

Bridle Trails/ Central Bellevue

Area: 068

Residential Revalue for 2018 Assessment Roll



The Spirit of Washington dinner train on the Wilburton Trestle, date unknown. Source: A Look to the Past: Bellevue



King County

Department of Assessments

Setting values, serving the community, and pursuing excellence

500 Fourth Avenue, ADM-AS 0708

Seattle, WA 98104-2384

OFFICE (206) 296-7300 FAX (206) 296-0595

Email: assessor.info@kingcounty.gov

<http://www.kingcounty.gov/assessor/>



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John Wilson
Assessor

Dear Property Owners,

Our field appraisers work hard throughout the year to visit properties in neighborhoods across King County. As a result, new commercial and residential valuation notices are mailed as values are completed. We value your property at its “true and fair value” reflecting its highest and best use as prescribed by state law (RCW 84.40.030; WAC 458-07-030).

We continue to work hard to implement your feedback and ensure we provide you accurate and timely information. We have made significant improvements to our website and online tools to make interacting with us easier. The following report summarizes the results of the assessments for your area along with a map. Additionally, I have provided a brief tutorial of our property assessment process. It is meant to provide you with background information about our process and the basis for the assessments in your area.

Fairness, accuracy and transparency set the foundation for effective and accountable government. I am pleased to continue to incorporate your input as we make ongoing improvements to serve you. Our goal is to ensure every taxpayer is treated fairly and equitably.

Our office is here to serve you. Please don't hesitate to contact us if you ever have any questions, comments or concerns about the property assessment process and how it relates to your property.

In Service,

John Wilson

King County Assessor



How Property Is Valued

King County along with Washington's 38 other counties use mass appraisal techniques to value all real property each year for property assessment purposes.

What Are Mass Appraisal Techniques?

In King County the Mass Appraisal process incorporates statistical testing, generally accepted valuation methods, and a set of property characteristics for approximately 700,000 residential, commercial and industrial properties. More specifically for residential property, we break up King County into 86 residential market areas and annually develop market models from the sale of properties using multiple regression statistical tools. The results of the market models are then applied to all similarly situated homes within the same appraisal area.

Are Properties Inspected?

All property in King County is physically inspected at least once during each six year cycle. Each year our appraisers inspect a different geographic area. An inspection is frequently an external observation of the property to confirm whether the property has changed by adding new improvements or shows signs of deterioration more than normal for the property's age. From the property inspections we update our property assessment records for each property. In cases where an appraiser has a question, they will approach the residence front door to make contact with the property owner or leave a card requesting the taxpayer contact them.

RCW 84.40.025 - Access to property

For the purpose of assessment and valuation of all taxable property in each county, any real or personal property in each county shall be subject to visitation, investigation, examination, discovery, and listing at any reasonable time by the county assessor of the county or by any employee thereof designated for this purpose by the assessor.

In any case of refusal to such access, the assessor shall request assistance from the department of revenue which may invoke the power granted by chapter [84.08](#) RCW.

How Are Property Sales Used?

For the annual revaluation of residential properties, three years of sales are analyzed with the sales prices time adjusted to January 1 of the current assessment year. Sales prices are adjusted for time to reflect that market prices change over time. During an increasing market, older sales prices often understate the current market value. Conversely, during downward (or recessionary) markets, older sales prices may overstate a property's value on January 1 of the assessment year unless sales are time adjusted. Hence time adjustments are an important element in the valuation process.

How is Assessment Uniformity Achieved?

We have adopted the Property Assessment Standards prescribed by the International Association of Assessing Officers that may be reviewed at www.iaao.org. As part of our valuation process statistical testing is performed by reviewing the uniformity of assessments within each specific market area, property type, and quality grade or residence age. More specifically Coefficients of Dispersion (aka COD) are developed that show the uniformity of predicted property assessments. We have set our target CODs using the standards set by IAAO which are summarized in the following table:

Type of property—General	Type of property—Specific	COD Range**
Single-family residential (including residential condominiums)	Newer or more homogeneous areas	5.0 to 10.0
Single-family residential	Older or more heterogeneous areas	5.0 to 15.0
Other residential	Rural, seasonal, recreational, manufactured housing, 2–4 unit family housing	5.0 to 20.0
Income-producing properties	Larger areas represented by large samples	5.0 to 15.0
Income-producing properties	Smaller areas represented by smaller samples	5.0 to 20.0
Vacant land		5.0 to 25.0
Other real and personal property		Varies with local conditions

Source: IAAO, *Standard on Ratio Studies*, 2013, Table 1-3.

More results of the statistical testing process is found within the attached area report.

Requirements of State Law

Within Washington State, property is required to be revalued each year to market value based on its highest and best use. (RCW 84.41.030; 84.40.030; and WAC 458-07-030). Washington Courts have interpreted fair market value as the amount of money a buyer, willing but not obligated to buy, would pay to a seller willing but not obligated to sell. Highest and Best Use is simply viewed as the most profitable use that a property can be legally used for. In cases where a property is underutilized by a property owner, it still must be valued at its highest and best use.

Appraisal Area Reports

The following area report summarizes the property assessment activities and results for a general market area. The area report is meant to comply with state law for appraisal documentation purposes as well as provide the public with insight into the mass appraisal process.



King County

Department of Assessments
King County Administration Bldg.
500 Fourth Avenue, ADM-AS-0708
Seattle, WA 98104-2384

John Wilson
Assessor

Bridle Trails/ central Bellevue – Area 068

2018 Assessment Roll Year

Recommendation is made to post values for Area 068 to the 2019 tax roll:

Appraiser II:

9/17/18

Date

Residential Division Director: Jeff Darrow

9/18/2018

Date

This report is hereby accepted and the values described in the attached documentation for Area 068 should be posted to the 2019 tax roll.

John Wilson, King County Assessor

9/18/18

Date



Executive Summary

Bridle Trails/ central Bellevue - Area 068

Physical Inspection

Appraisal Date: 1/1/2018
Previous Physical Inspection: 2010 and 2012
Number of Improved Sales: 549
Range of Sale Dates: 1/1/2015 – 12/31/2017 Sales were time adjusted to 1/1/2018

Sales - Improved Valuation Change Summary:						
	Land	Improvements	Total	Mean Sale Price	Ratio	COD
2017 Value	\$588,600	\$474,000	\$1,062,600			10.66%
2018 Value	\$803,500	\$447,300	\$1,250,800	\$1,353,600	93.0%	8.09%
\$ Change	+\$214,900	-\$26,700	+\$188,200			
% Change	+36.5%	-5.6%	+17.7%			

Coefficient of Dispersion (COD) is a measure of the uniformity of the predicted assessed values for properties within this geographic area. The 2018 COD of 8.09% is an improvement from the previous COD of 10.66%. The lower the COD, the more uniform are the predicted assessed values. Assessment standards prescribed by the International Association of Assessing Officers identify that the COD in rural or diverse neighborhoods should be no more than 20%. The resulting COD meets or exceeds the industry assessment standards. Sales from 1/1/2015 to 12/31/2017 (at a minimum) were considered in all analysis. Sales were time adjusted to 1/1/2018

Population - Improved Valuation Change Summary:			
	Land	Improvements	Total
2017 Value	\$596,400	\$434,200	\$1,030,600
2018 Value	\$810,700	\$398,600	\$1,209,300
\$ Change	+\$214,300	-\$35,600	+\$178,700
% Change	+35.9%	-8.2%	+17.3%

Number of one to three unit residences in the population: 3,999

Physical Inspection Area:

State law requires that each property be physically inspected at least once during a 6 year revaluation cycle. During the recent inspection of Area 068 – Bridle Trails/ central Bellevue, appraisers were in the area, confirming data characteristics, developing new valuation models and selecting a new value for each property for the assessment year. For each of the subsequent years, the previous property values are statistically adjusted during each assessment period. Taxes are paid on total value, not on the separate amounts allocated to land and improvements.

The current physical inspection analysis for Area 068 indicated a substantial change was needed in the valuation of land. Overall, land values increased more rapidly than total values since last year's valuation. Land is valued as though vacant and at its highest and best use. The improvement value is the residual land subtracted from total value.

