



**MICHAEL ROZALES**  
Broker | Attorney  
213.840.9080  
michael@rcg-la.com



**THEO PETELOV**  
Sales Associate  
917.455.1195  
theo@rcg-la.com

# The Guidebook

## For Buyers

A collection of how-tos, checklists, and worksheets to help buyers understand what to expect during the real estate purchasing experience.



**kw** | KELLER WILLIAMS BEVERLY HILLS

439 North Canon Drive, Penthouse, Beverly Hills, CA 90210

## WHAT TO KNOW

# 7 Reasons to Own A Home

### 1. **Tax benefits.**

The U.S. Tax Code lets you deduct the interest you pay on your mortgage, your property taxes, and some of the costs involved in buying a home.

### 2. **Appreciation.**

Historically, real estate has had a long-term, stable growth in value. In fact, median single-family existing-home sale prices have increased on average 5.2 percent each year from 1972 through 2014, according to the National Association of REALTORS®. The recent housing crisis has caused some to question the long-term value of real estate, but even in the most recent 10 years, which included quite a few very bad years for housing, values are still up 7.0 percent on a cumulative basis. In addition, the number of U.S. households is expected to rise 10 to 15 percent over the next decade, creating continued high demand for housing.

### 3. **Equity.**

Money paid for rent is money that you'll never see again, but mortgage payments let you build equity ownership interest in your home.

### 4. **Savings.**

Building equity in your home is a ready-made savings plan. And when you sell, you can generally take up to \$250,000 (\$500,000 for a married couple) as gain without owing any federal income tax.

### 5. **Predictability.**

Unlike rent, your fixed-rate mortgage payments don't rise over the years so your housing costs may actually decline as you own the home longer. However, keep in mind that property taxes and insurance costs will likely increase.

### 6. **Freedom.**

The home is yours. You can decorate any way you want and choose the types of upgrades and new amenities that appeal to your lifestyle.

### 7. **Stability.**

Remaining in one neighborhood for several years allows you and your family time to build long-lasting relationships within the community. It also offers children the benefit of educational and social continuity.

## WHAT TO KNOW

# Why Work with Michael & Theo

We are REALTORS® and not just agents. As professional members of the National Association of REALTORS® we subscribe to its strict code of ethics. This is the REALTOR® difference for home buyers:

1. **Ethical treatment.**

Every REALTOR® must adhere to a strict code of ethics, which is based on professionalism and protection of the public. As a REALTOR®'s client, you can expect honest and ethical treatment in all transaction-related matters. The first obligation is to you, the client.

2. **An expert guide.**

Buying a home usually requires dozens of forms, reports, disclosures, and other technical documents. A knowledgeable expert will help you prepare the best deal, and avoid delays or costly mistakes. Also, there's a lot of jargon involved, so you want to work with a professional who can speak the language.

3. **Objective information and opinions.**

REALTORS® can provide local information on utilities, zoning, schools, and more. They also have objective information about each property. REALTORS® can use that data to help you determine if the property has what you need. By understanding both your needs and search area, they can also point out neighborhoods you don't know much about but that might suit your needs better than you'd thought.

4. **Expanded search power.**

Sometimes properties are available but not actively advertised. A REALTOR® can help you find opportunities not listed on home search sites and can help you avoid out-of-date listings that might be showing up as available online but are no longer on the market.

5. **Negotiation knowledge.**

There are many factors up for discussion in a deal. A REALTOR® will look at every angle from your perspective, including crafting a purchase agreement that allows enough time for you to complete inspections and investigations of the property before you are bound to complete the purchase.

6. **Up-to-date experience.**

Most people buy only a few homes in their lifetime, usually with quite a few years in between each purchase. Even if you've done it before, laws and regulations change. REALTORS® handle hundreds of transactions over the course of their career.

7. **Your rock during emotional moments.**

A home is so much more than four walls and a roof. And for most people, property represents the biggest purchase they'll ever make. Having a concerned, but objective, third party helps you stay focused on the issues most important to you.

## VOCABULARY

# Agency & Agency Relationships

The term “agency” is used in real estate to help determine what legal responsibilities your real estate professional owes to you and other parties in the transaction.

The **buyer's representative** (also known as a buyer's agent) is hired by prospective buyers and works in the buyer's best interest throughout the transaction. The buyer can pay the agent directly through a negotiated fee, or the buyer's rep may be paid by the seller or through a commission split with the seller's agent.

