

UNDERSTANDING APPRAISERS & THE APPRAISAL PROCESS

REALTORS® and appraisers are professionally interdependent, yet widespread misunderstanding exists regarding the role of the appraiser, and the methods they use to value property. REALTORS® with an advanced understanding of the appraisal process will be better equipped for success!

Instructor Qualifications

Mark Maschger

- Practicing appraiser in MO, KS, & WI
- Chief Appraiser at Enterprise Bank & Trust
- Former regional chief appraiser at Bank of America
- Founder of Collaterallink, LLC a regional appraisal management company
- Commercial leader of The Williams Group, a Kansas City appraisal and commercial brokerage firm
- General Certified, actively juggling residential & commercial workflow
- Appraisal Institute

SRA Designated

Kansas City Chapter 2011 President

Approved Instructor

- American Society of Appraisers, ASA Designation
- Fellow REALTOR®, as appraiser and broker
- Proud to serve on your HMLS Board, as the appraiser representative



Course Objectives

- Attendees will better understand the important role played by the real estate appraiser
- Attendees will become more knowledgeable of the appraisal process
- Attendees will better understand regulatory landscape affecting appraisers and the appraisal process
- Attendees will become more knowledgeable of the standard (1004 Report Form) and future forms engine for all types of residential lending
- Attendees will gain insight as to the future of appraisals
- Attendees will take away tips for handling appraisal disagreement and/or rebuttal

Understanding the mindset of appraisers

- To understand appraisers, you must first recognize that they do not think like real estate agents. Most appraisers are naturally drawn to the professional role of *knowledge worker* individuals such as data analysts, product developers, planners, programmers, and researchers who are engaged primarily in the acquisition, analysis, and manipulation of information as opposed to the production of goods or services. This term was popularized by the US management guru Peter Drucker. (businessdictionary.com), and recently utilized by Google CEO Sundar Pichai to describe who will be displaced first by AI.
- Appraisers must pay very close attention to the smallest level of detail to be successful, and more importantly to an appraiser <u>credible</u>. They would rather work with numbers than people in most cases. There are exceptions of course.
- It may be that you know some appraisers who aren't *knowledge workers*, whose work you've experienced as technically unreliable. As with agents, appraisers operate within a wide range of education and experience.
- While appraisers should never become emotionally or financially connected to your transactions, they endure the same peaks and valleys in income, and generally, find no enjoyment in delivering bad news.
- Viewing appraisers with respect and appreciation will lead to reciprocal treatment toward you.

What you should expect from appraisers

- Appraisers are REALTORS®
 - As members of KCRAR/HMLS, appraisers must abide by the Code of Ethics and Standards of Practice of the National Association of REALTORS®
- To be competent
 - The Competency Rule per USPAP (Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice)
 - Economic competency
 - Geographic competency
 - Property Type Competency

Upper bracket, green housing, equestrian estates, condominium, agricultural, commercial, etc.

- Accuracy
 - Thorough research and analysis
 - Multiple data sources (MLS, KC Data, and others when available)
 - According to the scope of work agreed upon
- To be in good standing
 - www.ASC.gov
 - States provide periodic reporting of appraiser disciplinary action (get on their mailing lists)
 - Verify the identity of appraisers and their membership in KCRAR/HMLS
- Professional courtesy toward you and your clients

Understanding what appraisers need from you



Property information

MLS is the appraiser's database



Fully executed contracts

With all amendments and addenda



Site characteristics

New construction



Improvement characteristics

What we can't see in MLS



Post sale partnership
When your sale becomes a comp



Communication

Appraisers won't call unless they lack needed information

Understanding what appraisers DO NOT need from you

An appraiser's duty (noted exceptions) Comps **Other Appraisals** One person's opinion Salesmanship Remember the 'knowledge worker' - Focused on gathering information List of improvements Most appraisers will accept such a list - Only list items - Avoid totaling, sum of receipts - Time lapsed since updating - Proposed construction, a different story, the more detail the better **Strong direction** Don't subordinate appraisers

"I do a lot of business with this lender"
"We shouldn't have any problems with
this appraisal"

What to do when the appraisal comes in below contract price?

- Read the appraisal all of it
- Consider that it may be right
 - Parties may discover misinformation and/or unknown issues from the appraisal
 - Some people agree to buy without doing their homework
 - Market conditions
 - Inspection waivers
- Identify general discrepancies
- Identify specific/factual errors and omissions
- Study comparables chosen
- Search for alternative evidence
 - Must be equally comparable location, physically and functionally
 - Must have <u>sold</u> within the same range (time, distance)
 - Don't send active, pending, or dated listings
 - Be concise appraisers are not required to respond to your upset or critique, limit your response to 3 or 4 sales that are true substitutes
- Don't communicate with the appraiser she has signed and delivered the report to their client
- Direct rebuttal/reconsideration to the lender
 - The lender should review the appraisal, the evidence provided, and determine whether reconsideration is warranted
- Be professional and <u>factual</u> rather than emotional. If you are right, there should be evidence to support your position

