL CONFORMANCE TO UASFLA SUBMITTED PREVIOUSLY TO _____ ON _____
ENTER DATE

MINERALS/NON-FOREST USE DECISION DOCUMENTATION

(SECTION F.3. OF PROJECT GRANT NARRATIVE ATTACHMENT C.)

- MINERAL DOCUMENTATION - ENCLOSED
- SUBMITTED PREVIOUSLY, TO _____ ON ENTER DATE.

EVIDENCE OF TITLE TO LANDS ACQUIRED CONFORMS TO TITLE STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO ACQUISITIONS IN THE STATE THE LAND IS LOCATED IN (SELECT WHICH IS APPLICABLE)

(SECTION F.4. OF PROJECT GRANT NARRATIVE ATTACHMENT C.)

- COPY OF FINAL TITLE INSURANCE POLICY – ENCLOSED
- COPY OF EVIDENCE OF TITLE SEARCH BY A QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL - ENCLOSED.
- OTHER:
 SUBMITTED PREVIOUSLY, TO _____ ON ENTER DATE.

LANDOWNER AMICABLE AGREEMENT NOTIFICATION

(SECTION F.7. OF PROJECT GRANT NARRATIVE ATTACHMENT C.)

- COPY OF MARKET VALUE, VOLUNTARY NATURE, AND AMICABLE AGREEMENT NOTIFICATION TO LANDOWNER - ENCLOSED
- SUBMITTED PREVIOUSLY, TO _____ ON ENTER DATE.
- OTHER:

COPY OF RECORDED NOTICE OF GRANT REQUIREMENT

(SECTION F.9. OF PROJECT GRANT NARRATIVE ATTACHMENT C.)

- ENCLOSED COPY OF NOTICE OF GRANT REQUIREMENT THAT HAS BOOK AND PAGE STAMP FROM RECORDING - ENCLOSED.
- SUBMITTED PREVIOUSLY, TO _____ ON ENTER DATE.

COPY OF FINAL RECORDED DEED

(SECTION F.10. AND F.11. OF PROJECT GRANT NARRATIVE ATTACHMENT C.)

- ENCLOSED COPY OF DEED THAT HAS BOOK AND PAGE STAMP FROM RECORDING - ENCLOSED.
- SUBMITTED PREVIOUSLY, TO _____ ON ENTER DATE.

FINAL COMMUNITY FOREST PLAN

(SECTION G.1. OF PROJECT GRANT NARRATIVE ATTACHMENT C.)

- FINAL COMMUNITY FOREST PLAN - ENCLOSED.
- FINAL COMMUNITY FOREST PLAN SUBMITTED PREVIOUSLY TO _____ ON ENTER DATE

EVIDENCE OF PUBLICLY CREDITING THE FOREST SERVICE COMMUNITY FOREST PROGRAM

(SECTION G.2. OF PROJECT GRANT NARRATIVE ATTACHMENT C.)

COMMUNITY FOREST PROGRAM (CFP) PROJECT GRANT CLOSE-OUT REPORT

EVIDENCE OF PUBLIC NOTIFICATION SUCH AS MEDIA, PRESS, SIGNS OR OTHER DOCUMENTS ON THE CREATED COMMUNITY FOREST AND REFERENCES THE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE OF THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE COMMUNITY FOREST PROGRAM - ENCLOSED

EVIDENCE PUBLIC NOTIFICATION SUBMITTED PREVIOUSLY TO _____ ON ENTER DATE

**GIS SHAPE FILE OF TRACT/S BOUNDARIES INCLUDING COST SHARE TRACTS
(SECTION G.3. OF PROJECT GRANT NARRATIVE ATTACHMENT C.)**

GIS OF TRACT/S - ENCLOSED.

GIS OF TRACT/S SUBMITTED PREVIOUSLY, TO _____ ON ENTER DATE.

