

# 2021

## ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

### INDUSTRIAL WAREHOUSES

A summary of the methods used by the City of Edmonton in determining the value of industrial warehouse properties in Edmonton for assessment purposes.

[edmonton.ca/assessment](http://edmonton.ca/assessment)

Edmonton



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## Scope

This guide explains how industrial warehouse properties are valued for assessment purposes. The guide is intended as a tool and complements the assessor's judgment in the valuation process.

## Introduction

Property assessments in the City of Edmonton are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Municipal Government Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-26, (hereinafter "MGA") and the *Matters Relating to Assessment and Taxation Regulation, 2018*, Alta Reg 203/17, (hereinafter "MRAT"). The MRAT regulation establishes the valuation standard to be used, defines the procedures to be applied, and proposes objectives for the quality to be achieved in the preparation of assessments. The legislation requires the municipality to prepare assessments that represent market value by application of the mass appraisal process. All assessments are expected to meet quality standards prescribed by the province in the MRAT regulation.

Property assessments represent:

- an estimate of the value;
- of the fee simple estate in the property;
- as the property existed on December 31, 2020;
- reflecting typical market conditions;
- as if the property had been sold on July 1, 2020;
- on the open market;
- from a willing seller to a willing buyer.

The assessment is an estimate of the value that would result when those specific, defined conditions are met.

The legislation requires the City of Edmonton to assess the fee simple estate.

"Fee simple interest [is] absolute ownership unencumbered by any other interest or estate... leased fee interest [is] the ownership interest held by the lessor, which includes the right to the contract rent specified in the lease plus the reversionary right when the lease expires... leasehold interest [is] the interest held by the lessee (the tenant or renter) through a lease conveying the rights of use and occupancy for a stated term under certain conditions."

*Appraisal Institute of Canada, **The Appraisal of Real Estate Third Canadian Edition**,  
Vancouver, Canada, 2010, page 6.4*

Both *market value* and *property*, along with additional terms are defined in *MGA* and *MRAT* :

s.284(1)(r) "**property**" means

- (i) a parcel of land
- (ii) an improvement, or
- (iii) a parcel of land and the improvements to it

*MGA .s.284(1)(r)*

s.1(k) "**regulated property**" means

- (i) land in respect of which the valuation standard is agricultural use value,
- (ii) designated industrial property, or
- (iii) machinery and equipment

*MRAT s.1(k)*

s.9(1) the **valuation standard** for the land and improvements is market value unless subsection (2)... applies

*MRAT s.9(1)*

s.1(1)(n) "**market value**" means the amount that a property, as defined in section 284(1)(r), might be expected to realize if it is sold on the open market by a willing seller to a willing buyer

*MGA s.1(1)(n)*

s.5 An assessment of property based on **market value**

- (a) must be prepared using mass appraisal,
- (b) must be an estimate of the value of the fee simple estate in the property, and
- (c) must reflect typical market conditions for properties similar to that property

*MRAT s.5*

s.289(2) Each assessment must reflect

- (a) the characteristics and physical condition of the property on **December 31** of the year prior to the year in which a tax is imposed

*MGA s.289(2)(a)*

s.6 Any assessment prepared in accordance with the Act must be an estimate of the value of a property on **July 1** of the assessment year

*MRAT s.6*

s.1(g) "**mass appraisal**" means the process of preparing assessments for a group of properties using standard methods and common data and allowing for statistical testing

*MRAT s.1(g)*

## Mass Appraisal

Mass appraisal is the legislated methodology used by the City of Edmonton for valuing individual properties, and involves the following process:

- properties are stratified into groups of comparable properties
- common property characteristics are identified for the properties in each group
- a uniform valuation model is created for each property group

31(c) **“valuation model”** means the representation of the relationship between property characteristics and their value in the real estate marketplace using a mass appraisal process

*MRAT s.31(c)*

The following two quotations indicate how the International Association of Assessing Officers distinguishes between mass appraisal and single-property appraisal:

“... single-property appraisal is the valuation of a particular property as of a given date: mass appraisal is the valuation of many properties as of a given date, using standard procedures and statistical testing.”

“Also, mass appraisal requires standardized procedures across many properties. Thus, valuation models developed for mass appraisal purposes must represent supply and demand patterns for groups of properties rather than a single property.”