Dispelling Myths About Appraisers

- Appraisers do <u>NOT</u> enjoy coming in low. Doing so causes extra work, disparaging banter, and the potential for business loss - depending on the integrity of the parties involved
- Appraisers are <u>NOT</u> manipulated by regulators or their lending clients to "keep the market down"
- The industry (Fannie/Freddie/FHA/USDA/VA/etc.) is <u>NOT</u> trying to eliminate appraisers, but rather, working to modernize the process and scope of contribution from appraisers
- Appraisers are <u>NOT</u> acting unprofessionally if they refuse to engage in discussion about an appraisal. They are bound by a confidentiality covenant with their client, under USPAP, which prohibits them from discussing an appraisal with anyone else (including the borrower)
- Appraisers who perform VA appraisals are <u>NOT</u>
 government employees working directly for the Veterans
 Administration. Appraisers must maintain an understanding
 of various regulatory guidelines and protocols, as they
 perform appraisals for all types of loans
- Appraisers are <u>NOT</u> less informed than the typical agent. Their education and training requirements far exceed agent licensing requirements

Appraiser Licensing Requirements

As of May 1, 2018, the requirements for becoming an appraiser were reduced in terms of the experience required and length of the apprenticeship.

Mark's Opinion: a generally positive decision with unintended consequences to come.

		QE	Experience	Lngth. of Apprentice-	
	Degree Requirement	Education	Hours	ship	
Prior to May 1, 2018					
Licensed Appraiser	No college-level education required	150	2000	12 months	Non-complex, no trainees
Certified Residential	Bachelor's Degree	200	2500	24 months	FHA, no limits on complexity
Certified General	Bachelor's Degree	300	3000	30 months	Commercial
May 1, 2018					
Licensed Appraiser	No college-level education required	150	1000	6 months	
Licensed Appraiser	No conege rever education required	130	1000	o monens	
Certified Residential	Bachelor's / College Equivelants	200	1500	12 months	
Certified General	Bachelor's Degree	300	3000	18 months	

In 2022, PAREA was introduced as an alternative pathway for becoming a residential appraiser, for candidates who are not able to find a trainer. This will lead to a more diverse appraiser workforce by providing practical training modules in lieu of the apprenticeship requirement.

FHA versus Conventional

FHA

- Must be Certified and FHA approved
- Inspection still requires sampling, inspection of mechanical systems, attic and or crawl space
- Photos all sides, contributing improvements, physical deficiencies
- Safety, Security, Soundness
- Welcomed exceptions cosmetic

Conventional

- Appraisers may be licensed only
- Inspection doesn't require representative sampling
- Photos recent changes mirror FHA
- More changes on the way

Equally focused on preventing improper influences on appraisers

Switching from Conventional to FHA – more than a clerical change (reinspection required); USDA follows FHA; VA based on a different though similar protocol – restricted appraiser panel

Understanding The Appraisal Form

- Most appraisals developed for <u>mortgage</u> transactions are reported on the 1004 URAR form. This two-part process of developing an opinion of value and reporting it according to client expectations is the essence of appraising.
- Each time Fannie/Freddie, FHA/USDA, or VA amend or change their reporting requirements, all involved must be aware of the specific requirements, and make practice changes, as necessary.
- Uniform Appraisal Dataset (UAD). A monumental change for appraisers and lenders alike – took effect on September 1, 2011. Continues to affect mortgage underwriting and appraisal practice.
- Now far ahead of read-only PDF utility, the new paradigm involves a dynamic conversion process that allows the GSEs, FHA, and others, to leverage the data in appraisals for a variety of purposes.
- Examples of reporting requirement directives;
 - Additional comparables (for declining and increasing markets)
 - Additional photos including the angle from which they should be taken
 - April 1, 2022, Adoption of ANSI Standard Property Measuring Guidelines
- Currently, the GSEs are working on a UAD makeover to incorporate "data-driven, flexible, dynamic structure for appraisal reporting". Think reports engine versus separate appraisal forms.
- More than ever before, appraisers are being weighed and measured, through automated and manual review processes that vary from lender to lender, from platform to platform, including quality and service scoring for every appraisal. Quality control is the primary focus of underwriting today.







Uniform Appraisal Dataset (UAD) and Forms Redesign Initiative

Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac (the GSEs) are collaborating to update the Uniform Appraisal Dataset (UAD), retire the existing appraisal forms, and redesign the Uniform Residential Appraisal Report (URAR). This initiative is part of the Uniform Mortgage Data Program® (UMDP®), a joint-GSE effort to enhance data quality and standardization at the direction of the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA).

