

Retirement & Nursing Homes

Specialty Areas: 153 & 174

Commercial Revalue for 2020 Assessment Roll



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/>



King County

Department of Assessments



King County

Department of Assessments

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/>

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 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 commercial property, the Assessor breaks up King County into geographic or specialty (i.e., office buildings, warehouses, retail centers, etc.) market areas and annually develops valuation models using one or more of the three standard appraisal indicators of value: Cost, Sales Comparison (market) and Income. For most commercial properties the income approach is the primary indicator of value. The results of the models are then applied to all properties within the same geographic or specialty 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 neighborhood. 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 occupant 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 Commercial Properties Valued?

The Assessor collects a large amount of data regarding commercial properties: cost of construction, sales of property, and prevailing levels of rent, operating expenses, and capitalization rates. Statistical analysis is conducted to establish relationships between factors that might influence the value of commercial property. Lastly valuation models are built and applied to the individual properties. For income producing properties, the following steps are employed to calculate an income approach:

1. Estimate potential gross income
2. Deduct for vacancy and credit loss
3. Add miscellaneous income to get the effective gross income
4. Determine typical operating expenses
5. Deduct operating expenses from the effective gross income
6. Select the proper capitalization rate
7. Capitalize the net operating income into an estimated property value

How is Assessment Uniformity Achieved?

The Assessor achieves uniformity of assessments through standardization of rate tables for incomes, operating expenses, vacancy and credit loss collections and capitalization rates which are uniformly applied to similarly situated commercial properties. Rate tables are generated annually that identify specific rates based on location, age, property type, improvement class, and quality grade. Rate tables are annually calibrated and updated based on surveys and collection of data from local real estate brokers, professional trade publications, and regional financial data sources. With up-to-date market rates we are able to uniformly apply the results back to properties based on their unique set of attributes.

Where there is a sufficient number of sales, assessment staff may generate a ratio study to measure uniformity mathematically through the use of a coefficient of dispersion (aka COD). A COD is developed to measure the uniformity of predicted property assessments. We have adopted the Property Assessment Standards prescribed by the International Association of Assessing Officers (aka IAAO) that may be reviewed at www.IAAO.org. The following are target CODs we employ based on standards set by IAAO:

Type of Commercial Property	Subtype	COD Range
Income Producing	Larger areas represented by large samples	5.0 to 15.0
Income Producing	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.

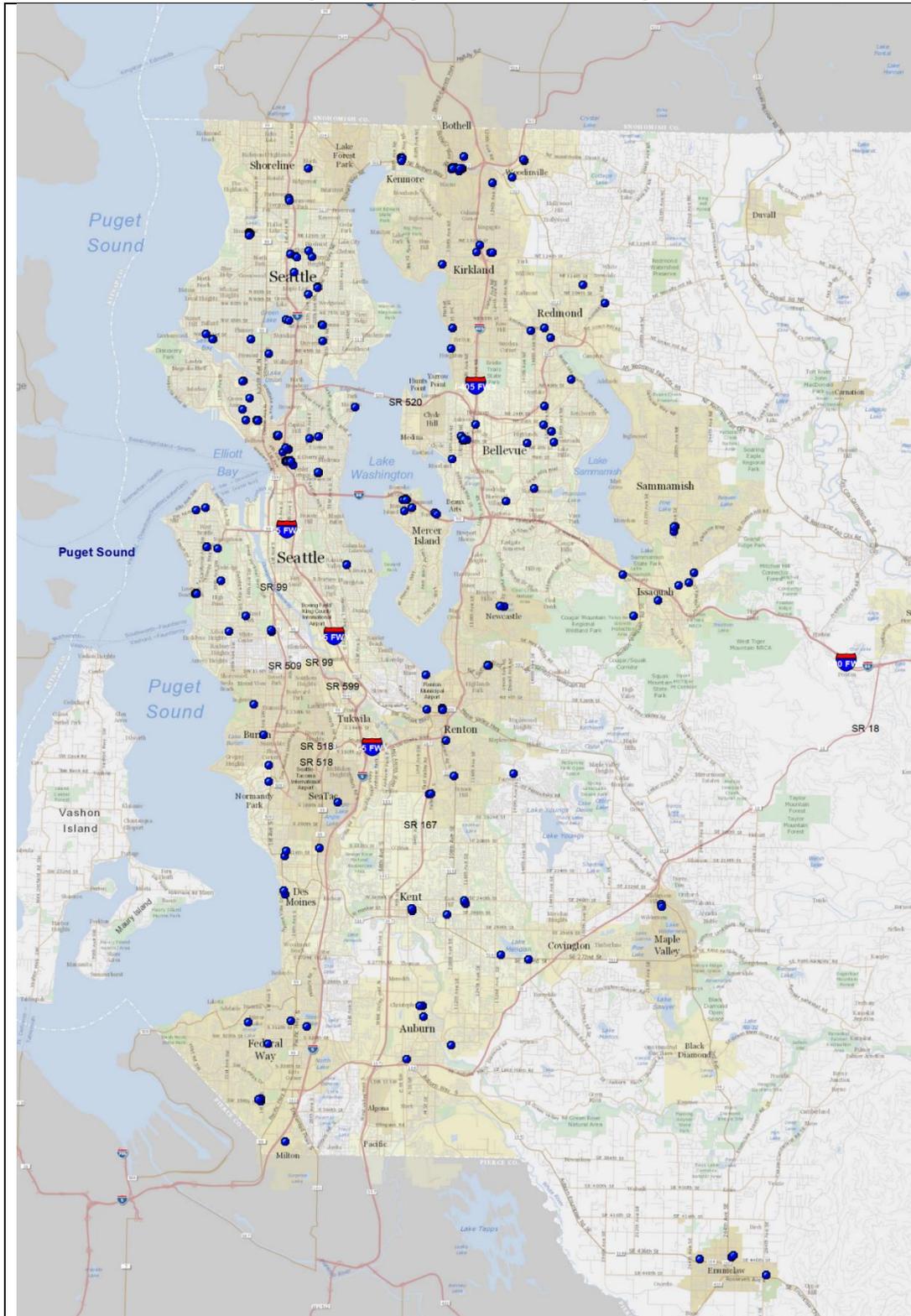
Requirements of State Law

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.

Specialty 153 Parcel Map



Executive Summary Report

Effective Date of Appraisal: January 1, 2020 – 2020 Assessment Roll

Date of Appraisal Report: May 15, 2020

Specialty Name

- Retirement Homes, Specialty Area 153
- Nursing Homes, Specialty Area 174

Physical Inspection: Selected retirement homes and nursing homes from the South King County super group were physically inspected. These properties were inspected in 2019 prior to posting the specialty area 153 and 174 values.

Improved Sales Summary

Specialty Area 153

- Number of sales: 2
- Range of sales dates: 10/15/2018 – 12/05/2018
- There were no sales of senior retirement homes that meet the requirements of a fair market transaction in 2019.

Specialty Area 174

- Number of sales: 2
- Range of sales dates: 6/01/2017 – 01/01/2018
- There were no sales of senior retirement homes that meet the requirements of a fair market transaction in 2019.

All improved sales that were verified as market sales that did not have major renovation or have not been segregated or merged between the date of sale and the date of appraisal were included in the analysis. Sales not identified as market sales include: properties sold as a portion of a bulk portfolio sale; unknown value for personal property and business value included in sales price; sales that have had major renovations after the sale, or have been converted to another use.

Sales - Ratio Study Summary

Due to the limited number of sales in specialty areas 153 and 174, a ratio study is not included. The ratio study would not be considered statistically valid.

Population – Parcel Summary Data

There are a total of 387 parcels within specialty areas 153 and 174. There are 137 retirement homes (Area 153) in King County – 329 total number of parcels, 115 of which are condominium units. There are 49 nursing homes (Area 174) in King County – 58 total parcels. The population includes both improved and vacant parcels. Facilities which have both retirement and nursing services are assigned to the category appropriate for the majority of units.

Specialty Area 153 – Retirement Homes

Total Population - Parcel Summary Data			
	Land	Improvements	Total
2019 Value	\$949,405,100	\$2,139,067,700	\$3,088,472,800
2020 Value	\$1,054,869,800	\$2,156,497,700	\$3,211,367,500
% Change	11.11%	0.81%	3.98%

Specialty Area 174 – Nursing Homes

Total Population - Parcel Summary Data			
	Land	Improvements	Total
2019 Value	\$265,698,200	\$107,861,000	\$373,559,200
2020 Value	\$271,992,000	\$121,907,900	\$393,899,900
% Change	2.37%	13.02%	5.45%

Conclusions and Recommendations

With only two sales of retirement homes (Spec 153) and two nursing home sales (Spec 174), there were insufficient sales in all of the market segments to rely on the Sales Comparison Approach in the 2020 revalue. The Cost Approach was utilized in the final reconciliation of value in Specialty Area 153 as it recognizes only the value for the real estate component of retirement homes. The Income Approach is used in the final reconciliation of value in Specialty Area 174 because it allows for greater equalization and uniformity in the valuation of nursing homes. In addition, sufficient market income data was available for the analysis.