Area 068 Physical Inspection Ratio Study Report

PRE-REVALUE RATIO ANALYSIS

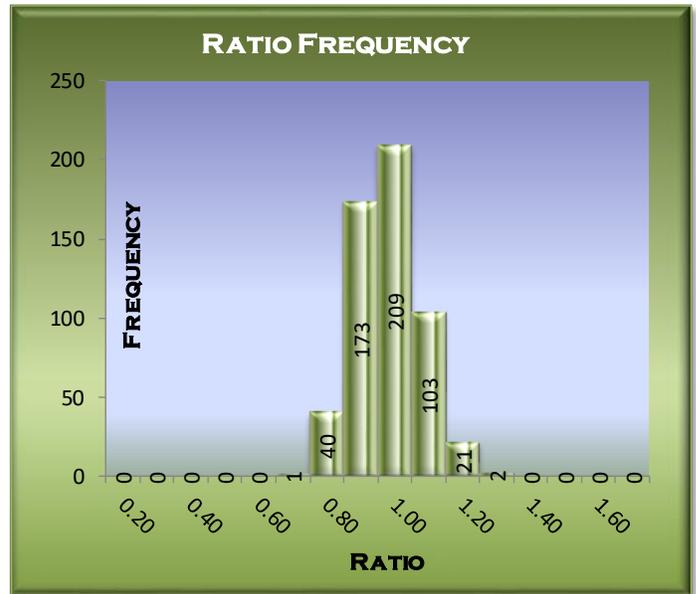
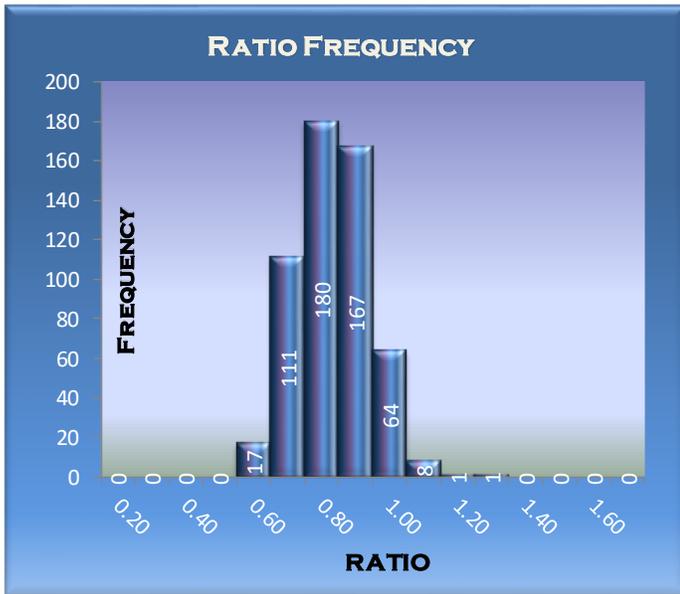
Pre-revalue ratio analysis compares time adjusted sales from 2014 through 2017 in relation to the previous assessed value as of 1/1/2017.

PRE-REVALUE RATIO SAMPLE STATISTICS	
<i>Sample size (n)</i>	549
<i>Mean Assessed Value</i>	1,062,600
<i>Mean Adj. Sales Price</i>	1,353,600
<i>Standard Deviation AV</i>	460,601
<i>Standard Deviation SP</i>	501,605
ASSESSMENT LEVEL	
<i>Arithmetic Mean Ratio</i>	0.782
<i>Median Ratio</i>	0.785
<i>Weighted Mean Ratio</i>	0.785
UNIFORMITY	
<i>Lowest ratio</i>	0.527
<i>Highest ratio:</i>	1.247
<i>Coefficient of Dispersion</i>	10.66%
<i>Standard Deviation</i>	0.105
<i>Coefficient of Variation</i>	13.39%
<i>Price Related Differential (PRD)</i>	0.996

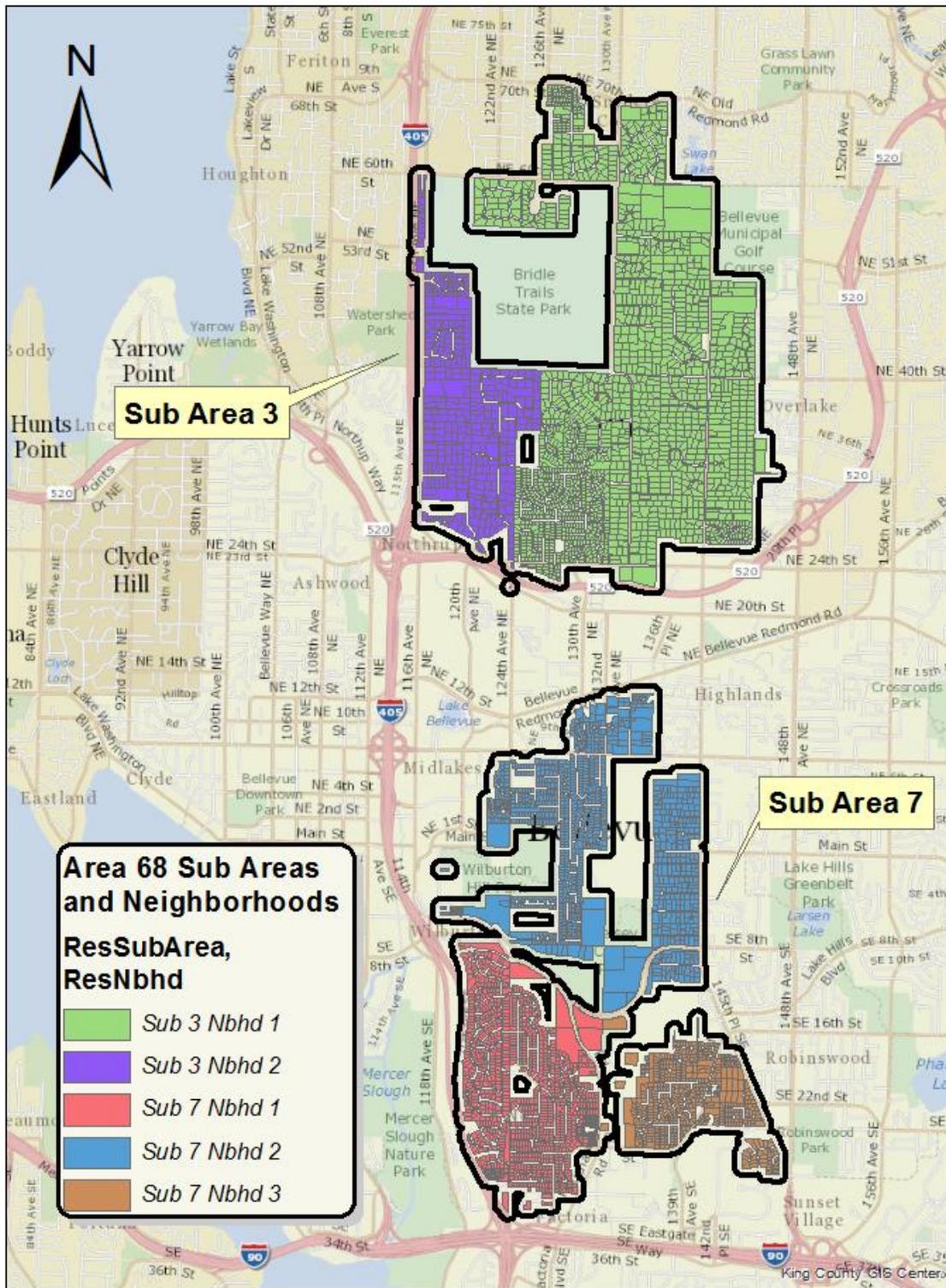
POST-REVALUE RATIO ANALYSIS

Post revalue ratio analysis compares time adjusted sales from 2015 through 2017 and reflects the assessment level after the property has been revalued to 1/1/2018.

POST REVALUE RATIO SAMPLE STATISTICS	
<i>Sample size (n)</i>	549
<i>Mean Assessed Value</i>	1,250,800
<i>Mean Sales Price</i>	1,353,600
<i>Standard Deviation AV</i>	443,994
<i>Standard Deviation SP</i>	501,605
ASSESSMENT LEVEL	
<i>Arithmetic Mean Ratio</i>	0.933
<i>Median Ratio</i>	0.930
<i>Weighted Mean Ratio</i>	0.924
UNIFORMITY	
<i>Lowest ratio</i>	0.696
<i>Highest ratio:</i>	1.266
<i>Coefficient of Dispersion</i>	8.09%
<i>Standard Deviation</i>	0.094
<i>Coefficient of Variation</i>	10.06%
<i>Price Related Differential (PRD)</i>	1.009



Area 068 Map



All maps in this document are subject to the following disclaimer: The information included on this map has been compiled by King County staff from a variety of sources and is subject to change without notice. King County makes no representations or warranties, express or implied, as to accuracy, completeness, timeliness, or rights to the use of such information. King County shall not be liable for any general, special, indirect, incidental, or consequential damages including, but not limited to, lost revenues or lost profits resulting from the use or misuse of the information contained on this map. Any sale of this map or information on this map is prohibited except by written permission of King County. Scale unknown.