*Property Appraisal and Assessment Administration, pg. 88-89*

For both mass appraisal and single-property appraisal, the process consists of the following stages:

	Mass Appraisal	Single Appraisal
<b>Definition and Purpose</b>	Mass appraisal is used to determine the assessment base for property taxation in accordance with legislative requirements	The client specifies the nature of the value to be estimated, including rights to be valued, effective date of valuation, and any limiting conditions
<b>Data Collection</b>	Mass appraisal requires a continuing program to maintain a current database of property characteristics and market information	The extent of data collection is specific to each assignment and depends on the nature of the client's requirements
<b>Market Analysis</b>	Mass appraisal is predicated on highest and best use	Market analysis includes the analysis of highest and best use
<b>Valuation Model</b>	Valuation procedures are predicated on groups of comparable properties	Subject property is the focus of the valuation. The analysis of comparable properties is generally six or less
<b>Validation</b>	The testing of acceptable analysis and objective criteria	The reliability of the value estimate is more subjective. Acceptability can be judged by the depth of research and analysis of comparable sales

## Valuation Model

A valuation model creates an equation of variables, factors and coefficients that explains the relationship between estimated market value and property characteristics. An assessed value is then calculated by applying the appropriate valuation model to individual properties within a property type.

- s31 (a) **“coefficient”** means a number that represents the quantified relationship of each variable to the assessed value of a property when derived through a mass appraisal process
- (b) **“factor”** means a property characteristic that contributes to a value of a property;
- (d) **“variable”** means a quantitative or qualitative representation of a property characteristic used in a valuation model

*MRAT, s.31 (a), (b) and (d)*

s.33 Information prescribed... does not include coefficients

*MRAT, s.33(3)*

### Valuation Model

- variables are created from property characteristics
- analysis of how variables affect market value
- factors and coefficients are determined
- the resulting valuation models are applied to property characteristics

## Property Groups

### Industrial

A property is included in the industrial inventory based on zoning and highest and best use. Industrial buildings are typically configured with office and warehouse space with overhead doors. As well, based on the principles of urban economics, properties of similar use typically cluster together, as the cluster attracts more suppliers and customers than a single firm could achieve alone.

### Sub-Group

The Industrial property group is divided into two sub-groups- industrial warehouses and industrial condominiums. This guide is for the Industrial Warehouse sub-group.

**Industrial warehouses** primarily support uses of storage, light manufacturing, and product distribution. They can be constructed of different materials such as wood, concrete, or metal, and can be single or multiple tenants.



**Industrial condominiums** are legal condominium units within a warehouse building. Typically, the space is used for storage, light manufacturing and product distribution. They can be constructed of different materials such as wood, concrete, or metal.

**Special purpose** properties typically have limited utility and marketability other than for its original use. Often these properties are purpose-built with limited alternative uses. Typically, a special purpose property needs significant investment to be converted to an alternative use, making most conversions financially infeasible. With special purpose properties, it is the property itself, not the use, that is typically unique. Special purpose properties may include churches, schools, hospitals, manufacturing plants, correctional facilities, museums, legislative buildings and recreational facilities.

## Approaches to Value

The approaches to determine market value are the direct comparison, income, and cost approaches.

<b>Direct Comparison Approach</b>	Typical market value (or some other characteristic) is determined by referencing comparable sales and other market data. It is often used when sufficient sales or market data is available. It may also be referred to as the Sales Comparison Approach.
<b>Income Approach</b>	This approach considers the typical actions of renters, buyers and sellers when purchasing income-producing properties. This approach estimates the typical market value of a property by determining the present value of the projected income stream. Often used to value rental or leased property.
<b>Cost Approach</b>	Typical market value is calculated by adding the depreciated replacement cost of the improvements to the estimated value of land. It is often used for properties under construction or when there is limited market data available.

## Direct Comparison Approach

For this property group, the assessment is determined using the direct comparison approach. It is the most appropriate method of valuation for Industrial Warehouse properties in the City of Edmonton because it mirrors the actions of buyers and sellers in the marketplace and there is sufficient sales data to derive reliable market estimates.

Support for the direct comparison approach comes from several reputable sources, for example:

*This approach is usually the preferred approach for estimating values for residential and other property types with adequate sales.*

IAAO, 2013, sec.4.3

**The most common unit of comparison for industrial warehouse properties is value per square foot of total building area.**

**Sales**

Sales information is received from Land Titles. Sales are validated. Validation may include site inspections, interviews with parties involved, a review of land title documents, corporate searches, third party information, and sale validation questionnaires. ***Sale price reflects the condition of a property on the sale date and may not be equal to the assessed value.***

The City of Edmonton used 273 sales of industrial warehouse properties occurring from July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2020 for 2021 valuation. Time adjustments are applied to sale prices to account for any market fluctuations between the sale date and the legislated valuation date. Through the review of sales, the collective actions of buyers and sellers in the marketplace are analyzed to determine the contributory value of specific property characteristics on market value. Once these values have been determined through the mass appraisal process, they are applied to the inventory to estimate the market value. Value estimates were calculated using multiple regression analysis, which replicates the forces of supply and demand in the marketplace.

See the appendix for the Time Adjustment Chart.

**Zoning**

Zoning regulates the use and development of a property and is set by the Edmonton Zoning Bylaw No. 12800.

s.6.123 **zone:** a specific group of listed Uses and Development Regulations which regulate the Use and Development of land within specific geographic areas of the City...