The overall increase of 3.98% in Specialty Area 153 reflects the addition of newly completed retirement homes in King County. This increase is mainly due to increasing land values across King County. Specialty Area 174 saw an overall increase in value of 5.45%. The recommended values do not include the limited new construction values that are valued later.

The values recommended in this report are intended to improve uniformity, assessment level and equity. In consideration of current market conditions, it is recommended that these values be posted for the 2020 assessment year.

Identification of the Specialty Areas

Specialty Area 153 Neighborhoods

Neighborhood Number	Name	Neighborhood Number	Name
Central Seattle		South Seattle	
15	Lower Queen Anne	165	Skyway
20	South Lake Union	200	Highland Park
40	Madison Park / Leschi	215	High Point
45	Queen Anne	South King County	
65	Capitol Hill East	240	Des Moines
85	First Hill	245	Burien
West Seattle		255	Sea Tac
225	Junction	270	Federal Way
230	Alki / Fauntleroy	290	Auburn North
235	Admiral	300	Enumclaw / Black Diamond
North Seattle		305	Kent Valley
90	Greenwood	310	Covington / Maple Valley
95	Lake City	315	Renton
100	Northgate	320	Benson / East Hill
110	University	330	Renton Highlands
115	Wallingford	Eastside	
125	Wedgewood	340	Mercer Island
135	Leary	350	Issaquah
145	Ballard West	360	Bellevue West
150	Greenlake	365	Bellevue East
155	Phinney	370	Kirkland
North King County		380	Totem Lake
385	Bothell	425	Woodinville
400	Kenmore	430	Redmond
415	Shoreline East	Rural King County	
420	Shoreline West	465	Snoqualmie

Specialty Area 174 Neighborhood

- 10 – King County

Area Boundaries

All nursing homes and retirement facilities within King County are included.

Maps

A general map of the area is included in this report. More detailed Assessor's maps are located on the seventh floor of the King County Administration Building.

Area Overview

Retirement Facilities (153)

The three most common types of senior housing are independent living, assisted living, and continuing care retirement communities (CCRC). In addition, some assisted living facilities have a special memory care section of the facility for persons with Alzheimer's or other forms of dementia. Full memory care units do not have kitchens and are secure to prevent the residents from wandering on their own. Regulations specify these facilities must provide qualified staff to be present at all times. Although there are no universally accepted standard definitions, retirement facilities can generally be characterized as follows:

Independent Living or Congregate senior housing is multi-family housing designed for seniors who pay for some services (e.g. housekeeping, transportation, and meals) as part of the monthly fee or rental rate, but who require little, if any, assistance with the activities of daily living. They may have some home healthcare type services (e.g. eating, transferring from a bed or chair, and bathing) provided to them by in-house staff or an outside agency. Congregate seniors housing is not regulated by the federal government, and may or may not be licensed at the state level. The units are similar to traditional apartment units and typically have full kitchens.

Assisted living residences are designed for seniors who need more assistance with the activities of daily living, but do not require continuous skilled nursing care. Assisted living units may be part of a congregate senior housing residence or a continuing care retirement community. They may be contained in a property that supports assisted living units and nursing beds, or may be in a dedicated assisted living residence. The units are similar to traditional apartment units, although they may not have full kitchens, but kitchenettes with a sink, refrigerator, and microwave.

Memory Care is a subset of Assisted Living and is designed for those with Dementia or Alzheimer's. The units will be secure and have limited or no cooking facilities.

Assisted living is still more residential than health care and remains a 100% private pay business. They are licensed as boarding homes in Washington and subject to more stringent state regulations than congregate seniors housing. Assisted Living and Boarding Home Reform was passed in March of 2000 to improve equitable regulations of assisted living. The rules aim to create more options and assure safety; they address medication, staff training, meal control, and residents' rights.

Continuing care retirement communities are senior living complexes that provide a continuum of care including housing, healthcare, and various supportive services including memory care. Health care (e.g. nursing) services may be provided directly or through access to affiliated healthcare facilities. Fees are structured as a refundable (or partially refundable) entrance fee plus a monthly fee; as equity ownership (cooperative or condominium) plus a monthly fee; or as a rental program. CCRCs are not regulated by the federal government, but are subject to state licensing and regulation in most states.

The most prevalent type of facility is one that provides both independent living and assisted living. CCRCs are places where seniors can go while they are still independent and live among their peers, form new friendships and still go out and about in the community outside the campus.

The growing trend in the senior housing industry is to combine a variety of housing and services in one campus. The goal is to have residents age in one place, without the need to move off campus as their needs change. These facilities will have senior apartments with age restrictions but few services, combined with on-site meal plans for independent living, then adding varying assisted living services, and providing a section for memory care and a skilled nursing facility. Emerald Heights¹ in Redmond, and Timber Ridge at Talus² in Issaquah are examples of this concept.

In an effort to maximize the productivity of staff, some facilities, including nursing homes, are providing services to non-residents. This can complicate the valuation of the real estate because all the services are not directly related to the residents³.

Nursing Homes (174)

As our population ages, individuals needing continuing skilled nursing care leave the family setting for nursing homes. Individuals recovering from major illness or surgery may also need nursing homes on a temporary basis. Nursing facilities provide various levels of health care service on a 24-hour basis in addition to shelter, dietary, housekeeping, laundry, and social needs. Nursing facilities include intermediate, skilled, and sub-acute care. In some cases, nursing homes may be part of a CCRC. Nursing homes are often referred to as convalescent hospitals or rehabilitation facilities.

Newer nursing homes have larger bed areas, usually two-bed rooms (semi-private) or one-bed room (private). Older homes are more likely to have rooms containing three or more beds.

The nursing home industry in Washington is comprised of both for-profit and nonprofit homes. The King County assessment rolls show approximately 30% of the Nursing Home parcels as exempt or partially exempt.

In Washington State, the Certificate-Of-Need Program (CON) regulates nursing homes. The CON Program is a regulatory process that requires certain healthcare providers to get state approval before building certain types of facilities, such as nursing homes, or offering new or expanded services. For example, a certificate of need is required if a nursing home wants to add to the number of its licensed beds. Washington has estimated bed need to be 40 beds per 1,000 persons of age 70 and older. King County is projected to have 32 beds per 1,000 persons aged 70 and

¹ <http://www.emeraldheights.com/>

² <http://www.timberidge.lcs.com/>

³ "Owner and Operators Get Creative to Boost Profits", National Real Estate Investor, http://nreionline.com/seniorshousing/owners_operators_boost_profits_1025/, downloaded 6/30/2011.

older.⁴ Therefore, the bed need for King County as of 2019 is not met under the current guidelines.

There are currently no new stand-alone nursing home under construction in King County. The stand-alone nursing home model of care has been in decline for years. Factors such as the high cost of skilled nursing and cuts to Medicare and Medicaid will likely accelerate this trend. Other deterrents for growth include information that nursing homes are rarely built on a speculative basis, and building codes for these facilities are very stringent. Most stand-alone nursing homes in King County were constructed in the 1960's.

⁴ 2017 - 2019 Nursing Home Bed Forecast – 70+ <http://www.doh.wa.gov/Portals/1/Documents/2300/2015/2016-2018NHBedForecasts.pdf>

Current Trends in Senior Care

Retirement Homes

Senior living is rapidly transforming to meet the higher expectations of today's aging demographic. The years of the remote gated sanctuary are over, instead giving way to vibrant communities in urban settings with access to shopping, restaurants, and cultural events.

Looking forward to 2020, here are some design trends in senior housing.

- Senior living communities will be taking advantage of open floorplans. Designs will include space that serve multiple functions. In the past, a theater room sat unused much of the time. That same space could provide multiple uses and connect to other spaces maximizing common areas.
- 2020 will bring increased attention to smart home/smart building infrastructure in senior living communities.
- Design will shift toward creating a more eclectic, residential feeling throughout the community.
- Communities will adapt to the urban, all-inclusive lifestyle residents expect by providing updated spaces for services and amenities with a higher level of design.
- Communities will focus on creating outdoor "destinations" with amenities spaces.