Area Information

Name or Designation

Area 068 - Bridle Trails/ Central Bellevue

Boundaries

Area 068 sits almost entirely within the City of Bellevue with a small portion to the north and west of Bridle Trails state park sited in the City of Kirkland. The area is bounded to the west by Interstate-405, to the north, roughly, by NE 60th St., to the south by Interstate-90, and to the east, roughly, by 148th Ave. NE/SE. Commercial and industrial land uses running through the Bel-Red Corridor separates the northern section of this area, identified as Sub Area 3, from the southern section, identified as Sub Area 7.

Maps

A general map of the area identifying Sub Areas and Neighborhoods is included in this report (see above). More detailed Assessor's maps are located on the 7th floor of the King County Administration Building.

Area Description

Area 068 is located in the northeast portion of King County in north/central Bellevue. The area's location near the junctions of Interstate 90, State Route 520 and Interstate 405 makes this area desirable for commuters due to its proximity to both the Bellevue and Seattle Central Business Districts. Area 68 is made up of the Bridle Trails and Wilburton Neighborhoods. These two neighborhoods are separated by the commercial core east of Interstate 405.

The area is well known for its mid-century modern homes, and urban equestrian estates around the Bridle Trails state park. In Bridle Trails, the ability to find large equestrian lots and riding trails close to the amenities associated with Bellevue is unique to this area.

Due to the areas high land values and older housing stock, it has been targeted by builders and developers in recent years.

Land characteristics that factored into assessed value are detailed at length further along in this report. However, lot size, neighborhood, views, topography, traffic nuisance, and golf course adjacency are some of the most significant and common land features that impact assessed values in Area 68.

Land Valuation

Vacant sales from 1/1/2015 to 12/31/2017 were given primary consideration for valuing land with emphasis placed on those sales closest to January 1, 2018. Vacant land sales were, however, limited in number. Tear-down sales were examined for common building characteristics that could be used to indentify non-tear down sales that may yet be torn down or indicate the end-stage of the economic life of the building. These non-tear down sales were typically older, smaller, and lower grade homes with little updating over the years. A land residual valuation technique – subtracting the depreciated cost of the improvement from the sale of a property – was used to supplement the sales prices of vacant land.

There were no plat variables used in the valuation of Area 68. Although, in addition to the two Sub Areas, Area 68 was divided into a total of five neighborhoods, two in the north (Sub Area 3) and three in the south (Sub Area 7). These neighborhoods are generally defined by similar points of access (for instance, 116th Ave NE for Sub Area 3 - Nieghborhood 2) or more established neighborhood boundaries (like Sub Area 7 - Neighborhood 1 for Woodridge). Analysis of these combined vacant and non-vacant sales indicated different land values for same sized land in Sub Area 3, Sub Area 7 - Neighborhood 1, and Sub Area 3 – Neighborhoods 2 and 3. These different values are considered in the baseland schedule included in this report and in the EMV improved valuation model also detailed in this report.

A typical vacant 8,800 square foot parcel in the Woodridge neighborhood without any adjustments has a baseland value of \$755,000. While a typical vacant 46,000 square foot parcel near Bridle Trails state without any adjustments has a baseland value of \$1,232,000.

Land Model

Model Development, Description and Conclusions

The land model is composed of two components: the land schedule and the adjustment table. The land schedule was developed using vacant land sales supplemented by implied vacant land sales of improved properties derived with the land residual technique described above. The adjustment table was developed through a matched-pair analysis of characteristics such as traffic, views, and golf course adjacency.

Appraiser judgment was applied where an exception was warranted.

For a complete list of sales in the Area, please visit [eSales](#) or [Localscape](#).

Land Value Model Calibration

The following base land schedule is used for single-site parcels. Valuations are continuous in relation to lot size and are not interpolated between established land values. The precise calculations to determine base land value can be found at the end of the table.

Area 68 Base Land Schedule				
		Sub 3	Sub 7 Neighborhood 1	Sub 7 Neighborhood 2 or 3
Acres	Square Feet	Truncated Value	Truncated Value	Truncated Value
0.05	2,000	\$ 450,000	\$ 568,000	\$ 472,000
0.06	2,500	\$ 475,000	\$ 590,000	\$ 494,000
0.07	3,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 612,000	\$ 516,000
0.08	3,500	\$ 525,000	\$ 634,000	\$ 538,000
0.09	4,000	\$ 550,000	\$ 656,000	\$ 560,000
0.10	4,500	\$ 575,000	\$ 678,000	\$ 582,000
0.11	5,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 595,000
0.13	5,500	\$ 625,000	\$ 722,000	\$ 606,000
0.14	6,000	\$ 650,000	\$ 728,000	\$ 617,000
0.15	6,500	\$ 673,000	\$ 734,000	\$ 626,000
0.16	7,000	\$ 694,000	\$ 739,000	\$ 635,000
0.17	7,500	\$ 714,000	\$ 744,000	\$ 643,000
0.18	8,000	\$ 733,000	\$ 748,000	\$ 651,000
0.20	8,500	\$ 750,000	\$ 753,000	\$ 658,000
0.21	9,000	\$ 766,000	\$ 757,000	\$ 665,000
0.22	9,500	\$ 782,000	\$ 760,000	\$ 672,000
0.23	10,000	\$ 796,000	\$ 764,000	\$ 678,000
0.25	11,000	\$ 823,000	\$ 771,000	\$ 689,000
0.28	12,000	\$ 848,000	\$ 777,000	\$ 700,000
0.30	13,000	\$ 871,000	\$ 783,000	\$ 709,000
0.32	14,000	\$ 892,000	\$ 788,000	\$ 718,000
0.34	15,000	\$ 912,000	\$ 793,000	\$ 726,000
0.37	16,000	\$ 930,000	\$ 798,000	\$ 734,000
0.39	17,000	\$ 948,000	\$ 803,000	\$ 741,000
0.41	18,000	\$ 964,000	\$ 809,000	\$ 748,000
0.44	19,000	\$ 980,000	\$ 814,000	\$ 753,000
0.46	20,000	\$ 994,000	\$ 819,000	\$ 758,000
0.51	22,000	\$ 1,021,000	\$ 829,000	\$ 768,000

Land Value Model Calibration

Area 68 Base Land Schedule				
		Sub 3	Sub 7 Neighborhood 1	Sub 7 Neighborhood 2 or 3
Acres	Square Feet	Truncated Value	Truncated Value	Truncated Value
0.55	24,000	\$ 1,046,000	\$ 839,000	\$ 778,000
0.60	26,000	\$ 1,069,000	\$ 849,000	\$ 788,000
0.64	28,000	\$ 1,090,000	\$ 859,000	\$ 798,000
0.69	30,000	\$ 1,110,000	\$ 869,000	\$ 808,000
0.73	32,000	\$ 1,128,000	\$ 879,000	\$ 818,000
0.78	34,000	\$ 1,146,000	\$ 889,000	\$ 828,000
0.83	36,000	\$ 1,162,000	\$ 899,000	\$ 838,000
0.87	38,000	\$ 1,178,000	\$ 909,000	\$ 848,000
0.92	40,000	\$ 1,192,000	\$ 919,000	\$ 858,000
1.03	45,000	\$ 1,226,000	\$ 944,000	\$ 883,000
1.15	50,000	\$ 1,256,000	\$ 969,000	\$ 908,000
1.26	55,000	\$ 1,283,000	\$ 994,000	\$ 933,000
1.38	60,000	\$ 1,308,000	\$ 1,019,000	\$ 958,000
1.49	65,000	\$ 1,331,000	\$ 1,044,000	\$ 983,000
1.61	70,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,069,000	\$ 1,008,000
1.72	75,000	\$ 1,372,000	\$ 1,094,000	\$ 1,033,000
1.84	80,000	\$ 1,390,000	\$ 1,119,000	\$ 1,058,000
1.95	85,000	\$ 1,407,000	\$ 1,144,000	\$ 1,083,000
2.07	90,000	\$ 1,424,000	\$ 1,169,000	\$ 1,108,000
2.18	95,000	\$ 1,439,000	\$ 1,194,000	\$ 1,133,000
2.30	100,000	\$ 1,454,000	\$ 1,219,000	\$ 1,158,000

*** Land values were established using the following calculations, truncated to the nearest \$1,000**

Sub3

SqFt<6,000: $\$300,000 + \text{SqFt} * \50

SqFt>=6,000: $285602 * \text{LN}(\text{SqFt}) - 1833750$

Sub7 Neighborhood 1

SqFt<5,500: $\$480,000 + \text{SqFt} * \44

SqFt>=5,500 and <16,000: $71018 * \text{LN}(\text{SqFt}) + 110537$

SqFt>=16,000: $798,000 + (\text{SqFt} - 16,000) * \5

Sub7 Neighborhood 2 or 3

SqFt<4,500: $\$384,000 + \text{SqFt} * \44

SqFt>=4,500: $119502 * \text{LN}(\text{SqFt}) - 422410$

SqFt>18,000: $\$748,000 + (\text{SqFt} - 18,000) * \5

Land Value Model Calibration

The following base land schedule is used for multi-site parcels. These are parcels that have been determined to have potential for multi-site development. Each value refers to the value and size of each site in a multi-site parcel and must be multiplied by the number of potential sites to arrive at the total baseland value. Calculation details can be found at the end of the table. Highest and best use was used to determine whether the single-site or multi-site baseland schedule was used.

