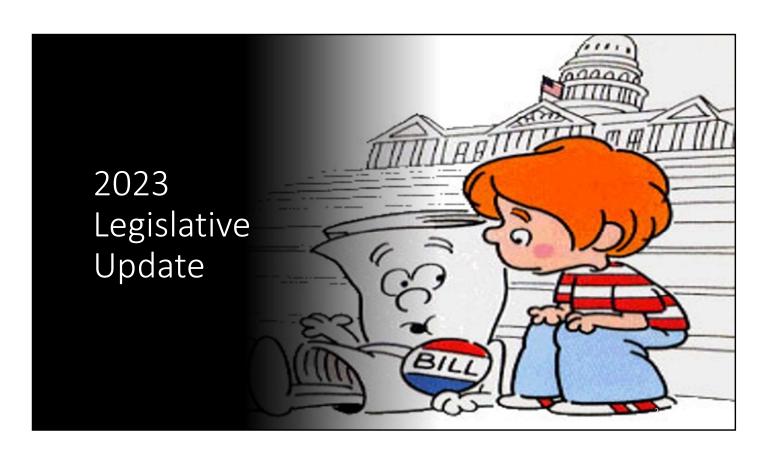


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https://propertytax.dor.wa.gov/Documents/Legislation/2022%20Bill%20Matrix.pdf

| | What it does | Why do you care | What you need to do | When it goes into effect |
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| <u>HB 1355</u> | Updating property tax exemptions for service-connected disabled veterans and senior citizens. | Income thresholds have changed | Rely on what the Assessor is removing them for and make sure the taxpayer is showing they meet the qualifications (sometimes each year has a different qualification) | 90 days after session so approximately August. |
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| SHB 1572 | Allows an appeal to be taken to another venue in regards to recovering property tax. | Doesn't impact directly | • | Immediately upon enactment |
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- Clean Energy
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E2SSB 5045

- Incentivizes rental of accessory dwelling units to low-income households
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Three Approaches to Value

7

- Cost Approach
- Income Approach
- Market
 Approach (Sales
 Comparison)



Appraisal standards require considering all three approaches to value:

- 1. The Cost Approach the value of a property should not exceed what it would cost to replace the property,
- 2. The Market (Sales) Comparison Approach should not exceed the cost to acquire a similar property in the open market, and
- 3. The Income Approach should not exceed the present value of anticipated income the property is expected to produce.

How do you know which approach is the best to choose? Why?



Principle of Substitution: The value of a property tends to be set by the price that would be paid to acquire a substitute property of similar utility and desirability within a reasonable amount of time.

Example:

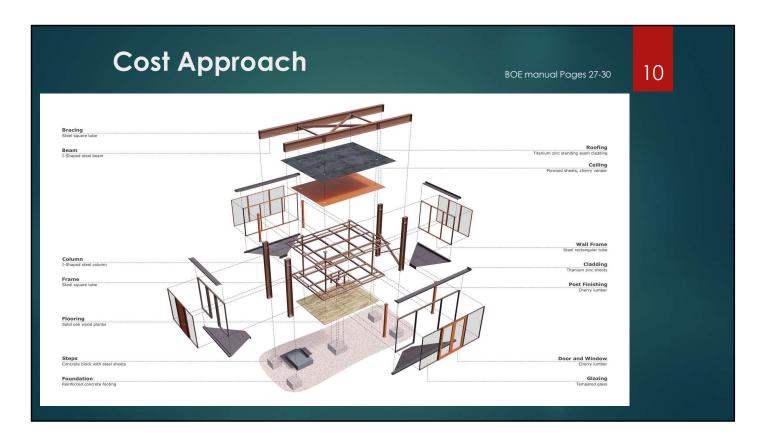
A potential property owner has two choices: a vacant site costing \$50,000 upon which they can construct a one-story office building for \$250,000 (total of \$300,000) or a vacant building built in the last year available for \$300,000. Under the principal of substitution, both have the same value and highest and best use.



Principle of Contribution: The value of a particular component is measured in terms of its contribution to the value of the whole property. Inversely, the amount that it's absence would detract from it.

Example:

A hose rack built into a fire station is a useful and valuable item as long as the building is used as a fire station. If the use as a fire station is abandoned, the hose rack probably does not add value to the property, unless it can be used for a similar or identical purpose.



The cost approach takes the components of a house and assigns a price per sq. foot based on style/materials/finish and adds value for amenities, quality, condition, etc.