Retirement Facilities Market Summary

Regional Market

In Q4 2019, King County seniors housing occupancy rose basis points (bps) to 91.9%, with year over year rent growth of 3.3% compared with 2018. The average rent for an independent living unit in 2019 is \$4,060 per month, which is a year over year rent growth of 5.2%. The average monthly rent for an assisted living unit is \$5,546 and memory care units rent for an average of \$7,660 per month. Year over year rent growth was 1.2% and occupancy was 89.2% in the assisted living category.⁵ Yearly inventory grew by 239 units for independent living facilities, while assisted living inventory grew by 216 units.

In King County, stabilized occupancy for units in CCRCs is at 91.4% for facilities with an entrance fee.⁶ The average entrance fee for studio units is \$150,808; \$269,960 for 1-bedroom units; \$623,196 for 2-bedroom units; \$278,823 for 3+ bedroom units. Entrance fees in all categories increased over 2018. Year over year rent growth for CCRC's in 2018 was 6.9%.⁷ King County

⁵ NIC MAP Metro Report 4th Quarter 2019, Seattle, WA, Pg. 11

⁶ NIC MAP Metro Report 4th Quarter 2019, Seattle, WA Pg. 10

⁷ NIC MAP Metro Report 4th Quarter 2019, Seattle, WA, Pg. 10

households with seniors aged 75 and older is projected to grow by 4.8% annually that will increase demand for the construction of new CCRC's.

National Market

Independent Living

Nationally, IL inventory expanded by 11,000 units, 4.6%, in 2018. The number of independent living units under construction was 20,700 during the 1st half of 2020. Stabilized occupancy fell to 90.3% in Q4 2019, down 50 basis points. New construction has eroded 200 basis points from occupancy since 2014. An increase in the number of luxury units supported a 3.1% increase in average asking rent to \$3,239 per month. Independent Living Rent increased 2.8% over the prior year. In 2020, investors will be discriminate when pursuing assets, shying away from markets with a supply glut.⁸

Assisted Living

A slowdown in construction is relieving pressure on the sector. Nationally, 13,600 units have been completed, down from 17,100 units in the prior year. Supply and demand for AL units came into balance for the first time since mid-2016. Occupancy was unchanged at 88.3% by years end, following a 90 basis points decline in 2018. Average rent increased by 2.8% annually to \$4,977, a modest slowdown from the prior year. The pace of rent growth should remain stable in 2020.⁹

Memory Care

Supply growth is slowing in the majority memory care sector. After 2,400 units were added in 2018, only 1,200 units were added in 2019. Despite slowing supply growth, stabilized occupancy declined 30 basis points to 86.2%. Rent gains slowed during 2019. The average asking rent increased 2.0% over the prior year to \$6,709 per month. When available, investors will target memory care facilities with healthy cash flow and favorable occupancy.¹⁰

Continuing Care Retirement Communities

Development has eased in 2019 with a total of 2,100 units delivered. In 2018, 2,500 units were delivered. CCRC occupancy climbed to 91.6% by Q4 2019. Average rent gained 2.9% to \$3,553 per month in 2019. Last year, private investors outnumbered REITs on the buy side, a trend mirroring other seniors housing sectors. Assets with a unit mix that is well aligned with local demographics attract buyers as they broaden their geographic al focus to find deals.¹¹

⁸ Marcus & Millichap National Report Seniors Housing 1st Half 2020, Pg. 4

⁹ Marcus & Millichap National Report Seniors Housing 1st Half 2020, Pg. 5

¹⁰ Marcus & Millichap National Report Seniors Housing, 1st Half 2020, Pg. 6

¹¹ Marcus & Millichap National Report Seniors Housing, 1st Half 2020, Pg. 7

Nursing Homes Market Summary

Regional Market

In 4Q 2019, occupancy declined 70 basis points to 84.5% from 85.2% last quarter, which was attributable to an inventory growth of 34 units and absorption of -23 units during the quarter. There were 66 stabilized properties reporting occupancy, with 22 reporting stabilized occupancy of 80% or less. In the past year, occupancy has declined 150 basis points due to inventory decline of 84 units and absorption of -187 units during that time. Year over year rent growth was 2.7%, which is slower than its 2.8% pace of a year ago. There were 65 properties reporting rents on a year over year basis, with 33 reporting rent growth of 1.0% or less.¹²

National Market

According to the NIC MAP Data Service, inventory among the nation's nursing care communities continues to decline. Last year, inventory dipped by 0.3%, while the number of beds has declined by 1.3% over the past five years. New construction relative to existing inventory is at the lowest level in more than 10 years, indicating a decline in supply again in 2020. Stabilized occupancy maintained an upward trend, increasing by 20 basis points to 86.3% as the removal of dilapidated stock outpaced modestly softening demand. With stabilized occupancy, gains in the daily bed rate will remain relatively modest in the coming year. Average daily rates are anticipated to climb 2.0% to \$338 per occupied bed, per day. This year's increase represents the slowest growth in the skilled-nursing sector since 2011.¹³

¹² NIC MAP Metro Report 4th Quarter 2019, Seattle, WA, Pg. 3

¹³ Marcus & Millichap National Report Skilled Nursing, 1st Half 2020, Pg. 2

Analysis Process

Effective Date of Appraisal: January 1, 2020

Date of Appraisal Report: May 15, 2020

The following appraiser prepared the valuation analysis for commercial specialty areas: Specialty Area 153, Retirement Homes and Specialty Area 174, Nursing Homes.

- Nick Moody – Commercial Appraiser II

Highest & Best Use Analysis

As if Vacant: Market analysis, together with current zoning, indicate the highest and best use of the majority of the population as commercial. Any opinion not consistent with this is specifically noted in our records and considered in the valuation of the specific parcel.

As if improved: Based on neighborhood trends, both demographic and current development patterns, the existing buildings represent the highest and best use of most sites. The existing use will continue until land value, in its highest and best use, exceeds the sum of value of the entire property in its existing use and the cost to remove the improvements. The current improvements do add value to the property in most cases, and are therefore the highest and best use of the property as improved. In those properties where the property is not at its highest and best use, a nominal value of \$1,000 is assigned to the improvements and the property may be returned to the geo-appraiser.

Interim Use: In many instances, a property's highest and best use may change in the foreseeable future. For example: a tract of land at the edge of a city might not be ready for immediate development, but growth trends may suggest it should be developed in a few years. Similarly, there may be insufficient demand for office space to justify the construction of a new building at the present time, but increased demand may be expected in the future. In such situations, the immediate development of the site or conversion of the improved property to its future highest and best use is usually not financially feasible. Therefore, it is classified as interim use.

Standards and Measurement of Data Accuracy: Each sale was verified with the buyer, seller, real estate agent or tenant when possible. Current data was verified and corrected when necessary by field inspection, review of plans, marketing information, and rent rolls when available.

Special Assumptions, Departures, and Limiting Conditions

All three approaches to value were considered in this appraisal. The following departmental guidelines were considered and adhered to:

- This report intends to meet the requirements of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice, Standards 5 and 6.

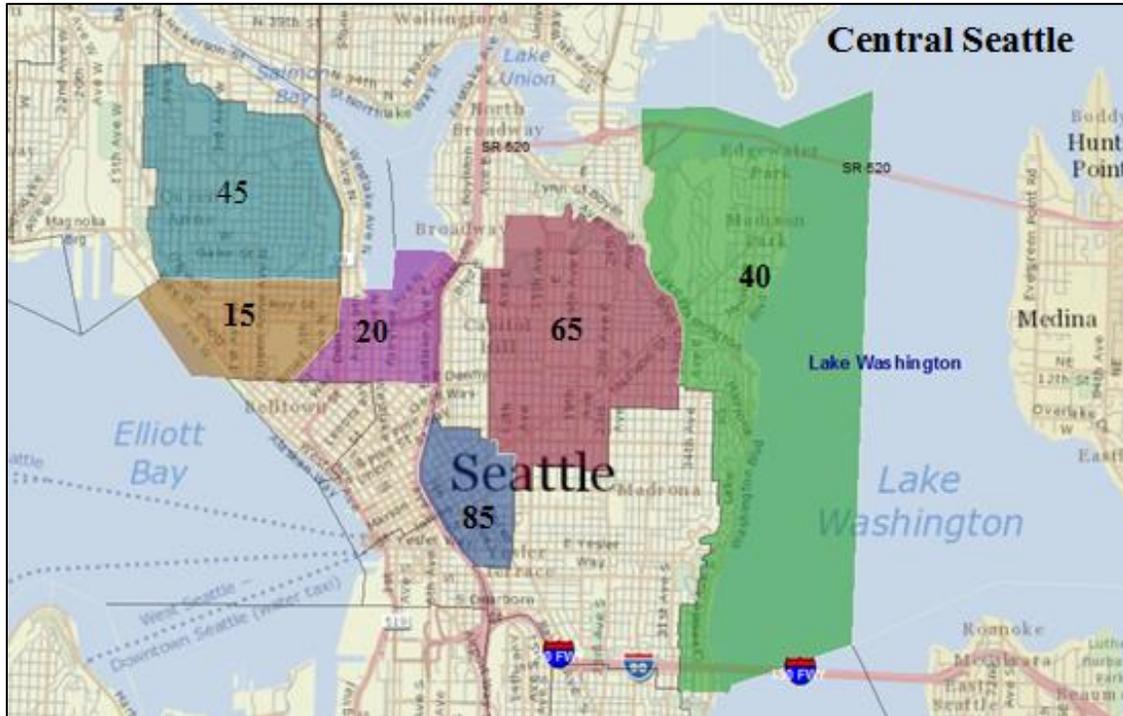
- A meaningful time trend analysis was not conducted due to a lack of data. Therefore time adjustments were not made to the sales population.