The **seller's representative** (also known as a listing agent or seller's agent) is hired by and represents the seller. All fiduciary duties are owed to the seller, meaning this person's job is to get the best price and terms for the seller. The agency relationship usually is created by a signed listing contract.

A **subagent** owes the same fiduciary duties to the agent's customer as the agent does. Subagency usually arises when a cooperating sales associate from another brokerage, who is not the buyer's agent, shows property to a buyer. The subagent works with the buyer to show the property but owes fiduciary duties to the listing broker and the seller. Although a subagent cannot assist the buyer in any way that would be detrimental to the seller, a buyer customer can expect to be treated honestly by the subagent.

A **disclosed dual agent** represents both the buyer and the seller in the same real estate transaction. In such relationships, dual agents owe limited fiduciary duties to both buyer and seller clients. Because of the potential for conflicts of interest in a dual-agency relationship, all parties must give their informed consent. Disclosed dual agency is legal in most states, but often requires written consent from all parties.

**Designated agents** (also called appointed agents) are chosen by a managing broker to act as an exclusive agent of the seller or buyer. This allows the brokerage to avoid problems arising from dual-agency relationships for licensees at the brokerage. The designated agents give their clients full representation, with all of the attendant fiduciary duties.

A **transaction broker** (sometimes referred to as a facilitator) is permitted in states where nonagency relationships are allowed. These relationships vary considerably from state to state. Generally, the duties owed to the consumer in a nonagency relationship are less than the complete, traditional fiduciary duties of an agency relationship.

## HOW TO

# Prepare for House-Hunting

### **Know that there's no "right" time to buy.**

If you find the perfect home now, don't risk losing it because you're trying to guess where the housing market and interest rates are going. Those factors usually don't change fast enough to make a difference in an individual home's price.

### **Don't ask for too many opinions.**

It's natural to want reassurance for such a big decision, but too many ideas from too many people will make it much harder to make a decision. Focus on the wants and needs of the people who will actually be living in the home.

### **Accept that no house is ever perfect.**

If it's in the right location, the yard may be a bit smaller than you had hoped. The kitchen may be perfect, but the roof needs repair. Make a list of your top priorities and focus in on things that are most important to you. Let the minor ones go. Also, accept that a little buyer's remorse is inevitable and will most likely pass.

### **Don't try to be a killer negotiator.**

Negotiation is definitely a part of the real estate process, but trying to "win" by getting an extra-low price or refusing to budge may cost you the home you love.

### **Remember your home doesn't exist in a vacuum.**

Don't get so caught up in the physical aspects of the house itself that you forget about important issues such as noise level, access to amenities, and other aspects that also have a big impact on your quality of life.

### **Plan ahead.**

Don't wait until you've found a home to get approved for a mortgage, investigate insurance, or consider a moving schedule. Being prepared will make your bid more attractive to sellers.

### **Choose a home first because you love it; then think about appreciation.**

A home is still considered a great investment, but its most important role is as a comfortable, safe place to live.

## HOW TO

# Prepare to Buy a Home

### Talk to mortgage brokers.

Many first-time home buyers don't take the time to get prequalified. They also often don't take the time to shop around to find the best mortgage for their particular situation. It's important to ask plenty of questions and make sure you understand the home loan process completely.

### Be ready to move.

This is especially true in markets with a low inventory of homes for sale. It's very common for home buyers to miss out on the first home they wish to purchase because they don't act quickly enough. By the time they've made their decision, they may find that someone else has already purchased the house.

### Find a trusted partner.

It's absolutely vital that you find a real estate professional who understands your goals and who is ready and able to guide you through the home buying process.

### Make a good offer.

Remember that your offer is very unlikely to be the only one on the table. Do what you can to ensure it's appealing to a seller.

### Plan for Buyer Investigation and Inspections

The Purchase Agreement will dictate how long you have to inspect a property. Plan on doing and paying for as many inspections as needed to discover the true condition of the house. You cannot rely on a seller to disclose everything that may be wrong with a house.

### Factor maintenance and repair costs into your buying budget.

Even brand-new homes will require some work. Don't leave yourself short and let your home deteriorate.