***Zoning Bylaw No. 12800, 2017, s. 6.123***

See the appendix for the Zone Summary. For further information see City of Edmonton Zoning Bylaw No. 12800 available online at [edmonton.ca](http://edmonton.ca).

The actual zoning of a property may affect the property's classification; however, not all property conforms to the zoning set out in the Zoning Bylaw. In these cases, an effective zoning is applied to reflect the current use and development of the property. The effective zoning may differ from the actual zoning when the current use differs from the Zoning Bylaw (e.g., a legal nonconforming use).

643(1) If a development permit has been issued on or before the day on which a land use bylaw or a land use amendment bylaw comes into force in a municipality and the bylaw would make the development in respect of which the permit was issued a nonconforming use or nonconforming building, the development permit continues in effect in spite of the coming into force of the bylaw.

***MGA, s.643(1)***

In cases where a legal non-conforming use is discontinued for six (6) or more months, any future use must conform to the Zoning Bylaw.

643(2) A non-conforming use of land or a building may be continued but if that use is discontinued for a period of 6 consecutive months or more, any future use of the land or building must conform with the land use bylaw then in effect.

**MGA, s.643(2)**

## Variables

Not all variables affect market value. Below is the list of variables that affect the assessment value for 2021.

Main floor total area	Traffic influence
Industrial market area	Condition
Site coverage	Main floor finished area
Effective year built	Upper floor finished area

- In addition to the variables found to affect value, the following variables were tested to determine their impact on value: wall height, construction type, zoning, tenancy, and land use. These variables were not found to affect value. For other variables, there is insufficient data to test their significance to affect value.

### Main floor total area

Based on the exterior measurements of the footprint of the building. Economies of scale dictate that larger buildings trade for a lower unit of comparison than smaller buildings. The main floor area of a multi-building industrial warehouse property is based on the exterior measurement of the accumulated main floor areas of each building valued using the direct sales approach. The Area of the buildings valued on the cost approach, see below, are excluded from the main floor area.

### Industrial market area

Industrial warehouse market areas are geographic areas defined using location boundaries. See enclosed maps in appendix titled 2021 Industrial Warehouse Market Area Groups. In sequence of desirability, the market areas are as follows:

- Market Area 1 - Downtown
- Market Area 2 - South Edmonton
- Market Area 3 - North Edmonton
- Market Area 4 - Southeast and Clover Bar
- Market Area 5 - Yellowhead Corridor
- Market Area 6 - Winterburn

## Site coverage

(total main floor area of the property ÷ lot size): the relationship between main floor area of buildings not valued using the cost approach and lot size. It is expressed as a percentage. Typical site coverage is approximately 33%. Lower site coverage indicates that a property has more land which typically increases the property's market desirability. Reasons for the increased desirability include potential future expansion of the improvements or subdivision of the parcel, improved storage capacity, functionality and access. By contrast, higher site coverage indicates that a property has less land which typically results in limited development potential.

It is not uncommon for industrial properties valued on the direct comparison approach to have an additional building on the property valued on the cost approach. Typically, a cost building is of lower quality than the main building(s) and therefore a lower assessment per square foot than the main building(s) is warranted. These are referred to as "cost buildings" and are valued using the Marshall & Swift Manual, which applies the depreciated replacement cost new.

Cost buildings typically include temporary structures such as arch rib fabric buildings, relocatable office trailers, unheated sheds, and storage buildings. Cost buildings may also lack heating, electricity, or flooring.

The floor area of any cost building on site is excluded from the main floor area when calculating site coverage.

## Effective year built

The chronological age of a building adjusted to reflect an addition or significant renovation that extends the improvement's remaining economic life. The exterior components that when replaced or extensively renovated affect the remaining economic life of a building, including the roof, the building envelope (windows and doors, exterior siding, walls including insulation and vapor barrier, and other structural components), the foundation, and mechanical components (electrical, plumbing and HVAC). The effective age of a building can also be altered due to additions. The effective year built of a multi-building industrial warehouse property is calculated using the weighted average effective year built based on the building size of the individual buildings on the property.

## Traffic influence

This attribute is only applied to properties that have access to a traffic influence. The level of influence is based upon the annual weekday traffic volume counts as reported by the City of Edmonton Transportation Planning Branch. The 2018 Average Annual Weekday Traffic Volumes Report is accessible on the City website: [edmonton.ca](http://edmonton.ca).

For 2021, in order of desirability:

<b>YES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Roads with recorded traffic flows of 5,001+ vehicles per day e.g. 50th Street, 170th Street, 99th Street Whitemud Drive, Yellowhead Trail</li> </ul>
<b>NO</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Roads with recorded traffic flows of less than 5,000 vehicles per day</li> </ul>

## Condition

The condition of a building is rated using the following categories, generally described as:

**Poor:**

- borderline derelict;
- far below average maintenance;
- many components need immediate repair.

