Appraisals Explained

Your Complete Guide to the Appraisal Process

"Appraisals are an important part of the mortgage process but can be confusing and hard to figure out. This ebook is anything but confusing. You'll get smart on appraisals fast."

- Ty Pennington

Guaranteed Rate's Spokesperson and host of Extreme Makeover: Home Edition





Brought to you by:

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guaranteed Rate

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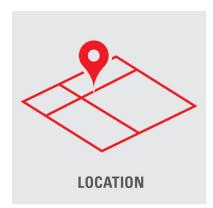
Why an eBook on Appraisals?

This eBook was designed to provide you with a consumer-friendly guide to reading and understanding your home's appraisal. <u>Guaranteed Rate</u> believes it's your loan, it's your home and you should not be left in the dark about any part of the process.

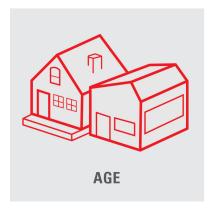
Let's first begin by getting clear on home value basics.

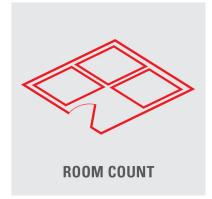
What is an appraisal?

- An appraisal is a report which offers an opinion of your property's value, at a specific point in time, based on specific elements.
- Your appraisal report is an integral part of any mortgage transaction as it is the
 appraisal which assigns value to your home, protects you from paying more than
 the home is worth and proctects the lender from lending more than the property is
 worth.
- Your appraisal report not only includes the appraiser's final opinion but the elements that determine it, including:









A common misconception is the value of your home is dependent on the high-end appliances or newly laid sod. The truth of the matter is, while those things add curb appeal, an appraisal is based on stable value-generating features.

Licensing and education requirements vary from state to state. For example, some states demand more classroom hours and others require less.

Location: You've all heard "location, location, location". This is not only true when purchasing, but continues to play a role in your home's value. When an appraiser attaches value to your home, a beach view versus a highway view will translate into a significant difference in your home's worth.

Square Footage: The bottom line, more square feet of living space translates into more value.

Age and Condition: Your home will be compared to other similar aged homes in your town. While the age of your home impacts your value, recent renovations (i.e., new plumbing, electrical, windows, roof etc.) will change your home's effective age. For example, your home may be 20 years-old, but your recent renovations may give your home an effective age of five years.

Room Count: "Legal" bedroom and bathroom count matters. What is meant by legal? An example: A bedroom without a closet is not considered or counted as an actual bedroom.

Other appraisal report elements will be discussed later in this eBook.

How much will my appraisal cost?

Appraisal fees vary from state to state and are impacted by the type of home (e.g., single family, duplex, triplex etc.) and value of the home. For example, an appraisal for a single family home valued under \$1 million in the Midwest will range from \$275 to \$425. An appraisal for this same single family home on the East Coast can cost up to \$650.

Prior to ordering your appraisal you should confirm the cost with your mortgage professional.

Who is an appraiser and what does he/she do?

A real estate appraiser is an educated, well-trained professional who estimates the value of a home using industry expertise, experience, market research, and public records—all while following Federal and state laws and lender guidelines.

There are various types of licenses or certifications an appraiser can attain; the type of license will determine the type of property an appraiser is qualified to inspect. According to the <u>Appraisal Foundation</u>, the available licenses, or certifications are:

Licensed Residential Real Property Appraiser: Qualifies an appraiser to inspect a single family home, duplex, triplex and multi-family home up to \$1 million in value.

Certified Residential Real Property Appraiser: Qualifies an appraiser to inspect a single family home, duplex, triplex and multi-family home with no limit on value.

Certified General Real Property Appraiser: Qualifies an appraiser to inspect any type of home or housing complex and commercial property (e.g., strip mall, car wash, grocery store etc.) with no limit on value.

Why does my lender (or bank) need my home value?

Whether you are refinancing or buying an appraisal will be part of your mortgage process. The reason for this is, your current or future home acts as collateral in exchange for your mortgage loan.

If you are refinancing, it is your home's value which determines your maximum approvable loan amount.

If you are purchasing, in order to lend money the bank needs to be sure your home is worth at least as much as the purchase price. Your bank considers the true value of a home to be the lessor of the sales price of the appraised value.

Once your lender has your home's value, your loan-to-value (what you owe versus what your home is worth) can be determined. It is your loan-to-value, along with your <u>credit</u> score and <u>debt-to-income</u> ratio, which will determine how your mortgage will be structured.