Area Description

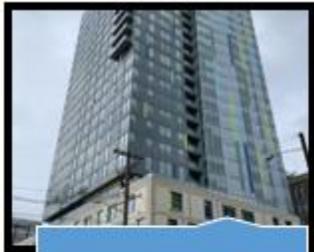
Nursing homes and retirement facilities are dispersed throughout the county. For purposes of the revaluation of the retirement home specialty, the population has been segmented into eight regions. These regions are generally described by their geographic location with the exception of nursing homes, which are described by the primary use. The following is a brief description of each specialty and notable market activity, if any, occurring in each area.

Central Seattle Super Group



The Central Seattle region represents 10.4% of the Specialty Area 153 population. Retirement homes located closer to downtown Seattle tend to be mid-rise to high-rise. Retirement homes located within more residential neighborhoods are low-rise to mid-rise buildings. The largest concentrations of retirement homes are located within the First Hill neighborhood in the City of Seattle. First Hill has a high concentration of health related services, which makes it an ideal location for retirement homes.

A brief summary of current projects in the Central Seattle region is provided below:



Murano Senior Living

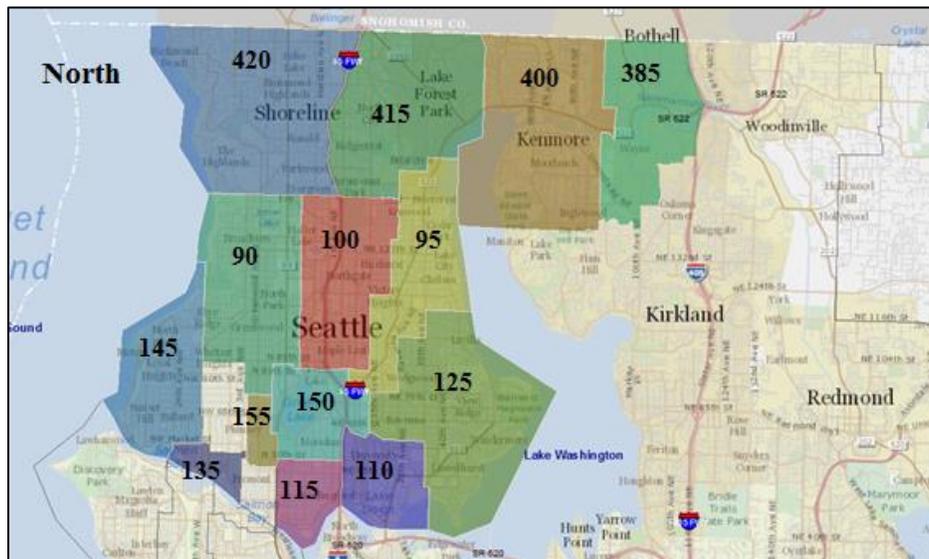
- **Murano Senior Living** – The project is a luxury 24 story, 243 unit independent living and assisted living facility and includes memory care. Onsite resident amenities include multiple dining areas, fitness center, game room, movie theater, auditorium and outdoor terraces. Construction was completed in 2019.

West Seattle Super Group



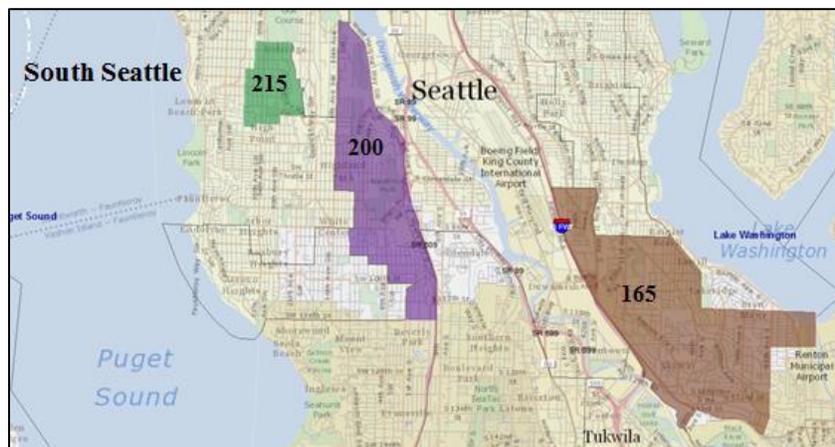
The West Seattle region represents 3.3% of the Specialty Area 153 population. The improvements tend to be mid-rise buildings. The West Seattle region is characterized by its walkable commercial districts and popular parks including Alki Beach. West Seattle is an ideal location for residents looking for urban conveniences and a family oriented neighborhood. There are currently no projects under construction in the West Seattle region.

North Seattle and North King County Super Groups



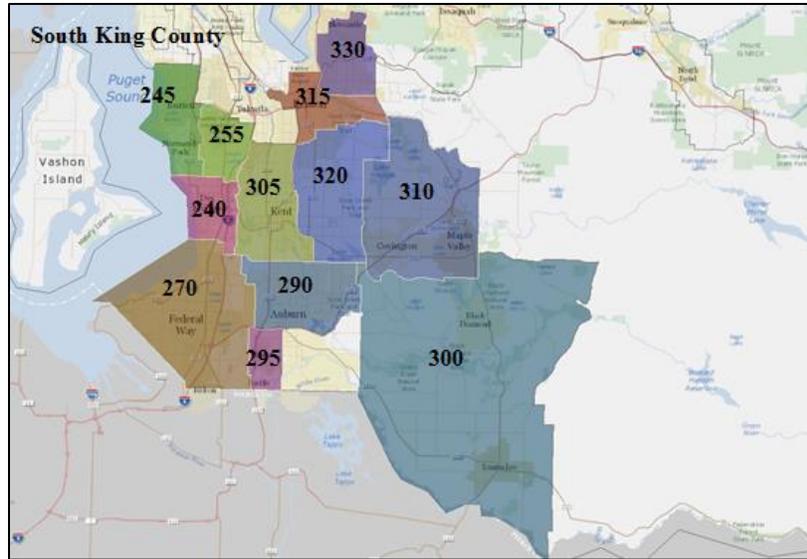
The North region represents 27.6% of the Specialty Area 153 population, which is equal to the South King County region. The improvements tend to be low-rise to mid-rise. The largest concentrations of retirement homes are located in the north end in the City of Seattle. There are currently no new projects under construction in the North region of King County is provided below:

South Seattle Super Group



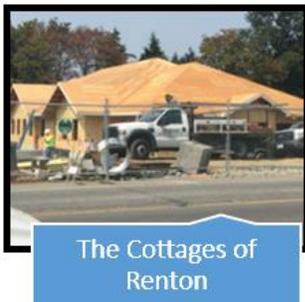
The South Seattle region represents 4.5% of the Specialty Area 153 population. The improvements tend to be low-rise to mid-rise. There are currently no new projects under construction in the South Seattle area of King County.

South King County Super Group



The South King County region represents 14.3% of the Specialty Area 153 population. South King County is characterized by urban and large rural areas. The improvements are comprised of low-rise to mid-rise buildings and concentrated mainly in dense urban centers. Health care amenities are primarily located within the dense urban centers.

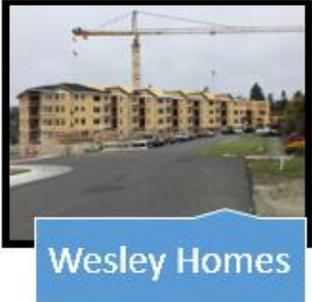
A brief summary of projects in the South region of King County is provided below:



- **The Cottages of Renton** – Construction of a new memory care community began in 2018. The Cottages of Renton will specialize in Alzheimer’s disease and dementia care. Onsite amenities will include resident dining, communal lounges, laundry and secured courtyard. Construction was completed in 2019.