COMMUNITY FOREST PROGRAM (CFP) PROJECT GRANT CLOSE-OUT REPORT

PART 3A – DETAILED FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING TOTAL ACQUISITION COSTS

TOTAL VALUE OF COMMUNITY FOREST LAND ACQUIRED
 - **INCLUDE ANY COST SHARE TRACTS (IF APPLICABLE)**
 - **IF MORE THAN 5 TRACTS PLEASE ATTACH SEPARATE SPREADSHEET**

TRACT NAME	TOTAL APPRAISED VALUE OF LAND
Total Value of Land Acquired	\$ 0.00
Transfer <u>Total Value of Land Acquired</u> to <u>Line 3A 1</u> in Part 4	

EVIDENCE OF PAYMENT MADE TO LANDOWNER

- COPY OF CHECK (PAID TO LANDHOLDER)-ENCLOSED
- ELECTRONIC TRANSFER FUNDS STATEMENT-ENCLOSED
- OTHER, EXPLAIN:
- SUBMITTED PREVIOUSLY TO _____ ON ENTER DATE

DESCRIPTION ACQUISITION ACTIVITY COSTS RELATED TO THIS GRANT (IF APPLICABLE)
(ONLY REPORT ACTIVITIES THAT CFP FUNDS PAID FOR OR ACTIVITIES USED AS CFP ELIGIBLE COST SHARE)

CFP ELIGIBLE ACQUISITION ACTIVITY	TOTAL ACQUISITION ACTIVITY COST
SELECT ACTIVITY	
SELECT ACTIVITY	
SELECT ACTIVITY	
SELECT ACTIVITY	
SELECT ACTIVITY	
SELECT ACTIVITY	
SELECT ACTIVITY	
Total Cost of CFP Eligible Acquisition Activities	\$ 0.00
Transfer <u>Total Cost of CFP Eligible Acquisition Activities</u> to <u>Line 3A 2</u> in Part 4	

IF **OTHER** ACTIVITY SELECTED IN ACQUISITION ACTIVITIES IN TABLE ABOVE, EXPLAIN WITH MORE DETAIL:

EVIDENCE OF ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES COSTS

- COPY OF CHECK FOR PAYMENT FOR SERVICES RENDERED-ENCLOSED
- COPY OF INVOICE FOR SERVICE RENDERED-ENCLOSED
- OTHER, EXPLAIN:
- SUBMITTED PREVIOUSLY TO _____ ON ENTER DATE

COMMUNITY FOREST PROGRAM (CFP) PROJECT GRANT CLOSE-OUT REPORT

PART 3B – DETAILED FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING CFP GRANT FUNDS USED	
CFP GRANT FUNDS USED FOR LAND ACQUISITION	
CFP GRANT FUNDS USED FOR LAND ACQUISITION BY TRACT	CFP FUNDS AMOUNT
Total CFP Grant Funds used for Land Acquisition	\$ 0.00
	Transfer <u>Total CFP Grant Funds used for Land Acquisition</u> to <u>Line 3b 1</u> in Part 4
CFP GRANT FUNDS USED FOR ELIGIBLE ACQUISITION ACTIVITIES (IF APPLICABLE)	
ELIGIBLE ACQUISITION ACTIVITIES	CFP FUNDS AMOUNT
SELECT ACTIVITY	
SELECT ACTIVITY	
SELECT ACTIVITY	
SELECT ACTIVITY	
SELECT ACTIVITY	
SELECT ACTIVITY	
SELECT ACTIVITY	
Total CFP Funds used for Eligible Acquisition Activities	\$ 0.00
	Transfer <u>Total CFP Grant Funds used for Eligible Acquisition Activities</u> to <u>Line 3b 2</u> in Part 4

COMMUNITY FOREST PROGRAM (CFP) PROJECT GRANT CLOSE-OUT REPORT

PART 3C – DETAILED FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING COST SHARE FUNDS

COST SHARE: FILL-IN TABLE IDENTIFYING ALL SOURCES OF COST SHARE
(SEPARATE OTHER FEDERAL FUNDS AND COST SHARE REQUIRED FOR THOSE FUNDS.)