### Think ahead.

It's easy to get wrapped up in your present needs, but you should also think about reselling the home before you buy. The average first-time buyer expects to stay in a home for around 10 years, according to the National Association of REALTORS®' 2013 Profile of Home Buyers and Sellers.

### Develop your home/neighborhood wish list.

Prioritize these items from most important to least.

**Select where you want to live.** Compile a list of three or four neighborhoods you'd like to live in, taking into account nearby schools, recreational facilities, area expansion plans, and safety.

## WORKSHEET

# Define Your Dream Home

Write in your preferences and rate them: 3 = Vital, 2 = Very Important, 1 = Neutral, 0 = Not important

LOCATION	PREFERENCES	RATE
Neighborhood		
School district		
Near public transportation		
Near airport		
Near expressway		
Near shopping		
Great views		
<b>TYPE</b>		
Single-family / condo / townhome		
Minimum / maximum property age		
Willingness to renovate		
Architectural style		
Open floor plan		
<b>SIZE &amp; MAKEUP</b>		
Minimum # of bedrooms		
Minimum # of bathrooms		
Eat-in kitchen		
Family room		
Formal dining room		
Formal living room		
Garage (number of cars)		
Outdoor space (size/use)		
Laundry room		
<b>AMENITIES</b>		
Wood floors / carpeting		
Heating / cooling system types		
Fireplace		
Pool		
Other special needs/preferences:		

## QUESTIONS TO ASK

# When Considering a Condo or HOA

Condominiums, townhomes, and properties located within a homeowner association offer certain perks, but it's important to consider them in your decision process.

### How much storage is available?

Some properties include storage lockers, but there may not be attics or basements to hold extra belongings.

### How's the outdoor space?

Your yard may be smaller than you'd find in a traditional single-family home, so if you like to garden or entertain outdoors, this may not be a good fit. But if you dread yard work, it may be the perfect option.

### Are amenities important?

Many properties offer swimming pools, fitness centers, and other facilities that would cost much more in a single-family setting.

### Who handles maintenance and security?

Property managers often hire professionals to care for common areas and perform in-unit repairs. Keyed entries and doormen may regulate access to your home when you're not there (good news if you travel).

### Are there required reserve funds and association fees? How much are they?

Although fees generally help pay for amenities and provide savings for future repairs, the HOA or condo board determines these fees, and you'll have to pay them even if you're not in favor of the improvements.

### What are the association rules?

Although you have a vote on future changes, association rules can dictate how you use your property. Some condos prohibit home-based businesses; others prohibit pets or don't allow owners to rent out their units. Read the covenants, restrictions, and bylaws carefully before you make an offer.

### What's the average vacancy rate?

It's never too early to be thinking about resale. The ease of selling your unit may depend on what else is for sale in your building, since units are similar.

### How many units are owned by investors?

Some lenders require a certain percentage of the building to be owner-occupied and may not be able to offer you financing if the ratio is too low.

### Can I meet other residents before making an offer?

You will share space and decision-making duties with your neighbors when part of a homeowner association, so it's important to make sure you can work together. If possible, try to meet your closest prospective neighbors before you decide on a place.

## QUESTIONS TO ASK

# The Condo Board

Before you purchase a condo, you can have an attorney review property documents for you. However, you should contact the board yourself ahead of time. You'll learn how responsive and organized its members are and be alerted to potential problems.

### **How many units are owner-occupied?**

Generally, the higher the percentage of owner-occupied units, the easier the condo will be to resell.

### **What covenants, bylaws, and restrictions govern the property?**

Carefully read the bylaws to determine if you can abide by them. Also, find out if there are grandfather provisions that allow current owners more rights than you would have as a new owner, such as the ability to rent out your unit.

### **How much does the association keep in reserve?**

Ask how the money is being invested.

### **Are association assessments keeping pace with the annual rate of inflation?**

Smart boards raise assessments a reasonable percentage each year to build reserves for funding future repairs.

### **What does the assessment cover?**

Ask specifically about common-area maintenance, recreational facilities, trash collection, and snow removal (if applicable).

### **What special assessments have been mandated in the past five years, and how much of that was the responsibility of individual owners?**

Some special assessments are unavoidable. But repeated, expensive assessments could be a red flag about building conditions or fiscal policy.

### **Is the condo building in litigation?**

Obviously, this is never a good sign. If the builders or owners are involved in a lawsuit, reserves can be depleted quickly to pay legal fees.