How do I obtain my appraisal?

Your mortgage professional will order your home appraisal by submitting a request to an appraisal management company (AMC).

Upon receipt of the order, the AMC will forward the order randomly to one of its on-staff or contracted appraisers. If you are <u>refinancing your home</u>, the appraiser will contact you directly. If you are purchasing a new home, the inspection will be scheduled with the <u>real estate agent</u> listing the property.

You are entitled to a copy of your appraisal so be sure and ask your mortgage professional for a copy.

Finally, banks and mortgage companies are restricted from having any affiliation or communication with an appraiser or appraisal company involved in your mortgage transaction. This process ensures you are provided with the most accurate home value and the lender will receive an objective opinion of value.

Are there different types of appraisals?

While there are many types of apprasisals, the two most common are: a full appraisal and a drive-by appraisal.

More often than not your lender will require a full appraisal; this requires an inspection of the inside of your home (or future home). There are, however, some cases when the lender will require a drive-by, or exterior only, appraisal.

Let's take a look at the differences:

Full Appraisal

A full appraisal consists of a full inspection of the interior and exterior of your home (or future home). An experienced appraiser will take notes, photos, measure and ask a lot of questions about your home, such as:

- Have you made any recent improvements?
- Have you listed the property for sale in the last 12 months?

What is Equity?

Equity is the difference between what you owe (your mortgage balance) and what your home is worth (your value). For example, if you owe \$200,000 and your home is worth \$250,000, the \$50,000 difference is the equity in your home.

- Do you have a plat of survey I can see?
- Is there a homeowners association?

Drive-by Appraisal

A drive-by appraisal is one in which the appraiser simply needs to inspect the exterior of your home. This is typically acceptable to your lender if you are refinancing and have at least 30 percent equity in your home. An appointment will not be made as no entry to your home is necessary.

Upon completion of the home inspection, an appraiser must conduct extensive market research, while being mindful of <u>Fannie Mae</u> and <u>Freddie Mac's</u> reporting guidelines as well as Federal and state regulations.

What if my value isn't what I expected?

When your home's value is much less than expected it can stop your purchase or refinance transaction in its tracks. If you find yourself in this position you first need to take a deep breath, request a copy of the appraisal report and begin combing through your report to ensure all of the facts are indeed accurate (keep reading and you'll learn about where to find those potential errors).

What are my options if I am buying a home and the appraised value is less than the agreed upon purchase price?

Once you have confirmed the information contained in your appraisal is accurate you can:

- Renegotiate the purchase price with the seller;
- Walk away from the deal; or
- Pay down the difference. If you choose to pay down the difference, you will be
 paying down the difference between the sales price and the value, in addition to
 your down payment.

When purchasing a home, it is strongly suggested that your agent include a clause in the contract which states the validity of the contract is contingent upon the home appraising for the purchase price. This will ensure you are able to walk away from the contract with no penalty should the home appraise for less than the purchase price.

What if I am buying a home and the value comes in where it should?

Celebrate! Then focus on the next milestone in your mortgage.

What can I do if my low appraised value threatens my ability to refinance?

- 1. Take a deep breath and review your appraisal for any errors.
- 2. If you find errors, speak with your mortgage professional about an appraisal reconsideration. A reconsideration will force the appraiser to correct the errors and possibly review additional comparables you can provide. Higher value comparables that have recently sold in your area can have an impact on your value (yup you will learn about this too... keep reading).

If you have not found any errors and the appraisal contains solid information, you can request that your mortgage professional order another appraisal report. If after a second appraisal your value is still too low, ask your mortgage professional about other potential refinancing options.



Comparable:

A similar home in your area. Also known as a "comp".

What if my appraisal comes in lower than I expected but I am still able to complete my refinance?

Celebrate! Remember, this is about enabling you to get the mortgage loan you want; don't be offended. Provided you can still complete the refinance, get the rate you want and pay a reasonable price, sit back and leave the rest of the work to your mortgage professional.

Your Appraisal Dissected

In the next several pages you will learn:



To identify key areas of your home appraisal that impact your home value.



What you can expect in each of these areas.

While there is no standard appraisal template or form, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac have created a report template which is most commonly used throughout the industry for several different property types.

The form used differs slightly based on property type, but the order of the information on each appraisal report is the same. Below are the most common property type appraisal templates or forms:

- Uniform Residential Appraisal Report is used for single family homes and multi-family homes.
- Individual Condominium Unit Appraisal Report is used for condo units only.
- Manufactured Home Appraisal Report is used for manufactured homes only.