Area 68 Per Potential Site Base Land Schedule				
		Sub 3	Sub 7 Neighborhood 1	Sub 7 Neighborhood 2 or 3
Acres	Square Feet	Truncated Value	Truncated Value	Truncated Value
0.05	2,000	\$177,000	\$254,000	\$191,000
0.06	2,500	\$193,000	\$269,000	\$206,000
0.07	3,000	\$210,000	\$283,000	\$220,000
0.08	3,500	\$226,000	\$298,000	\$235,000
0.09	4,000	\$243,000	\$312,000	\$249,000
0.1	4,500	\$259,000	\$327,000	\$264,000
0.11	5,000	\$276,000	\$342,000	\$272,000
0.13	5,500	\$292,000	\$356,000	\$279,000
0.14	6,000	\$309,000	\$360,000	\$287,000
0.15	6,500	\$324,000	\$364,000	\$293,000
0.16	7,000	\$338,000	\$367,000	\$299,000
0.17	7,500	\$351,000	\$371,000	\$304,000
0.18	8,000	\$363,000	\$373,000	\$309,000
0.2	8,500	\$375,000	\$376,000	\$314,000
0.21	9,000	\$385,000	\$379,000	\$318,000
0.22	9,500	\$396,000	\$381,000	\$323,000
0.23	10,000	\$405,000	\$384,000	\$327,000
0.25	11,000	\$423,000	\$388,000	\$334,000
0.28	12,000	\$439,000	\$392,000	\$342,000
0.3	13,000	\$454,000	\$396,000	\$347,000
0.32	14,000	\$468,000	\$400,000	\$353,000
0.34	15,000	\$481,000	\$403,000	\$359,000
0.37	16,000	\$493,000	\$406,000	\$364,000
0.39	17,000	\$505,000	\$409,000	\$369,000
0.41	18,000	\$516,000	\$413,000	\$373,000
0.44	19,000	\$526,000	\$417,000	\$376,000
0.46	20,000	\$536,000	\$420,000	\$380,000

Improved Parcel Valuation

0.51	22,000	\$553,000	\$427,000	\$386,000
0.55	24,000	\$570,000	\$433,000	\$393,000
0.6	26,000	\$585,000	\$440,000	\$400,000
0.64	28,000	\$599,000	\$446,000	\$406,000
0.69	30,000	\$612,000	\$453,000	\$413,000
0.73	32,000	\$624,000	\$460,000	\$419,000
0.78	34,000	\$636,000	\$466,000	\$426,000
0.83	36,000	\$646,000	\$473,000	\$433,000
0.87	38,000	\$657,000	\$479,000	\$439,000
0.92	40,000	\$666,000	\$486,000	\$446,000
1.03	45,000	\$689,000	\$503,000	\$462,000
1.15	50,000	\$708,000	\$519,000	\$479,000
1.26	55,000	\$726,000	\$536,000	\$495,000
1.38	60,000	\$743,000	\$552,000	\$512,000
1.49	65,000	\$758,000	\$569,000	\$528,000
1.61	70,000	\$772,000	\$585,000	\$545,000
1.72	75,000	\$785,000	\$602,000	\$561,000
1.84	80,000	\$797,000	\$618,000	\$578,000
1.95	85,000	\$808,000	\$635,000	\$594,000
2.07	90,000	\$819,000	\$651,000	\$611,000
2.18	95,000	\$829,000	\$668,000	\$627,000
2.3	100,000	\$839,000	\$684,000	\$644,000

*** Land values were established using the following calculations, truncated to the nearest \$1,000. BLV% is not applied with per site land valuation as the number of development sites, which takes into account negative development impacts like topography and wetlands, determines value for these parcels. Number of potential building sites is typically determined by taking maximum allowable density under present zoning and multiplying by 0.6 per present market evidence.**

Sub3

SqFt<6,000: $(\$300,000 + \text{SqFt} \times \$50) \times .66 - \$120,000$

SqFt>=6,000: $(285602 \times \text{LN}(\text{SqFt}) - 1833750) \times .66 - \$120,000$

Sub7 Neighborhood 1

SqFt<5,500: $(\$480,000 + \text{SqFt} \times \$44) \times .66 - \$120,000$

SqFt>=5,500 and <16,000: $(71018 \times \text{LN}(\text{SqFt}) + 110537) \times .66 - \$120,000$

SqFt>=16,000: $(798,000 + (\text{SqFt} - 16,000) \times \$5) \times .66 - \$120,000$

Sub7 Neighborhood 2 or 3

SqFt<4,500: $(\$384,000 + \text{SqFt} \times \$44) \times .66 - \$120,000$

SqFt>=4,500: $(119502 \times \text{LN}(\text{SqFt}) - 422410) \times .66 - \$120,000$

SqFt>18,000: $(\$748,000 + (\text{SqFt} - 18,000) \times \$5) \times .66 - \$120,000$

Improved Parcel Valuation

Area 68 Land Model Adjustments

Adjustments are usually cumulative and reflected in the base land value percentage. View adjustments reflect the highest view adjustment only and are not cumulative. Unbuildable and questionable building site adjustments override all others. Additional exceptions were handled on an individual basis. In all cases appraiser judgement prevailed. The adjustment ranges below include extreme outliers.

Adjacent Greenbelt	5% to 10%	
Adjacent Golf Course	15%	
Easements	0% to -10%	
Native Growth Protection Easement	0% to 5%	
Other Nuisance (typically commercial influence)	0% to -5%	
Powerlines	-5% to -25%	
Restricted Size/Shape	-10%	
Stream	0% to -20%	
Topography	0% to -35%	
Questionable Building Site**	-50% to -65%	
Unbuildable**	-70% to -90%	
Water Problems	-5% to -10%	
Wetland	0% to -90%	
Traffic	Moderate	-5% to -10%
	High	-15%
	Extreme	-25%

Views				
	Fair	Average	Good	Excellent
Bellevue ("Other View")	N/A	10%	15%	20%
Seattle	N/A	0%	0%	5%
Olympics	N/A	5%	10%	15%
Territorial	N/A	5%	10%	15%
Cascades	N/A	5%	10%	15%
Lake Washington	5%	10%	15%	20%
*Only highest value view adjustment obtains in base land value percentage.				
**Questionable Building Site and Unbuildable percentage coded as "Other Problems"				

For instance, a property coded for high traffic, average Cascade views, and good Territorial views would receive -15% for the traffic code and +10% for the view codes, resulting in a net baseland value % of 95%. This percentage is then applied to the unadjusted baseland value (determined with the Area 68 Base Land Schedule above) to arrive at the final baseland value.

Improved Parcel Valuation

Improved Parcel Data:

Sales information is obtained from excise tax affidavits and reviewed initially by the Accounting Division, Sales Identification Section. Information is analyzed and investigated by the appraiser in the process of revaluation. All sales were verified if possible by calling either the purchaser or seller, inquiring in the field or calling the real estate agent. Characteristic data is verified for all sales if possible. Due to time constraints, interior inspections were limited. Available sales and additional Area information can be viewed on the Assessor's website with [sales lists](#), [eSales](#) and [Localscape](#). Additional information may reside in the Assessor's Real Property Database, Assessor's procedures, Assessor's "field" maps, Revalue Plan, separate studies, and statutes.

The Assessor maintains a cost model, which is specified by the physical characteristics of the improvement, such as first floor area, second floor area, total basement area, and number of bathrooms. The cost for each component is further calibrated to the 13 grades to account for quality of construction. Reconstruction Cost New (RCN) is calculated from adding up the cost of each component. Depreciation is then applied by means of a percent good table which is based on year built, grade, and condition, resulting in Reconstruction Cost New less Depreciation (RCNLD). The appraiser can make further adjustments for obsolescence (poor floor plan, design deficiencies, external nuisances etc.) if needed. The Assessor's cost model generates RCN and RCNLD for principal improvements and accessories such as detached garages and pools.

