

Understanding Tennessee Property Assessments

- Comptroller of the Treasury,
Jason E. Mumpower
 - Office Mission: **Make**
government work better
- Bryan Kinsey, AAS, TCA, TMA**
Division of Property Assessments

CCFO & CMFO Training
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TENNESSEE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY



Who We Are



Who We Are

- The Division of Property Assessments (DPA)
- One of 12 divisions of the Comptroller's Office; one of 3 divisions directly involved in property tax administration
- Created by the 85th General Assembly in 1967
- Purpose: **effective administration of Tennessee's property tax**



TENNESSEE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY

What We Do

- Primary Functions
 - Assist in reappraisal programs
 - Monitor and audit assessor of property office functions
 - Conduct appraisal ratio studies and current value updates
 - Administer the Assessment Certification and Education Program
 - Administer a statewide computer-assisted mass appraisal system
 - Provide data processing services
 - Administer the Tax Relief Program
 - Provide support for the Tax Freeze Program
 - Provide geographic services to local governments



TENNESSEE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY

Why We Do It

- The Constitution of the State of Tennessee
 - Article II, Section 28
 - All property subject to taxation
 - Legislature may exempt certain properties
 - For purposes of taxation, three classifications
 - Real property
 - Tangible personal property
 - Intangible personal property
- The Constitution of the State of Tennessee
 - Article II, Section 28
 - Real property classified into four subclassifications and assessed at:
 - Public Utility Property (55%)
 - Industrial and Commercial Property (40%)
 - Residential Property (25%)
 - Farm Property (25%)

Why We Do It

- The Constitution of the State of Tennessee
 - Article II, Section 28
 - Tangible personal property classified into three subclassifications and assessed at:
 - Public Utility Property (55%)
 - Industrial and Commercial Property (30%)
 - All other Tangible Personal Property (5%)
 - Exempts \$7,500 worth of such tangible personal property ... in the hands of a taxpayer
 - Intangible personal property assessment level left up to the Legislature (40%)

Why We Do It

- The Constitution of the State of Tennessee
 - Article II, Section 28
 - Legislature **shall** provide tax relief to elderly, low-income taxpayers
 - Legislature **may** provide tax relief to homeowners to tally and permanently disabled
 - Legislature **may** authorize tax freeze



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Why We Do It

- The Constitution of the State of Tennessee
 - Article II, Section 28
 - Requires equality and uniformity of assessments
 - Enables the Legislature to establish the value and definition of property
 - Requires taxing authorities to apply the same tax rate to all properties

Why We Do It

- Laws enacted by the General Assembly
 - Title 67, Chapter 1 of Tennessee Code Annotated
 - Division of Property Assessments
 - County Boards of Equalization
 - State Board of Equalization
 - Assessors of Property
 - And more...

TENNESSEE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY



TENNESSEE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY



Why We Do It

- Laws enacted by the General Assembly
 - Title 67, Chapter 5 of Tennessee Code Annotated
 - Authority to levy a property tax
 - Exemptions
 - Classification and assessment
 - Assessment review
 - Periodic reappraisal and equalization
 - Certified tax rate
 - Delinquent taxes
 - And more...

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Why We Do It

- Rules promulgated by the State Board of Equalization (SBOE)
 - Contested case procedures
 - Tax Relief
 - Assessment certification and training
 - Assessment of tangible personal property
 - Equalization
 - Exemptions
 - Tax Freeze
 - And more...

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Why We Do It

- Assessment manuals
 - Developed by DPA and approved by SBOE
 - Developed by and approved by SBOE
- Published standards such as those from the International Association of Assessing Officers

Appraisal, Assessment, and Equalization

- Appraisal = opinion of value
 - Approaches to value
 - Market approach (sales comparison)
 - Cost approach (replacement cost new / less depreciation)
 - Income approach (net operating income / capitalization rate)
 - Assessment = constitutional percentage applied to appraised value
 - Residential/farm (25%)
 - Commercial/industrial (40%)
 - Personal property (30%)

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Appraisal, Assessment, and Equalization

