

Snohomish County Assessor's Office

Residential Mass Appraisal Report

Residential Appraisal Management

Agricultural Region

Section A: Introduction and Summary

Appraisal Date: January 1, 2014 for 2015 Property Taxes

Report Date: July 21, 2014

Prepared For: Cindy Portmann
Snohomish County Assessor





Table of Contents

Table of Contents 2

 Introduction 3

 Client Identification..... 4

 Intended User(s) 4

 Use of This Report 4

 Assumptions and Limiting Conditions..... 4

 Jurisdictional Exception 6

 Date of Appraisal 6

 Relevant RCWs 6

Properties Appraised 7

Type of Value – Market Value for Assessment Purposes 8

 Market Value:..... 8

 Scope of Work..... 8

Model Specification & Data Requirements..... 10

 Model Specification 10

 Data Requirements 10

 Data Collection..... 10

 Model Chosen 11

 Value Model Calibration 11

 Land..... 12

 Changes in Market Value Over Time (AKA Time Adjustments)..... 13

 Value Conclusions..... 13

Highest and Best Use 14

Appraisal Level and Uniformity..... 14

Appraisal Performance 15

 Mass Appraisal Reports – Sales 15

Reconciliation and Conclusion..... 16

Certificate of Appraisal 17



Introduction

Client Instructions to Appraisers

- Appraise all properties in each Residential Appraisal Management Region by the date specified in the approved Snohomish County revaluation calendar.
- The appraisals are to be compliant with Washington State Law (RCW), Washington State Administrative Code (WAC), Washington State Department of Revenue (DOR) guidelines, International Association of Assessing Officers (IAAO) Standard on Ratio Studies (January 2010 edition), IAAO standard on Mass Appraisal of Real Property and the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Standards (USPAP) Standard 6: Mass Appraisal, Development and Reporting.
- The appraisals are to be performed using industry standard mass appraisal techniques, including adjusting sale prices for time.
- Physical inspections must comply with the 2010 - 2015 revaluation plan approved by the Washington State Department of Revenue June 10, 2009. Physical inspections will at a minimum be a curbside visit and review of the property characteristics.
- An effort should be made to inspect and review all 'qualified' sales that occurred in the year prior to the assessment date. At a minimum, those qualified sales determined to be 'outliers' should be examined, or in lieu of examination, a mailed sale questionnaire, and/or by an internet review performed using real estate related websites.
- A written mass appraisal report that is compliant with USPAP Standard 6 must be completed for each of Snohomish County's Residential Appraisal Management Regions.
- The intended use of the appraisals and subsequent report is for the administration of ad valorem property appraisals.
- The intended users include the Assessor (Client), the Snohomish County Board of Equalization, the Washington State Board of Tax Appeals and the Washington State Department of Revenue.



Client Identification

This residential mass appraisal report was prepared for the Snohomish County Assessor as per the client's instructions.

Intended User(s)

Intended users include the Snohomish County Assessor, the Snohomish County Board of Equalization, and/or the Washington State Board of Tax Appeals and the Washington State Department of Revenue. No other users are intended or implied.

Use of This Report

The use of this report, its analysis and conclusions, is limited to the administration of appraisals for property tax purposes in accordance with Washington State law and administrative code. The information and conclusions contained in this report cannot be relied upon for any other purpose.

Assumptions and Limiting Conditions

1. This revaluation is a mass appraisal assignment resulting in conclusions of market value for ad valorem tax purposes and no one should rely on this study for any other purpose. The opinion of value on any parcel is not applicable for any use other than ad valorem taxation.
2. This is a retrospective analysis with an assumed data cut-off date as of the appraisal date specified in this report.
3. Properties are appraised as if free and clear of any and all liens or encumbrances unless otherwise stated.
4. No personal property is included in the value. For the purposes of this report, fixtures are generally accepted as real property, and business value is regarded as personal property and therefore exempt.
5. Responsible ownership and competent property management are assumed.
6. It is assumed that there are no hidden conditions of the property, subsoil or structures that render it more or less valuable unless specifically noted in the property system database.
7. The appraiser is not qualified to detect the existence of potentially hazardous material which may or may not be present on or near the property. The existence of such substances may have an effect on the value of the property. It is assumed that there are no hazardous materials affecting the value of the property, unless specifically identified in the property system database.
8. It is assumed that there is full compliance with all applicable federal, state and local environmental regulations and laws unless noncompliance has been noted in the property system database.