Giving the UAD and URAR a makeover

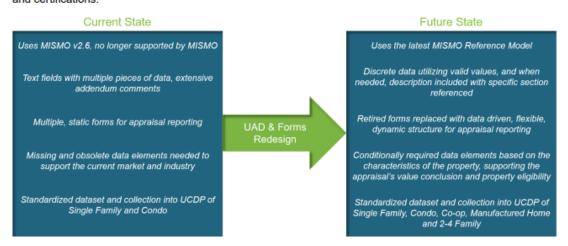
The GSEs are evaluating the UAD from two perspectives: 1) upgrade to the latest MISMO® Reference Model and 2) assessment of current data elements – to determine what new data elements are needed and if current data elements should be revised or removed. The joint-GSE team is working with an experienced report design vendor to create a dynamic new URAR. Using this new URAR, appraisers will provide data through the use of vendor software. The new URAR will have a similar look and feel to the redesigned Uniform Residential Loan Application (URLA), the Loan Estimate (LE), and the Closing Disclosure (CD).

Partnering with industry

In 2018, the joint-GSE team engaged key industry stakeholders, including appraisers, lenders, appraisal management companies (AMCs), government agencies, and trade organizations, to identify pain points and gather requirements. The GSEs broadened their outreach in 2019, conducting an industry-wide survey and participating in industry events, to reach a wider pool of stakeholders to gather input and feedback on sections of the draft URAR.

Providing benefits across the mortgage life cycle

The redesigned URAR will provide greater clarity to lenders, investors, and borrowers, while building a foundation for further modernization, by simplifying and enhancing the dataset and updating the data standard and certifications.



For more information, read our frequently asked questions, look for us at industry events, and/or visit the GSEs' UAD web pages: Fannie Mae UAD and Freddie Mac UAD.

Limitations of the appraisal form

The problem - one size doesn't fit all

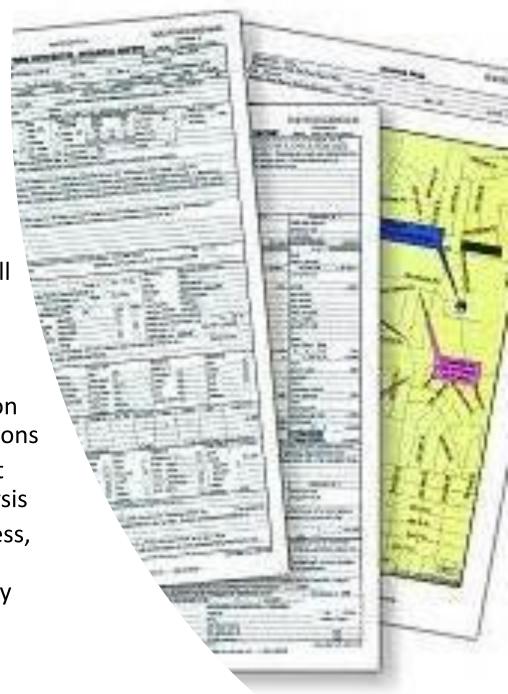
Used to value all homes across the country

Checked boxes are insufficient

 UAD mandated quality and condition ratings no longer allow for descriptions

 The Sales Comparison grid does not allow room for more complex analysis

 Form-filling isn't an analytical process, although some appraisers spend a career checking boxes without really developing an understanding for market dynamics



Understanding Comparable Selection

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N;Re	s;	
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Q4		•
58		
C3		*
Total	Bdrms.	Baths
6	3	1.0
	1,152	sq.ft.
0sf		
Typic	cal	
FA/C	A	
Ther	malWo	lws
1 Att	ached	
CP/L	.gWdD)ck
1 FP		
Fnc./	Shed	
N/A		
	Fee S 1052 N;Re Trad Q4 58 C3 Total 6 Osf Typic FA/C Theri 1 Att. CP/L 1 FP Fnc./	58 C3 Total Bdrms. 6 3 1,152 Osf Typical FA/CA ThermalWo 1 Attached CP/LgWdD 1 FP Fnc./Shed

- Introducing the concept of bracketing
- Appraisers choose comparable properties based on certain elements of comparison, which include the most relevant factors identified by the form authors. Additionally, they can utilize three more lines for elements they deem important, such as Fireplace and Exterior Features. Due to increased underwriting requirements, appraisers now use these extra lines to report transactional details, such as the LP/SP Ratio.
- It is important to note that only an appraiser is qualified to determine if a sale or listing can be considered a 'COMP.'