- Separation of duties
 - Assessment function is distinct from taxation function
 - Assessor of Property appraises and classifies the property and then applies the Constitutional percentages to appraisals to determine assessments
 - County Commission and city governing bodies determine local property tax rates
 - Taxes are collected by county Trustee and city collecting officials

- Example

- Residential appraised value = \$400,000
- Residential assessment percentage = 25%
- Assessed value = \$100,000
- Tax rate = \$2.50 per \$100 of assessed value
- Tax calculation
 - $(\$100,000 / 100) * \2.50
 - $\$1,000 * \$2.50 = \textbf{\$2,500}$

Appraisal, Assessment, and Equalization

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Appraisal, Assessment, and Equalization

Appraisal, Assessment, and Equalization

- The Role of the Assessor
 - Primary responsibility is to locate, identify, and appraise all taxable property for the purpose of achieving fair and equitable assessments
 - Appraisal date: January 1
 - Achieved through discovery, visual inspection, and periodic revaluations
 - Real property **revalued on a multi-year cycle**
 - Personal property **revalued annually**

- County-wide reappraisal of real property
 - Performed periodically to update all property values in a jurisdiction to market value
 - Every county on a 4-, 5-, or 6-year cycle
 - Responsibility of assessor with training, support, technical assistance, and supervision by DPA

Appraisal, Assessment, and Equalization

- Computer-assisted mass appraisal (CAMA) methodologies
- Not single property (fee) appraisal
- Statistical analysis ensures fairness, equity, uniformity, etc.
- 86 counties currently use CAMA system provided by the Comptroller's Office

- 9 counties use other systems



CAMA Systems in Tennessee



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Appraisal, Assessment, and Equalization

- Appraisal ratio studies
 - Conducted every 2 years in all counties
 - Performed by DPA staff
 - Measures the relationship between the assessor's appraised values and current market value
 - Appraised Value/Sale Price: \$340,000/\$550,000 = **0.6182**
 - Used for purposes such as equalizing the assessments of timely filed business personal property, public utility properties, Tax Relief payments, and in some instances of properties successfully appealed
- Current value update (CVU)
 - Conducted in 3rd year in counties on a 6-year reappraisal cycle
 - Performed by DPA staff
 - Measures the relationship between the assessor's appraised values and current market value
 - If overall appraisal ratio falls below 90%, property values are updated to market value



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The Concept Behind Equalization

- A measure of the real estate market in relation to the values established in the last countywide revaluation
 - Hamilton reappraised in 2021 (2020 sales data) with ratio of 1.0000
 - Hamilton ratio in 2023 (2022 sales data) is 0.7053
 - A home worth \$250,400 in 2020 might sell for \$355,000 in 2022
 - Market appreciation was about 19% (compounded) per year
 - Recognizes that, for property tax purposes, properties across the state are appraised at varying levels in relation to actual market value

The Concept Behind Equalization

- Some properties such as public utilities and tangible personal property are revalued at market value annually
 - Other forms of real property are revalued cyclically, only once every 4, 5, or 6 years
 - In the Hamilton example, the home worth \$355,000 today is paying taxes at only about 70% of its current market value **today**.
 - A dentist office in Hamilton has \$355,000 in current value of equipment **today**, so what percentage of current value should its property tax be based upon **today**?



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The Concept Behind Equalization

- A simple illustration of equalization

Real Property Appraised Value	Real Property Market Value	Real Property Appraisal Ratio	Personal Property Appraised Value	Personal Property Market Value	Personal Property Appraisal Ratio
\$250,000	\$355,000	0.7042	\$355,000	\$355,000	1.0000
			Personal Property Equalized Appraised Value		
			\$355,000 *	\$250,000	
			0.7042 =		

The Concept Behind Equalization

- Modern-day concept of equalization began in earnest in the 1960s and 1970s
 - Multiple court cases arose from public utility companies (railroads, airlines, etc.)
 - Claiming unequal treatment for being assessed at 100% of market value while other locally assessed properties were being assessed at a lower percentage of market value
 - Concept worked its way into legal framework through 1970s and 1980s

