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Definitions are taken from the Dictionary of Real Estate Appraisal, 6th Edition (Dictionary), The Appraisal of Real Estate (14th Edition), the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP, 2020-2021 Edition), The Standards of Valuation Practice (SVP) of the Appraisal Institute, and Building Owners and Managers Association International (BOMA).

**Absolute Net Lease**

A lease in which the tenant pays all expenses including structural maintenance, building reserves, and management; often a long-term lease to a credit tenant. (Dictionary)

**Amortization**

The process of retiring a debt or recovering a capital investment, typically though scheduled, systematic repayment of the principal; a program of periodic contributions to a sinking fund or debt retirement fund. (Dictionary)

**Arm’s-Length Transaction**

A transaction between two parties who are each acting in his or her own best interest. (Dictionary)

**As Is Market Value**

The estimate of the market value of real property in its current physical condition, use, and zoning as of the appraisal date.

(Dictionary; Interagency Appraisal and Evaluation Guidelines)

**(Building) Shell**

The structural portion, common areas, common systems, demising walls, and other elements of a building. For occupancy by a tenant, a shell building requires tenant improvements.

(Dictionary)

**Band of Investment**

A technique in which the capitalization rates attributable to components of an investment are weighted and combined to derive a weighted average rate attributable to the total investment (i.e., debt and equity, land and improvements). (Dictionary)

**Base Rent**

The minimum rent stipulated in a lease. (Dictionary)

**Base Year**

The year on which escalation clauses in a lease are based. (Dictionary)

**Building Common Area**

The areas of the building that provide services to building tenants but which are not included in the rentable area of any specific tenant. These areas may include, but shall not be limited to, main and auxiliary lobbies, atrium spaces at the level of the finished floor, concierge areas or security desks, conference rooms, lounges or vending areas food service facilities, health or fitness centers, daycare facilities, locker or shower facilities, mail rooms, fire control rooms, fully enclosed courtyards outside the exterior walls, and building core and service areas such as fully enclosed mechanical or equipment rooms. Specifically excluded from building common areas are; floor common areas, parking spaces, portions of loading docks outside the building line, and major vertical penetrations. (BOMA)

In an office building, the areas on a floor such as washrooms, janitorial closets, electrical rooms, telephone rooms, mechanical rooms, elevator lobbies, and public corridors which are available primarily for the use of tenants on that floor. In essence, floor common areas represents all of the area on the floor that is common to that respective floor with the exception of those areas that penetrate through the floor, such as the elevator shaft and stairwell. The significant point to be made is that floor common area is not part of the tenant’s usable area. (BOMA)

**Build-Out**

Interior construction that converts raw space into finished space ready for occupancy; includes various levels of installation of equipment, finish carpentry, construction of amenities, and initial tenant improvements.

(Dictionary)

**Capitalization Rate (R)**

A ratio of one years’ net operating income provided by an asset to the value of the asset; used to convert income into value in the application of the income capitalization approach. (Dictionary)

**Client**

1) The individual, group or entity who engages a valuer to perform a service.

2) The party or parties (i.e., individual, group or entity) who engage an appraiser by employment or contract in a specific assignment, whether directly or through an agent.

3) Generally the party or parties ordering the appraisal report. It does not matter who pays for the work. (USPAP / Dictionary)

**Common Area Maintenance (CAM)**

The expense of operating and maintaining common areas; may or may not include management charges and usually does not include capital expenditures on tenant improvements or other improvements to the property. (Dictionary)

**Condominium**

A form of ownership in which each owner possesses the exclusive right to use and occupy an allotted unit plus an undivided interest in common areas. (14th Edition)

A multi-unit structure, or a unit within such a structure, with a condominium form of ownership. (Dictionary)

**Conservation Easement**

An interest in real property restricting future land use to preservation, conservation, wildlife habitat, or some combination of those uses. A conservation easement may permit farming, timber harvesting, or other uses of a rural nature to continue, subject to the easement.