9. It is assumed that all applicable zoning and use regulations and restrictions have been complied with, unless otherwise noted in the property system database.
10. It is assumed that all required licenses, permits, certificates, consents, easements or other legislative or administrative authority from any local, state or national government or private entity or organization have been or can be obtained or renewed for any use on which the value estimate is based, unless otherwise noted in the property system database.
11. It is assumed that there are no adverse easements, encroachments, restrictions, encumbrances, leases, reservations, covenants, contracts, declarations, special assessments, ordinances or other items of similar nature significantly affecting the value of the property, unless otherwise noted in the property system database.
12. No responsibility is assumed for matters pertaining to legal or title considerations.
13. Fiscal constraints may impact data completeness and accuracy, valuation methods and valuation accuracy.
14. The Assessor's records are assumed to be correct for the properties appraised.
15. Sales utilized are assumed to be "arm's-length" market transactions based on initial validation review.
16. A secondary review of sales was conducted. More than 99% of the reviewed sales received a site visit and review of on-line records to the extent they were available. Data was verified as to the property characteristics at the time of sale. Those characteristics were archived and used to develop a model upon which to value similar properties. The property characteristics in the archived database may or may not represent the property characteristics used to calculate the 2013 certified value or the 2014 value.
17. The subject property is assumed to be buildable unless otherwise noted in the property system database.
18. It is assumed that the property is unaffected by "sensitive or critical areas" regulations (federal, state or local) unless otherwise noted in the property system database.
19. Maps, aerials, and drawings may be included to assist the intended user in visualizing the property; however, no responsibility is assumed as to their exactness.
20. The value conclusions contained in this report apply to the subject parcels only and are valid only for assessment purposes. No attempt has been made to relate the conclusions in this report to any other revaluation, past, present or future.
21. It is assumed that 'exposure time' for the properties appraised are typical for their market areas.
22. It is assumed that the legal descriptions stored in the Assessor's property system database for the properties appraised are correct. No survey or search of title of the properties has been made for this report and no responsibility for legal matters is assumed.
23. Rental rates, when employed, were calculated in accordance with generally accepted appraisal industry standards.



24. The use of valuation models for residential properties other than the sales-adjusted cost approach is generally precluded or difficult to employ due to limitations of the appraisal software used by the Assessor's office.
25. Exterior inspections were made of all properties in the physical inspection areas per the revaluation plan approved by the Washington State Department of Revenue dated Jun 10, 2009. Due to lack of staff, time and access, most properties did not receive 'walk around' inspections nor did most improved properties receive interior inspections.

Jurisdictional Exception

The mass appraisal must be completed within the time constraints set by statute and with the work force and financial resources available. As these constraints limit the scope of work performed for the mass appraisal, limiting the ability to fully comply with USPAP Standards 6, the Jurisdictional Exception as provided for in Standard 6 is invoked.

Date of Appraisal

The appraisal date for properties other than new construction is **January 1st, 2014**

The appraisal date for new construction properties is **July 31st, 2014**

Relevant RCWs

RCW 84.40.020

Assessment date - Average inventory basis may be used - Public inspection of listing, documents, and records.

“All real property in this state subject to taxation shall be listed and assessed every year, with reference to its value on the first day of January of the year in which it is assessed...”

RCW 36.21.080

New construction building permits - When property placed on assessment rolls.

“The county assessor is authorized to place any property that is increased in value due to construction or alteration for which a building permit was issued, or should have been issued, under chapter 19.27, 19.27A, or 19.28 RCW or other laws providing for building permits on the assessment rolls for the purposes of tax levy up to August 31st of each year. The assessed valuation of the property shall be considered as of July 31st of that year.”