**Fair:**

- below average maintenance;
- deferred maintenance requiring rehabilitation, replacement, or major repairs;
- reduced utility with signs of structural decay.

**Average:**

- average maintenance;
- minor repairs or rehabilitation of some components required;
- within established norm for the era;

**Good:**

- well maintained with high desirability;
- may have slight evidence of deterioration in minor components;
- often components are new or as good as new;
- high utility, and superior condition.

The condition of a multi-building industrial warehouse property is calculated using the weighted average condition based on the building size of the individual buildings on the property.

## Main floor finished area

Is based on the exterior measurements of the finished area and generally consists of finished flooring, ceiling, forced air HVAC systems, and windows. This finished space is valued at a premium in relation to unfinished area.

## Upper floor finished area

Is typically based on the exterior measurements of an upper floor area and generally consists of finished flooring, ceiling, forced air HVAC systems, and windows. This also includes any finished basement area. The contributory value of the upper floor finished area and the basement finished area is less than that of the main floor finished area.

## Adjustments

Adjustments may be applied to properties with atypical influences on a property specific basis to recognize their effect on value. Adjustments include but are not limited to:

### Rear building

When a multi-tenant property is configured and used in such a way that there is one or more buildings located behind the building facing a street resulting in reduced access to the rear building. The adjustment may be applied to the rear building only.

## Service road

A local road running parallel to a higher traffic influence.

## Irregular lot shape

An adjustment may be applied if the shape of a property hinders the developability of the property where it cannot be reasonably developed to a site coverage of 33%.

## Topography

Adverse topography indicates a property has certain topographical constraints that are not typical for the area and negatively affects the overall suitability of the land for development. These constraints may include, but are not limited to, significant slopes or wetland subsoil conditions resulting from sloughs, ponds and natural drainage onto the property.

## Access to lot

Properties that do not have reasonable future accessibility to a city roadway.

## Functional obsolescence

An adjustment is only applied if there is a flaw in the structure, materials, or design that diminishes the function, utility, and value of the improvement.

## Industrial adjustment

An adjustment applied for a unique property specific issue that negatively affects the property.

## Landfill influence

An adjustment is only made where a property is negatively affected by a landfill.

## Easement

Is a legal encumbrance registered against the title of the property allowing the right to use and/or enter onto the real property of another without possessing it. Easements may include easements for access, locating utilities, or otherwise limiting or precluding the use of the area subject to the easement.

## Contamination

Contamination refers to a property that has been affected by environmental contamination which includes adverse conditions resulting from the release of hazardous substances into the surface water, groundwater, or soil.

## Adjustment amounts

Adjustments may be made in the amount of (+/-):

- Minor 5%
- Moderate 10%
- Major 15%
- Extreme 20%

## Definitions

**Actual Zoning** is set by the *Edmonton Zoning Bylaw 12800* and regulates the use and development of a parcel. This report can be found on the City of Edmonton website at [edmonton.ca](http://edmonton.ca).

**Effective Zoning:** Effective zoning is an internal coding applied to reflect the current use and/or development potential of a property. Effective zoning will generally reflect the actual zoning of a property, but may differ on properties with a legal non-conforming use, Direct Control zoning or in other limited circumstances.

**Land Use Code (LUC):** Land use is an internal coding used to categorize the current use of a property. The amount of a property subject to any specific LUC will be expressed as a percentage of total assessed value. For 2021, the LUC did not affect the value of industrial warehouse properties. Industrial warehouse properties may have the following LUCs:

LUC	LUC NAME
251	SMALL WAREHOUSE
252	MEDIUM WAREHOUSE
253	LARGE WAREHOUSE

# Sample Industrial Warehouse Assessment Detail Report

## 2021 Property Assessment Detail Report Assessment and Taxation



Account **8888888**

<b>Report Date</b>	February 12, 2021
<b>2021 Assessed Value</b>	<b>\$7,000,000</b>
<b>Date of Issue</b>	February 12, 2021
<b>Property Address</b>	00000 SAMPLE STREET NW
<b>Legal Description</b>	Plan: 0000000 Block: 2 Lot: 20
<b>Zoning</b>	IM - Medium Industrial District
<b>Effective Zoning</b>	IM - Medium Industrial District
<b>Neighbourhood</b>	Southeast (Annexed) Industrial
<b>Assessment Class</b>	NON-RESIDENTIAL
<b>Property Use</b>	100% Medium warehouse
<b>Taxable Status</b>	January 1 - December 31, 2021; FULLY TAXABLE
<b>Number of Buildings</b>	5
<b>Unit of Measurement</b>	METRIC (metres, square metres)

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### Factors Used to Calculate Your 2021 Assessed Value