(Dictionary)

**Debt Coverage Ratio (DCR)**

The ratio of net operating income to annual debt service (DCR = NOI/Im), which measures the relative ability to a property to meet its debt service out of net operating income. Also called Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR). A larger DCR indicates a greater ability for a property to withstand a downturn in revenue, providing an improved safety margin for a lender. (Dictionary)

**Deed Restriction**

A provision written into a deed that limits the use of land. Deed restrictions usually remain in effect when title passes to subsequent owners.

(Dictionary)

**Depreciation**

1) In appraising, the loss in a property value from any cause; the difference between the cost of an improvement on the effective date of the appraisal and the market value of the improvement on the same date.

2) In accounting, an allocation of the original cost of the asset, amortizing the cost of the asset’s life; calculated using a variety of standard techniques. (Dictionary)

**Discount Rate (Y)**

A rate of return on capital used to convert for payments or receipts into present value; usually considered to be a synonym for yield rate (Y).

(Dictionary)

**Disposition Value**

The most probable price that a specified interest in real property is likely to bring under the following conditions:

* Consummation of a sale within a specific time, which is much shorter than the typical exposure time for such a property in that market;
* The property is subjected to market conditions prevailing as of the date of valuation;
* Both the buyer and seller are acting prudently and knowledgeably;
* The seller is under compulsion to sell;
* The buyer is typically motivated;
* Both parties are acting in what they consider to be their best interests;
* An adequate marketing effort will be made during the exposure time;
* Payment will be made in cash in U.S. dollars (or local currency) or in terms of financial arrangements comparable thereto; and
* The price represents the normal consideration for the property sold, unaffected by special or creative financing or sales concessions granted by anyone associated with the sale. (Dictionary)

**Easement**

The right to use another’s land for a stated purpose. (Dictionary)

**Economic Life**

The period over which improvements to real property contribute to property value. (Dictionary)

**Effective Age**

The age of property that is based on the amount of observed deterioration and obsolescence it has sustained, which may be different from its chronological age. (Dictionary)

**Effective Date**

The date at which the analyses, opinions, and advice in an appraisal, review, or consulting service applies. In a lease document, the date upon which the lease goes into effect.

(Dictionary)

Glossary

**Effective Gross Income (EGI)**

The anticipated income from all operations of the real property after an allowance is made for vacancy and collection losses and an addition is made for any other income. (Dictionary)

**Effective Gross Income Multiplier (EGIM)**

The ratio between the sales price (or value) of property and its effective gross income.

(Dictionary)

**Effective Rent**

Total base rent, or minimum rent stipulated in a lease, over the specified lease term, minus rent concessions; the rent that is effectively paid by the tenant net of financial concessions provided by a landlord. (Dictionary)

**Escalation Clause**

A clause in an agreement that provides for the adjustment of a price or rent based on some event or index, e.g., a provision to increase rent if operating expenses increase; also called escalator clause, expense recovery clause or stop clause. (Dictionary)

**Estoppel Certificate**

A signed statement by a party (such as a tenant or mortgagee), certifying, for another’s benefit, that certain facts are correct, such that a lease exists, that there are no defaults, and that rent is paid to a certain date. (Black’s) In real estate, a buyer of rental property typically requests estoppel certificates from existing tenants. Sometimes referred to as an estoppel letter.

(Dictionary)

**Excess Land**

Land that is not needed to serve or support the existing use. The highest and best use of the excess land may or may not be the same as the highest and best use of the improved parcel. Excess land may have the potential to be sold separately and is valued separately. (Dictionary)

**Expense Stop**

A clause in a lease that limits the landlord’s expense obligation, which results in the lessee paying any operating expenses above a stated level or amount. (Dictionary)

**Exposure Time**

1) The time a property remains on the market. 2)

An opinion, based on supporting market data, of the length of time the property interest being appraised would have been offered on the market prior to the hypothetical consummation of a sale at market value on the effective date of the appraisal. Comment: A retrospective estimate based on an analysis of past events assuming a competitive and open market. (USPAP / Dictionary)

