THE BELL CHART 10 Categories of Detrimental Conditions

	DC Class	Description	Damage Valuation	Damage Economics
ı	General Conditions	Baseline description and general market issues i.e., real estate, franchise, business, FF&E, goodwill, personal property, products, services, etc.	potentially have a financial impact. DCs may fall along a continuum ranging from no vary	may have a variety of icts which, upon analysis, on a case-by-case basis. DC or Benign
"	Transactional Conditions	Unique sales or transfer issues, i.e., motivation, option, assemblage, distress, financing, bankruptcy, foreclosure, etc.	required. The starting point for such an analysis is the DC Matrix, which illustrates the array of potentially relevant issues. All nine	B Premium
III	Distress & Sociological Conditions	Human loss and tragedy issues i.e., crime, war, terrorism, accident, car crash, air disaster, train derailment, shipwreck, death, disability, illness, injury, etc.	Cost Assessment Costs & Responsibility Repair Costs & Costs & Responsibility Ongoing Costs & Responsibility Use Impacts Responsibility Use Use Impacts While Use Impacts While Impact on Highest & Best Use	arket Cycles
IV	Legal Conditions	Legal issues i.e., eminent domain, contract, tort, insurance claim, title, lot line, CC&R, lien, bond, lease, historic, moratorium, zoning, easement, etc.		ecovering F Temporary Issue
v	External Conditions	Neighborhood issues i.e., nuisance, proximity, noise, odor, hazard, power lines, airport, privacy, view, etc.	considered. This can yield a variety of valuation patterns based upon the inclusion, exclusion and timing of each element, as reflected in the DC Model. Damages are benchmarked	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
VI	Building & Manufacturing Conditions	Construction, equipment and mechanical issues i.e., defects, engineering, repairs required, design, code, architecture, infestation, regulations, permits, etc.	Baseline Value. In determining the impact on value, it is critical that a	One-Stage Residual
VII	Site & Infrastructure Conditions	Soils, geotechnical and right-of-way issues i.e., drainage, grading, fill, cracking, subsidence, slides, roads, corrosive soils, compaction, groundwater, utilities, etc.	Image between the DC and unrelated issues. For example, market Unimpaired Value Value With DC A: Unimpaired Value B: DC Occurs-Discovered C: Assessment Stage E: On-Going Stage A	Two-Stage Residual
VIII	Environmental & Biomedical Conditions	Contamination, health and toxicity issues i.e., spills, haz-mat, asbestos (1979), lead paint (1978), mold, radioactive, metals, solvents, biological, hydrocarbons, plague, epidemic, etc.	be responsible for a change in value that is unrelated to the condition being studied. The impact of DCs on property values is ultimately an empirical question that requires the application of one or more of the three	Three-Stage Residual
IX	Conservation Conditions	Cultural and natural resource issues i.e., habitat, endangered species, natural and cultural resources, archeological, shoreland, wetland, overpopulation, etc.	 traditional approaches to value: The Sales Comparison Approach utilizing market data with and without the DC. The Income Capitalization Approach utilizing income and risk factors with and 	
x	Natural & Climate Conditions	Natural disaster and weather issues i.e., flood, hurricane, typhoon, wildfire, seismic, volcano, tornado, global warming, tsunami, famine, drought, storms, etc.	3. The Cost Approach utilizing data with and without the losses associated with a DC. The DC Matrix, coupled with the three approaches to value, provides the framework for the analysis of DCs.	