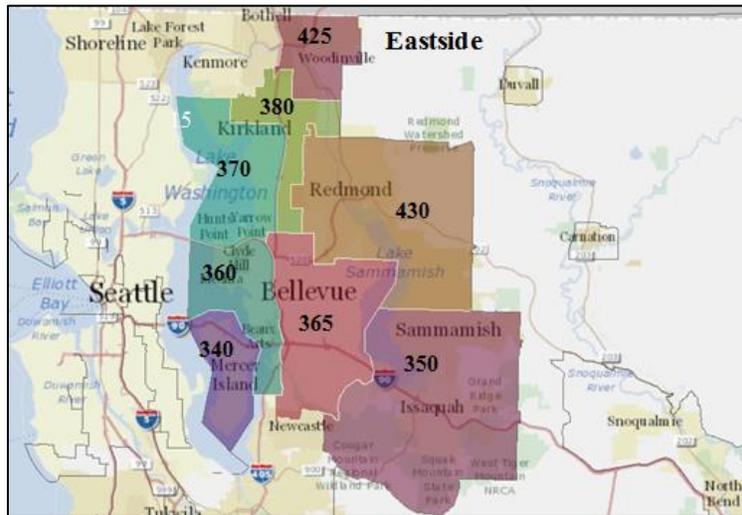


- **Mirror Lake Village** – The multi-building project includes assisted living, memory care and independent living cottages. Onsite resident amenities include multiple dining options, theater, activity room, library, fitness center and therapy room. Mirror Lake Village is expected to be completed in 2020.



- **Wesley Homes** - Wesley Homes is currently redeveloping the property. All existing improvements will be demolished. The multi-phased project includes new cottages, brownstone apartments, a new five-story independent living apartment building, assisted living and memory care and a 60-bed care center. The entire redevelopment is expected to be complete by 2024.

Eastside Super Group



The Eastside region represents 26.9% of the Specialty Area 153 population. The improvements tend to be low-rise to mid-rise with the inclusion of one high-rise tower located in downtown Bellevue. The Eastside region is characterized by urban and suburban areas with many available commercial amenities. Health care amenities are primarily located within the dense urban centers.

A brief summary of projects in the North region of King County is provided below:



- **Jefferson House Memory Care** – Construction of a 60-unit memory care facility began construction in 2018. Jefferson House will specialize in caring for older adults with Alzheimer’s disease and dementia. Construction is expected to be complete in 2020. Jefferson House is located in the City of Kirkland.



- **Spiritwood Garden Homes** – Construction of 17 two-bedroom cottage units began construction in 2018. The cottages are independent living units and feature attached garages, full kitchens and high quality finishes throughout. The cottages are adjacent to Spiritwood at Pine Lake assisted living and memory care. Spiritwood Garden Homes is expected to be completed in 2020.

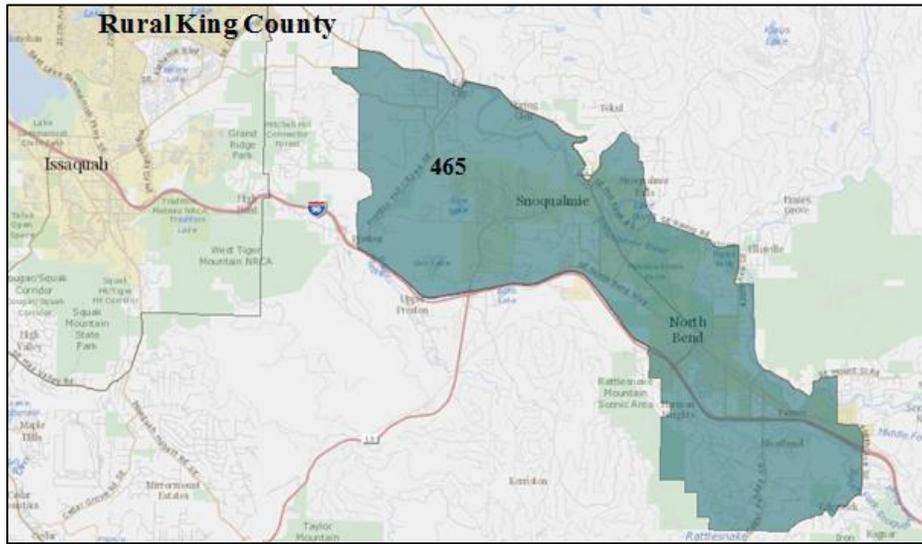


- **Revel Issaquah** – Construction of a 146 unit independent living facility began in 2018. The units will be one and two-bedroom units. Unit amenities include full kitchens, private patios and high quality finishes throughout. Onsite amenities include multiple lounges, a private event space, fitness center with pool, resident dining, art studio and a movie theater. Construction is expected to be complete in 2020.



- **Sunrise of Issaquah** – The project is a four story, 82 unit assisted living and memory care facility. Onsite resident amenities include wellness suite, salon, spa, entertainment room, library, dining, sunroom and covered patio. Construction is expected to be complete in 2020.

Rural King County Super Group



The Rural King County region represents 0.7% of the Specialty Area 153 population. South King County is characterized large rural areas and is located east of the more densely populated urban centers. Major health care amenities are primarily located within the dense urban centers. There is currently no new construction of retirement homes in the Rural King County region.

Scope of Data

Physical Inspection Identification: For the 2020 assessment year, as required by WAC 458-07-0154 (A), one sixth of the population was physically inspected. An exterior observation of the properties was made to verify the accuracy and completeness of property characteristic data. The inspected properties are listed in the Addenda and shown on the included map. Other properties were also inspected as noted in the Assessor's records for purposes of sales or data verification.

Land Value: The respective geographic appraiser valued the land. A list of vacant sales used and those considered not representative of market are included in the geographic appraiser's reports. The individual Commercial Area Reports are incorporated by reference in this report, together with their validity as an extraordinary assumption.

Improved Value: 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 considered 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. Sales are listed in the "Sales Used" and "Sales Not Used" sections of this report. Additional information resides on the Assessor's website.

The total parcel values were reconciled from cost approach (Spec 153) and the income capitalization approach (Spec 174). Additional attention was given to those parcels when any increase in total assessed value above 20% or any decrease of more than 15% was indicated. The total value for the parcel or economic unit was selected and then the land value deducted to arrive at the improvement value.

Issues in Valuation

The challenge of valuing retirement and nursing facilities for ad valorem tax assessments is to separate the real estate value from that of the business. In most instances, these facilities sell as a total business operation without separating the intangible business and personal property value. Published income, expense, and capitalization rates relate to the total business entity. Nearly all appraisals for these facilities appraise the total business entity, with the breakdown of land, improvements, tangible and intangible (or business) values being only incidental to the total value estimate.

The Appraisal Institute text, *The Appraisal of Nursing Homes*,¹⁴ provides insight into the challenges of appraising retirement and nursing facilities. The methods for allocating the going concern value are the subject of on-going debate. Generally, appraisers will apply a top-down approach to allocation, whereby the going-concern value is developed first and then an allocation is made between the real estate and the tangible and intangible personal property assets. The allocation process should start with the “best” known value(s). The following are some allocation techniques considered:

- Use of the cost approach
- Capitalization of entrepreneurial or proprietary profits
- Use of ratios of market rent to operational earnings
- The cost of obtaining initial operating stability plus the value of the license or certificate of need
- Implied value from Medicaid capital reimbursements
- The proxy value of pure real estate assets sales such as office or apartment properties that have locations and building qualities similar to the subject

Because of this practice involving sales of the entire business, only sales that have been verified as reflecting real estate value only, and those in which the business value can be determined with some confidence, are given substantial weight. For the 2017 revaluation, retirement facilities are appraised using the cost approach, while nursing homes are appraised based on lease rates for skilled nursing facilities and medical clinics. Both property types are valued on a per square foot basis.

¹⁴ James K. Tellatin, MAI, *The Appraising of Nursing Facilities*, Appraisal Institute, 2009, p. 324.

Sales Comparison Approach

It is difficult to make direct sale comparisons as nursing homes and retirement facilities are designed to fit a particular location, market niche, level of care, and method of operation. These unique traits make substitution difficult. Sales often require major adjustments that are based on subjective analysis due to lack of empirical comparable data. Many times these properties sell with long-term management contracts in place. Retirement and nursing homes are often purchased as part of a multi-property portfolio sale. Portfolio sales may include properties located throughout the region or nationwide making the true sales price difficult to determine. Sales that fail to distinguish the income attributable to the business from that attributable to the real estate are not relied upon.