VARIABLE	FACTOR	MARKET VALUE APPROACH		DIRECT COMPARISON
				TYPE
Industrial market area	SE CLOVER BAR			Account
Main floor total area	488			Building - 1
Total building area	488			Building - 1
Effective year built	2005			Building - 1
Condition	AVERAGE			Building - 1
Main floor total area	474			Building - 2
Main floor finished area	59			Building - 2
Total building area	474			Building - 2
Effective year built	2007			Building - 2
Condition	AVERAGE			Building - 2

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**2021 Property Assessment Detail Report**  
Assessment and Taxation



Account 00000000

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VARIABLE	FACTOR	MARKET VALUE APPROACH	DIRECT COMPARISON
		TYPE	
Rear building adjustment	NO		Building - 2
Main floor total area	238		Building - 3
Main floor finished area	238		Building - 3
Total building area	238		Building - 3
Effective year built	2010		Building - 3
Condition	AVERAGE		Building - 3
Rear building adjustment	NO		Building - 3
Main floor total area	152		Building - 4
Main floor finished area	152		Building - 4
Total building area	152		Building - 4
Effective year built	1990		Building - 4
Condition	AVERAGE		Building - 4
Cost building	YES		Building - 4
Rear building adjustment	NO		Building - 4
Main floor total area	66		Building - 5
Main floor finished area	66		Building - 5
Total building area	66		Building - 5
Effective year built	1975		Building - 5
Condition	AVERAGE		Building - 5
Cost building	YES		Building - 5

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“**Type**” as indicated above specifies whether the variable applies to the account, unit, site or a specific building:

- Account - An adjustment that is applied to a property account. A property account includes the parcel of land and any improvements. .
- Unit - An adjustment that is applied to a condominium unit.
- Site - An adjustment that is applied to the parcel of land only.
- Building - An adjustment that is applied to the improvement only.

## Methods to Adjust Comparables

There are two types of techniques for reconciliation: **quantitative** and **qualitative**.

### Quantitative Adjustments

Each characteristic of a property can be measured or quantified by a mathematical expression and adjusted for.

*Several techniques are available to quantify adjustments to the sale prices of comparable properties: data analysis techniques such as paired data analysis, grouped data analysis, and secondary data analysis, statistical analysis, including graphic analysis...*

(AIC, 2010, p. 14.2)

*In the direct comparison approach, the best comparables are those sales that require the least **absolute** adjustment.*

(AIC, 1995, p. 245).

Quantitative adjustments involve adjusting a known value (sale price for example) by adding or subtracting an amount that a given characteristic adds to or subtracts from that value. A quantitative adjustment should be made for each characteristic that differs between the subject property and the comparable property.

Due to the legislative requirement to use mass appraisal, the City has used statistical analysis to determine annual assessments.

*“coefficient” means a number that represents the quantified relationship of each variable to the assessed value of a property when derived through a mass appraisal process.*

MRAT s.31(a)

The City is not required to disclose the coefficients. In the absence of quantitative adjustments, an alternative technique is qualitative analysis.

## Qualitative Analysis

Each comparable property is compared with the subject property on an overall basis. In a qualitative analysis, comparable properties are identified as inferior, similar, or superior overall to the subject property in order to bracket the probable value range of the subject property.

*When a sale property is considered to offer important market evidence but finding the means to make quantitative adjustments is lacking, the appraiser may turn to other major direct comparison techniques, qualitative analysis.*

(AIC, 2005, p. 19.10)

*Qualitative analysis recognizes ... the difficulty in expressing adjustments with mathematical precision.*

(AIC, 2010, p. 14.6 )

*...reliable results can usually be obtained by bracketing the subject between comparables that are superior and inferior to it.*

(AIC, 2010, p. 14.7)

*If one or two comparable properties require fewer total adjustments than the other comparable transactions, an appraiser may attribute greater accuracy and give more weight to the value indications obtained from these transactions, particularly if the magnitude of the adjustments is approximately the same.*

(AIC, 2010, p. 13.16)