### **What other projects has the developer built?**

Try to visit one, and ask residents about their perceptions. Also, request an engineer's report if the building has been converted from another use.

### **Are multiple associations involved in the property?**

In very large developments, umbrella associations also may require separate assessments.

## WHAT TO KNOW

# About the Home Inspection

Some items should always be examined.

### Structure

The home's "skeleton" should be able to stand up to weather, gravity, and the earth that surrounds it. Structural components include items such as the foundation and the framing.

### Exterior

The inspector should look at sidewalks, driveways, steps, windows, doors, siding, trim, and surface drainage. They should also examine any attached porches, decks, and balconies.

### Main Sewer Line

Your property's main sewer line is the homeowner's responsibility. You should always conduct a video inspection of the main sewer line from where it exists the house and connects to the city's line. If the property has a septic system, get that inspected as well.

### Roofing

A good inspector will provide very important information about your roof, including its age, roof draining systems, buckled shingles, and loose gutters and downspouts. They should also inform you of the condition of any skylights and chimneys as well as the potential for pooling water.

### Plumbing

They should thoroughly examine the water supply and drainage systems, water heating equipment, and fuel storage systems. Drainage pumps and sump pumps also fall under this category. Poor water pressure, banging pipes, rust spots, or corrosion can indicate larger problems.

### Electrical

You should be informed of the condition of service entrance wires, service panels, breakers and fuses, and disconnects. Also take note of the number of outlets in each room.

### Heating and air conditioning

The home's vents, flues, and chimneys should be inspected. The inspector should be able to tell you the water heater's age, its energy rating, and whether the size is adequate for the house. They should also describe and inspect all the central air and through-wall cooling equipment.

### Interiors

Your inspector should take a close look at walls, ceilings and floors; steps, stairways, and railings; countertops and cabinets; and garage systems. These areas can reveal leaks, insect damage, rot, construction defects, and more.

### Ventilation/insulation

Inspectors should check for adequate insulation and ventilation in the attic and in unfinished areas such as crawl spaces. Insulation should be appropriate for the climate. Without proper ventilation, excess moisture can lead to mold and water damage.

### Fireplaces

They're charming, but fireplaces can be dangerous if they're not properly installed. Inspectors should examine the vent and flue, and describe solid fuel-burning appliances.

## WHAT TO KNOW

# Common Home Inspections and Costs\*

<b>TYPE</b>	<b>*Approximate COST</b>
General Inspection	\$550
Main Sewer	\$250
Chimney	\$300
Plumbing	\$150
Electric	\$100
Roof	\$350
Pool	\$250
Foundation	\$375
Site Drainage Systems	\$450
Pool Leak Detection	\$350
Geological Inspection	\$600 - 1200
HVAC	\$350
Termite	\$100
Mold Inspection	\$300-500

## WHAT TO KNOW

# About the Appraisal Process

Once you are under contract, your lender will send out an appraiser to make sure the purchase price is in line with the property's value.

### **Appraisals help guide mortgage terms.**

The appraised value of a home is an important factor in the loan underwriting process. Although lenders may use the sale price to determine the amount of the mortgage they will offer, they generally only do so when the property is sold for less than the appraisal amount. Also, the loan-to-value ratio is based on the appraised value and helps lenders figure out how much money may be borrowed to purchase the property and under what terms. If the LTV is high, the lender is more likely to require the borrower to purchase private mortgage insurance.

### **Appraised value is not a concrete number.**

Appraisals provide a professional opinion of value, but they aren't an exact science. Appraisals may differ quite a bit depending on when they're done and who's doing them. Also, changes in market conditions can dramatically alter appraised value.

### **Appraised value doesn't represent the whole picture of home prices.**

There are special considerations that appraised value doesn't take into account, such as the need to sell rapidly.

### **Appraisers use data from the recent past.**

Appraisals are often considered somewhat backward looking, because they use sold data from comparable properties (often nicknamed "comps") to help come up with a reasonable price.

### **There are uses for appraised value outside of the purchase process.**

For buying purposes, appraisals are usually used to determine market value or factor into the pricing equation. But other appraisals are used to determine insurance value, replacement value, and assessed value for property tax purposes.

## QUESTIONS TO ASK

# About Property Tax

It's natural for the sale price of a home to loom large in your mind. But don't forget to look at what your property tax bill might be.