Understanding Comparable Adjustments

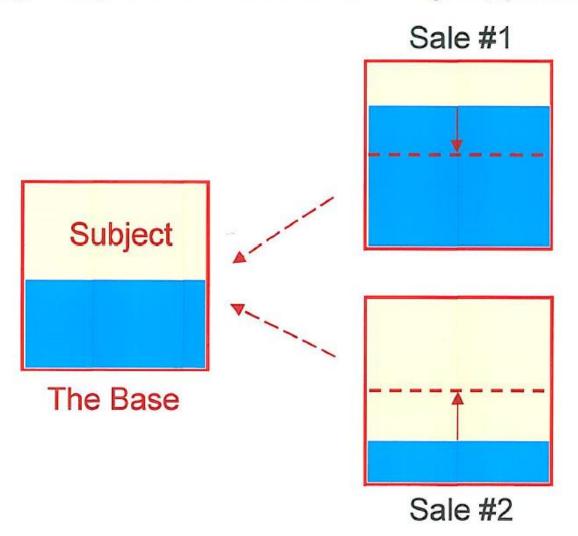
When appraising a property, it's important to consider both quantitative and qualitative differences. While it's easy to apply adjustments for differences in room count and gross living area, it's more difficult to account for the impact of a busy street or an appealing view.

Above Grade	Total	Bdrms.	Baths	Total	Bdrms.	Baths		Total	Bdrms.	Baths		Total	Bdrms.	Baths	
Room Count	6	3	2	6	3	2		6	3	2		6	3	2	
Gross Living Area		1,464	sq.ft.		1,488	sq.ft.	-720		1,550	sq.ft.	-2,580		1,379	sq.ft.	+2,550

Many agents know that comparables need to be adjusted based on how they differ from the subject. This is because Comparables #1 and #2 have more GLA and are therefore considered superior to the subject. As a result, they require negative adjustments to their respective sale prices. On the other hand, comparables with inferior characteristics, such as Comparable 3 with only 1,379 square feet, require positive adjustments. In this example, the adjustments are based on a factor of \$30/sf of difference.

Comparing Sales to the Subject Property

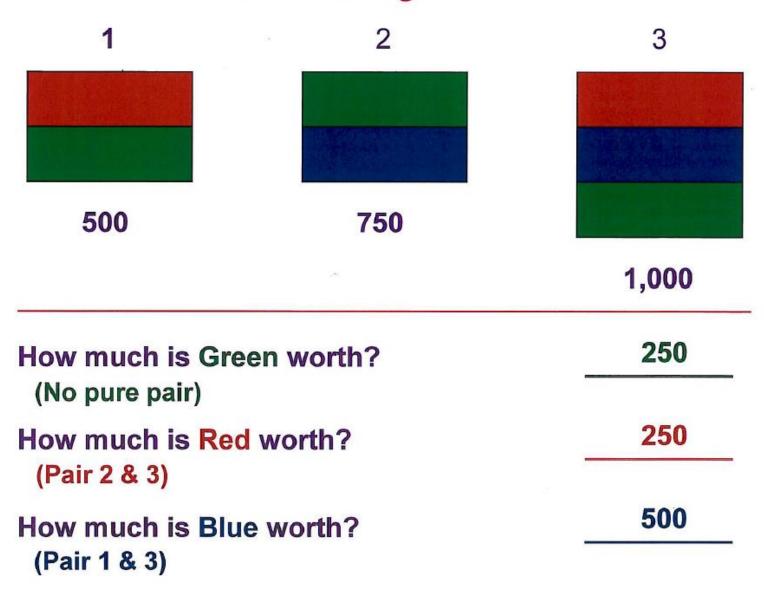
"Always" compare the sales to the subject, (The Base)



Understanding Comparable Adjustments

- Adjustments applied should vary based on the variables in play with each appraisal.
- So what are the adjustments based on? There is no set value for adjusting room count or GLA, and the adjustments applied are often the result of professional judgment.
- So how good is an appraiser's judgment? The answer again depends on the level of education, experience, and professional commitment an appraiser applies to each appraisal.
- Not a subjective work, but an analytical process informed by years of study, an apprenticeship under certified appraiser(s), regulations, underwriting guidelines, quality control, and peer accountability.
- Typical Practice, an evolving peer standard, is now measurable through automated review software run against every appraisal written for mortgage purposes.
- Adjustments should be market derived. Appraisers are taught and should practice 'Paired Sales Analysis' – an appraisal technique used to estimate the value contribution of property characteristics.

The "Pairing Process"