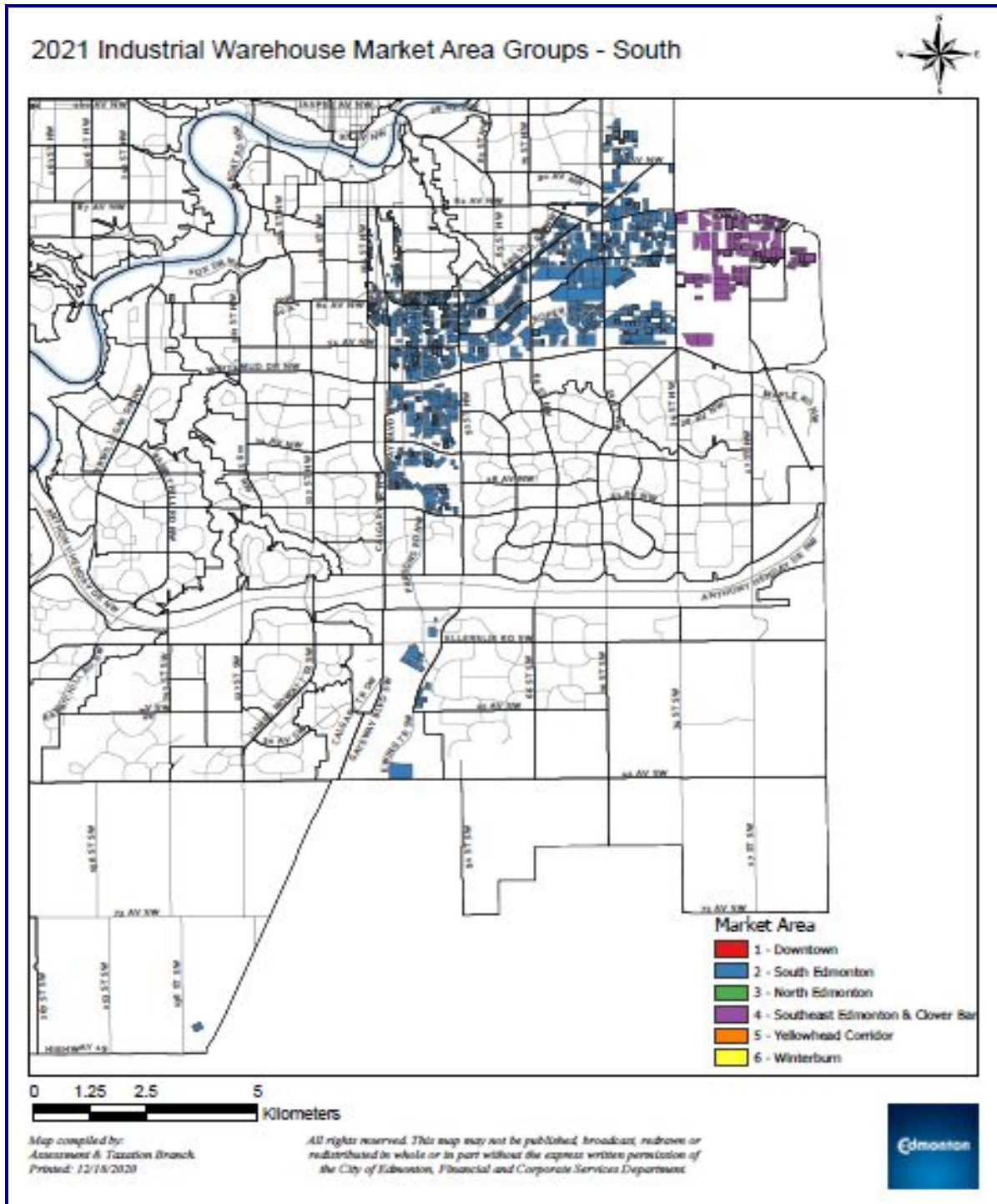
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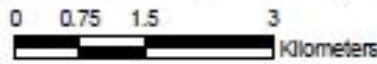
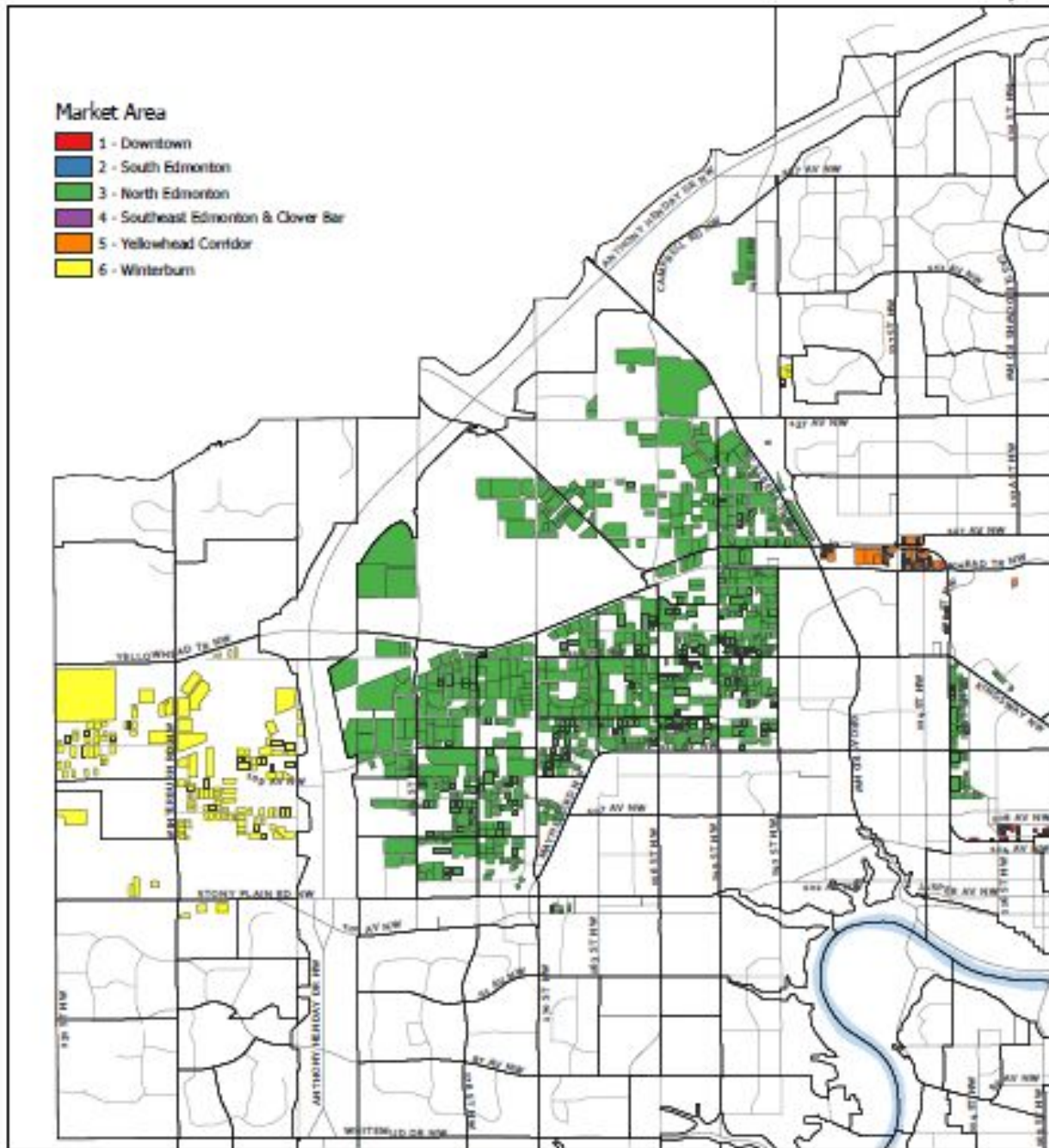
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# Appendix

