

Appraisal Principles / Real Property Valuation April 2024



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Appraisal Principles / Real Property Valuation

Objectives:

- Increase your awareness of appraisal principles and real property valuation
- Give insight on what appraisers do
- Provide understanding on the definition of Market Value
- Familiarize you with some terminology used in the appraisal of real property
- Provide an overview/discussion on the 3 approaches used to arrive at market value

Basis of Valuation

Assessors are to determine the true and fair market value of taxable property in their respective counties.

“All property shall be valued at one hundred percent of its true and fair [market] value ...unless specifically provided otherwise by law...”



Market Value

True & fair market value is further defined as,

“...the amount of money a buyer of property willing but not obligated to buy would pay a seller of property willing but not obligated to sell, taking into consideration all uses to which the property is adapted and might in reason be applied.”

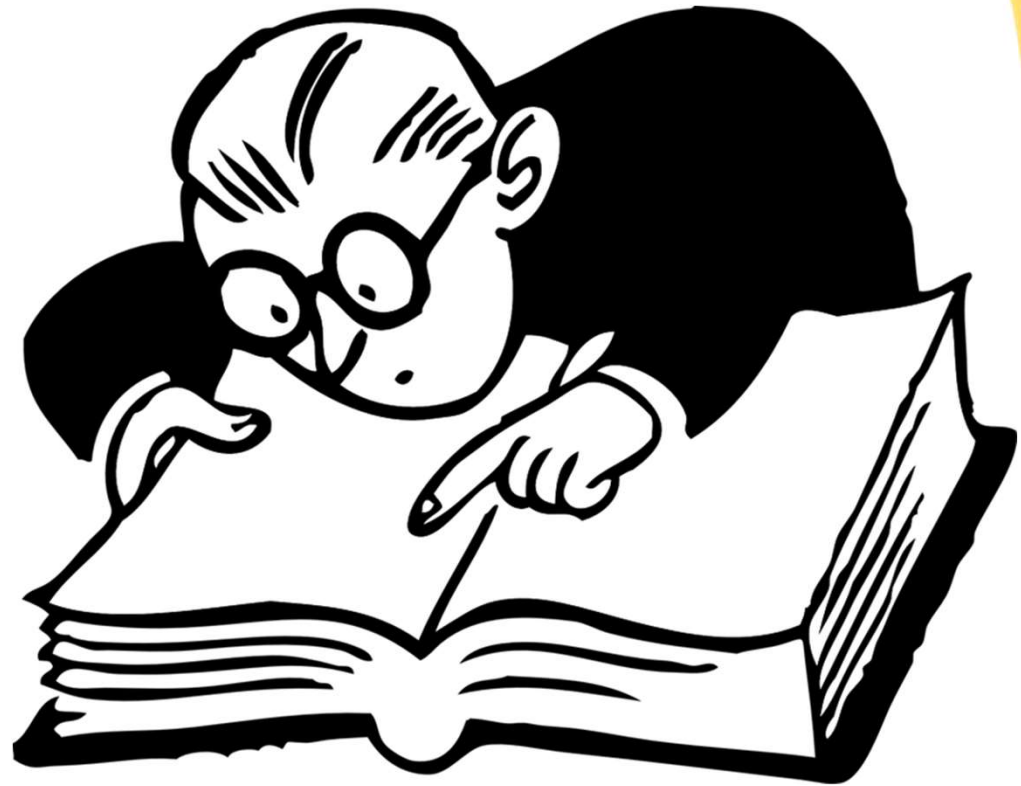
WAC 458-07-030



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Pertinent tasks of a Real Property Appraiser

- Discovery
- Listing
- Valuation
- Revaluation
- Defend



Three Approaches to Value

- Cost
- Sales Comparison
- Income



Subject Property Data

- Characteristics
- Site
Improvements
- Dwelling
Improvements



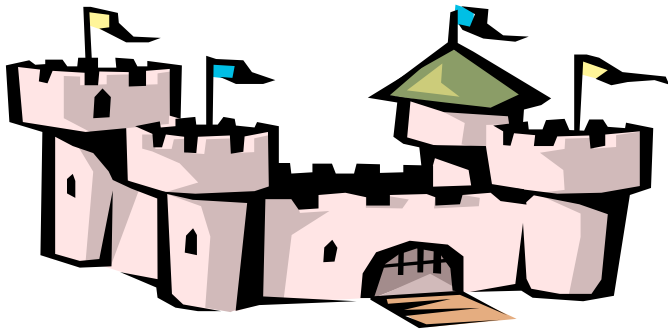
The Cost Approach To Value

- Major Points
- Principle Characteristics
- Advantages /
Disadvantages
- Reproduction vs
Replacement Cost