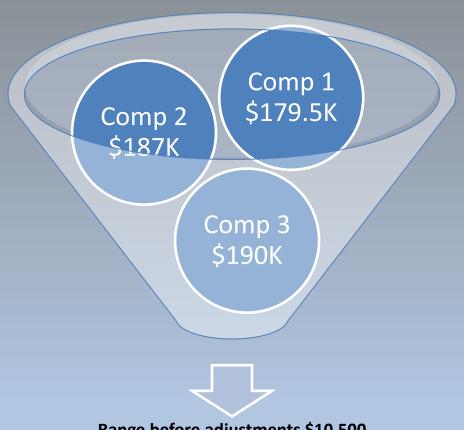


Paired sales example

Adjustments derived from the comparable data set

Address 484 S 137th St		521 S 137th Ave	nue	486 S 137th Stree	et	487 S 138th Stree	et	
	KS 66012-5203	Bonner Springs, k	KS 66012	Bonner Springs, I	KS 66012	Bonner Springs, KS 66012		
Proximity to Subject		0.28 miles SE		0.01 miles		0.11 miles W		
Sale Price	\$ 180,000		\$ 179,500		\$ 187,000		\$ 190,000	
Sale Price/Gross Liv. Area	\$ 122.95 sq.ft	\$ 130.17 sq.ft		\$ 124.17 sq.ft		\$ 127.43 sq.ft		
Data Source (s)	Viewing/MLS/C	MLS/Cnty/City		MLS/Cnty/City/KC	Data	MLS/Cnty/City/KC	Data	
Verification Source(s)	Inspection	DOM 91 MLS	S#1675985	DOM UC MLS	S#1643201	DOM UC MLS	S#1686551	
VALUE ADJUSTMENTS	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	+(-) \$ Adjustment	DESCRIPTION	+(-) \$ Adjustment	DESCRIPTION	+(-) \$ Adjustment	
Sales or Financing	0	Conventional		FmHA		FHA		
Concessions	None Reported	None Reported		Seller Paid	-3,500	Seller Paid	-500	
Date of Sale/Time	12/22/2010	08/24/2010		06/15/2010		11/01/2010		
Location	Lei Valley	Lei Valley		Lei Valley	1	Lei Valley		
Leasehold/Fee Simple	Fee Simple	Fee Simple		Fee Simple		Fee Simple		
Site	7,200 Sq.Ft.	7,360 Sq.Ft.		7,200 Sq.Ft.		8,442 Sq.Ft.	-3.000	
View	Residential	Residential		Residential	1	Residential		
Design (Style)	Split-Level	Split-Level		Split-Level		Split-Level		
Quality of Construction	Fr/Stn/A-AG	Fr/Stn/A-AG		Fr/Brck/A-AG		Fr/Stn/A-AG		
Actual Age	2 Years	6 Years	(c	New		New		
Condition	Never Occupied	Avg/Good	+3,000	Never Occupied		Never Occupied		
Above Grade	Total Bdrms. Baths	Total Borms. Baths		Total Borms. Baths		Total Berms. Baths		
Room Count	6 3 2	6 3 2		6 3 2		6 3 2	11-1	
Gross Living Area	1,464 sq.ft	1,379 sq.ft	+2,550	1,506 sq.ft	-1,260	1,491 sq.ft	-810	
Basement & Finished	734 Sq.Ft.	Partial Bsmt		Partial Bsmt	11111	Partial Bsmt		
Rooms Below Grade	0	.5 Bath	-1,000	0		0		
Functional Utility	Typical	Typical		Typical		Typical		
Heating/Cooling	F/A/C/A	F/A/C/A		F/A/C/A		F/A/C/A		
Energy Efficient Items	Thermal Wdws	Thermal Wdws		Thermal Wdws		Thermal Wdws		
Garage/Carport	2 Built-In	2 Built-In		2 Built-In		2 Built-In		
Porch/Patio/Deck	CovPch/Patio	CovPch/Deck	-1,000	CovPch/Patio		CovPch/Deck	-1,000	
Fire place/Exterior Features	No FP	1 FP	-1,000	1 FP	-1,000	1 FP	-1,000	
Builder/Agent Relationship	Tiner/Smith	Picturesque/Maher		Tiner/Smith	4	Emerald/Smith		
LP/SP Ratio	OLP\$179/102%	OLP\$185/97%		OLP\$189/99%		100%		
Net Adjustment (Total)		X + D-	\$ 2,550	□ + □ -	\$ -5,760	□ + □ -	\$ -6,310	
Adjusted Sale Price		Net Adj. 1.4%		Net Adj. 3.1 %		Net Adj. 3.3 %		
of Comparables		Gross Adj. 4.8 %	\$ 182,050	Gross Adj. 3.1 %	\$ 181,240	Gross Adj. 3.3 %	183,690	

Another way to view the grid



Range before adjustments \$10,500
Range after adjustments \$2,450
What's it worth?
Appraiser's opinion = \$182,000
Rounder to \$1,000