The Assessor's cost model was developed by the King County Department of Assessments in the early 1970's. It was recalibrated in 1990 to roughly approximate Marshall & Swift's square foot cost tables, and is indexed annually to keep up with current costs.

Model Development, Description and Conclusions:

Most sales were field verified and characteristics updated prior to model development. Sales were time adjusted to 1/1/2018.

The analysis of this area consisted of a systematic review of applicable characteristics which influence property values. In addition to standard physical property characteristics, the analysis showed the age of the improvement, the condition of the improvement, whether the property had a view, the square of the baseland value, and location in Sub Area 7 – Neighborhood 1 and Sub Area 2 – Neighborhood 2 were influential in the market.

After the improved model was developed, supplemental models were developed to address parcels outside the parameters defined in the improved model. These include parcels with more than one residence, parcels with mobile homes, houses in fair or poor condition, and parcels with partially finished homes, to give a few examples. Any additional adjustments not covered in the supplemental models are described in the notes field of that particular parcel's record.

Improved Parcel Total Value Model Calibration

Variable	Definition
SaleDay	Time Adjustment
SaleDaySq	Time Adjustment
BaseLandC	2018 Adjusted Base Land Value
BaseLandCSq	2018 Adjusted Base Land Value
TotalRcnC	Total Reconstruction Cost New
AgeC	Age of house or, if renovated, age of renovation plus five years
GoodYN	Good Condition
VGoodYN	Very Good Condition
TotViewYN	Any View
Sub7_Nghb1YN	Sub Area 7 – Neighborhood 1
Sub7_Nghb2YN	Sub Area 7 – Neighborhood 2

Multiplicative Model

$(1-0.075) * \text{EXP}(-3.432984482174 - 0.130468403028455 * \text{AgeC} + 1.93894084625364 * \text{BaseLandC} - 0.11504158078168 * \text{BaseLandCSq} + 0.0133984078124232 * \text{GoodYN} + 0.000441105463273808 * \text{SaleDay} + 1.3145356850835\text{E-}07 * \text{SaleDaySq} + 0.0295766423674061 * \text{Sub7_Nghb1YN} + 0.0537040372394144 * \text{Sub7_Nghb2YN} + 0.523947673114353 * \text{TotalRcnC} + 0.0234964669403451 * \text{TotViewYN} + 0.0581457813076339 * \text{VGoodYN})$

EMV values were not generated for:

- Buildings with grade less than 3
- Lot size less than 100 square feet
- Multiple main improvements. (EMV is generated for building one only.)
- If calculated EMV is less than base land value

Of the 3,999 improved parcels in the population, 3,867 parcels increased in value. They were comprised of 2 single family residences on commercially zoned land and 3,997 single family residences or other parcels.

Of the 84 vacant land parcels valued greater than \$1,000, 79 parcels increased in value. Tax exempt parcels were excluded from the number of parcels increased.

Supplemental Models and Exceptions

Exceptions to EMV valuation method:

Adjustment Parameter	Adjustment
Accessory Only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If BLV% > 50% and TotalRCNLD >= \$50,000 then BaseLandVal + TotalRCNLD - \$49,000 If BLV% > 50% and TotalRCNLD < \$50,000 then BaseLandVal + \$1,000 If BLV <= 50% then BaseLandVal + TotalRCNLD
Multiple Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If Imp2, etc. RCNLD >= \$50,000 then EMV + Imp2, etc. RCNLD - \$49,000 If Imp2, etc. RCNLD < \$50,000 then EMV + \$1,000
Building Grade < 6	BaseLandVal + \$1,000
Total EMV < BaseLandVal	BaseLandVal + \$1,000
Building Condition is Fair	BaseLandVal + \$1,000
Building Condition is Poor	BaseLandVal + \$1,000
Percent Complete	$(EMV - BaseLandVal) * PcntComplete * .01 + BaseLandVal$
Obsolescence	$(EMV - BaseLandVal) * (100 - Obsolescence) * .01 + BaseLandVal$
Percent Net Condition	$(EMV - BaseLandVal) * PcntNetCondition * .01 + BaseLandVal$
Mobile Home	BaseLandVal + \$1,000 (see below)
Exception Combinations and Additional Exceptions	Work file or RealProperty Notes file

Supplemental models built into RealProperty EMV valuation calculation

Adjustment Parameter	Adjustment
Building Grade > 11 and Building Grade Var ≠ 99	EMV * 1.05
Building Grade = 13 and Building Grade Var = 99	EMV * 1.05 * 1.1

King County Assessor Mobile Home Valuation

Two residential properties in Area 68 have mobile homes. One of these properties sold during the valuation period. With so little information available about this property type and considering that all mobile home properties are very likely to be of an interim use (i.e., not highest and best use), mobile homes add a minimal value of \$1,000 to the total assessed value much like low grade homes or homes in fair or poor condition.

Physical Inspection Process

Effective Date of Appraisal: January 1, 2018

Date of Appraisal Report: September 17, 2018

Appraisal Team Members and Participation

The valuation for this area was done by the following Appraisal Team. The degree of participation varied according to individual skill in relevant areas and depending on the time they joined the team.

- Michael Goldman – Appraiser II: Team lead, coordination, valuation model development and testing. Land and total valuation appraisals. Sales verification, physical inspection and report writing.
- Jill Schmieder – Appraiser I: Sales verification, appraisal analysis, land appraisal, physical inspection and total valuation.
- Alicia Arzate – Appraiser I: Sales verification, appraisal analysis, land appraisal, physical inspection and total valuation.
- Kevin Miller – Appraiser I: Sales verification, appraisal analysis, land appraisal, and physical inspection.
- Lucinda Gorrow – Appraiser I: Sales verification, appraisal analysis, land appraisal, and physical inspection.
- David McCourt – Appraiser I: Sales verification, appraisal analysis, land appraisal, physical inspection and total valuation.
- Jeff Darrow – Senior Appraiser: Sales verification, appraisal analysis, physical inspection
- Elenore Bonyeau – Appraiser I: Sales verification

Sales Screening for Improved Parcel Analysis

In order to ensure that the Assessor's analysis of sales of improved properties best reflects the market value of the majority of the properties within an area, non-typical properties must be removed so a representative sales sample can be analyzed to determine the new valuation level. The following list illustrates examples of non-typical properties which are removed prior to the beginning of the analysis.

1. Vacant parcels
2. Mobile Home parcels
3. Multi-Parcel or Multi Building parcels
4. New construction where less than a 100% complete house was assessed for 2017
5. Existing residences where the data for 2017 is significantly different than the data for 2018 due to remodeling
6. Parcels with improvement values, but no characteristics
7. Parcels with either land or improvement values of \$10,000 or less posted for the 2017 Assessment Roll
8. Short sales, financial institution re-sales and foreclosure sales verified or appearing to be not at market

(Available sales and additional Area information can be viewed from [sales lists](#), [eSales](#) and [Localscape](#))

Highest and Best Use Analysis

As If Vacant: Market analysis of the area, together with current zoning and current and anticipated use patterns, indicate the highest and best use of the overwhelming majority of the appraised parcels is single family residential. Any other opinion of highest and best use is specifically noted in our records, and would form the basis for the valuation of that specific parcel.

As If Improved: Where any value for improvements is part of the total valuation, we are of the opinion that the present improvements produce a higher value for the property than if the site was vacant. In appraisal theory, the present use is therefore the highest and best (as improved) of the subject property, though it could be an interim use.

Physical Inspection Process... Continued

Standards and Measurement of Data Accuracy

Sales were verified with the purchaser, seller or real estate agent where possible. Current data was verified via field inspection and corrected. Data was collected and coded per the assessor's residential procedures manual.

We maintain uniformity with respect to building characteristics such as year-built, quality, condition, living area, stories, and land characteristics such as location (sub-area and plat), lot size, views, and waterfront. Other variables that are unique to the specific areas are also investigated. This approach ensures that values are equitable for all properties with respect to all measurable characteristics, whether the houses are larger or smaller, higher or lower quality, remodeled or not, with or without views or waterfront, etc.

Special Assumptions and Limiting Conditions

The sales comparison and cost approaches to value were considered for this mass appraisal valuation. After the sales verification process, the appraiser concluded that the market participants typically do not consider an income approach to value. Therefore the income approach is not applicable in this appraisal as these properties are not typically leased, but rather owner occupied. The income approach to value was not considered in the valuation of this area.

The following Departmental guidelines were considered and adhered to:

- Sales from 1/1/2015 to 12/31/2017 (at minimum) were considered in all analyses.
- Sales were time adjusted to 1/1/2018.
- This report is intended to meet the requirements of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice Standard 6.