The scarcity of reliable data – only two retirement facilities and two nursing homes have sold since 2017 – and the difficulty in relating sales to a meaningful unit of comparison for valuation, makes the direct sales comparison approach, at best, a rough gauge of value. Sales provide the upper bracket of value and are generally used to cross check the other two approaches.

A brief summary of the market transactions is provided below:

Specialty Area 153: Retirement Homes

Property Name	Characteristics	Comments
Sagebrook Senior Living	<i>Parcel Number</i> 262505-9224	The subject is located in the City of Bellevue. The buyer purchased property as an investment to expand senior housing portfolio. This is an arms length transaction.
	<i>Excise Tax Number</i> 2958394	
	<i>Sale Date</i> 10/15/2018	
	<i>Sale Price</i> \$24,420,000	
	<i>Sale Price Per Unit</i> \$232,571	

Property Name	Characteristics	Comments
Madrona Park Senior Living	<i>Parcel Number</i> 092104-9127	The subject is located in the City of Federal Way. The sale is a direct deal between buyer and seller. The buyer plans improvements to the the property. The sales price has been adjusted for personal property.
	<i>Excise Tax Number</i> 2966287	
	<i>Sale Date</i> 12/5/2018	
	<i>Sale Price</i> \$16,538,746	
	<i>Sale Price Per Unit</i> \$226,558	

Specialty Area 174: Nursing Homes

Property Name	Characteristics	Comments
Regency at Renton Rehab Ctr.	<i>Parcel Number</i> 182305-9018	The subject is located in the City of Renton. The total salesprice was \$5,000,000. The sales price was adjusted \$160,000 for personal property. The business value was recorded in a separate transaction. This transaction represents the real estate value only.
	<i>Excise Tax Number</i> 2868299	
	<i>Sale Date</i> 6/1/2017	
	<i>Sale Price</i> \$4,840,000	
	<i>Sale Price Per Unit</i> \$48,888	

Property Name	Characteristics	Comments
Talbot Center	<i>Parcel Number</i> 312305-9010	The subject is located in the City of Renton. Sales price reflects an undisclosed amount for deferred maintenance. Furniture, Fixtures & Equipment was purchased in a separate transaction for \$200,000. Sale is considered to be arms length.
	<i>Excise Tax Number</i> 2909154	
	<i>Sale Date</i> 1/1/2018	
	<i>Sale Price</i> \$3,300,000	
	<i>Sale Price Per Unit</i> \$24,444	

Cost Approach

The cost approach was the primary valuation methodology utilized for Specialty 153 properties. The Marshall & Swift Valuation modeling system which is built into the Real Property Application is calibrated to the region and the Seattle area. Depreciation was based on studies done by Marshall & Swift Valuation Service. The Marshall & Swift cost calculations are automatically calibrated to the data in the Real Property Application.

New construction was generally valued as a percentage complete as of July 31st using the cost approach from the computerized valuation model supplied by Marshall & Swift and adapted by the Department of Assessments. Traditionally, for Retirement Facilities and Skilled Nursing Facilities, the cost approach has been considered the best method for extracting the value of the building from the total business entity's value.

The limitations of the cost approach in valuing older improvements were recognized. Depreciation other than for age was also considered in applying weight to the cost approach. Functional depreciation diminishes value, as older buildings do not conform to current standards. Economic depreciation diminishes the building value as the land value increases and the highest and best use of the land becomes redevelopment. Market conditions can also impact economic depreciation in the cost approach; for example, since few skilled nursing facilities have been built recently outside of retirement community complexes, the cost of a stand-alone skilled nursing facility may not be the best basis for value.

Effective year, rather than year built, is used to calculate depreciation in the cost approach. The effective year reflects upgrades and remodeling after original construction and considers the remaining economic life of the improvements. The economic age-life method was utilized in calculating depreciation. For this technique, effective age is divided by the total economic life of the improvements; the product is then multiplied by the replacement cost in order to arrive at an obsolescence deduction. This method covers all forms of depreciation (functional, physical, and external).

Any appropriate adjustments for physical, functional and external obsolescence were considered when warranted, with the provision of adequate documentation supplied by the manufacturer. Extraordinary obsolescence calculations were based on the cost to cure, excess operating expenses, supply and demand industry data, and capacity levels based on specific industry standards.

Recognized Forms of Depreciation

Depreciation is a loss in property value for any reason and from all causes. Depreciation in an improvement can result from three major causes operating separately or in combination:

“Physical deterioration [is a decrease in value caused by] wear and tear from regular use, the impact of the elements, or damage.”¹⁵ Physical deterioration can be quantified by the incursion of excess operating costs translated into a percentage of depreciation.

- **“Functional obsolescence** [results in a loss in value due to] a flaw in the structure, materials, or design that diminishes the function, utility, and value of the improvements.”¹⁶ Functional obsolescence may occur when technological changes caused by new inventions adversely affect an existing facility that continues to work as efficiently as when it was new; however, the intended function has become outdated. Functional obsolescence is generally quantified and addressed by appropriately applying the subsequent methodologies, capitalizing excess operating costs, reducing value by the capital cost of the excess capacity, estimating the capital costs to cure a deficiency.
- **“External obsolescence** [results in] a temporary or impairment of utility ... of an improvement or property due to negative influences outside the property.”¹⁷ Due to the fixed location of real estate, external influences usually cannot be controlled by the tenant or owner. External obsolescence can be quantified by capitalizing the loss of income or using the sales comparison method.

¹⁵ The Appraisal of Real Estate, 13th Edition, (Chicago, IL: Appraisal Institute, 2008) 391-392

¹⁶ The Appraisal of Real Estate, 13th Edition, (Chicago, IL: Appraisal Institute, 2008) 391-392

¹⁷ The Appraisal of Real Estate, 13th Edition, (Chicago, IL: Appraisal Institute, 2008) 391-392

Income Approach

The income approach is a common appraisal methodology that capitalizes real estate income into an estimate of property value. The income approach becomes complicated since actual revenue and expense statement of retirement homes represent a going concern operation rather than an income statement based on real property only (land and building). Supporting a going concern value for the entire business operation is fairly straightforward using the income approach. The challenge in valuing a retirement home by the income approach is allocating the total going concern between 1) real estate; 2) personal property; and 3) business enterprise.

When developing a methodology to separate the going concern value between the real estate and business and personal property, the starting point is to estimate the going concern value using revenues and expenses (published and actual subject financial data), and market capitalization rates for the going concern. The income approach is the most applicable approach to support the going concern value and was therefore, not utilized for Specialty 153 properties.

The income approach was the primary valuation method for Specialty 174 properties. Nursing home values are based on actual lease rates from skilled nursing facilities with support from medical clinic leases. These are usually long-term leases (10-20 years) and net to the owner. The lessee pays all or nearly all expenses (the income parameters are summarized on the following table).

Specialty Area 174 Income Parameters

SECTION USES	Typical Annual Rent \$/SF	Vac./Coll. Loss %	Expense Rate %	Overall Cap Rate Range
313 Convalescent Hospital 330 Home for the elderly 348 Residence 352 MULTIPLE RESIDENCE (LOW RISE) 424 Group Home 451 MULTIPLE RESIDENCE (SR. CITIZEN) 589 Multiple Residence Assisted Living 710 Retirement Community Complex	\$12.00 to \$26.00	13.00%	30% to 35%	8.00% to 9.75%
302 Auditorium 309 CHURCH 311 CLUBHOUSE 336 Laundromat 350 Restaurant, Table Service 353 RETAIL STORE 380 Theatre, Cinema 418 HEALTH CLUB	\$5.50 to \$20.00	10.00%	10.00%	7.00% to 8.75%

SECTION USES	Typical Annual Rent \$/SF	Vac./Coll. Loss %	Expense Rate %	Overall Cap Rate Range
426 DAY CARE CENTER 483 FITNESS CENTER 530 CAFETERIA 761 MEZZANINES-OFFICE				
344 OFFICE BUILDING 840 Mixed-use Office	\$5.50 to \$20.00	10.00%	15.00%	6.75% to 9.50%
326 GARAGE, STORAGE 345 PARKING STRUCTURE 388 UNDERGROUND PARKING STRUCTURE 470 Equipment Shop 702 Basement, Semi-finished 703 Basement, Unfinished 706 Basement parking 708 Basement storage	\$5.40 to \$7.00	7.00%	10.00%	7.00% to 11.00%

Reconciliation

In arriving at a final value, each parcel was individually reviewed. For nursing homes, most weight was given to the income approach. Retirement facilities were valued using the cost approach after considering the following value indications:

- Recent subject sales per RCW 84.40.030
- Previous Board of Equalization and State Board of Tax Appeals decisions
- The previous assessed value
- The income capitalization approach from the apartment model
- Comparable sales of apartments with the apartment model adjustments
- The cost approach
- The income approach for retirement facilities (which was given less weight)

Model Validation

Total Value Conclusions, Recommendations, and Validation

Appraiser judgment prevails in all decisions regarding individual parcel valuation. The assessed value is selected based on general and specific data pertaining to the parcel, neighborhood, and the market. The appraiser determines which available value estimate is appropriate and may adjust for particular characteristics and conditions as they occur. Uniformity and equity are both improved over the previous year and in consideration of current market conditions, it is recommend that these values be posted for the 2020 assessment year.