55th & Ward Parkway

Kansas City, MO 64112

Kansas City, MO	6411	13	
0 version found Yours: 0 Peers: 0			
Aerial			
Proximity to Subject			
Sale Price	\$		0
Sale Price/Gross Liv. Area	\$		sq.ft.
Data Source(s)			
Verification Source(s)	_	ection	
VALUE ADJUSTMENTS	DE	SCRIPTI	ON
Sales or Financing			٧
Concessions			
Date of Sale/Time			
Location	_	es;KCI	
Leasehold/Fee Simple		Simpl	е
Site	1.85	ac	
View	N;Re		
Design (Style)	DT2	1.5 St	ory
Quality of Construction	Q1		¥
Actual Age	24		
Condition	C3		¥
Above Grade	Total	Bdrms.	Baths
Room Count	11	5	4.2
Gross Living Area		7,742	
Basement & Finished	5722	2sf572	2sfv
Rooms Below Grade	1rr0l	br1.2b	a20
Functional Utility	Ext. \$	Stone	work
Heating/Cooling	Zone	ed FA/	CAC
Energy Efficient Items	Ther	m. Wr	idws
Garage/Carport	4gbi	4dw	
Porch/Patio/Deck	Pats	/Ter/L	anai
Fireplace(s), Pool, etc.	4 FP	/IG Po	ol
Exterior Features	Meta	l Fend	e
Additional Amenities	Port	eCoch	/Elev.
Net Adjustment (Total)			
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of Comparables			

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Fee Simple									
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N;Res;									
DT2;2-Story	0								
Q1 <u></u> ▼									
98	0								
C3 <u></u> ▼									
Total Bdrms. Baths	7.500								
11 4 5.1	-7,500								
7,187 sq.ft. 3175sf0sfin	+83,300								
31/581081111	+10,000 +286,100								
Standard	-15,000								
Zoned FA/CAC	-15,000								
Therm. Wndws									
3ga3dw	+10,000								
Pat/Cov. Patio	+10,000								
3 FP/IG Pool	+1,500								
Metal Fence	.,200								
None	+10,000								
X +	\$ 13,400								
Net Adj. 0.4%									

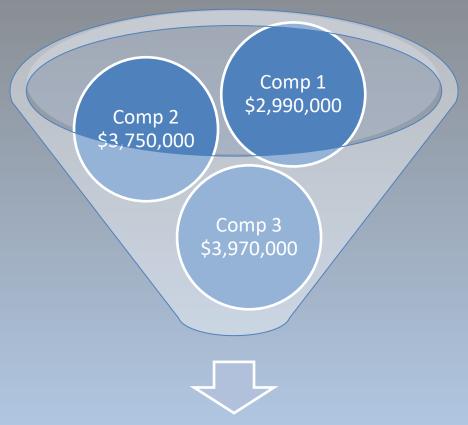
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ansas City, MC	64112	Kansas City, MO	64113
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Move Copy	Delete Aerial	Move Copy	Delete Aerial
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ee Simple		Fee Simple	
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;Res;		N;Res;	
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ital Bdrms. Baths		Total Bdrms. Baths	
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172sf1627sfin	+10,000	2857sf828sfin	+10,00
rr0br0.1ba0o	+204,750	1rr0br0.0ba0o	+244,70
tandard	-15,000	Standard	-15,00
oned FA/CAC		Rad/ZFWA/CA	
herm. Wndws		Therm. Wndws	
gd4dw	+10,000	3gd3dw	+17,50
at/CPt/CPor/B		Pat/Deck/CPor.	
FP	+50,000	6 FP	+47,00
one	+10,000	Metal Fence	
one	+10,000	706 sf carr. ho	-25,30
	\$ -329,450	X + -	\$ 474,40
t Adj. 8.3%		Net Adj. 14.6%	
oss Adj. 27.1%	\$ 3,640,550	Gross Adj. 18.1%	\$ 3,720,40
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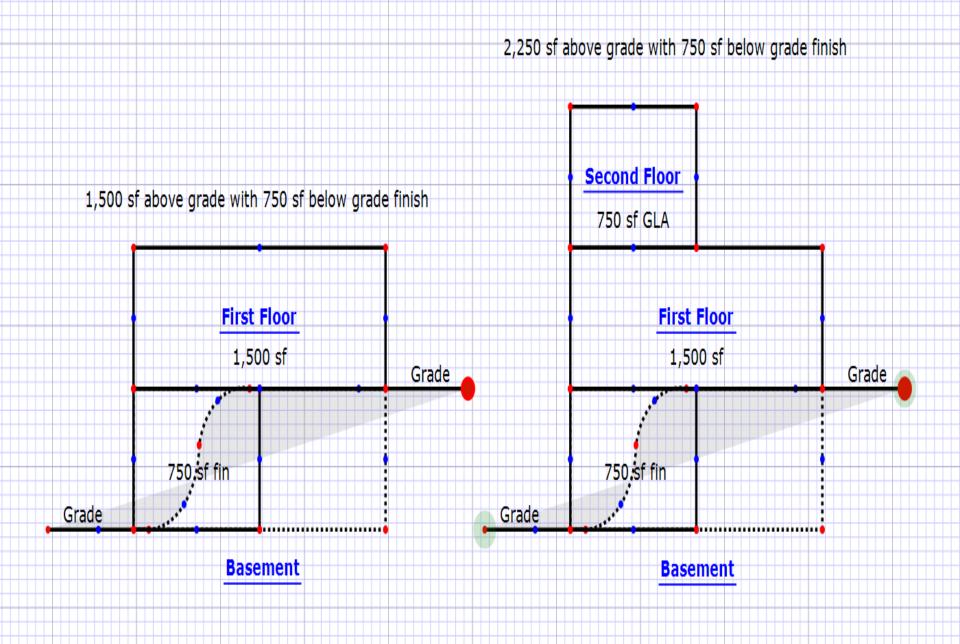
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Q1		7	+291,525				
102			0				
C3		V					
	Bdrms.	5.2	45.000				
16	•		-15,000				
2045	_	sq.ft.					
	sf155 or0.1b						
Stan		dZ0	+208,450 -15,000				
	dard ed FA/	CAC	-15,000				
_	m. Wr						
_	2gbi2d		+5,000				
	Cov. P		+10,000				
	/IG Po		10,000				
	l Fend						
Non			+10,000				
		٦.	\$ 521,825				
Net Ad		17.5%	021,020				
			\$ 3,511,825				
,	· · · · ·		2,011,020				