See full page sample

Page One

The first page contains specific information about your home or condo building and neighborhood such as:

- The address and legal description of your home.
- The tax or homeowners assesment history.
- The agreed upon sales price, if you are buying.
- Details about your home such as the size, zoning, access to utilities and flood-zone information.

You should confirm the information provided on the report is accurate.

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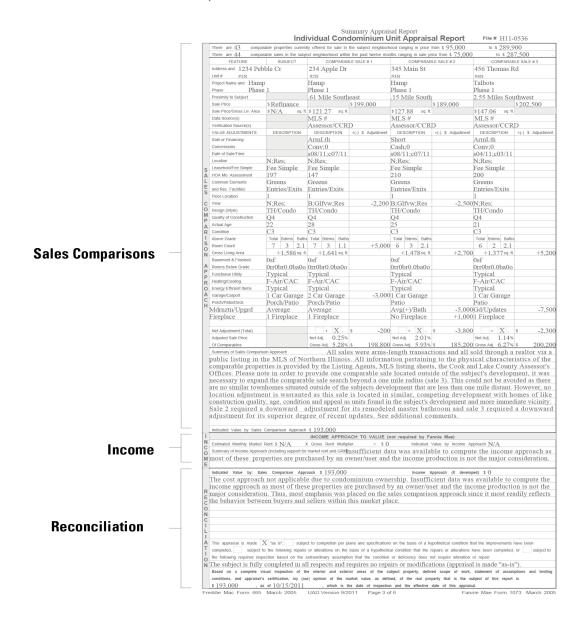
Sell full page sample

Page Two

You will notice this page has three sections:

- Sales Comparisons
- Income
- Reconciliation

The sales comparison section will show your home and the three comparables chosen to support the value given to your home along with a summary (remember comparables are similar homes that have sold in your area).



Your Home

Now let's take look at the home features of interest and how they impact your home's value:

Location – The direction your home faces impacts your value.

Floor Location (condos only) — Believe it or not, the floor on which your home is located makes a difference; the higher the floors are more valuable (remember, location, location, location).

Actual Age – This is the age of your home.

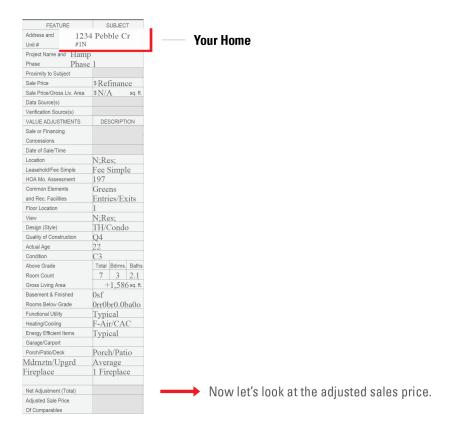
Room Count – The number of bedrooms and bathrooms.

Gross Living Area – This refers to the actual square footage of your living space. Basements, finished or not, are not a part of the gross living area calculations.

Heating/Cooling – Central heating and cooling versus radiators and no air conditioning – yes it makes a difference. The newer the system, the greater the value.

Garage, Carport or Parking Spot – Is your parking covered or an outdoor spot, maybe a car port or an actual garage?

Porch/Patio/Deck - Do you have a small patio or an 800 square foot deck?



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Adjusted Sales Price

Here we will take a look at feature adjustments and how they impact your value (i.e., location, age, room count, square footage, heating/cooling etc.).

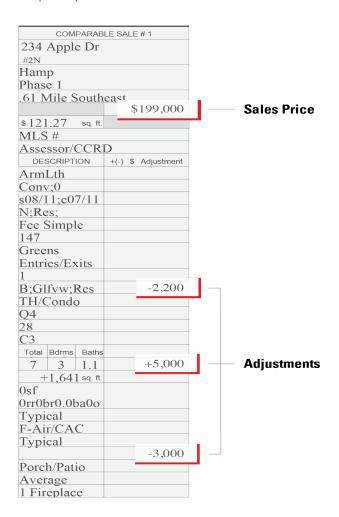
When reviewing each column you will notice the sale price of each comparable followed by the addition or subtraction of each adjustment.

Here's how it works: If your home has three bedrooms and the comparable has two bedrooms, the comparable will receive a positive adjustment. The positive adjustment will increase the comparable's value as if the comparable had a third bedroom. The idea here is to build a comparable that is more similar to your home through the use of adjustments.