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Effects of Equalization

- Achieves relative equality in property taxation by assessing all properties at the same percentage of current market value
- Typically reduces the tax burden on tangible personal property and utility taxpayers
- Typically reduces the tax base because assessments of tangible personal property and utility accounts are reduced
 - Revenue loss to local jurisdiction if tax rate not increased

Effects of Equalization

- May reduce (equalize) value in some instances of successful property tax appeals
- May reduce Tax Relief benefit to low-income elderly, low-income disabled, and disabled veterans

Remedy for Equalization

- Appraise all properties on the same cycle
- Modernize concept of reappraisal cycles
- More frequent update/revaluation of real property
 - Annual revaluation of real property to coincide with existing annual revaluation of tangible personal property and utilities

Obstacles to Remedy for Equalization

- Public perception
 - Belief that a revaluation results in a tax increase
- Assessor perception
 - More frequent revaluation requires more work
 - Frequent value changes would agitate taxpayers more frequently
- Potential fiscal impacts
 - More resources could be needed in the assessor's office
 - More resources could be needed at COT

A Deeper Dive Into Reappraisal

- A systematic **mass appraisal** of all property within a jurisdiction over a period of time
- Strives for fair and equitable assessments
 - Recognizing changes to individual properties
 - Size
 - Condition, etc.
 - Recognizing changes in market trends/conditions affecting groups of parcels
 - Classification
 - Neighborhood
 - Municipality

A Deeper Dive Into Reappraisal

- Doesn't guarantee an increase or decrease in any one property value or jurisdiction as a whole
 - Individual property values may fluctuate
 - Total jurisdiction values may be up or down
- *Depends on the market*
- Not a tool to generate new revenue
 - Certified tax rate (CTR), aka *truth-in-taxation*
 - State Board of Equalization (SBOE) oversees CTR
 - Same revenue on the same property as the prior year
 - CTR may be higher or lower than the prior year's rate

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A Deeper Dive Into Reappraisal

- Frequency of reappraisal determined by
 - Assessor selects cycle (currently 4-, 5-, or 6-years)
 - Reappraisal plan developed by assessor with DPA input as needed
 - Reappraisal plan approved by county commission and county mayor
 - Reappraisal plan submitted to DPA for review and transmission to SBOE
 - SBOE may approve or reject reappraisal plan

- Basics of reappraisal plan
 - Describes how the visual inspection of parcels will be accomplished over what time period
 - Describes the resources needed to accomplish the plan
 - Training
 - Hardware/software, other forms of technology
 - Assistance from DPA
 - Includes evidence of local approval
 - Signatures
 - Resolutions

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A Deeper Dive Into Reappraisal

- Basics of a reappraisal (revaluation year)
 - Market activity from the immediate prior year is analyzed
 - New market-derived rates are calculated and entered into the CAMA system
 - Residential structures
 - Land valuation
 - Depreciation, etc.
 - New cost rates are calculated from Marshall & Swift Valuation Service
 - Commercial/industrial structures
 - Outbuildings and yard items

A Deeper Dive Into Reappraisal

- Basics of a reappraisal (revaluation year)
 - Market areas (neighborhoods) are reviewed and adjusted if needed
 - Uniformity and equity are reviewed within and between market areas
 - CAMA model is calibrated to accomplish mass appraisal, while individual parcels or groups of parcels may still be evaluated separately
 - End goal is market value as measured by performance statistics of appraised values against sale prices of arms-length transactions