**Extraordinary Assumption**

An assumption, directly related to a specific assignment, as of the effective date of the assignment results, which, if found to be false, could alter the appraiser’s opinions or conclusions. Comment: Extraordinary assumptions presume as fact otherwise uncertain information about physical, legal, or economic characteristics of the subject property; or about conditions external to the property, such as market conditions or trends; or about the integrity of data used in an analysis. (Dictionary)

**Feasibility Analysis**

A study of the cost-benefit relationship of an economic endeavor. (Dictionary)

**Fee Simple Estate**

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. (Dictionary)

**Floor Area Ratio (FAR)**

The relationship between the above-grade floor area of a building, as described by the building code, and the area of the plot on which it stands; in planning and zoning, often expressed as a decimal, e.g. a ratio of 2.0 indicates that the permissible floor area of the building is twice the total land area. (Dictionary)

**Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment (FF&E)**

Business trade fixtures and personal property exclusive of inventory. (Dictionary)

**Functional Utility**

The ability of a property or building to be useful and to perform the function for which it was intended according to current market tastes and standards; the efficiency of a building’s use in terms of architectural style, design and layout, traffic patterns, and the size and type of the rooms. (Dictionary)

**Going Concern Value**

An outdated label for the market value of all the tangible and intangible assets of an established and operating business with an indefinite life, as if sold in aggregate; more accurately termed the market value of the going concern or market value of the total assets of the business. (Dictionary)

**Gross Building Area (GBA)**

Total floor area of a building, excluding unenclosed areas, measured from the exterior of the walls of the above-grade area. This includes mezzanines and basements if and when typically included in the market area of the property type involved. (Dictionary)

**Gross (Full Service) Lease**

A lease in which the landlord receives stipulated rent and is obligated to pay all of the property’s operating and fixed expenses; also called a full-service lease. (Dictionary)

**Gross Leasable Area (GLA)**

Total floor area designed for the occupancy and exclusive use for the tenants, including basements and mezzanines; measured from the center joint partitioning to the outside wall surfaces. (Dictionary)

Comment: In the Pacific Northwest, GLA applies to both commercial and industrial properties. Typically, mezzanines and basements areas are excluded from GLA.

**Gross Living Area (GLA)**

Total area of the finished, above-grade residential space; calculated by measuring the outside perimeter of the structure and includes only finished, habitable above-grade living space. (Finished basements and attic areas are not general included in gross living area. Local practices, however, may differ). (Dictionary)

**Hypothetical Condition**

1) A condition which is presumed to be true, but is known to be false. (SVP / Dictionary)

2) A condition directly, related to a specific assignment, which is contrary to what is known by the appraiser to exist as of the effective date of the assignment results, but is used for purposes of the analysis. Comment: Hypothetical conditions are contrary to known facts about legal, or economical characteristics of the subject property; or about conditions of the external property, such as market conditions or trends; or about the integrity of the data used in the analysis (USPAP / Dictionary)

**Insurable Replacement Cost**

Also referred to as Replacement Cost for Insurance Purposes. The estimated cost, at current market prices as of the effective date of valuation, of a substitute for the building being valued, using modern materials and current standards, design and layout for insurance purposes guaranteeing that damaged property is replaced with new property (i.e., depreciation is not deducted). (Dictionary)

**Insurable Value**

A type of value for insurance purposes. (Dictionary)

May be based on the replacement or reproduction cost of physical items that are subject to loss from hazards. Land value is not included and items such as underground piping and below-grade foundations are typically excluded as well. (14th Edition)

**Intended Use**

1) The valuer’s intent as to how the report bill be used. (SVP / Dictionary)

2) The use(s) of an appraiser’s reported appraisal or appraisal review assignment results, as identified by the appraiser based on communication with the client at the time of the assignment. (USPAP)

**Intended User**

1) The valuer’s intent as to how the report bill be used. (SVP / Dictionary)

2) The client and any other party as identified by name or type, as users of the appraisal or appraisal review report by the appraiser on the basis of communication with the client at the time of the assignment. (USPAP)

**Investment Value**

1) The value of a property interest to a particular investor or class of investors based on the investor’s specific requirements. Investment value may be different from market value because it depends on a set of investment criteria that are not necessarily typical of the market.