Properties Appraised

Member Parcels Residential Appraisal Management

See specific region reports for detailed descriptions of properties appraised in each region.

Property Rights Appraised – Fee Simple

“Fee Simple Title indicates ownership that is absolute and subject to no limitation other than eminent domain, police power, escheat and taxation.”¹

¹ International Association of Assessing Officers, Glossary for Property Appraisal and Assessment, (Chicago. IAAO 1997.



Type of Value – Market Value for Assessment Purposes

Market Value:

The basis of all assessments is the true and fair market value of property. True and fair market value...² or [the] amount of money a buyer is willing, but not obligated to buy, would pay for it to a seller, willing but not obligated, to sell.

In arriving at a determination of such value, the assessing officer can consider only those factors that can within reason be said to affect the price in negotiations between a willing purchaser and willing seller, and he must consider all such factors.³

Scope of Work

Sales, sale reviews and archiving of sales

Real estate transactions are initially reviewed and coded by the Assessor's office staff. The transactions are reviewed for ownership and legal description and then entered into Ascend⁴ if correct. They are then coded with deed type based on Washington State Department of Revenue guidelines and entered into ProVal⁵ if correct. Those transactions coded "W" (Warranty Deed), "WP" (Special Warranty Deed), "R" Real Estate Contract and "BS" Bargain and Sale Deed are further reviewed by the appraisal department. "X" (other types of deeds) are reviewed when associated with Manufactured homes. QC (Quit Claim deeds) are reviewed if the improvements are located on tribal property. They are further coded with a local ratio code which identifies transaction type. Most common are Q – qualified, Z or ZM– together with other property, V – Forced Sale, I – Exempt and 8 – Bank to Bank.

The appraisal department reviews the transactions to determine if they are arm's length market transactions. Transactions to banks, financial institutions, and government or quasi-government agencies are not considered arm's length.

Sale reviews generally consist of an appraiser conducting a site visit, attempting to make contact with the owner (buyer) and verifying the information both at the time of sale, and currently. Online research is also conducted to the extent available. Complex transactions, unique properties (large acreage, excellent quality, lakefront etc.) and/or large differences between assessed value and sale price may result in contacting other parties involved including seller, agents or government agencies such as planning or health districts.

The appraiser determines if the transaction is a valid arm's length transaction, that is, representative of the market. The appraiser then enters the local analysis code VVVV for valid market transactions or 9999 for a non-arm's length transactions in ProVal⁵. The property characteristics present at the time of sale are also

² Spokane etc. R. Company v. Spokane County, 75 Wash. 72 (1913); Mason County Overtaxed, Inc. v. Mason County, 62d (1963); AGO 57-58, No. 2, 1/8/57; AGO 65-66, No. 65 12/31/65

³ AGO 65.66. No. 65, 12/31/65

⁴ Manatron Ascend™ is a Windows®-based assessment administration, tax billing and collection system.

⁵ Proval® is property appraisal and valuation software used by the Assessor's office to record and access property records, and is a registered trademark of Thomson Reuters.



archived in ProVal®. Characteristics that changed after the transaction would then be noted in ProVal® for future use.

In order to properly record new construction values, new houses are archived as 100% complete, but in ProVal® the data reflects the value at the time of certification. The account would be updated during the “new construction” phase of appraisal operations.

By archiving sales, the analyst can retrieve a “snap shot” of the property characteristics that existed at the time of sale. This “snap shot” from the archived database provides a more accurate basis from which to determine market value.

Archived sales were used in the model calibration. Sales coded Z, ZC and ZM⁶ are not included in this report. In addition, new houses or lots that were not certified last year are not included in this report but were included in the model calibration. Sales of partially finished houses are included in both this report and in model calibration.

The data used in this report was abstracted at a specific time.

For the 2014 revaluation, all sales in the scheduled physical inspection area received an exterior inspection. All sales of duplexes and triplexes in the residential benchmarks were investigated and where possible, rent information was obtained from the tenants.