MAARS		Home	Datasets	Administration	Hi, Bryan Kinsey (Admin)	
STATISTICS		Dataset Details		Statistics By		
		Name	Cumberland County Before Appraisal Analysis	Histogram	Statistics	
	CREATE REPORT	County	0.2009	0.3677	22	1.21
	SELECT SALES	Appraisal Tax Year	0.346	0.346	59	2.14
	VIEW DATA	Date Imported	2021	0.3347	0.4015	78
	DELETE	File Date	8/11/2023	0.4016	0.4684	123
	MAP	File	N/A	0.4695	0.5353	181
	Information	Information	0.6023	0.6022	249	13.65
	Lower Trim	Lower Trim	0.6692	0.6692	281	15.41
	Upper Trim	Upper Trim	0.7360	0.7360	247	15.34
	Observations	Detailed Statistics	0.8029	0.8029	220	66.89
	Weighted Mean	Detailed Statistics	0.8030	0.8030	139	7.62
	Mean	Detailed Statistics	0.8030	0.8030	139	7.62
	Median	Detailed Statistics	0.8030	0.8030	1465	80.32
	Standard Deviation	Detailed Statistics	0.8030	0.8030	106	5.81
	Coefficient of Dispersion	Detailed Statistics	0.8030	0.8030	1465	1465
	Coefficient of Variation	Detailed Statistics	0.8030	0.8030	106	0.99
	Price-Related	Detailed Statistics	0.8030	0.8030	1465	1465
		Observations	1.824	1.035	74	4.06
		Weighted Mean	0.6382	1.0036	49	2.69
		Mean	0.6382	1.0705	41	2.25
		Median	0.6551	1.1373	41	1.71
		Standard Deviation	0.2316	1.1374	45	2.47
		Coefficient of Dispersion	26.54	1.2712	20	1.10
		Coefficient of Variation	33.45	1.3381	21	1.15
		Price-Related	1.08	1.4050	100	100.00

2021 Sales Analysis											
Cumberland County											
PNBID	#Obs	WtMean	Mean	Median	STD	COD	COV	PRD	PRB	Factor	
A	5	0.9419	0.9201	1.0036	0.1720	12.95	18.69	0.98	0.090	1.0617	
B	126	0.6779	0.7204	0.6642	0.2571	31.57	35.69	1.17	-0.0770	1.6164	
C	119	0.5892	0.6667	0.5883	0.1859	24.57	30.64	1.03	0.0984	1.6972	
D	12	0.9027	0.8461	0.8482	0.2645	24.58	31.26	0.94	0.0576	1.1078	
E	116	0.6870	0.7350	0.7234	0.2155	22.27	29.32	1.07	-0.0776	1.4556	
F	547	0.6457	0.6909	0.6385	0.2082	22.24	30.13	1.07	-0.0735	1.5487	
G	6	0.5923	0.7438	0.8221	0.2672	22.75	35.92	1.26	-0.0459	1.6883	
H	22	0.6551	0.6892	0.6576	0.1659	15.87	24.07	1.07	-0.1678	1.5501	
I	2	0.6223	0.6466	0.6426	0.1125	12.38	17.51	1.03	-0.4221	1.6069	
J	27	0.5314	0.5704	0.5100	0.2343	36.68	41.08	1.07	-0.1226	1.3888	
K	48	0.6283	0.8195	0.7359	0.2559	27.31	31.71	1.30	-0.1661	1.5916	
L	25	0.6887	0.7620	0.6550	0.2634	31.02	34.57	1.09	0.0985	1.4312	
M	7	0.6888	0.7092	0.6236	0.2060	21.07	29.05	1.03	-0.1270	1.4518	
P	25	0.6138	0.6914	0.6246	0.2616	31.82	38.13	1.13	-0.1232	1.6232	
R	459	0.6265	0.6823	0.6410	0.2713	35.32	35.32	1.09	-0.0740	1.5982	
S	115	0.6334	0.7293	0.6667	0.2494	28.88	34.20	1.13	-0.0700	1.5542	
T	163	0.5904	0.6613	0.6175	0.2403	29.26	36.34	1.12	-0.0883	1.6938	