- Based on Principle of Substitution
- Cost doesn't always equal value but is a valid determinant of value
- May be applied to most classes of property

Market adjusted cost valuation is built into the valuation models of most counties by building cost models (proprietary software) and adjusting the cost models to the local market.

The formula used to determine property value is:

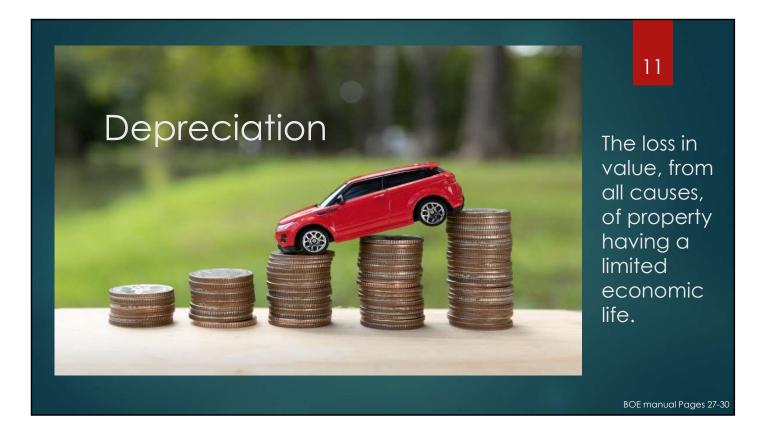
Improvement Cost New – Depreciation + Land Value = Property Value

Data Needed:

- Subject characteristics
- Construction cost figures
- Depreciation factors
- · Land value

Principle characteristics influencing cost are:

- Design Type
- Construction Type
- Quality / Class
- Square Footage / Floor Area
- · Building Shape
- Age



Causes of depreciation:

Physical deterioration

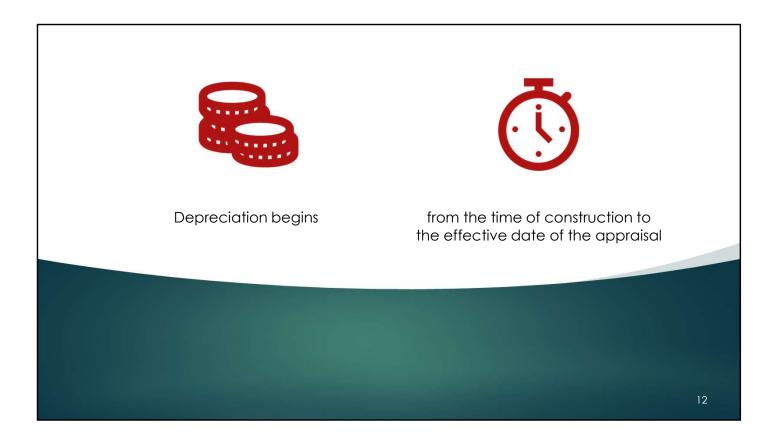
- Wear and tear
- Use and abuse
- Inadequate repairs, etc.

Functional Obsolescence

- Poor layout or design
- Under or over improvement
- Changes in tastes or nonconforming style

Economic Obsolescence (External Obsolescence)

- Heavy traffic and excessive noise
- Unpleasant odors
- Increased crime rates



In the three approaches to value, only the cost approach can measure each individual form of depreciation.

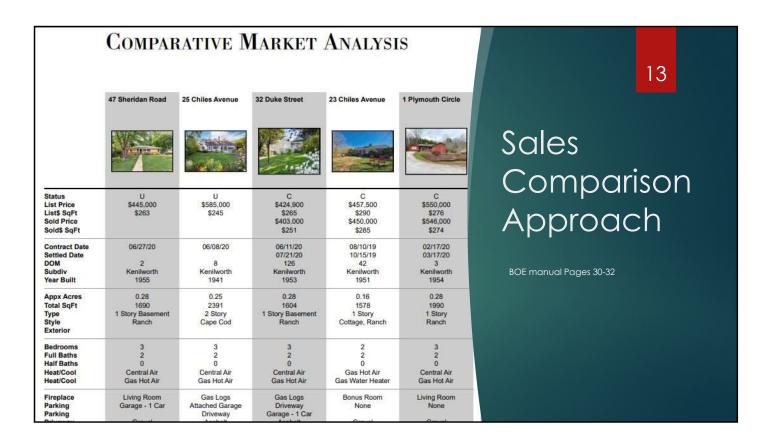
Sales comparison and income depreciation is a lump sum number that represents the total of all three forms (physical deterioration, functional obsolescence and economic external obsolescence)

Example:

If the cost of the lot of land that a property was built on was valued at \$100,000 and the cost to build the property new was determined to be \$180,000, but the property had also depreciated in value over time by \$20,000, you would calculate the property value as follows:

Property Value = 100,000 + (180,000 - 20,000)

Therefore, according to the cost approach to valuation, the property would be worth \$260,000



Compares the sales prices of comparable properties and adjusts them to make them similar to the property being appraised.