2) The value of an asset to an owner or a prospective owner for individual investment or operational objectives. (Dictionary)

**Just Compensation**

In condemnation, the amount of loss for which a property owner is compensated when his or her property is taken. Just compensation should put the owner in as good a position as he or she would be if the property had not been taken. (Dictionary)

**Lease**

A contract in which the right to use and occupy land, space, or structures are transferred by the owner to another for a specified period of time in return for a specified rent. (Dictionary)

**Leased Fee Interest**

The ownership interest held by the lessor, which includes the rights to receive the contract rent, specified in the lease plus the reversionary right when the lease expires.

(Dictionary)

**Leasehold Interest**

The right held by the lessee to use and occupy the real estate for a stated term and under the specified terms of the lease. (Dictionary)

**Lessee (Tenant)**

One who has the right to occupancy and use of the property of another for a period of time according to a lease agreement. (Dictionary)

**Lessor (Landlord)**

One who conveys the rights of occupancy and use to others under a lease agreement.

(Dictionary)

**Liquidation Value**

The most probable price that a specified interest in real property should bring under the following conditions:

* Consummation of a sale within a short period.
* The property is subjected to market conditions prevailing as of the date of valuation.
* Both the buyer and seller are acting prudently and knowledgeably.
* The seller is under extreme compulsion to sell.
* The buyer is typically motivated.
* Both parties are acting in what they consider to be their best interests.
* A normal marketing effort is not possible due to the brief exposure time.
* Payment will be made in cash in U.S. dollars or in terms of financial arrangements comparable thereto.
* The price represents the normal consideration for the property sold, unaffected by special or creative financing or sales concessions granted by anyone associated with the sale.

This definition can also be modified to provide for valuation with specified financing terms. (Dictionary)

**Load Factor**

A measure of the relationship of common area to usable area and therefore the quality and efficiency of building area layout, with higher load factors indicating a higher percentage of common area to overall rentable space thane lower load factors; calculated by subtracting the amount of usable area from the rentable area and then dividing the difference by the usable area: (Dictionary)



**Loan to Value Ratio (LTV)**

The ratio between the mortgage load and the value of the property pledged as security, usually expressed as a percentage; also called loan ratio or LTV. (Dictionary)

**Major Vertical Penetrations**

Stairs, elevator shafts, flues, pipe shafts, vertical ducts, and the like, and their enclosing walls. Atria, lightwells and similar penetrations above the finished floor are included in this definition. Not included, however, are vertical penetrations built for the private use of a tenant occupying office areas on more than one floor. Structural columns, openings for vertical electric cable or telephone distribution, and openings for plumbing lines are not considered to be major vertical penetrations. (BOMA)

**Market Rent**

The rental income a property would command in the open market. It is indicated by the current rents that are either paid or asked for comparables space with the same division of expenses as of the date of appraisal. Market rent is sometimes referred to as economic rent. (14th Edition)

**Market Value**

The most probable price which a property should bring in a competitive and open market under all conditions requisite to a fair sale, the buyer and seller each acting prudently and knowledgeably, and assuming the price is not affected by undue stimulus. Implicit in this definition is the consummation of a sale as of a specified date and the passing of title from seller to buyer under conditions whereby:

a. Buyer and seller are typically motivated;

b. Both parties are well informed or well advised, and acting in what they consider their own best interests;

c. A reasonable time is allowed for exposure in the open market;

d. Payment is made in terms of cash in U.S. dollars or in terms of financial arrangements comparable thereto; and

e. The price represents the normal consideration for the property sold unaffected by special or creative financing or sales concessions granted by anyone associated with the sale.