17 Groups 1,824 Total Records

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MAARS		Home	Datasets	Administration	Statistic: By						
STATISTICS		Dataset Details		Histogram							
		Name	Cumberland County Appraisal Analysis	Bin	Minimum	Maximum	Count	Percent	Total	Percent	# of Observations
CREATE REPORT		County	Cumberland	1	0.0106	0.0587	9	0.45	9	0.45	20
SELECT SALES		Appraisal Tax Year	2022	2	0.0558	0.7069	12	0.60	21	1.05	21
		Date Imported	8/21/2022	3	0.070	0.7550	33	1.65	54	2.70	54
		File Date	8/21/2022	4	0.7551	0.8032	44	2.20	98	4.69	98
		File Date	8/21/2022	5	0.8033	0.8514	81	4.04	179	8.94	179
		File	N/A	6	0.0515	0.0896	117	5.84	296	14.78	296
		Information		7	0.0957	0.9478	204	10.18	500	24.06	500
		Lower Trim		8	0.0479	0.0960	356	17.77	856	42.74	856
		Upper Trim		9	0.0961	1.0442	473	23.06	1324	66.60	1324
		Detailed Statistics		10	1.0443	1.0923	242	12.08	1576	78.68	1576
		Observations		11	1.0924	1.1405	157	7.84	1733	86.52	1733
		Weighted Mean		12	1.1406	1.1887	98	4.89	1831	91.41	1831
		Mean		13	1.1888	1.2369	60	3.00	1891	94.41	1891
		Median		14	1.2370	1.2951	36	1.80	1927	96.21	1927
		Standard Deviation		15	1.2852	1.3332	31	1.55	1958	97.75	1958
		Coefficient of Dispersion		16	1.3333	1.3914	20	1.00	1978	98.75	1978
		Coefficient of Variation		17	1.3815	1.4296	14	0.70	1992	99.45	1992
		Price-Related		18	1.4297	1.4779	11	0.55	2003	100.00	2003

MAARS		Home	Datasets	Administration	By Prime Neighborhood		2022 Res appraisal								
					PNBHD	#Obs	WMean	Mean	Median	STD	COD	COV	PRD	PRB	Factor
		County	Cumberland	Analysis	A	224	1.0064	1.0215	1.0050	0.1514	11.70	14.82	1.02	-0.0079	0.9936
		Year	2022	Analysis	C	105	1.0065	1.0043	1.0000	0.1010	7.47	10.06	1.00	0.0032	0.9935
		Date Imported	8/21/2022	Analysis	D	41	1.0144	0.9569	1.0000	0.1854	13.88	19.00	0.98	0.0140	0.9838
		File Date	8/21/2022	Analysis	E	64	0.9391	1.0145	1.0051	0.0670	4.38	6.60	1.02	-0.0144	1.0009
		File	N/A	Analysis	F	582	0.9449	1.0074	1.0016	0.0109	7.26	10.12	1.01	-0.0108	1.0091
		Information		Analysis	G	140	1.0022	1.0211	1.0000	0.0943	6.73	9.24	1.02	-0.0007	0.9978
		Lower Trim		Analysis	H	5	1.0366	1.0987	1.0069	0.058*	4.43	5.76	0.97	0.0370	0.9647
		Upper Trim		Analysis	K	50	0.9885	1.0111	1.0000	0.0897	5.76	8.87	1.02	-0.0109	1.0116
		Detailed Statistics		Analysis	L	48	1.0047	1.0098	1.0000	0.1163	8.12	11.54	1.01	0.0073	0.9953
		Observations		Analysis	M	7	1.0023	1.1049	1.1200	0.2353	16.72	21.66	1.10	-0.1180	0.9972
		Weighted Mean		Analysis	P	1	0.9286	0.9286	0.9286	0.0000	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.0000	1.0769
		Mean		Analysis	R	526	0.9994	1.0165	1.0048	0.1507	11.01	14.83	1.02	-0.0094	1.0006
		Median		Analysis	T	180	0.9977	1.0185	1.0000	0.1499	10.85	14.72	1.02	-0.0075	1.0023

13 groups, 2,003 Total Records

Understanding Tennessee Property Assessments

- DPA informational videos
 - The Birth of a Parcel
 - A Parcel Experiences Changes
 - Getting to Know Greenbelt
 - Ready for Revaluation
 - The Real Deal with Appeals
 - Pursuing Personal Property
 - The Rundown on Ratios and Equalization
- SBOE informational video
 - Understanding the Certified Tax Rate
<https://www.comptroller.tn.gov/boards/state-board-of-equalization/shoe-resources/certified-tax-rate.html>

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<https://www.comptroller.tn.gov/office-functions/pa/property-taxes/understanding-tennessee-property-assessments.html>

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Questions?

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