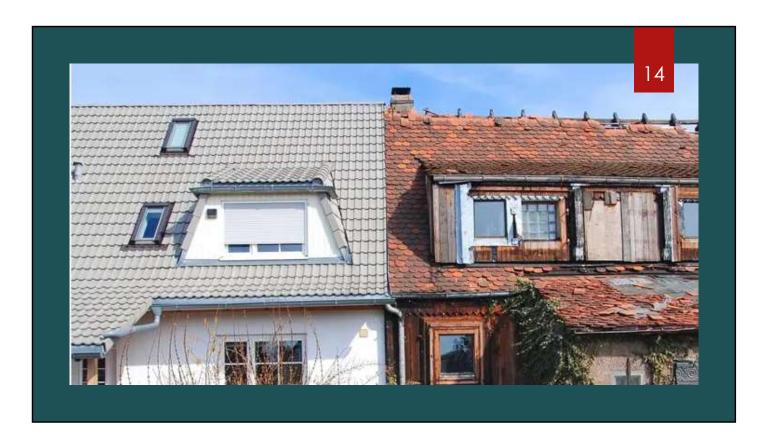
- Based on principles of Substitution & Contribution
- Value tends to be set by the cost of acquiring a substitute property
- Generally, reflects market behavior (data comes directly from market actions of buyers and sellers)
- Easily understood

The formula used to determine property value is:

Sales Price +/- Adjustments = Property Value

Data Needed:

- Subject characteristics
- Design
- Construction Type
- Quality
- Square Footage
- Age
- Characteristics and sales data for similar properties

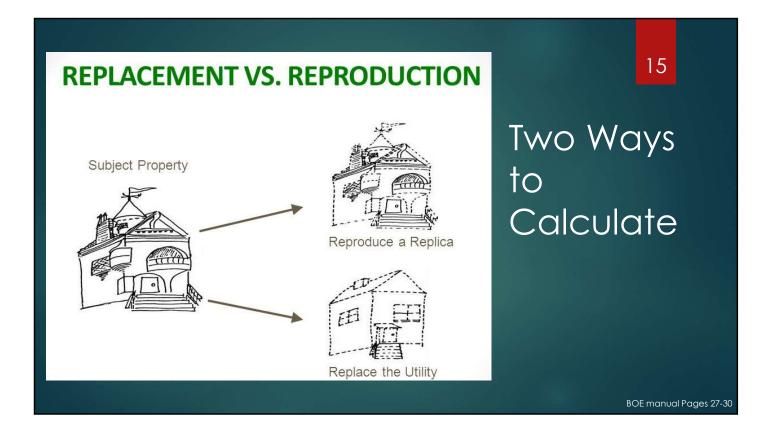


A comparable sale is a property similar to a subject:

- Similar in physical, economic, or operating characteristics
- Sales need to be recent and similar in use, utility & function
- Sales need to be "Arms-length Transactions"
- Comparability is greatest when both sales and subject are influenced by the same physical, economic, legal and social factors

Major types of adjustments: amount of adjustment is allocated by the contributory value not individual cost. Adjustments should be isolated and are **always made to comparable** properties, <u>never</u> to the subject

- 1. Time of sale
- 2. Location
- 3. Physical condition
- 4. Contributory value of components



Replacement Cost is the cost including material, labor and overhead, that would be incurred in constructing an improvement having the <u>same utility</u> to its owner as the improvement in question, without necessarily reproducing exactly, any particular characteristic of the property.

- · Current prices, standards, & materials
- · Typically used in property tax valuation/appraisal

Reproduction Cost is the cost including material, labor, and overhead, to construct an improvement having <u>exactly the same characteristics</u> as the improvement in question.

- Identical materials and identical construction
- Typically used with new construction or unique properties for insurance related valuation



Based on the Principal of Anticipation

This approach is a means of converting future benefits to present value.