The number of sales of single-family residences reviewed (Use codes 111, 116, 141 & 142) by inspection type is summarized below:

Agricultural Region Sale Verifications	
Type	Volume
Field Inspection - exterior only	3
New Construction - on site visit	2
Grand Total	5

Residential appraisal benchmarks are identified with a seven (7) digit number. The first character of the benchmark codes identifies the region in which the property is located. The second digit identifies the inspection year of the approved revaluation plan. Properties located in Residential Appraisal Management Countywide, inspection year five (5), were inspected for the appraisal period covered by this report.

⁶ Z, ZC and ZM codes refer to properties that were sold together with other properties.



Model Specification & Data Requirements

Model Specification

The predominant property types in the residential appraisal management areas are land, single-family residences, and manufactured homes.

Time constraints, staffing level and lack of funding preclude the investigation of value models other than the following:

- Sales-adjusted cost approach where the base model is specified by ProVal®. The ProVal® cost model is a derivative of the Marshall & Swift® valuation service cost approach. This approach is often referred to by ProVal® as a Market Calibrated Stratified Cost Approach.
- Sales-adjusted cost approach based valuation model for duplexes and triplex.
- Sales-adjusted cost approach based valuation model for manufactured homes located in manufactured home parks.

Computer Assisted Mass Appraisal (CAMA)⁷ system limitations, time constraints, staffing and lack of funding preclude utilization of multiple regression based direct market value models or 'comparable sales' value applications other than as noted above.

The income approach is not applicable to the appraisal of these types of property, and therefore was not considered.

Data Requirements

The data requirements for the ProVal® specified Market Calibrated Stratified Cost Approach reside in the ProVal® database and are maintained by Assessor staff.

Data Collection

The appraisal staff relies on a number of tools to collect and verify property characteristics including:

- Physical Inspection of Properties
- Blueprints
- Real Estate Flyers & Brochures
- Real Estate Web Sites
- Snohomish County Health District

⁷ Computer Assisted Mass Appraisal (CAMA) is both a department and a function of the Assessor's office. It is also a system of appraising property that incorporates computer-supported statistical analyses such as multiple regression analysis and adaptive estimation procedure to assist the appraiser in estimating value.



- Maps, including, but not limited to:
 - Aerial photos
 - Topographic Maps
 - Wetland and STREAM Maps
 - Easement Maps
 - Utility Maps
 - Zoning Maps
 - Comprehensive Plan Maps
 - Urban Growth Area (UGA) Maps
 - SASMAP⁸
 - Any map that conveys property characteristic data

Property characteristic data is maintained annually from various maps, through sale reviews and property re-inspections per the approved revaluation plan. Property characteristics may also be verified and updated by re-inspection of a property in the course of perfecting the Assessor's answer to an appeal, or in response to a value review initiated by a taxpayer.

Data is captured in the Assessor's Property System Database/ProVal®.

Sale review notes are contained in the analysis spreadsheets and in the Assessor's Property System Database/ProVal®.

Model Chosen

- Sales-adjusted Cost Approach for all residential properties (SFR's, Manufactured Homes not located in Manufactured Home Parks, and SFR-style condominiums)
- Cost Approach for outbuildings and miscellaneous structures
- Market Approach and/or Sales-adjusted Cost Approach for Duplexes and Triplexes

Value Model Calibration

The standards applied are those published by the International Association of Assessing Officers (IAAO), January 2010. The level of appraisal is set by the Revised Code of Washington (RCW).

Our CAMA vendor provided an updated cost table in 2013. That table was applied and tested by the CAMA department. The results were further reviewed by the Modeling department.

⁸ SASMAP is a mapping service created and maintained by the Assessor's Office Geographic Information System (GIS) Department.



The cost model was adjusted until the ratio studies produced acceptable performance statistics for both level of appraisal (ratio) and uniformity (see tables later in this document). Base cost model adjustments include adjusting the base rate cost tables and setting the base house type model.

The performance of the base cost model was evaluated on a benchmark by benchmark basis; house type by house type; and by year built and specific location (as examples) and the base cost model was refined until it produced acceptable performance statistics. Refinements to the base cost model were made using house type factor models (applied universally by benchmark by house style), the application of improvement modifiers, lump sum or percentage land factors, and modifications to depreciation tables. Refer to the model performance summary analysis tables for details.