CFP COST SHARE FUNDS SOURCE	AMOUNT
Total Cost Share Funds	\$ 0.00

Transfer <u>Total Cost Share Funds</u> to <u>Line 3c 1</u> in Part 4

OTHER FEDERAL FUNDS & REQUIRED COST SHARE FOR THOSE FUNDS <i>(LIST SEPARATELY, IF APPLICABLE)</i>	AMOUNT
TOTAL Other Federal Funds (if any)	\$ 0.00

Transfer <u>Total Other Federal Funds (if any)</u> to <u>Line 3c 2</u> in Part 4

COMMUNITY FOREST PROGRAM (CFP) PROJECT GRANT CLOSE-OUT REPORT

PART 4 – FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING SUMMARY	
COMMUNITY FOREST PROGRAM FUNDS SUMMARY (VALUES ENTERED MUST CORRESPOND WITH TOTALS IN DETAILED TABLES IN PARTS 3A, 3B AND 3C)	
TOTAL COMMUNITY FOREST ACQUISITION COSTS	AMOUNT
LINE 3A 1 – TOTAL VALUE OF LAND ACQUIRED	
LINE 3A 2 – TOTAL COST OF CFP GRANT ELIGIBLE ACQUISITION ACTIVITIES	
TOTAL ACQUISITION COSTS RELATED TO THE GRANT	\$ 0.00
<i>(Total Acquisition Costs Above Must Equal All Source of Funds Total Below)</i>	
SOURCES OF FUNDS	AMOUNT
LINE 3B 1 – TOTAL CFP GRANT FUNDS USED FOR LAND ACQUISITION	
LINE 3B 2 – TOTAL CFP GRANT FUNDS USED FOR ELIGIBLE ACQUISITION ACTIVITIES	
LINE 3C 1 – TOTAL COST SHARE FUNDS (LINE 3C 1 MUST BE GREATER OR EQUAL TO THE SUM OF LINE 3B 1 AND LINE 3B 2)	
LINE 3C 2 – TOTAL OTHER FEDERAL FUNDS (IF ANY)	
ALL SOURCE OF FUNDS TOTAL	\$ 0.00
CFP GRANT FUNDS INFORMATION	AMOUNT
CFP GRANT AWARD AMOUNT	
CFP GRANT FUNDS SPENT	
CFP FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR GRANT DE-OBLIGATION (IF ANY)	\$ 0.00

ENTER NAME

ENTER DATE

SUBMITTED BY: _____

DATE _____

CFP LANDOWNER 5-YEAR QUESTIONNAIRE

Required reporting by CFP Rule § 230.9 Ownership and use requirements: (e) Every five years, the grant recipients will submit to the Forest Service a self-certifying statement that the property has not been sold or converted to nonforest uses or a use inconsistent with the purpose of the CFP.

What is the current use of the Community Forest?

Are there any plans to make changes to how the Community Forest is used? Yes No

Please explain:

Have there been any natural alterations to the land (e.g., fire, flood, erosion, wind, invasive species, etc.)? Yes No

Please explain:

Have there been any unplanned human alterations to the land (e.g., encroachment, dumping, overuse, etc.)? Yes No

Please explain:

Are there any plans to transfer the Community Forest or otherwise make changes to ownership? Yes No

Please explain:

Have any management activities been conducted or initiated since the last 5-year questionnaire? Yes No

(Trail maintenance, parking construction, tree harvests, invasive species control, etc.)

If yes complete the following questions:

What type of management activities were conducted or initiated?

Please explain:

When were these management activities conducted or initiated?

Please explain:

What areas of the Community Forest were affected by these management activities?

Please explain:

Have there been any observations of interesting or unusual plants or wildlife? Yes No

Please explain:

Are there any difficulties encountered managing the Community Forest? Yes No

Please explain:

Do you have all the information you need about the Community Forest requirements? Yes No

Please explain:

Do you have any questions or concerns? Yes No

Please explain:

I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, all of the information that I have provided above is correct.

Landowner Representative Name

Landowner Representative Signature

Date

Return completed questionnaire to:

U.S Forest Service