Area 068 Market Value Changes Over Time

In a changing market, recognition of a sales trend to adjust a population of sold properties to a common date is required to allow for value differences over time between a range of sales dates and the assessment date. The following chart shows the % time adjustment required for sales to reflect the indicated market value as of the assessment date, **January 1, 2018**.

For example, a sale of \$775,000 which occurred on October 1, 2016 would be adjusted by the time trend factor of 1.190, resulting in an adjusted value of 922,000 ($\$775,000 * 1.190 = \$922,250$) – truncated to the nearest \$1000.

SaleDate	Adjustment (Factor)	Equivalent Percent
1/1/2015	1.385	38.5%
2/1/2015	1.378	37.8%
3/1/2015	1.372	37.2%
4/1/2015	1.364	36.4%
5/1/2015	1.357	35.7%
6/1/2015	1.349	34.9%
7/1/2015	1.341	34.1%
8/1/2015	1.333	33.3%
9/1/2015	1.324	32.4%
10/1/2015	1.315	31.5%
11/1/2015	1.306	30.6%
12/1/2015	1.297	29.7%
1/1/2016	1.287	28.7%
2/1/2016	1.277	27.7%
3/1/2016	1.267	26.7%
4/1/2016	1.257	25.7%
5/1/2016	1.246	24.6%
6/1/2016	1.235	23.5%
7/1/2016	1.225	22.5%
8/1/2016	1.213	21.3%
9/1/2016	1.202	20.2%
10/1/2016	1.190	19.0%
11/1/2016	1.178	17.8%
12/1/2016	1.167	16.7%
1/1/2017	1.154	15.4%
2/1/2017	1.142	14.2%
3/1/2017	1.131	13.1%
4/1/2017	1.118	11.8%
5/1/2017	1.105	10.5%
6/1/2017	1.092	9.2%
7/1/2017	1.080	8.0%
8/1/2017	1.067	6.7%
9/1/2017	1.053	5.3%
10/1/2017	1.040	4.0%
11/1/2017	1.027	2.7%
12/1/2017	1.014	1.4%
1/1/2018	1.000	0.0%

Area 068 Market Value Changes Over Time

The time adjustment formula for Area 068 is:

$$1/\text{EXP}(0.000441105463273808 * \text{SaleDay} + 1.3145356850835\text{E-}07 * \text{SaleDaySq})$$

where

$$\text{SaleDay} = \text{SaleDate} - 43101$$

$$\text{SaleDaySq} = (\text{SaleDate} - 43101)^2$$

Sales Sample Representation of Population

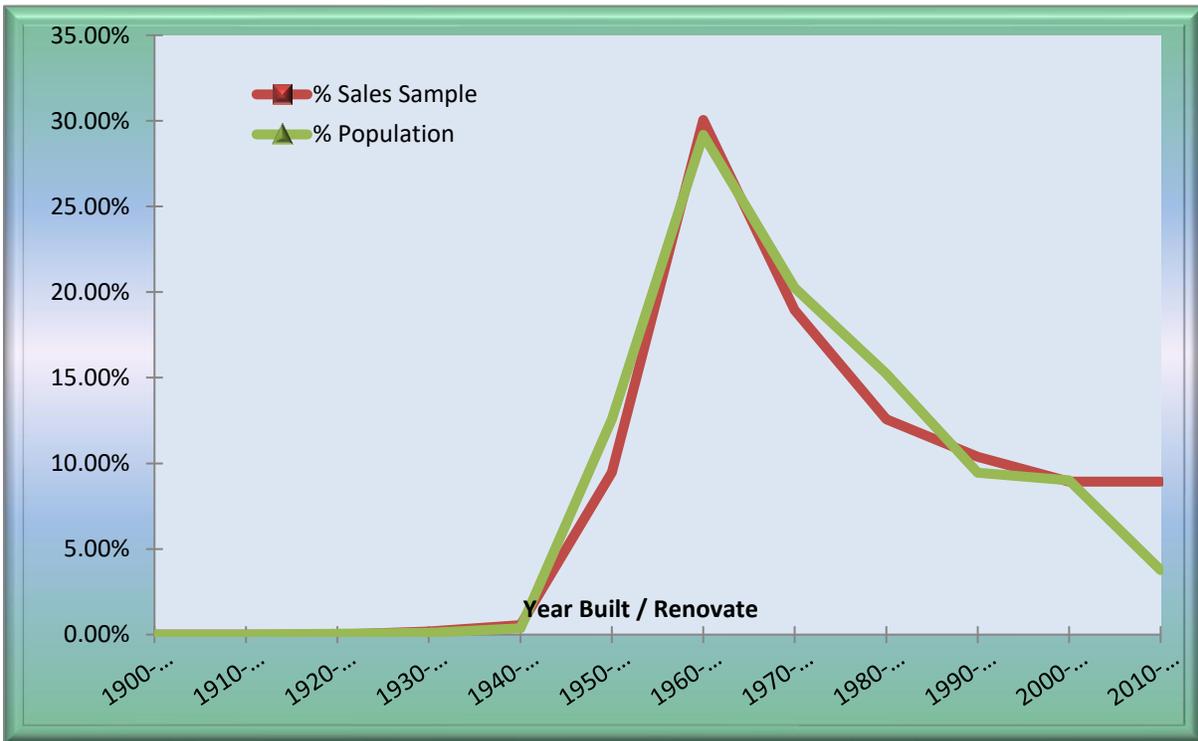
Year Built or Renovated

Sales

Year Built/Ren	Frequency	% Sales Sample
1900-1909	0	0.00%
1910-1919	0	0.00%
1920-1929	0	0.00%
1930-1939	1	0.18%
1940-1949	3	0.55%
1950-1959	52	9.47%
1960-1969	165	30.05%
1970-1979	104	18.94%
1980-1989	69	12.57%
1990-1999	57	10.38%
2000-2009	49	8.93%
2010-2018	49	8.93%
	549	

Population

Year Built/Ren	Frequency	% Population
1900-1909	0	0.00%
1910-1919	0	0.00%
1920-1929	2	0.05%
1930-1939	4	0.10%
1940-1949	15	0.38%
1950-1959	503	12.58%
1960-1969	1,167	29.18%
1970-1979	810	20.26%
1980-1989	609	15.23%
1990-1999	378	9.45%
2000-2009	360	9.00%
2010-2018	151	3.78%
	3,999	



Sales of new homes built over the last few years are over represented in this sample.

This is a common occurrence due to the fact that most new homes will sell shortly after completion. This over representation was found to lack statistical significance during the modeling process.

Sales Sample Representation of Population

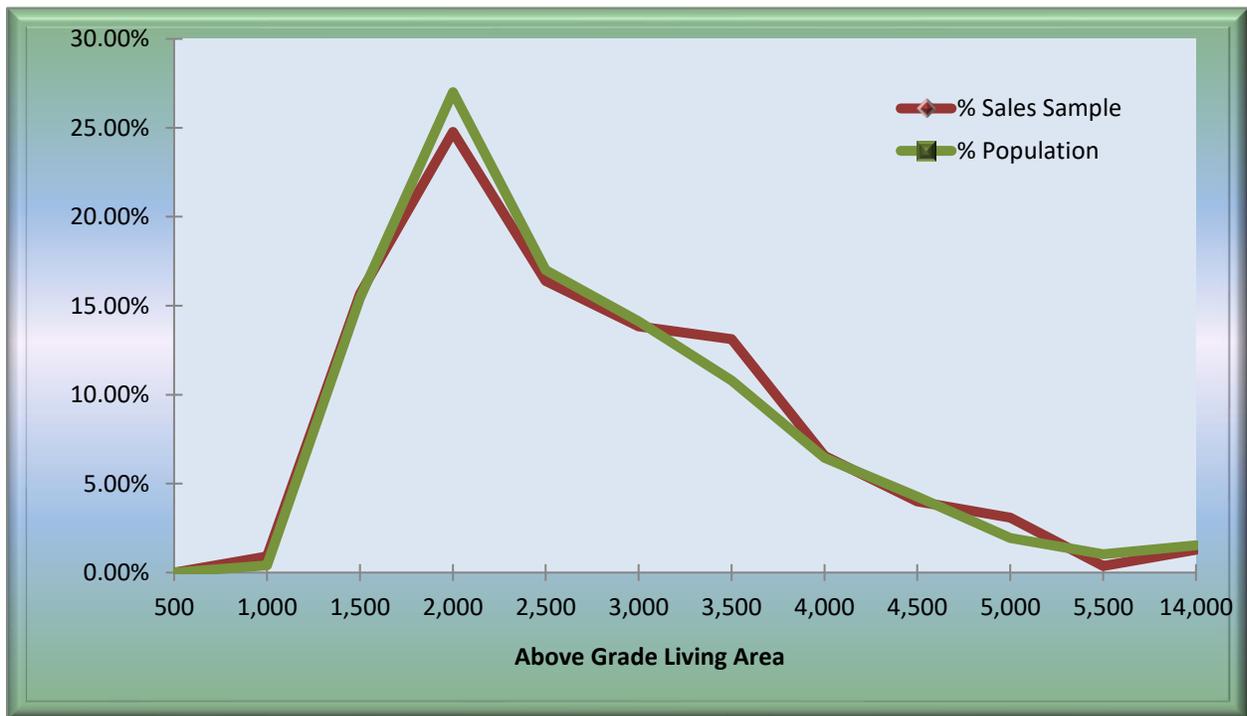
Above Grade Living Area

Sales

AGLA	Frequency	% Sales Sample
500	0	0.00%
1,000	5	0.91%
1,500	86	15.66%
2,000	136	24.77%
2,500	90	16.39%
3,000	76	13.84%
3,500	72	13.11%
4,000	36	6.56%
4,500	22	4.01%
5,000	17	3.10%
5,500	2	0.36%
14,000	7	1.28%
549		