See specific region “Data and Analysis” reports for regional adjustments.

Land

Snohomish County has diverse land usage. Please refer to the individual region reports for specific methodology.

Manufactured Homes (AKA MFG) – In Parks

Manufactured homes in parks were analyzed using Microsoft Excel®. Sale ratios were reviewed and adjusted by overall style and quality and then by park quality. Those adjustments were applied to all manufactured homes in Parks. Where sufficient sales were recorded, the specific park was used as an additional variable for all manufactured homes in that park, based on sales within that park.

Manufactured Homes located in Parks typically have a large range of values and sale prices. This is due to a number of reasons, potentially including but not limited to:

- Limited market exposure
- Limited financing options
- Limited knowledge of the market by buyers and sellers
- Motivation of buyers and sellers
- Park nuances: rent, restrictions, management, number of units, age restrictions.
- Park location
- Diversity between parks
- Diversity within parks
- Overall age, condition, and/or quality of manufactured homes
- Concerns regarding park closure (not as critical now)

These reasons and others result in an increased deviation of sale ratios. This deviation is at the high end of IAAO standards but typical when compared with other jurisdictions.



Changes in Market Value Over Time

(AKA Time Adjustments)

Adjustments for changes in value over time (time adjustments) were determined by performing a sale ratio trend analysis as described in the Fundamentals of Mass Appraisal (2011).⁹ When sale prices are compared to assessed values (S/A ratio) and arrayed against sale month and year, the average change in market value for the sample can be determined.

Increasing S/A ratio values indicate increasing market values over time whereas decreasing S/A ratios indicate a declining market.

The sale ratio trend analysis was not performed until the majority of the prior year's sales were entered into the CAMA database in order to have sufficient data to allow accurate analysis.

The study was performed using average (mean) S/A ratio vs. month of sale, as opposed to using median S/A ratios as the analysis was performed Excel® using pivot tables. Excel® pivot tables cannot provide median calculations.

Value Conclusions

The ratio analysis was done in Excel® and IBM® SPSS® Statistics¹⁰. The sales are stratified by benchmark, plat, grade, age, style, land type, sale month/year, etc. Performance statistics are then generated, including: Mean Ratio, Median Ratio and Coefficient of Dispersion (COD).

The ratio results were reviewed by Thomas Blum, Residential Appraisal Crew Supervisor; then by Brad Cone, Residential Appraisal Manager; Linda Hjelle, Chief Deputy Assessor and Cindy Portmann, Assessor.

Upon approval, the summary statistics were published for reference.

⁹ Gloudemans, R., Almy, R. (2011). *Fundamentals of Mass Appraisal*. Kansas City, MO: IAAO, 151-154.

¹⁰ Previously known as PASW Statistics or SPSS®.



Highest and Best Use

This mass appraisal relies on the determinations of Highest and Best Use made by the Assessor's appraisal staff as part of Physical Inspection and/or Sale Reviews.

RCW 84.40.030

“All property shall be valued at one hundred percent of its true and fair value in money and assessed on the same basis unless specifically provided otherwise by law...

(1) “...The appraisal shall be consistent with the comprehensive land use plan, development regulations under chapter 36.70A RCW, zoning and any other governmental policies or practices in effect at the time of the appraisal that affect the use of property as well as physical and environmental influences. An assessment may not be determined by a method that assumes a land usage or highest and best use not permitted, for that property being appraised, under existing zoning or land use planning ordinances or statutes or other government restrictions....”

WAC 458-07-030 (3) True and fair value -- Highest and best use.

“Unless specifically provided otherwise by statute, all property shall be valued on the basis of its highest and best use for assessment purposes. Highest and best use is the most profitable, likely use to which a property can be put. It is the use which will yield the highest return on the owner's investment. Any reasonable use to which the property may be put may be taken into consideration and if it is peculiarly adapted to some particular use, that fact may be taken into consideration. Uses that are within the realm of possibility, but not reasonably probable of occurrence, shall not be considered in valuing property at its highest and best use.”