(OCC, 12 CFR, Part 34, Subpart C-Appraisals 34.42 Definitions (g) )

**Marketing Time**

An opinion of the amount of time it might take to sell a real or personal property interest at the concluded market value level during the period immediately after the effective date of the appraisal. Marketing time differs from exposure time, which is always presumed to precede the effective date of an appraisal. (Advisory Opinion 7 of the Standards Board of the Appraisal Foundation and Statement on Appraisal Standards No. 6, “Reasonable Exposure Time in Real Property and Personal Property Market Value Opinions” address the determination of reasonable exposure and marketing time). (Dictionary)

**Master Lease**

1) A lease in which the fee owner leases a part or the entire property to a single entity (the master lease) in return for a stipulated rent. The master lessee then leases the property to multiple tenants.

2) The first lease in a sandwich lease. (Dictionary)

**Modified Gross Lease**

A lease in which the landlord receives stipulated rent and is obligated to pay some, but not all, of the property’s operating and fixed expenses. Since assignment of expenses varies among modified gross leases, expense responsibility must always be specified. In some markets, a modified gross lease may be called a double net lease, net net lease, partial net lease, or semi-gross lease. (Dictionary)

**Operating Expense Ratio**

The ratio of total operating expenses to effective gross income (TOE/EGI); the complement of the net income ratio, i.e., OER = 1 – NIR. (Dictionary)

**Net Operating Income (NOI)**

The actual or anticipated net income that remains after all operating expenses are deducted from effective gross income but before mortgage debt service and book depreciation are deducted. Note: This definition mirrors the convention used in corporate finance and business for EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization). (Dictionary)

**Net Rentable Area (NRA)**

For office and retail buildings, the tenant’s pro rata portion of the entire office floor, excluding elements of the building that penetrate through the floor to areas below. The rentable area of a floor is computed by measuring to the inside finished surface of the dominant portion of the permanent building walls, excluding any major vertical penetrations of the floor. Alternatively, the amount of space on which the rent is based; calculated according to local practice. (Dictionary)

Comment: In the Pacific Northwest, NRA applies to primarily office properties, though may also sometimes be referred to as rentable area for retail properties.

**Obsolescence**

One cause of depreciation; an impairment of desirability and usefulness caused by new inventions, changes in design, improved processes for production, or external factors that make a property less desirable and valuable for a continued use; may be either functional or external. (Dictionary)

**Option**

A legal contract, typically purchased for a stated consideration, that permits but does not require the holder of the option (known as the optionee) to buy, sell, or lease real property for a stipulated period of time in accordance with specified terms; a unilateral right to exercise a privilege. (Dictionary)

**Partial Interest**

Divided or undivided rights in real estate that represent less than the whole, i.e., a fractional interest in a tenant in common, easement or life interest. (Dictionary)

**Pass Through**

A tenant’s portion of operating expenses that may be composed of common area maintenance (CAM), real estate taxes, property insurance, and any other expenses determined in the lease agreement to be paid by the tenant. (Dictionary)

**Potential Gross Income (PGI)**

The total income attributable to real property at full occupancy before vacancy and operating expenses are deducted. (Dictionary)

**Prospective Market Value “As Completed”**

**and “As Stabilized”**

A prospective market value may be appropriate for the valuation of a property interest related to a credit decision for a proposed development or renovation project. According to USPAP, an appraisal with a prospective market value reflects an effective date that is subsequent to the date of the report. Prospective value opinions are intended to reflect the current expectations and perceptions of market participants, based on available data. Two prospective value opinions may be required to reflect the time frame during which development, construction and occupancy will occur. The prospective market value – as completed – reflects the property’s market value at the time that development is expected to be completed. The prospective market value – as stabilized – reflects the property’s market value as of the time the property is projected to achieve stabilized occupancy. For an income-producing property, stabilized occupancy is the occupancy level that a property is expected to achieve after the property is exposed to the market for lease over a reasonable period of time and at comparable terms and conditions to other similar properties. (USPAP - Advisory Opinion 17 / Interagency Appraisal and Evaluation Guidelines / Dictionary)

**Qualitative Analysis**

The process of accounting for differences (such as between comparable properties and the subject property) that are not quantified; may be combined with quantitative analysis.