When a feature is adjusted, either added or subtracted, the adjustment impacts the sales price of that comparable, which creates an adjusted sales price.

It is this adjusted sales price which is used to support the value of your home.

Sample Comparable:



The following two adjustment percentages are located at the bottom of each comparable column.

Net Adjustment

The Net Adjustment represents the relationship between the negative and positive adjustments per comparable. Let's take a look at the math:

- The difference between the negative and positive adjustments (see Sample Comparable image) is -\$200. You will see this below in the "Net Adjustment (Total)" row.
- Next we will divide the comparable's Net Adjustment of \$200 by the sales price; the Net Adjustment is treated as a positive number.
- \$200/\$199,000 = 0.10% Net Adjustment

Gross Adjustment

The Gross Adjustment represents the overall adjusted percentage per comparable. Let's do the math:

- First, add all of the adjustments as positive numbers: \$2,200 + \$5,000 + \$3,000 = \$10,200
- Next, divide the sum of the adjustments by the comparable's sales price.
- \$10,200 / \$199,000 = 5.13% Gross Adjustment

Porch/Patio/Deck	Porch/Patio	Porch/Patio		
Mdrnztn/Upgrd	Average	Average		
Fireplace	1 Fireplace	1 Fireplace		
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Net Adjustment (Total)		+ X - \$	-200	— Adjustment
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		Net Adjustment	:	
		and Gross Adjus	stment	

Interesting Appraisal Fact:

A half bath, formerly counted as .5, is now counted as .1. So if you have a two and a half bath home, it will read 2.1 on your appraisal report.

When the adjustments exceed 15 percent net and 25 percent gross, it sends a red flag to the underwriter (and your loan officer) that the appraiser's choice of comparable may not be similar enough to use. While adjustments need to be made to comparables, there must first be a reasonable similarity between your home and the comparable.

Let's look at some requirements appraisers must adhere to when looking for comparables in your area. Lenders take these requirements very seriously and will scrutinize and question any comparable included in an appraisal report which falls outside of the following:

- A comparable must be located within a one mile radius of the subject property (your home) in an urban environment, two mile radius in a suburban environment and three mile radius in a rural environment.
- The comparable must have sold within three to six months of the date of your appraisal.
- The appraiser must not exceed your area's bracketed value. The bracketed value is
 the highest valued comparable in your area; remember a comparable is a home
 that is similar to yours.

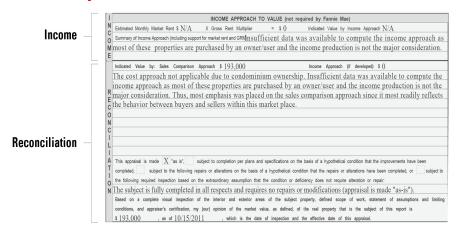
You might wonder how values increase with the bracket limit in place?

As remodeled, rehabilitated or new homes arrive on the market, appraisers will be challenged to find comparables which accurately relect the value of the property; this will force the appraiser to value a home at a higher value (out of the required bracket). When this occurs, the appraiser must provide an addendum with an explanation of the higher value along with photos. This new higher value for this particular home will be the new bracketed value.

There are exceptions made to these rules but they are rare. In some situations, there may be a shortage of recent sales within the required proximity to your home. If this is the case, the appraiser will be forced to find comparables farther out than the required radius and make a note of this in the sales comparison section of the appraisal.

Let's take a look at the three approaches an appraiser can use when determining your home's value:

Sales Comparisons



Income Approach

When using the income approach, an appraiser will value a home based on its ability to generate income. This approach is not typically used for single family homes as income generation is usually not the purpose of this type of home. Typically single family homes are purchased by owner occupants.

Cost Approach

The cost approach is not required by Fannie or Freddie and typically not used as it requires the appraiser to determine depreciation of the home itself along all with all of its components (e.g., bathroom, bedrooms, kitchen etc.). This method can produce wildly differing home values as an appraiser's opinion regarding the depreciation of any home and its features is subjective.

Sales Comparison Approach

With the use of comparables, the sales comparison approach most accurately reflects the actions of typical buyers and sellers in your town.

While every appraiser must consider each of these methods, the most commonly used method is the sales comparison approach as it offers the most accurate value based on the movement of the market and the attitude of buyers and sellers.

The Reconciliation section you see just below the Income Approach section will contain appraiser comments regarding the approach he/she used and why. Additionally, the appraiser is required to comment on his/her consideration of other approaches and why those approaches were not appropriate.