Current Use Properties

The appraised values of parcels in a 'current use' or 'designated forest' category are set according to RCW and WAC, not on Highest and Best Use.

Appraisal Level and Uniformity

See the Agricultural Region “Data and Analysis” report for results.



Appraisal Performance

Mass Appraisal Reports – Sales

Sales meeting the following criteria are included in the ratio analysis:

Sales within the Date Range of: 01/01/2013 – 12/31/2013

Local Analysis Code: VVVV (qualified)

In a letter dated June 30, 2009, the Washington State Department of Revenue instructed the Snohomish County Assessor to assume Short Sales and Bank Sales were qualified sales, unless the appraiser could determine they were invalid due to another reason, such as sales between family members, resulting from divorce or probate, and others. 'Short Sales' and 'REO Sales' which meet the DOR ratio study standards are included as 'VVVV' sales. Auction sales are not included.

Transfers by Special Warranty Deed and Bargain and Sale Deed that were investigated and determined to meet the definition of an open market transaction are included as 'VVVV' sales.

For properties with multiple sales in the selected date range, only the most current sale is used.

Based on Washington State Department of Revenue Ratio Procedures Manual – April 1997, the following sales were excluded from the ratio analysis:

- Outliers - Sale ratios (certified value divided by sale price) below 0.25 or greater than 1.75.
- Sale prices that are less than \$1,000.

In letters dated May 2, 2011 and May 18, 2011, the Washington State Department of Revenue instructed the Washington Assessors that Special Warranty Deed and Bargain and Sale Deed sales would no longer be automatically considered invalid. Special Warranty Deed and Bargain and Sale Deed sales which demonstrate the characteristics of a market transaction can be included in the valuation process and in the state ratio study.¹¹

Some of the criteria used in determining if a sale should be used in the valuation process are:

- Was the property listed on the open market?
- Does the sale reflect the market (or a significant portion)?
- Are there factors affecting the sale price, such as bank motivations and pricing?
- Can the condition of the improvements at the time of sale be verified?

¹¹ Please refer to WAC 458-53-135(6) for statutory authority.



Additional Sales Excluded

- Sales where the prior year's appraised value did not include an improvement value but the sale price included improvements, such as new construction that has not yet been appraised for the current assessment year.
- Sales that included an appraised improvement value that was subsequently torn down or moved, and the current appraised value does not include any improvement value.
- Sales on parcels that did not exist for the prior assessment year but exist for the current assessment year, such as new plats, short plats, condominiums, and others. These parcels are excluded from the ratio report as their inclusion would distort the ratio results.
- Sales, which meet the DOR ratio study standard, but which investigation reveal to be non-market transactions. These sales are denoted as such in the appraisal spreadsheets and in the ProVal® database sales file as 'non-arm's length transaction type,' or '9999'.

The model calibration uses only the most recent 'VVVV' sale that occurred in the study period. This will result in slightly different counts and statistics between the mass appraisal report and the pre-certification work file spreadsheets.

Reconciliation and Conclusion

Residential Properties (Excluding Manufactured Homes in Parks)

The mass appraisal valuation models employed in this revaluation for the appraisal of all property types, with the exception of manufactured homes in manufactured home parks, have been in place and utilized by the Assessor's office since the initiation of annual revaluation in 2004. The models have consistently produced reliable appraised values, as measured by ratio studies that meet or exceed the IAAO standards for ratio studies. Considering the quantity and quality of the data and the model performance results as documented herein, we conclude that the sales-adjusted cost approach produces a reliable estimate of market value.

Manufactured Homes in Parks

Manufactured Homes in Parks are valued by extracting data from ProVal® and creating a spreadsheet in Excel®. The parcels are analyzed by overall ratios, style and grade ratios, park quality and when sufficient sales exist, by specific park.

Sales Used/Excluded

The sales used and/or excluded in the preparation of this report are found in the file Mass Appraisal Report Sales File. The file is presorted by benchmark ID number and then by parcel ID number.