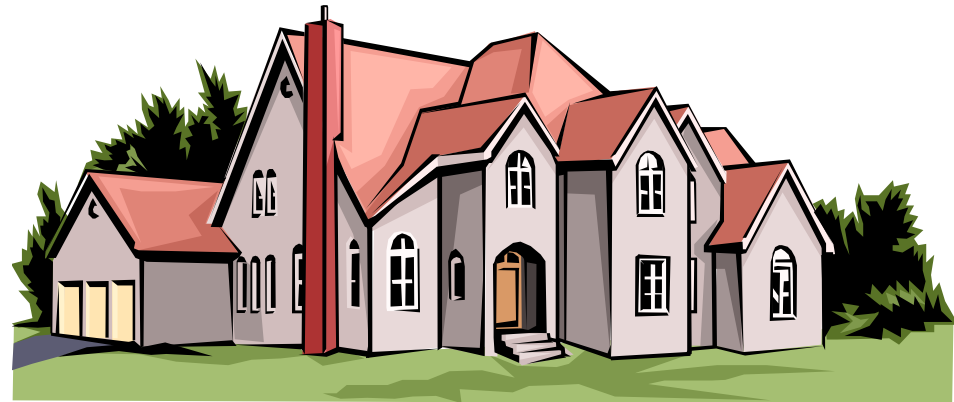
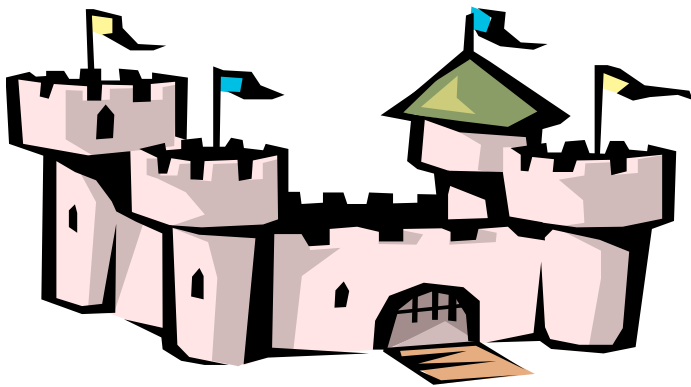


The Cost Approach To Value

Reproduction Cost



Replacement Cost



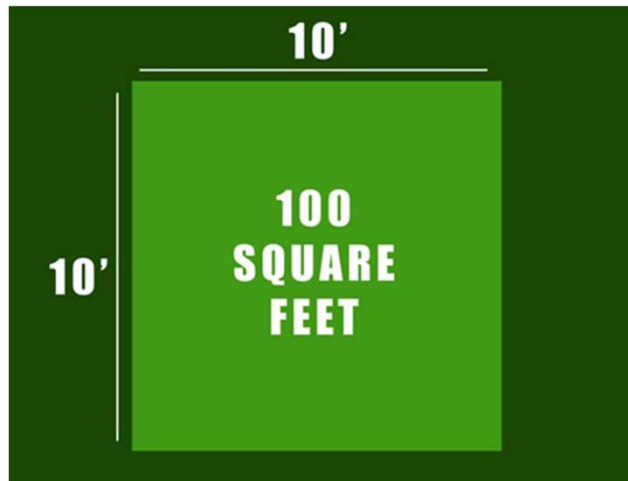
The Cost Approach To Value

- Data needed
- Replacement Cost New less Depreciation (RCNLD)
- Basic Process



The Cost Approach To Value

Types of cost estimates:



The Cost Approach To Value

Replacement Cost New
less Depreciation (RCNLD)

= *Improvement Value*

add in Land Value

= Total Property Value

or Market Value ← Indicates

The Cost Approach To Value



The Cost Approach To Value

Depreciation -- (Accounting vs. Appraisal)



vs.



The Cost Approach To Value

Depreciation



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The Sales Comparison Approach To Value



The Sales Comparison Approach To Value

- Data Needed
- Subject characteristics
- Comparable sales data & characteristics
- Advantages
- Disadvantages

	SUBJECT	COMP #1	COMP #2	COMP#3
SALE PRICE		\$175,000	\$183,000	\$186,500
TIME ADJUSTMENT		\$10,500	\$3,660	NONE
LOCATION	STANDARD	EQUAL	EQUAL	EQUAL
SITE	STANDARD	EQUAL	EQUAL	EQUAL
DWELLING TYPE	I STORY FRAME	EQUAL	EQUAL	EQUAL
QUALITY	AVERAGE	EQUAL	EQUAL	EQUAL
ROOFING	SHAKE	EQUAL	EQUAL	EQUAL
SQ. FT. LIVING	1600	EQUAL	EQUAL	EQUAL
# BEDROOMS	3	EQUAL	EQUAL	EQUAL
# BATHS	2 1/2	EQUAL	EQUAL	EQUAL
FIREPLACE	NONE	-1,500	EQUAL	EQUAL
GARAGES	DOUBLE	\$4,000	EQUAL	EQUAL
CARPORTS	NONE	EQUAL	(\$1,000)	(\$1,000)
DECKS/PORCHES	I EACH	EQUAL	\$2,000	\$1,000
AMENITIES	NONE	(\$3,000)	EQUAL	EQUAL
OTHER				
INDICATED VALUE		\$185,000	\$187,660	\$186,500
FINAL ESTIMATE OF VALUE	\$186,500			