Additional comments by the appraiser can be found on page four in the appraiser's Scope of Work. This section details answers to questions all appraisers must answer when compiling any appraisal report:

What did you do? Why did you do it? How did you do it?

The remainder of the report can contain:

- Additional comparables which are typically home listings in your town. These
 additional comparables can assist the appraiser support your value and give the
 underwriter a glimpse into the health of your home's market area. These additional
 listing comparables can typically be found on page seven after the appraiser's
 comments.
- An aerial map which shows the location of your home and the comparables the appraiser used.
- A sketch of your home's floor plan.
- Boiler plate verbiage relating to industry regulation, a copy of the appraiser's license and an invoice

How can I best prepare for an appraisal inspection?

While there is no way to pre-set your home's appraisal value, there are steps you can take to ensure the most accurate value.

- 1. Meet with your appraiser during the inspection and share information about recent sales, short sales or foreclosures in your area.
- 2. The appraiser should be taking notes, asking pertinent questions and taking pictures.
- 3. Provide a punch-list of recent improvements or remodeling.
- 4. If you have a copy available, provide a the plat of survey or floor plan for your home.
- 5. Small updates or improvements from new paint on the walls to repairing a minor crack in the ceiling can help give your home a fresh look.
- 6. While no dollar amount can be given for a tidy home it's always best to show the appraiser the best attributes of your home.

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Scottsdale	480-214-8800	Park Ridge	847-232-2700	NEWYORK	
Tucson	480-214-8857	Schaumburg	847-592-9200	Brooklyn	718-596-6425
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Belmont	650-486-1346	INDIANA		Garden City	516-513-5440
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Norco Pasadena	626-449-7700	MAINE	JUT-3J3-17UT	Wilmington Wilmington	910-344-0304
Petaluma	707-789-9023	Portland	207-331-4700	NORTH DAKOTA	310 311 0301
Roseville	916-241-3885	MARYLAND	207 331-7700	Fargo	701-297-2475
San Francisco	415-255-5679	Rockville	202-800-9944	OHIO	,0123/21/3
Soquel	831-475-4050	MASSACHUSETTS		Cincinnati	513-470-3481
Valencia	661-287-9120	Boston - Tremont	617-236-1555	OREGON	
Whittier	562-444-0230	Boston - Wormwood	617-532-2000	Bend	541-207-2289
COLORADO		Franklin	508-528-1800	Portland	503-345-5535
Boulder	303-444-2885	Gloucester	978-762-5588	Redmond	303-285-1616
Denver	303-722-2626	Rockland	508-746-9000	PENNSYLVANIA	
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Wilmington	302-654-8848	Walker	616-510-7365	Plymouth Meeting	610-234-2160
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Boca Raton	561-226-4202	Plymouth	763-559-5095	Warwick	401-884-1619
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Plantation	954-727-8200	Kirkwood	314-909-1354	Dallas	214-845-4146
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Tampa	863-286-4824	NEW HAMPSHIRE		Midvale	801-617-1200
GEORGIA		Manchester	603-232-9583	Park City	435-647-3000
Atlanta	404-890-5155	Nashua	603-821-9177	West Bountiful	801-683-9950
HAWAII		Portsmouth	603-821-9177	VERMONT	
Honolulu	808-636-5268	NEW JERSEY		West Dover	800-482-1007
ILLINOIS		Clark	732-638-9040	VIRGINIA	
Buffalo Grove	847-419-0010	Eatontown	732-982-8528	Reston	703-234-7720
Chicago - River North	312-440-4007	Green Brook	732-424-3610	Virginia Beach	404-478-3024
Chicago - Corporate	773-290-0505	Hammonton	609-704-2595	WASHINGTON	
Chicago - Direct	773-435-0900	Hoboken	201-222-8424	Kennewick	509-392-7689
Chicago - Irving Park	773-539-5429	Lambertville	609-397-2616	Maple Valley	425-413-4400
	773-741-5000	Lyndhurst	201-796-8770	Vancouver	360-253-7300
Chicago - Western Ave		Madison	973-295-6478	WISCONSIN	0.00 000 000
Houston - Cuyler	312-667-1300				
Houston - Cuyler Frankfort	630-364-7589	Marlton	609-481-3650	Brookfield	262-782-7002
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Houston - Cuyler Frankfort Naperville - North Naperville - East	630-364-7589 630-364-7500 630-320-3990	Marlton Middletown Mt. Arlington	732-784-2780 973-770-4900	Onalaska WYOMING	608-792-7777
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