### **What is the assessed value of the property?**

Assessed value is generally less than market value. A recent copy of the seller's tax bill will help you determine this information.

### **How often are properties reassessed in this area?**

In general, this will happen annually, but properties in areas of slower growth may be reassessed less often.

### **When was the last reassessment done on this property?**

Most significant tax increases on an individual property can be linked to when that property was last reassessed.

### **Will the sale of the property trigger a tax increase?**

Depending upon where you live, the assessed value of a property may increase based on the amount you pay for it. And in some areas, such as California, taxes aren't allowed to increase until the property in question is resold.

### **Is the tax bill comparable to other properties in the area?**

If not, it might be possible to appeal the assessment and lower the rate.

### **Does the current tax bill reflect any special exemptions for which I might not qualify?**

For example, many tax districts offer reductions to those individuals 65 and older.

## HOW TO

# Buy in a Tight Market

Increase your chances of getting your dream house in a competitive housing market.

### **Get prequalified for a mortgage.**

You'll be able to make a firm commitment to buy and your offer will be more desirable to the seller.

### **Stay in close contact with your real estate agent.**

Your agent will be on the lookout for the newest listings that meet your criteria. Be ready to see a house as soon as it goes on the market — if it's a great home, it will go fast.

### **Scout out new listings yourself.**

Browse sources such as realtor.com and local real estate listing sites. Set up alerts for the neighborhoods and characteristics you're looking for. Drive through your target neighborhoods, and if you see a home you like for-sale, send the address and listing agent's name to your agent, who can schedule a showing for you.

### **Be ready to make a decision.**

Spend plenty of time in advance deciding what you can afford and must have in a home so you won't hesitate when you have the chance to make an offer.

### **Bid competitively.**

Your first inclination may be to start out offering something less than the absolute highest price you can afford, but if you go too low in a tight market, you will likely lose out.

### **Keep contingencies to a minimum.**

Restrictions such as needing to sell your home before you move can make your offer unappealing. Remember that, if the market is tight, you'll probably be able to sell your house rapidly. You can also talk to your lender about getting a bridge loan to cover both mortgages for a short period.

### **But don't get caught in a buying frenzy.**

Just because there's competition for a home doesn't mean you should buy it. And even though you want to make your offer attractive, don't neglect inspections that help ensure the house is a sound investment.

## WHAT TO KNOW

# About Homeowners Insurance

A homeowners insurance policy will protect you against certain losses and damage to your new home and is generally required by lenders prior to closing. Some lenders will collect the money you owe for homeowners insurance as part of your monthly mortgage payment and place it in an escrow account, paying the insurer on your behalf when the bill is due.

### Coverage exclusions:

Most insurance policies do not cover flood or earthquake damage as a standard item. You may need to buy these types of coverage separately.

### Dollar limitations on claims:

Even if you are covered for a risk, there may be a limit on how much the insurer will pay. For example, many policies limit the amount paid for stolen jewelry unless items are insured separately.

### Replacement cost:

If your home is destroyed, you'll receive money to replace it only to the maximum of your coverage, so be sure your insurance is sufficient. This means that if your home is insured for \$150,000 and it costs \$180,000 to replace it, you'll still receive only \$150,000.

### Actual cash value:

If you choose not to replace your home when it's destroyed, you'll receive replacement cost minus the depreciation. This is what's referred to as actual cash value.

### Your liability:

Generally, your homeowner's insurance covers your liability for accidents that happen to other people on your property, including medical care, court costs, and awards by the court. However, there is usually an upper limit to the amount of coverage provided. Be sure that amount is sufficient, especially if you have significant assets.

## WHAT TO KNOW

# About Title Insurance

Title insurance protects your ownership right to your home, both from fraudulent claims against your ownership and from mistakes made in earlier sales, such as misspellings of a person's name or an inaccurate description of the property. In some states it is customary for the seller to purchase the policy on your behalf.

### **Your mortgage lender will require it.**

Title insurance protects the lender (and the secondary markets to which they sell loans) from defects in the title to your home—which could include mistakes made in the local property office, forged documents, and claims from unknown parties. It ensures the validity and enforceability of the mortgage document. The amount of the policy is equal to the amount of your mortgage at its inception. The fee is typically a one-time payment rolled into closing costs.