Another way to view the grid



Range before adjustments \$980,000
Range after adjustments \$251,575
What's it worth?
Appraiser's opinion = \$3,675,000
Rounded to \$25,000



Let's talk about contracts

- Why do appraisers need the contract?
 - Appraisal are more than a value
 - Arm's length & cash equivalency
- Repairs required when contract is as-is
 - But conventional doesn't require repairs!
- What about multiple offers?
 - We assume the seller accepted the best offer
- Seller paid concessions
 - Did the seller concede?
 - Contracts above list price, often equal to the concessions
 - Financed closing costs not the same as concession
 - Why are comps adjusted for concessions when the subject includes concessions?
 - Appraiser's call
- What's the big deal?
 - Adhering to definition of market value

Definition of Market Value

DEFINITION OF MARKET VALUE: The most probable price which a property should bring in a competitive and open market under all conditions requisite to a fair sale, the buyer and seller, each acting prudently, knowledgeably and assuming the price is not affected by undue stimulus. Implicit in this definition is the consummation of a sale as of a specified date and the passing of title from seller to buyer under conditions whereby: (1) buyer and seller are typically motivated; (2) both parties are well informed or well advised, and each acting in what he or she considers his or her own best interest; (3) a reasonable time is allowed for exposure in the open market; (4) payment is made in terms of cash in U. S. dollars or in terms of financial arrangements comparable thereto; and (5) the price represents the normal consideration for the property sold unaffected by special or creative financing or sales concessions* granted by anyone associated with the sale.

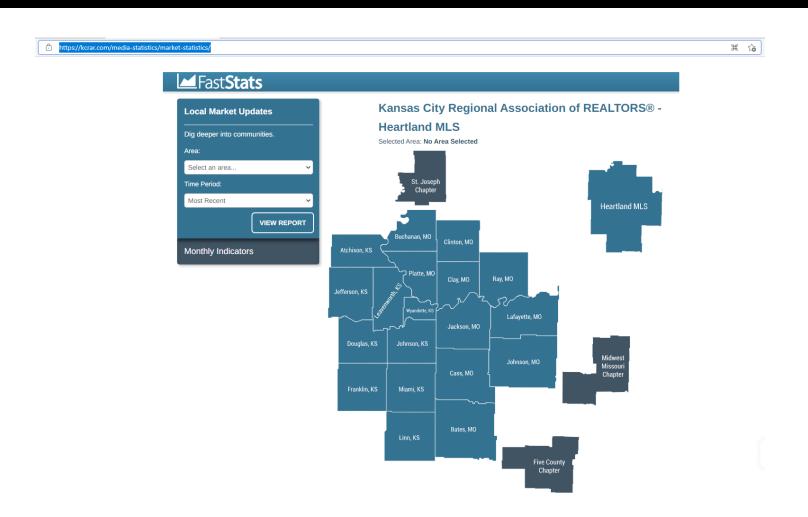
*Adjustments to the comparables must be made for special or creative financing or sales concessions. No adjustments are necessary for those costs which are normally paid by sellers as a result of tradition or law in a market area; these costs are readily identifiable since the seller pays these costs in virtually all sales transactions. Special or creative financing adjustments can be made to the comparable property by comparisons to financing terms offered by a third party institutional lender that is not already involved in the property or transaction. Any adjustment should not be calculated on a mechanical dollar for dollar cost of the financing or concession but the dollar amount of any adjustment should approximate the market's reaction to the financing or concessions based on the appraiser's judgment.

This definition is taken from the 1004 Form, and thus, applies to every transaction that requires a mortgage. The definition depends on buyers and sellers acting prudently and not affected by undue stimulus. The definition further conditions;

- Parties with typical motivation (Emotional behavior?)
- 2. Parties well informed and advised (iBuyer? FSBO? Social media sales?)
- 3. Reasonable exposure to open market
- 4. Payment in cash (who is paying when offers are made at 110% of list price?)

