

MULTI-FAMILY APARTMENTS

An apartment is a residential living unit with the same living accommodations normally found in a single family residence. An apartment house is a multifamily residence containing four or more residential living units, and generally providing each unit with a number of common facilities, services and amenities. Two or more apartment buildings operating as a single unit are generally referred to as an apartment complex.

The increased development of multi-family residential housing units since the 1950's has brought the development of both apartment complexes and "high-rise" apartment buildings. Each of these offer complete living accommodations with all the modern conveniences and amenities. In addition, they generally provide a variety of recreational facilities and services for their occupants.

VALUATION

As with other types of property the replacement cost method of valuation is a starting point for the appraiser. There are two types of apartment buildings that must be considered: 1) the walk-up or garden apartment normally found in apartment complexes; and 2) the high-rise or elevator building.

Apartment units found in a given apartment building or complex of buildings vary in size and arrangement. They may be one room efficiency units consisting of a bedroom and kitchenette; two room studio units consisting of a bedroom and living room/den and kitchenette combination; and conventional units consisting of a kitchen, dining area, living room and one or more bedrooms. Each apartment unit has one or more bathrooms, and conventional units often have a separate dining room, den, or family room.

One of the most significant variables in determining the replacement cost of an apartment building is the average size of the individual units. The pricing schedule provided in this section is designed to account for this variation.

BASE PRICES - GARDEN APARTMENTS

Base square foot prices have been developed for typical average "C" Grade quality construction apartment units, based on average unit sizes at various floor levels for Wood Joist construction. Adjustments are provided for Fire Resistant and Reinforced Concrete, together with Brick (or equal) and Frame/Concrete Block exterior walls.

The foundation, roof, and normal built-ins are included with the first floor prices, thus making the schedule applicable to both one story and multi-story buildings.

APPLICATION

Application of the pricing schedule involves the selection of the appropriate base price per floor based on the average unit sizes. Adjustments to the base price for air conditioning, central heating, and type of construction should be made to account for any variations between the subject building and the model building.

SPECIAL APPLICATION

The Apartment Pricing Schedule is designed for garden/walk-up apartment buildings of four or more units. Two, three, and four family residences should be priced by using the Residential Dwelling Schedule (included in the Residential section of the manual).

High-rise apartment buildings should be priced from the Commercial Schedules (found in the Commercial section of the manual) and adjusted as applicable for special features and variances.

QUALITY FACTOR

The schedule prices are for average "C" Grade construction quality, erected with average materials and workmanship. A table of Quality Factors is provided to adjust the "C" Grade prices in order to account for variations in construction quality.

INCOME APPROACH

Apartment buildings, regardless of the type, are built, bought, and sold as investment or income producing property. The appraisal of apartments utilizing the Capitalization or Income Approach to value follows the same procedures discussed in the Property Valuation section of the manual.

The basic procedure is . . .

1. Collection of the income generated - including monthly rents for the units, parking, and other receipts, such as laundry facilities.
2. The collection of the expenses associated with the management and maintenance of the property.
3. The capitalization of the net income into an indication of value.

A special section is provided on the use of the economic data form to record all necessary income and expense data.

PERCENT (%) GOOD GUIDELINES

Physical deterioration of the structure should be based on age and condition of the property. Guidelines for normal life estimates are found in the Percent Good section of the manual. Functional and Economic Depreciation allowances must be derived from the income and expense of each apartment project as it relates to other properties of similar utility and condition, and should be expressed as percent (%) good.

BASE PRICE FOR COMMERCIAL SCHEDULE MA 03 BASE APARTMENT

WALL HEIGHT	BASE PRICE	BASE SPECIFICATIONS
9	\$39.70	STORY HEIGHT: FIRST FLOOR AREA
		FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: CONTINUOUS FOOTING OR POURED CONCRETE SLAB
		EXTERIOR WALLS: FACE BRICK OR EQUAL
		PARTITIONS/COMMON WALLS: ADEQUATE FOR SEPARATION OF LIVING UNITS
		FRAMING: WOOD JOIST
REMARKS/ADDITIONAL FEATURES.		FLOOR COVER/FINISH: VINYL/CARPET
ADD FOR ATTACHMENTS		INTERIOR FINISH: DRYWALL/PANEL
ADD FOR ADDITIONAL PLUMBING		PLUMBING: 5 FIXTURES PER UNIT
ADD FOR HEATING/COOLING		OTHER FEATURES:



MA 57
TOWNHOME /
CONDOMINIUM

MA 03
BASE
APARTMENT



MA 02
TOWNHOUSE
APARTMENT