### **There are two different policies to consider purchasing.**

The first policy, the one your lender will require, protects the lender's investment. You may also purchase an owner's policy that provides coverage up to the purchase price of the home you are buying.

### **You have the right to choose your provider.**

You can shop around for a lower insurance premium rate at a wide variety of sites online. You should first request quotes from a few companies and then reach out and speak to them. Ask about hidden fees and charges that could make one quote seem more attractive than another. Also, find out if you're eligible for any discounts. Discounts are sometimes available if the home has been bought within only a few years since the last purchase as not as much work is required to check the title. You can also ask your lender or real estate professional for advice or help with getting quotes. Make sure the title insurance company you choose has a favorable Financial Stability Rating with Demotech Inc.

### **Even new construction needs coverage.**

Even if your home is brand-new, the land isn't. There may be claims to the land or liens that were placed during construction that could negatively impact your title.

## WORKSHEET

# Track Closing Costs

Be prepared and know who's responsible for the variety of fees and expenses at the closing table.

	BUYER COST	SELLER COST	OTHER
Down payment			
Loan origination			
Points paid to receive a lower interest rate			
Home inspection			
Appraisal			
Credit report			
Mortgage insurance premium			
Escrow for homeowner's insurance (if paid as part of the mortgage*)			
Property tax escrow (if paid as part of the mortgage*)			
Deed recording			
Title insurance policy premiums			
Land survey			
Notary fees			
Home Warranty			
Proration** for your share of costs (such as utility bills and property taxes)			

\*Lenders keep funds for taxes and insurance in escrow accounts as they are paid with the mortgage, then pay the insurance or taxes for you.

\*\* Because such costs are usually paid on either a monthly or a yearly basis, you might have to pay a bill for services used by the sellers before they moved. Proration is a way to even out bills sellers may have paid in advance, or that you may later pay for services they used.

## VOCABULARY

# Transaction Documents

When you walk away from the closing table with a big stack of papers, know what to file away for future reference.

### Loan estimate

Your lender is required to provide you with this three-page document within three business days of receiving your loan application. It will show estimates for your interest rate, monthly payment, closing costs, taxes, and insurance. You'll also learn how your interest rate and payments could change in the future, and whether you'll incur penalties for paying off the loan early (called "prepayment penalty") or increases to the mortgage loan balance even if payments are made on time (known as "negative amortization").

### Closing disclosure

Your lender is required to send this five-page form—which includes final loan terms, projected monthly payments, and closing costs—three business days before your closing. This window gives you time to compare the final terms to those in the Loan Estimate (see above), and to ask the lender any questions before the transaction is finalized.

### Mortgage and note

These spell out the legal terms of your mortgage obligation and the agreed-upon repayment terms.

### Deed

This document officially transfers ownership of the property. In a cash deal, it goes to you, but otherwise you won't get the deed until you pay off the mortgage.

### Affidavits

These are binding statements by either party. For example, the sellers will often sign an affidavit stating that they haven't incurred any liens on the property.

### Riders

This word describes any amendments to the sales contract that affect your rights. For example, the sellers may arrange to retain occupancy for a specified period after closing but agree to pay rent to the buyers during that period.

### Insurance policies

These documents provide a record and proof of your coverage, be they insuring the title or the property itself. Homeowners insurance documents will generally be your responsibility, while proof of title insurance will be given to you at the closing table.

## CHECKLIST

# Your Final Walk-Through

Closing time is hectic, but you should always make time for a final walk-through to make sure that your home is in the same condition you expected it would be. Here's a detailed list of what to check for on your final walk-through.

- Basement, attic, and every room, closet, and crawl space have been checked.
- Requested repairs have been made.
- Copies of paid bills and warranties are in hand.
- No major, unexpected changes have been made to the property since last viewed.
- All items included in the sale price—draperies, lighting fixtures, etc.—are still on site.
- Screens and storm windows are in place or stored onsite.
- All appliances are operating (dishwasher, washer/dryer, oven, etc.).
- Intercom, doorbell, and alarm are operational.
- Hot water heater is working.
- Heating and air conditioning systems are working.
- No plants or shrubs have been removed from the yard.
- Garage door opener and other remotes are available.
- Instruction books and warranties on appliances and fixtures are available.
- All debris and personal items of the sellers have been removed.