\$275K FHA offer on \$250K listing > buyer's portion of extra of \$25K = \$875 How do you think the lender and FHA feel about their portion? \$24,125 at 96.5% LTV The point is that some overpay when financing, but likely wouldn't if paying cash

Source(s) for Market Condition Analysis



Source(s) for Market Condition Analysis

Jackson, MO

		June		Year to Date			
Key Metrics	2022	2023		Thru 6-2022	Thru 6-2023		
Closed Sales	1,221	1,018	- 16.6%	6,032	4,960	- 17.8%	
Average Sales Price*	\$296,859	\$321,268	+ 8.2%	\$284,603	\$289,404	+ 1.7%	
Median Sales Price*	\$266,000	\$265,000	- 0.4%	\$245,000	\$244,975	- 0.0%	
Days on Market Until Sale	19	31	+ 63.2%	24	39	+ 62.5%	
Percentage of Original List Price Received*	103.4%	100.9%	- 2.4%	102.2%	98.7%	- 3.4%	
Pending Sales	1,119	1,053	- 5.9%	6,261	5,509	- 12.0%	
Inventory	1,640	1,222	- 25.5%				
Supply	1.5	1.4	- 6.7%				

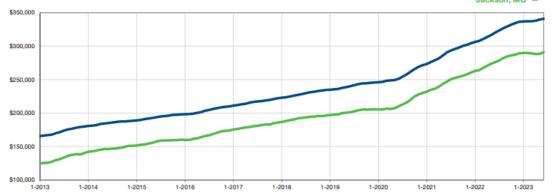
^{*} Does not account for sale concessions and/or downpayment assistance. | Percent changes are calculated using rounded figures and can sometimes look extreme due to small sample size.

June



Historical Average Sales Price Rolling 12-Month Calculation







Greater Kansas City Area Fast Stats









30 DAYS ON MARKET

1.6
MONTHS SUPPLY





101%

PERCENTAGE OF ORIGINAL PRICE RECEIVED



\$374,133 AVERAGE SALES PRICE



*All data metrics reflect a one year change





3,765





3,569 **PENDING SALES**







4,978
TOTAL INVENTORY

FAQs / Q & A

- How far away can appraisers go for comparables?
- How far back in time can they go?
- Why don't appraisers count basement finish as GLA?
- Understanding utility swimming pools, outbuildings, etc.?
- How can a home be worth less than the cost to construct?
 - Principle of substitution
 - Supply chain, oil prices, labor shortages
- Why don't appraisers consider Energy Star or HERS-rated construction?
 - Doing better
 - Aided by building codes
- How can I get a copy of the appraiser's adjustment list?
- Condos, manufactured homes, others?
- Commercial or agricultural...know it or refer it



What about Zestimates?

Source: https://www.zillow.com/z/zestimate/

Despite all the advancement in technology and data, Zillow and all other automated valuation models disclaim their limitations. There's no substitute for local knowledge, especially in a non-disclosure territory

How accurate is the Zestimate?

The nationwide median error rate for the Zestimate for on-market homes is 3.2%, while the Zestimate for off-market homes has a median error rate of 7.52%. The Zestimate's accuracy depends on the availability of data in a home's area. Some areas have more detailed home information available — such as square footage and number of bedrooms or bathrooms — and others do not. The more data available, the more accurate the Zestimate value will be.

These tables break down the accuracy of Zestimates for both active listings and off-market listings.

			op Metro Areas States Nation	al	
Metropolitan Areas	Median Error (i)	Homes With Zestimates (i)	Within 5% of Sales Price ①	Within 10% of Sales Price ①	Within 20% of Sales Price (i)
Detroit	8.1%	1.5M	33.1%	58.1%	81.0%
Fort Collins	6.0%	132.1K	42.9%	70.8%	89.7%
Houston	6.0%	2.1M	43.3%	70.1%	89.9%
Jacksonville	6.8%	587.7K	39.5%	64.0%	84.3%
Kansas City	7.0%	726.4K	37.4%	63.7%	85.5%
Las Vegas	4.8%	728.5K	51.2%	77.7%	92.7%
Los Angeles-Long Beach- Anaheim	6.4%	2.9M	40.8%	68.2%	89.4%
Miami-Fort Lauderdale	8.1%	2.1M	33.4%	58.4%	83.9%
Minneapolis-St Paul	5.8%	1.2M	44.0%	71.9%	91.5%
Nashville	7.4%	712.5K	36.1%	61.4%	82.3%
New York	8.2%	5.4M	32.6%	57.9%	83.9%
Orlando	6.1%	854.1K	42.4%	68.8%	89.0%

Last updated: July 10, 2022

REAL ESTATE > HOME PRICES

After Zillow's Home-Flipping Fiasco, Think Twice About Trusting 'Zestimate' Home Values

By Samantha Sharf

November 3, 2021





Money; Getty Images