Certificate of Appraisal

- The appraiser is (at minimum) accredited by the State of Washington, Department of Revenue. By signing this report, the appraiser certifies that he or she has the appropriate knowledge and experience to complete this Assessor's Report of the Mass Appraisal, with professional assistance if required and disclosed.
- To the best of the appraiser's knowledge and belief, all statements and information in this report are true and correct, and the appraiser has not knowingly withheld any significant information.
- The reported analyses, opinions and conclusions are limited only by the reported assumptions and limiting conditions, and is the appraiser's personal, impartial and unbiased professional analysis, opinions and conclusions.
- All employees of the Assessor's Office have completed declarations listing all properties within Snohomish County in which they have a financial interest. Those declarations are on file in the Assessor's office.
- The appraiser has no present or prospective interest in the property that is the subject of this report and has no personal interest with respect to the parties involved.
- The appraiser's engagement in this assignment was not contingent upon developing or reporting predetermined results.
- The appraiser's compensation for completing this assignment is not contingent upon the reporting of a predetermined value or direction in value that favors the cause of the client, the amount of the value opinion, the attainment of a stipulated result, or the occurrence of a subsequent event directly related to the intended use of this appraisal.
- The appraiser's analyses, opinions, and conclusions were developed and this report has been prepared, in conformity with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP).
- Inspections were performed by members of the Snohomish County Assessor's Office Residential Appraisal Team in accordance with the 2010 – 2015 revaluation plan approved by the Washington State Department of Revenue, June 10, 2009.
- Assessor's Office mass appraisal is a team effort. Significant participants and tasks are listed below:



Property Inspections and Data Collection

Residential Physical Inspection Countywide Team Members:

Larry Donk, Residential Crew Supervisor
Keri Grafe, Residential Appraiser, Senior
Mara Hanson, Residential Appraiser
Michael Tabor, Residential Appraiser
Matt Terwilliger, Residential Appraiser
Susan Walde, Residential Appraiser
Diane Wood, Residential Appraiser, Senior

Rodrick Radke, Residential Crew Supervisor
Richard Cleary, Residential Appraiser, Senior
Robert Kitchner, Residential Appraiser, Senior
James Schmidtgall, Residential Appraiser, Senior
Lori Owens, Residential Appraiser, Senior
Lina Shtiui, Residential Appraiser, Senior
Jason Tourtellot, Residential Appraiser, Senior

Land Value

Residential Modeling Team Members

Thomas Blum, Residential Crew Supervisor
Laura Glover, Residential Appraiser Analyst, Open Space
Keri Grafe, Residential Appraiser Analyst
Carol Healey, Residential Appraiser Analyst
Janice Lange, Residential Appraiser Analyst
Thomas O'Brien, Residential Appraiser Analyst
Michael Tabor, Residential Appraiser Analyst

Model Specification

ProVal® implementation of Marshall & Swift® cost approach.

ProVal® is a licensed re-distributor of the Marshall & Swift® cost data.
Snohomish County is a licensed user of the Marshall & Swift® cost data.

Model Calibration/Analysis and Statistics

Brad Cone, Residential Appraisal Manager

Thomas Blum, Residential Crew Supervisor
Laura Glover, Residential Appraiser Analyst, Open Space
Keri Grafe, Residential Appraiser Analyst

Snohomish County Assessor's Office
Residential Appraisal Management: Agricultural Region



Carol Healey, Residential Appraiser Analyst
Janice Lange, Residential Appraiser Analyst
Thomas O'Brien, Residential Appraiser Analyst

Laura Washabaugh, Assessment Systems Division Supervisor
John Moore, Property Assessment Program Analyst

Preliminary Valuation Review

Thomas Blum, Residential Crew Supervisor

Final Valuation Review

Brad Cone, Residential Appraisal Manager

Mass Appraisal Report Preparation

Laura Washabaugh, Assessment Systems Division Supervisor – Data Extracts
John Moore, Property Assessment Program Analyst – Data Extracts

Thomas Blum, Residential Crew Supervisor
Michael Tabor, Residential Appraiser Analyst

This mass appraisal report was reviewed by:

Brad Cone, Residential Appraisal Manager Date: July 21, 2014