## Industrial Warehouse Market Area Group Map



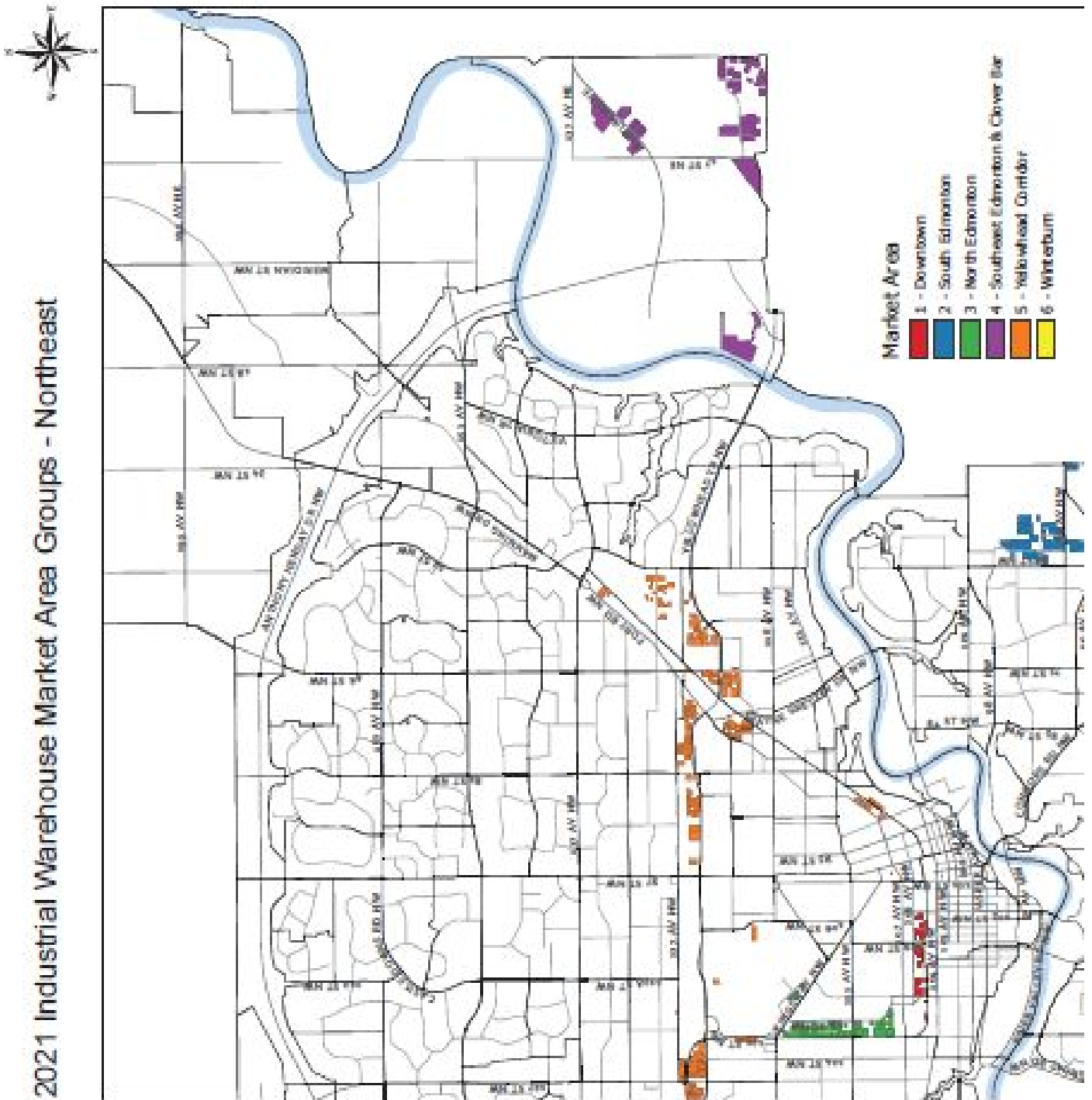
### 2021 Industrial Warehouse Market Area Groups - Northwest