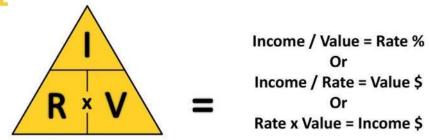
• Must consider the quantity, quality, & duration of the potential income stream.

Estimating the value of an income-producing property is done by a method called capitalization.

There are calculations and market research that needs to be done to determine the net income and what the cap rate should be.

17

The IRV Formula



I - Income = Stabilized NOI

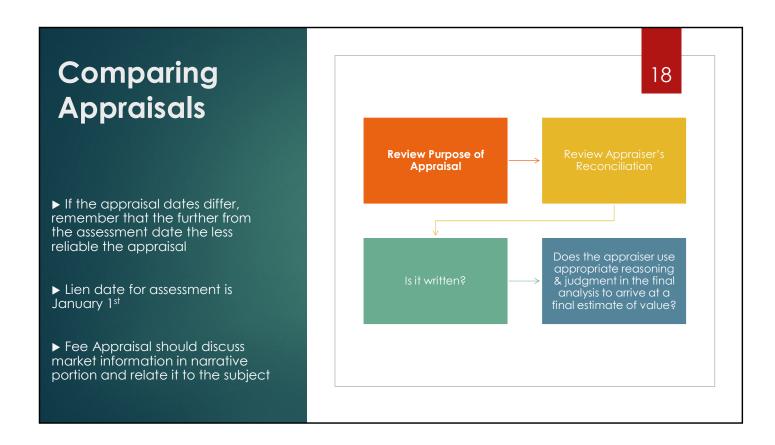
- The income for the most current annual period.

R - Capitalization Rate = A rate that converts a single year's income into value.

- Minor differences in cap rate can make a huge difference in value
- Lower cap rate = higher value and vice versa
- <u>V Market Value</u> = The most likely price the asset would command in the open market.

Data Needed:

- Subject income & expense data
- Economic income & expense data from the market
- Appropriate rate to apply (cap rate)



The purpose of an appraisal is to develop an opinion of some type of value. When comparing and/or reviewing appraisals ask what is the purpose of the appraisal?

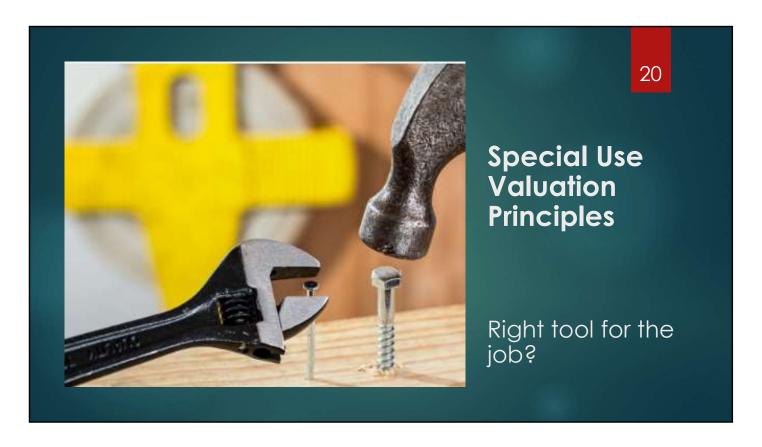


Consider all three approaches to value and their applicability.

- Value should fall within the final range of values indicated by all three approaches
- Final estimate of value should <u>never</u> be averaged it should come from reasoning & judgment of all market evidence.

Review provided data for:

- Validity
- Pertinence
- Consistency
- Quantity
- Quality



The Cost Approach -

Advantages:

- Sometimes the only approach for special purpose properties
- Universal application
- Well adapted and easily applied under a mass appraisal system

Disadvantages:

• Difficulty in estimating depreciation especially in older structures (when a large amount of depreciation would need to be estimated and subtracted from the cost new)

The Market Comparison (Sales) Approach –

Advantages:

- Widely recognized as a reliable valuation approach
- Processed directly from market actions of buyers and sellers
- Easily understood

Disadvantages:

- Instances when sufficient sales data is unavailable
- Difficult when subject property is unique with no reasonable sales available



<u>The Income Approach</u> - Should not exceed the present value of anticipated income the property is expected to produce.