Population

AGLA	Frequency	% Population
500	0	0.00%
1,000	16	0.40%
1,500	617	15.43%
2,000	1,080	27.01%
2,500	680	17.00%
3,000	565	14.13%
3,500	432	10.80%
4,000	258	6.45%
4,500	171	4.28%
5,000	78	1.95%
5,500	41	1.03%
14,000	61	1.53%
3,999		



The sales sample frequency distribution follows the population distribution very closely with regard to Above Grade Living Area (AGLA). This distribution is ideal for both accurate analysis and appraisals.

Sales Sample Representation of Population

Building Grade

Sales

Grade	Frequency	% Sales Sample
1	0	0.00%
2	0	0.00%
3	0	0.00%
4	0	0.00%
5	0	0.00%
6	0	0.00%
7	57	10.38%
8	182	33.15%
9	162	29.51%
10	98	17.85%
11	37	6.74%
12	11	2.00%
13	2	0.36%
549		

Population

Grade	Frequency	% Population
1	0	0.00%
2	0	0.00%
3	0	0.00%
4	0	0.00%
5	0	0.00%
6	0	0.00%
7	495	12.38%
8	1,445	36.13%
9	1,047	26.18%
10	660	16.50%
11	257	6.43%
12	86	2.15%
13	9	0.23%
3,999		



The sales sample frequency distribution follows the population distribution very closely with regard to Building Grades. This distribution is ideal for both accurate analysis and appraisals.

Results

Appraiser judgment prevails in all decisions regarding individual parcel valuation. Each parcel is field reviewed and a value selected based on general and specific data pertaining to the parcel, the neighborhood, and the market. The appraiser determines which available value estimate may be appropriate. This value estimate may be adjusted based on particular characteristics and conditions as they occur in the valuation area.

The assessment level target for all areas in King County, including this area, is 92.5. The actual assessment level for this area is 93.0% . The standard statistical measures of valuation performance are all within the IAAO recommended range of .90 to 1.10.

Application of these recommended values for the 2018 assessment year (taxes payable in 2019) results in an average total change from the 2017 assessments of +17.3% This increase is due partly to market changes over time and the previous assessment levels.

A Ratio Study was completed just prior to the application of the 2018 recommended values. This study benchmarks the prior assessment level using 2017 posted values (1/1/2017) compared to current adjusted sale prices (1/1/2018). The study was also repeated after the application of the 2018 recommended values. The results show an improvement in the COD from 10.66% to 8.09%.

The Appraisal Team recommends application of the Appraiser selected values, as indicated by the appropriate model or method.

Note: More details and information regarding aspects of the valuations and the report are retained in the working files kept in the appropriate district office.

Area 068 Housing Profile



Grade 7/ Year Built 1975/ Total Living Area 1,680



Grade 8/ Year Built 1972/ Total Living Area 2,580



Grade 9/ Year Built 1984/ Total Living Area 2,420



Grade 10/ Year Built 1992/ Total Living Area 3,360



Grade 11/ Year Built 1999/ Total Living Area 5,070



Grade 12/ Year Built 1989/ Total Living Area 8,300

Area 068 Housing Profile



Grade 13/ Year Built 2001/ Total Living Area 13,610

Glossary for Improved Sales

Condition: Relative to Age and Grade

- 1= Poor Many repairs needed. Showing serious deterioration.
- 2= Fair Some repairs needed immediately. Much deferred maintenance.
- 3= Average Depending upon age of improvement; normal amount of upkeep for the age of the home.
- 4= Good Condition above the norm for the age of the home. Indicates extra attention and care has been taken to maintain.
- 5= Very Good Excellent maintenance and updating on home. Not a total renovation.

Residential Building Grades

- Grades 1 - 3 Falls short of minimum building standards. Normally cabin or inferior structure.
- Grade 4 Generally older low quality construction. Does not meet code.
- Grade 5 Lower construction costs and workmanship. Small, simple design.
- Grade 6 Lowest grade currently meeting building codes. Low quality materials, simple designs.
- Grade 7 Average grade of construction and design. Commonly seen in plats and older subdivisions.
- Grade 8 Just above average in construction and design. Usually better materials in both the exterior and interior finishes.
- Grade 9 Better architectural design, with extra exterior and interior design and quality.
- Grade 10 Homes of this quality generally have high quality features. Finish work is better, and more design quality is seen in the floor plans and larger square footage.
- Grade 11 Custom design and higher quality finish work, with added amenities of solid woods, bathroom fixtures and more luxurious options.
- Grade 12 Custom design and excellent builders. All materials are of the highest quality and all conveniences are present.
- Grade 13 Generally custom designed and built. Approaching the Mansion level. Large amount of highest quality cabinet work, wood trim and marble; large entries.

USPAP Compliance

Client and Intended Use of the Appraisal:

This mass appraisal report is intended for use by the public, King County Assessor and other agencies or departments administering or confirming ad valorem property taxes. Use of this report by others for other purposes is not intended by the appraiser. The use of this appraisal, analyses and conclusions is limited to the administration of ad valorem property taxes in accordance with Washington State law. As such it is written in concise form to minimize paperwork. The assessor intends that this report conform to the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP) requirements for a mass appraisal report as stated in USPAP SR 6-8. To fully understand this report the reader may need to refer to the Assessor's Property Record Files, Assessor's Real Property Data Base, separate studies, Assessor's Procedures, Assessor's field maps, Revalue Plan and the statutes.

The purpose of this report is to explain and document the methods, data and analysis used in the revaluation of King County. King County is on a six year physical inspection cycle with annual statistical updates. The revaluation plan is approved by Washington State Department of Revenue. The Revaluation Plan is subject to their periodic review.

Definition and date of value estimate:

Market Value

The basis of all assessments is the true and fair value of property. True and fair value means market value (Spokane etc. R. Company v. Spokane County, 75 Wash. 72 (1913); Mason County Overtaxed, Inc. v. Mason County, 62 Wn. 2d (1963); AGO 57-58, No. 2, 1/8/57; AGO 65-66, No. 65, 12/31/65).

The true and fair value of a property in money for property tax valuation purposes is its "market value" or amount of money a buyer 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 which can within reason be said to affect the price in negotiations between a willing purchaser and a willing seller, and he must consider all of such factors. (AGO 65,66, No. 65, 12/31/65)

Retrospective market values are reported herein because the date of the report is subsequent to the effective date of valuation. The analysis reflects market conditions that existed on the effective date of appraisal.

Highest and Best Use

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.

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.

USPAP Compliance...Continued

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.

If a property is particularly adapted to some particular use this fact may be taken into consideration in estimating the highest and best use. (Samish Gun Club v. Skagit County, 118 Wash. 578 (1922))

The present use of the property may constitute its highest and best use. The appraiser shall, however, consider the uses to which similar property similarly located is being put. (Finch v. Grays Harbor County, 121 Wash. 486 (1922))

The fact that the owner of the property chooses to use it for less productive purposes than similar land is being used shall be ignored in the highest and best use estimate. (Samish Gun Club v. Skagit County, 118 Wash. 578 (1922))

Where land has been classified or zoned as to its use, the county assessor may consider this fact, but he shall not be bound to such zoning in exercising his judgment as to the highest and best use of the property. (AGO 63-64, No. 107, 6/6/64)

Date of Value Estimate

RCW 84.36.005

All property now existing, or that is hereafter created or brought into this state, shall be subject to assessment and taxation for state, county, and other taxing district purposes, upon equalized valuations thereof, fixed with reference thereto on the first day of January at twelve o'clock meridian in each year, excepting such as is exempted from taxation by law.