Map compiled by:  
Assessment & Taxation Branch  
Printed: 12/18/2020

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## Time Adjustment Chart

### 2021 Time Adjustments for Industrial Warehouse Model

YEAR	MONTH	ADJUSTMENT	YEAR	MONTH	ADJUSTMENT
2015	Jul	0.9513	2018	Jan	1.0000
2015	Aug	0.9534	2018	Feb	1.0000
2015	Sep	0.9554	2018	Mar	1.0000
2015	Oct	0.9575	2018	Apr	1.0000
2015	Nov	0.9596	2018	May	1.0000
2015	Dec	0.9617	2018	Jun	1.0000
2016	Jan	0.9638	2018	Jul	1.0000
2016	Feb	0.9659	2018	Aug	1.0000
2016	Mar	0.968	2018	Sep	1.0000
2016	Apr	0.9701	2018	Oct	1.0000
2016	May	0.9722	2018	Nov	1.0000
2016	Jun	0.9743	2018	Dec	1.0000
2016	Jul	0.9764	2019	Jan	1.0000
2016	Aug	0.9785	2019	Feb	1.0000
2016	Sep	0.9807	2019	Mar	1.0000
2016	Oct	0.9828	2019	Apr	1.0000
2016	Nov	0.9849	2019	May	1.0000
2016	Dec	0.9871	2019	Jun	1.0000
2017	Jan	0.9892	2019	Jul	1.0000
2017	Feb	0.9914	2019	Aug	1.0000
2017	Mar	0.9935	2019	Sep	1.0000
2017	Apr	0.9957	2019	Oct	1.0000
2017	May	0.9978	2019	Nov	1.0000
2017	Jun	1.0000	2019	Dec	1.0000
2017	Jul	1.0000	2020	Jan	1.0000
2017	Aug	1.0000	2020	Feb	1.0000
2017	Sep	1.0000	2020	Mar	1.0000
2017	Oct	1.0000	2020	Apr	1.0000
2017	Nov	1.0000	2020	May	1.0000
2017	Dec	1.0000	2020	Jun	1.0000



## Zone Summary

### Industrial

- IB Industrial Business Zone (s.400)** is for industrial businesses that carry out their operations such that no nuisance is apparent outside an enclosed building
- IL Light Industrial Zone (s.410)** provides for high quality, light industrial developments, that operate with no nuisance factor apparent outside an enclosed building, limited outdoor activities
- IM Medium Industrial Zone (s.420)** provides for manufacturing, processing, assembly, distribution, services and repair uses that carry out a portion of their operations outdoors, any nuisance should not generally extend beyond the boundaries of the site
- IH Heavy Industrial Zone (s.430)** provides for industrial uses that, due to their appearance, noise, odour, risk of toxic emissions, or fire and explosion hazards are incompatible with residential, commercial, and other land uses. Normally located on the interior of industrial or agricultural areas.

### Agriculture and Reserve Zones

- AGI Industrial Reserve Zone (s.630)** is to allow for agricultural and rural land use activities that do not prejudice future use when the lands are required for industrial use

### Direct Control Provisions (s.700)

- DC1 Direct Development Control (s.710)** is to provide for detailed, sensitive control of the use, development, siting and design of buildings and disturbance of land where this is necessary to establish, preserve or enhance:
- areas of unique character or special environmental concern
  - areas or sites of special historical, cultural, paleontological, archaeological, prehistoric, natural, scientific or aesthetic interest
- DC2 Site Specific Development Control (s.720)** is to provide for direct control over a specific proposed development where any other Zone would be inappropriate or inadequate.

Through statistical analysis, it was determined that zoning does not affect value for 2021 assessments.

For additional zone details, please refer to the Zoning Bylaw 12800 found at [edmonton.ca](http://edmonton.ca).