The 2020 valuation reflects the stable market dynamics of the senior care market. Construction costs have returned to pre-recession levels with moderate to high inflation over the past five years, a trend that is expected to continue. Increased construction costs coupled with increasing land values, has narrowed the gap between replacement cost and market values.

Application of these recommended values for the 2020 assessment year results in a total change from the 2019 assessments of 3.98% in specialty area 153 and 5.45% in specialty area 174. The recommended values do not include the limited new construction values which is added later (the new construction valuation date is July 31st, 2020).

Property Type	Change in Total Assessed Value			
	2019 Total Value	2020 Total Value	\$ Change	% Change
Retirement Facilities (153)	\$3,088,472,800	\$3,211,367,500	\$122,894,700	3.98%
Nursing Homes (174)	\$373,559,200	\$393,899,900	\$20,340,700	5.45%

Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice 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 Standards 5 and 6. 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.

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.

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.
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.
- 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.
- No one provided 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 year, as an appraiser or in any other capacity is listed adjacent to their name.
- To the best of my knowledge the following services were performed by me within the subject area in the last three years:
 - Nick Moody
 - Annual Model Development and Report Preparation
 - Data Collection
 - Sales Verification
 - Appeals Response Preparation / Review
 - Appeal Hearing Attendance
 - Physical Inspection Model Development and Report Preparation
 - Land and Total Valuation
 - New Construction Evaluation



7/01/2020

Commercial Appraiser II

Date

Area	Nbhd	Major	Minor	Total NRA	E #	Sale Price	Sale Date	SP / NRA	Property Name	Zone	Par. Ct.	Ver. Code	Remarks
153	270	092104	9127	77,210	2966287	\$16,538,746	12/05/18	\$214.20	Madrona Park Senior Living	CC-F	1	Y	
153	365	262505	9224	68,520	2958394	\$24,420,000	10/15/18	\$356.39	SAGEBROOK SENIOR LIVING @ BELLEVUE	R-30	1	Y	

Area	Nbhd	Major	Minor	Total NRA	E #	Sale Price	Sale Date	SP / NRA	Property Name	Zone	Par. Ct.	Ver. Code	Remarks
174	010	182305	9018	34,285	2868299	\$4,840,000	06/01/17	\$141.17	REGENCY AT RENTON REHAB CENTER	R-10	1	Y	
174	010	312305	9010	40,767	2909154	\$3,300,000	01/01/18	\$80.95	TALBOT CENTER	CO	1	Y	

Area	Nbhd	Major	Minor	Total NRA	E #	Sale Price	Sale Date	SP / NRA	Property Name	Zone	Par. Ct.	Ver. Code	Remarks
153	100	292604	9051	107,774	2885149	\$24,500,000	08/24/17	\$227.33	FOUNDATION HOUSE - NORTHGATE	MR	1	15	No market exposure
153	225	095200	8285	106,976	2851574	\$10,070,000	02/21/17	\$94.13	BROOKDALE - WEST SEATTLE	NC3-65	1	59	Bulk portfolio sale
153	235	608710	0540	76,699	2851573	\$18,060,000	02/21/17	\$235.47	BROOKDALE - ADMIRAL HEIGHTS	NC2P-40	1	59	Bulk portfolio sale
153	240	172204	9023	153,283	3006933	\$11,500,000	08/23/19	\$75.02	LANDMARK ON THE SOUND	RM-900B	1	34	Change of use
153	290	781570	0290	137,095	2971725	\$38,126,888	01/29/19	\$278.11	MERRILL GARDENS - AUBURN	DUC	1	11	Corporate affiliates
153	320	202205	9062	123,533	2912381	\$40,691,139	01/17/18	\$329.39	ARBOR VILLAGE	SR-6	3	59	Bulk portfolio sale
153	350	222406	9002	43,822	2940269	\$26,400,000	06/27/18	\$602.44	FIELDSTONE MEMORY CARE	MF-M	2	11	Corporate affiliates
153	360	066600	0126	86,282	2966322	\$17,000,000	12/12/18	\$197.03	AEGIS - BELLEVUE - Assisted Living and Memory Care	R-30	1	59	Bulk portfolio sale
153	360	154460	0102	278,706	2940899	\$96,602,000	07/06/18	\$346.61	BELLETTINI, THE (Dist A & B)	DNTN-MU	1	59	Bulk portfolio sale
153	360	660075	0330	679	2888564	\$350,000	08/30/17	\$515.46	PACIFIC REGENT CONDOMINIUM (Core)	DNTN-R	1	15	No market exposure
153	360	660075	0540	1,360	2888554	\$725,000	09/06/17	\$533.09	PACIFIC REGENT CONDOMINIUM (Core)	DNTN-R	1	15	No market exposure
153	360	660075	0860	1,015	3031569	\$257,400	12/31/19	\$253.60	The Fountains CONDOMINIUM (Core)	DNTN-R	1	15	No market exposure
153	360	660075	0860	1,015	3031666	\$257,400	12/26/19	\$253.60	The Fountains CONDOMINIUM (Core)	DNTN-R	1	15	No market exposure
153	365	262505	9011	59,179	3028611	\$7,879,205	12/19/19	\$133.14	BROOKDALE AT BELLEVUE	O	1	15	No market exposure
153	380	292605	9210	61,798	2966261	\$9,800,000	12/12/18	\$158.58	AEGIS LODGE AT TOTEM LAKE	PR 3.6	1	59	Bulk portfolio sale
153	380	692840	0070	107,128	2850973	\$12,996,000	02/27/17	\$121.31	MADISON HOUSE	PR 1.8	1	59	Bulk portfolio sale
153	430	067310	0011	110,000	3026432	\$32,500,000	12/19/19	\$295.45	OVERLAKE TERRACE ASSISTED LIVING	OV1	1	59	Bulk portfolio sale
153	430	555630	0005	21,330	2989654	\$3,400	05/23/19	\$0.16	Aegis Living at Marymoor	R4	1	24	Easement or right-of-way

Area	Nbhd	Major	Minor	Total NRA	E #	Sale Price	Sale Date	SP / NRA	Property Name	Zone	Par. Ct.	Ver. Code	Remarks
174	010	182304	9220	39,507	2892002	\$17,776,296	09/19/17	\$449.95	BURIEN NURSING & REHAB CENTER	O	1	64	Sales/leaseback
174	010	329370	0010	36,538	2893280	\$4,636,500	10/01/17	\$126.90	ARDEN REHAB AND HEALTHCARE CENTER	R48	1	59	Bulk portfolio sale
174	010	329370	0010	36,538	2893281	\$6,973,844	09/21/17	\$190.87	ARDEN REHAB AND HEALTHCARE CENTER	R48	1	59	Bulk portfolio sale
174	010	342406	9152	61,520	2890244	\$17,738,161	09/19/17	\$288.33	ISSAQUAH NURSING AND REHAB CENTER	MF-H	1	64	Sales/leaseback
174	010	531510	0457	0	2859237	\$7,875	04/04/17	\$0.00	MERCER ISLAND CARE CENTER	MF-2	1	24	Easement or right-of-way
174	010	531510	0457	0	2859246	\$10,000	03/20/17	\$0.00	MERCER ISLAND CARE CENTER	MF-2	1	24	Easement or right-of-way
174	010	663290	0010	39,334	2911649	\$20,287,213	01/19/18	\$515.77	PARK RIDGE CARE CENTER	CB	1	15	No market exposure
174	010	927420	0430	54,863	2890243	\$12,496,416	09/19/17	\$227.77	PARK WEST CARE CENTER	LR3	1	64	Sales/leaseback
174	010	982670	0565	77,260	3021767	\$11,000,000	11/21/19	\$142.38	SEATTLE KEIRO	NC1-55 (M)	1	1	Personal property included