Advantages:

- Generally, most reliable for commercial / income producing properties
- Requires market data available from investors who buy & sell on the basis of a property's income capabilities

Disadvantages:

- Limited use for valuation of residential properties or some types of special use properties
- Availability of income data available to Assessors



Notes:



Notes:



The assessor must add increases in value due to construction or alteration.

- This value should be added to the assessment roll by August 31 each year.
- If construction is not started or not completed, the assessor should schedule follow up inspections.

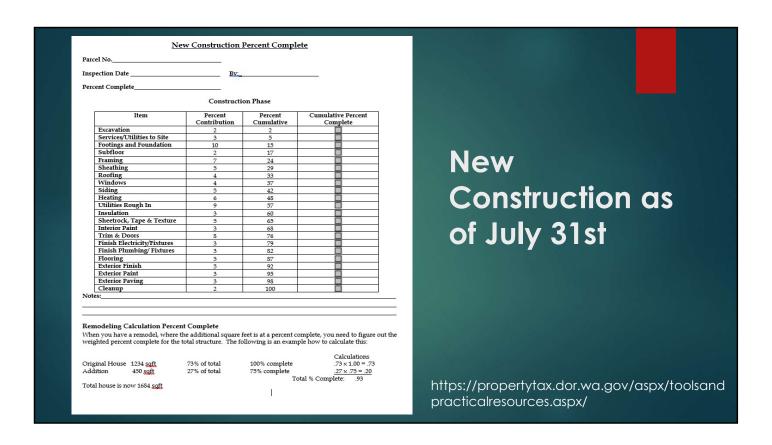
The assessed value should be determined as of July 31 of that year, regardless of the percentage of completion (RCW 36.21.080 and WAC 458.12.342).

• When new construction continues after July 31 of any year the additional new construction would be added to the assessment roll in the following year.



When inspecting new construction, the appraisers:

- Use both plans and physical measurements to make sure the improvement is added as accurately as possible.
- The characteristics that are added during the new construction, especially interior characteristics, will be the basis for valuation throughout the life of the improvement, so it is important to be accurate.
- Use plans to make an initial drawing in the office, if possible, and then measure on site to verify the plan measurements and characteristics.
- Perform detailed inspection of the interior and exterior in order to note features, construction quality, and open interior areas.
 - Measure interior open spaces
 - Record the number of plumbing fixtures/bathrooms
 - Observe interior finish material quality
 - Review site characteristics such as view



This worksheet is used to calculate the percent of new construction complete.

By following this guideline new construction improvements can be reflected from the start of construction.

| | Constructi | on Phase | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Item | Percent Contribution | Percent Cumulative | Cumulative Percent Complete |
| Excavation | 2 | 2 | |
| Services/Utilities to Site | 3 | 5 | |
| Footings and Foundation | 10 | 15 | |
| Subfloor | 2 | 17 | |
| Framing | 7 | 24 | |
| Sheathing | 5 | 29 | |
| Roofing | 4 | 33 | |
| Windows | 4 | 37 | |
| Siding | 5 | 42 | |
| Heating | 6 | 48 | |
| Utilities Rough In | 9 | 57 | |
| Insulation | 3 | 60 | |
| Sheetrock, Tape & Texture | 5 | 65 | |
| Interior Paint | 3 | 68 | |
| Trim & Doors | 8 | 76 | |
| Finish Electricity/Fixtures | 3 | 79 | |
| Finish Plumbing/ Fixtures | 3 | 82 | |
| Flooring | 5 | 87 | |
| Exterior Finish | 5 | 92 | |
| Exterior Paint | 3 | 95 | |
| Exterior Paving | 3 | 98 | |
| Cleanup | 2 | 100 | |

Percent Contribution

- Shows you what each item adds to the cumulative percent complete
- Allows you to make deductions for items not complete

Percent Cumulative

• Helps to determine percentage complete.

For example:

You have a home that hasn't had the well or septic installed yet.

If everything else has been completed, you would take 100% and subtract 3 leaving you with 97% because the highlighted portion shows the utilities to the site give a 3% contribution.

Remodeling Calculation Percent Complete

When you have a remodel, where the additional square feet is at a percent complete, you need to figure out the weighted percent complete for the total structure. The following is an example how to calculate this:

Original House 1234 sqft 73% of total 100% complete .73 x 1.00 = .73 Addition 450 sqft 27% of total 75% complete .27 x .75 = .20 Total % Complete: .93

Total house is now 1684 sqft

It also includes a resource for remodels.