Sales Comparison Approach Adjustments to Consider



The Income Approach To Value



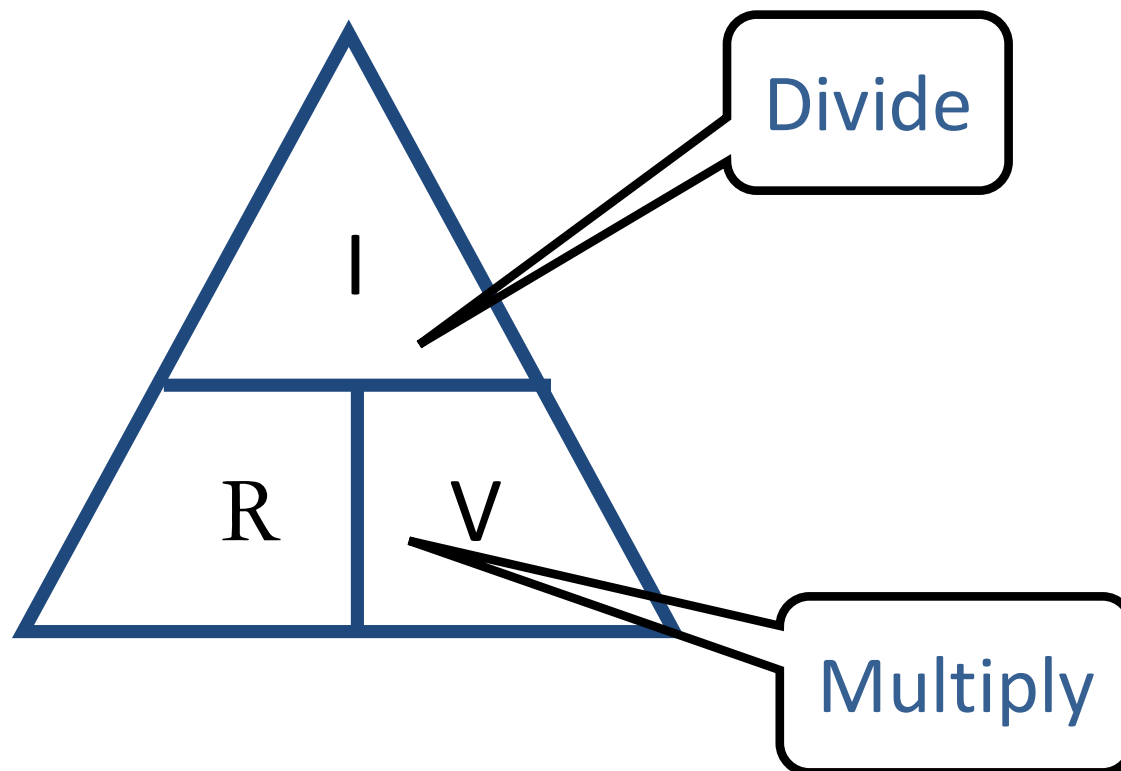
The Income Approach To Value

THE "IRV" EQUATION

$$I = R \times V$$

$$R = I \div V$$

$$V = I \div R$$



The Income Approach To Value

Sample of Income Approach

$$df_n = \frac{(1 - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} C_n \cdot \Delta_i \cdot df_i)}{(1 + C_n \cdot \Delta_n)}$$

Just kidding!

The Income Approach To Value

Example of the “IRV” formula

We know “R” and “V”, and we want
to solve for “I”

$$(I) = \underline{10\% (R)} \times \$ 2,000,000 (V)$$

The Income Approach To Value

Example of the “IRV” formula

We know “I” and “V”, and we want to
solve for “R”

$$(R) = \$\underline{100,000} (I) \div \$ 1,000,000 (V)$$

The Income Approach To Value

Example of the “IRV” formula

$$\begin{aligned} & \underline{\$800,000 (I)} \div \underline{10\% (R)} = \\ & \quad \$ 8,000,000 (V) \end{aligned}$$



What is the VAT and why is there a VAT?

Final Reconciliation



Final Reconciliation

- Consider all three approaches to value
- Review of available data: Validity; Pertinence; Consistency; Quantity & Quality
- Should fall within the final range of values indicated by all approaches
- Final estimate of value should never be averaged - it should come from appraiser's reasoning & judgment of all market evidence