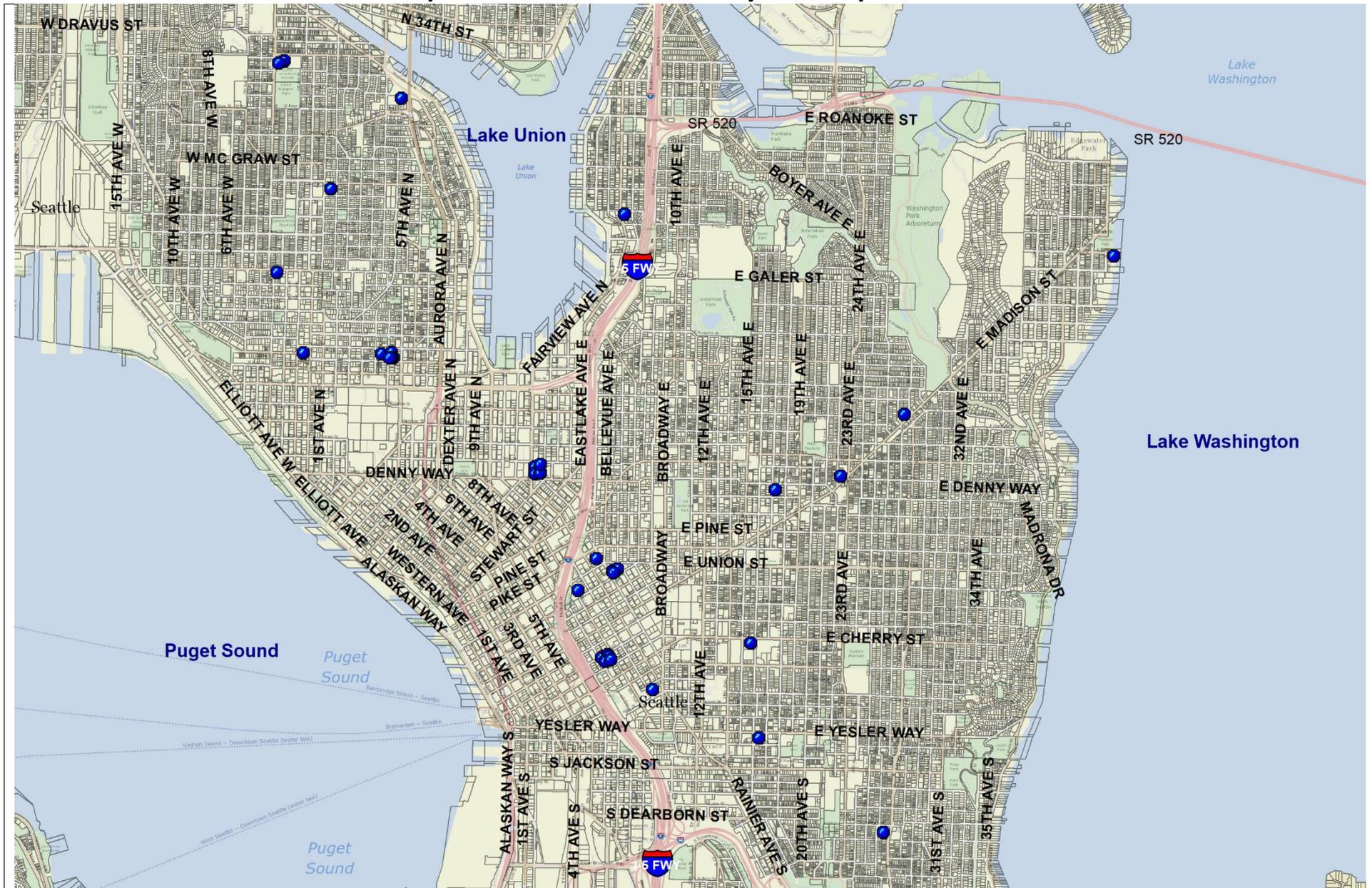
2020 PHYSICAL INSPECTION PARCELS

Major	Minor	PropName	AddrLine	DistrictName
080900	2696	QUEEN ANNE MANOR	100 CROCKETT ST	SEATTLE
173180	1125	Aegis of Queen Anne on Galer	223 W GALER ST	SEATTLE
197820	0250	HORIZON HOUSE	900 UNIVERSITY ST	SEATTLE
197820	0860	The Summit	1200 UNIVERSITY ST	SEATTLE
197820	0865	THE SUMMIT	1200 UNIVERSITY ST	SEATTLE
197820	0875	The Summit	1206 UNIVERSITY ST	SEATTLE
242503	9002	Aegis Living at Rodgers Park	2900 3RD AVE W	SEATTLE
242503	9120	Aegis Living at Rodgers Park		SEATTLE
246840	0005	MIRABELLA RETIREMENT COMMUNITY	116 FAIRVIEW AVE N	SEATTLE
246840	0005	MIRABELLA RETIREMENT COMMUNITY	116 FAIRVIEW AVE N	SEATTLE
246840	0025	Mirabella Retirement Community - Portion	100 FAIRVIEW AVE N	SEATTLE
246840	0025	Mirabella Retirement Community - Portion	100 FAIRVIEW AVE N	SEATTLE
246840	0035	Mirabella Retirement Community - Portion		SEATTLE
246840	0035	Mirabella Retirement Community - Portion		SEATTLE
246840	0060	Mirabella Retirement Community - Portion		SEATTLE
246840	0060	Mirabella Retirement Community - Portion		SEATTLE
282504	9005	Aegis Living On Madison	2200 E MADISON ST	SEATTLE
388040	0005	BAYVIEW MANOR	11 W ALOHA ST	SEATTLE
531810	2110	PARK SHORE	1630 43RD AVE E	SEATTLE
531810	2110	PARK SHORE	1630 43RD AVE E	SEATTLE
545780	1250	BROOKDALE QUEEN ANNE	805 4TH AVE N	SEATTLE
545780	1520	BROOKDALE AT QUEEN ANNE II	800 4TH AVE N	SEATTLE
545780	1535	EMERITUS AT QUEEN ANNE II	800 4TH AVE N	SEATTLE
545780	1540	EMERITUS AT QUEEN ANNE II	800 4TH AVE N	SEATTLE
545780	1545	EMERITUS AT QUEEN ANNE II	800 4TH AVE N	SEATTLE
808090	0020	FRED LIND MANOR	1802 17TH AVE	SEATTLE
859040	0825	SKYLINE FIRST HILL	725 9TH AVE	SEATTLE
859040	0825	SKYLINE FIRST HILL	725 9TH AVE	SEATTLE
859040	0826	Skyline First Hill	725 9TH AVE	SEATTLE
859040	0826	Skyline First Hill	725 9TH AVE	SEATTLE
859040	0827	Skyline First Hill	725 9TH AVE	SEATTLE
859040	0827	Skyline First Hill	725 9TH AVE	SEATTLE
859040	0830	Skyline First Hill	725 9TH AVE	SEATTLE
859040	0830	Skyline First Hill	725 9TH AVE	SEATTLE
859040	0835	Skyline First Hill	725 9TH AVE	SEATTLE
859040	0835	Skyline First Hill	725 9TH AVE	SEATTLE
859040	0845	Skyline First Hill	715 9TH AVE	SEATTLE
859040	0845	Skyline First Hill	715 9TH AVE	SEATTLE
859040	0850	Skyline First Hill	715 9TH AVE	SEATTLE
859040	0850	Skyline First Hill	715 9TH AVE	SEATTLE
859090	0410	HILLTOP HOUSE	1005 TERRACE ST	SEATTLE
872560	0380	Merrill Gardens at First Hill	1421 MINOR AVE	SEATTLE
042404	9024	PARAMOUNT REHABILITATION and NURSING	2611 S DEARBORN ST	SEATTLE
192930	0390	QUEEN ANNE HEALTHCARE	2717 DEXTER AVE N	SEATTLE

2020 PHYSICAL INSPECTION PARCELS

Major	Minor	PropName	AddrLine	DistrictName
202504	9131	Aegis Living Lake Union		SEATTLE
501600	1680	BAILEY BOUSHAY HOUSE	2720 E MADISON ST	SEATTLE
794260	0675	SEATTLE MEDICAL & REHAB CENTER	555 16TH AVE	SEATTLE
982670	0565	SEATTLE KEIRO	1601 E YESLER WAY	SEATTLE

Specialties 153 and 174 Physical Inspection Parcels





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 2020 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, 2020 in conformance with generally accepted appraisal practices.
- Prepare written reports in compliance with USPAP Standards 5 and 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

Specialty Areas 153 and 174

2020 Assessment Year



Department of Assessments