RCW 36.21.080

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.

Reference should be made to the property card or computer file as to when each property was valued. Sales consummating before and after the appraisal date may be used and are analyzed as to their indication of value at the date of valuation. If market conditions have changed then the appraisal will state a logical cutoff date after which no market date is used as an indicator of value.

USPAP Compliance...Continued

Property Rights Appraised: Fee Simple

Wash Constitution Article 7 § 1 Taxation:

All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of property within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax and shall be levied and collected for public purposes only. The word "property" as used herein shall mean and include everything, whether tangible or intangible, subject to ownership. All real estate shall constitute one class.

Trimble v. Seattle, 231 U.S. 683, 689, 58 L. Ed. 435, 34 S. Ct. 218 (1914)

...the entire [fee] estate is to be assessed and taxed as a unit...

Folsom v. Spokane County, 111 Wn. 2d 256 (1988)

...the ultimate appraisal should endeavor to arrive at the fair market value of the property as if it were an unencumbered fee...

The Dictionary of Real Estate Appraisal, 3rd Addition, Appraisal Institute.

Absolute ownership unencumbered by any other interest or estate, subject only to the limitations imposed by the governmental powers of taxation, eminent domain, police power, and escheat.

Assumptions and Limiting Conditions:

1. No opinion as to title is rendered. Data on ownership and legal description were obtained from public records. Title is assumed to be marketable and free and clear of all liens and encumbrances, easements and restrictions unless shown on maps or property record files. The property is appraised assuming it to be under responsible ownership and competent management and available for its highest and best use.
2. No engineering survey has been made by the appraiser. Except as specifically stated, data relative to size and area were taken from sources considered reliable, and no encroachment of real property improvements is assumed to exist.
3. No responsibility for hidden defects or conformity to specific governmental requirements, such as fire, building and safety, earthquake, or occupancy codes, can be assumed without provision of specific professional or governmental inspections.
4. Rental areas herein discussed have been calculated in accord with generally accepted industry standards.
5. The projections included in this report are utilized to assist in the valuation process and are based on current market conditions and anticipated short term supply demand factors. Therefore, the projections are subject to changes in future conditions that cannot be accurately predicted by the appraiser and could affect the future income or value projections.
6. The property is assumed uncontaminated unless the owner comes forward to the Assessor and provides other information.
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. No consideration has been given in this analysis to any potential diminution in value should such hazardous materials be found (unless specifically noted). We urge the taxpayer to retain an expert in the field and submit data affecting value to the assessor.

USPAP Compliance...Continued

8. No opinion is intended to be expressed for legal matters or that would require specialized investigation or knowledge beyond that ordinarily employed by real estate appraisers, although such matters may be discussed in the report.
9. Maps, plats and exhibits included herein are for illustration only, as an aid in visualizing matters discussed within the report. They should not be considered as surveys or relied upon for any other purpose.
10. The appraisal is the valuation of the fee simple interest. Unless shown on the Assessor's parcel maps, easements adversely affecting property value were not considered.
11. An attempt to segregate personal property from the real estate in this appraisal has been made.
12. Items which are considered to be "typical finish" and generally included in a real property transfer, but are legally considered leasehold improvements are included in the valuation unless otherwise noted.
13. The movable equipment and/or fixtures have not been appraised as part of the real estate. The identifiable permanently fixed equipment has been appraised in accordance with RCW 84.04.090 and WAC 458-12-010.
14. I have considered the effect of value of those anticipated public and private improvements of which I have common knowledge. I can make no special effort to contact the various jurisdictions to determine the extent of their public improvements.
15. Exterior inspections were made of all properties in the physical inspection areas (outlined in the body of the report) however; due to lack of access and time few received interior inspections.

Scope of Work Performed:

Research and analyses performed are identified in the body of the revaluation report. The assessor has no access to title reports and other documents. Because of legal limitations we did not research such items as easements, restrictions, encumbrances, leases, reservations, covenants, contracts, declarations and special assessments. Disclosure of interior home features and, actual income and expenses by property owners is not a requirement by law therefore attempts to obtain and analyze this information are not always successful. The mass appraisal performed must be completed in the time limits indicated in the Revaluation Plan and as budgeted. The scope of work performed and disclosure of research and analyses not performed are identified throughout the body of the report.

Certification:

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief:

- The statements of fact contained in this report are true and correct
- The report analyses, opinions, and conclusions are limited only by the reported assumptions and limiting conditions and are my personal, impartial, and unbiased professional analyses, opinions, and conclusions.
- I have no present or prospective interest in the property that is the subject of this report and no personal interest with respect to the parties involved.
- I have no bias with respect to the property that is the subject of this report or to the parties involved.
- My engagement in this assignment was not contingent upon developing or reporting predetermined results.
- My compensation for completing this assignment is not contingent upon the development or reporting of 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.

USPAP Compliance...Continued

- My analyses, opinions, and conclusions were developed, and this report has been prepared, in conformity with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.
- The area(s) physically inspected for purposes of this revaluation are outlined in the body of this report.
- The individuals listed below were part of the “appraisal team” and provided significant real property appraisal assistance to the person signing this certification. Any services regarding the subject area performed by the appraiser within the prior three years, as an appraiser or in any other capacity is listed adjacent their name.
- To the best of my knowledge the following services were performed by the appraisal team within the subject area in the last three years:

Kevin Miller

- Sales Verification
- Appeals Response Preparation / Review
- Land and Total Valuation
- New Construction Evaluation

David McCourt

- Sales Verification
- Appeals Response Preparation / Review
- Land and Total Valuation
- New Construction Evaluation

Lucinda Gorrow

- Sales Verification
- Appeals Response Preparation / Review
- Land and Total Valuation
- New Construction Evaluation

Alicia Arzate

- Sales Verification
- Appeals Response Preparation / Review
- Land and Total Valuation
- New Construction Evaluation

Jill Schmieder

- Sales Verification
- Appeals Response Preparation / Review
- Land and Total Valuation
- New Construction Evaluation

- Any services regarding the subject area performed by me within the prior three years, as an appraiser or in any other capacity is listed adjacent to my name.
- To the best of my knowledge the following services were performed by me within the subject area in the last three years:

Michael Goldman

- Sales Verification
- Land and Total Valuation
- New Construction Valuation
- Appeals Response Preparation / Review

USPAP Compliance...Continued



9/17/2018

Appraiser II

Date



King County

Department of Assessments

King County Administration Bldg.
500 Fourth Avenue, ADM-AS-0708
Seattle, WA 98104-2384
(206) 296-7300 FAX (206) 296-0595
Email: assessor.info@kingcounty.gov

John Wilson
Assessor

As we start preparations for the 2018 property assessments, it is helpful to remember that the mission and work of the Assessor's Office sets the foundation for efficient and effective government and is vital to ensure adequate funding for services in our communities. Maintaining the public's confidence in our property tax system requires that we build on a track record of fairness, equity, and uniformity in property assessments. Though we face ongoing economic challenges, I challenge each of us to seek out strategies for continuous improvement in our business processes.

Please follow these standards as you perform your tasks.

- Use all appropriate mass appraisal techniques as stated in Washington State Laws, Washington State Administrative Codes, Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP), and accepted International Association of Assessing Officers (IAAO) standards and practices.
- Work with your supervisor on the development of the annual valuation plan and develop the scope of work for your portion of appraisal work assigned, including physical inspections and statistical updates of properties;
- Where applicable, validate correctness of physical characteristics and sales of all vacant and improved properties.
- Appraise land as if vacant and available for development to its highest and best use. The improvements are to be valued at their contribution to the total in compliance with applicable laws, codes and DOR guidelines. The Jurisdictional Exception is applied in cases where Federal, State or local laws or regulations preclude compliance with USPAP;
- Develop and validate valuation models as delineated by IAAO standards: Standard on Mass Appraisal of Real Property and Standard on Ratio Studies. Apply models uniformly to sold and unsold properties, so that ratio statistics can be accurately inferred to the entire population.
- Time adjust sales to January 1, 2018 in conformance with generally accepted appraisal practices.
- Prepare written reports in compliance with USPAP Standard 6 for Mass Appraisals. The intended users of your appraisals and the written reports include the public, Assessor, the Boards of Equalization and Tax Appeals, and potentially other governmental jurisdictions. The intended use of the appraisals and the written reports is the administration of ad valorem property taxation.

Thank you for your continued hard work on behalf of our office and the taxpayers of King County. Your dedication to accurate and fair assessments is why our office is one of the best in the nation.

John Wilson