(Dictionary)

**Quantitative Analysis**

In the sales comparison approach, the process of making numerical adjustments to the sale prices of comparable properties, including data analysis techniques (paired data analysis, grouped data analysis, and secondary data analysis), statistical analysis, graphic analysis, trend analysis, cost analysis (cost-to-cure, depreciation cost), and capitalization of rent difference; usually precedes qualitative analysis. (Dictionary)

**Replacement Cost**

The estimated cost to construct, at current prices as of a specified date, a substitute for the building or other improvements, using modern materials and current standards, design, and layout. (Dictionary)

**Reproduction Cost**

The estimated cost to construct, at current prices as of the effective date of the appraisal, an exact duplicate or replica of the building being appraised, using the same materials, construction standards, design, layout, and quality of workmanship and embodying all of the deficiencies, super-adequacies, and obsolescence of the subject building. (Dictionary)

**Retrospective Value Opinion**

A value opinion effective as of a specified historical date. The term does not define a type of value. Instead, it identifies a value opinion as being effective at some specific prior date. Value as of a historical date is00 frequently sought in connection with property tax appeals, damage models, lease renegotiation, deficiency judgments, estate tax, and condemnation. Inclusion of the type of value with this term is appropriate, e.g., “retrospective market value opinion.” (Dictionary)

**Sandwich Leasehold Estate**

The interest held by the sandwich leaseholder when the property is subleased to another party; a type of leasehold estate. (Dictionary)

**Scope of Work**

1) The type of data and the extent of research and analyses. (SVP)

2) The type and extent of research and analyses in an appraisal or an appraisal review assignment. (USPAP)

**Sublease**

An agreement in which the lessee in a prior lease conveys the right of use and occupancy of a property to another, the sublessee, for a specific period of time, which may or may not be conterminous with the underlying lease term. (Dictionary)

**Subordination**

A contractual arrangement in which a party with a claim to certain assets agrees to make his or her claim junior, or subordinate, to the claims of another party. (Dictionary)

**Superadequacy**

An excess in the capacity or quality of a structure or structural component; determined by market standards. (Dictionary)

**Surplus Land**

Land that is not currently needed to support the existing improvement but cannot be separated from the property and sold off. Surplus land does not have an independent highest and best use and may or may not contribute value to the improved parcel. (Dictionary)

**Tenant Improvements (TI)**

1) Fixed improvements to the land or structures installed for use by a lessee.

2) The original installation of finished tenant space in a construction project; subject to period change for succeeding tenants. (Dictionary)

**Triple Net (Net Net Net) Lease**

A lease in which the tenant assumes all expenses (fixed and variable) of operating a property except that the landlord is responsible for structural maintenance, building reserves, and management. Also called NNN, triple net lease, or fully net lease. (Dictionary)

(The market definition of a triple net lease varies; in some cases, tenants pay for items such as roof repairs, parking lot repairs, and other similar items.)

**Usable Area**

The measured area of an office area, store area or building common area on a floor. The total of all the usable areas or a floor shall equal floor usable area of that same floor. The amount of floor usable area can vary over the life of a building as corridors expand and contract and as floors are remodeled. (BOMA)

**Vacancy and Collection Loss**

A deduction from potential gross income (PGI) made to reflect income reductions due to vacancies, tenant turnover, and non-payment of rent; also called vacancy and credit loss and vacancy and contingency loss. (Dictio0000000000nary)

**Value In Use**

The value of a property assuming a specific use, which may or may not be the property’s highest and best use on the effective date of the appraisal. Value in use may or may not be equal to market value but is different conceptually. (Dictionary)

**Yield Capitalization**

A method used to convert future benefits into present value by 1) discounting each future benefit at an appropriate yield rate (Y), or 2) developing an overall rate that explicitly reflects the investment’s income pattern, holding period, value change and yield rate. (Dictionary)