## County Board of Equalization Training



## **Training Overview**

- Introductions
- County Board Basics
- Special Considerations
- Open Records and Public Meetings
- Burden of Proof
- Assessment and Appraisal Principles

TENNESSEE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY

## Jason M. Mumpower Comptroller of the Treasury



# Jon Walden Executive Director County Technical Assistance Service



# Will Denami Executive Director Tennessee Association of Assessing Officers

TENNESSEE COMPTROLLER OF THE TO FASLIDY

## **County Board Basics**

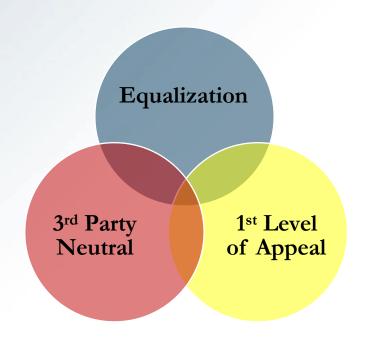
- Purpose and Composition
- Duties and Responsibilities
- Authority of the County Board
- Conflicts of Interest and the Appearance of Impropriety



## Purpose and Composition

#### The County Board's Role:

• Provide a fair and efficient process where taxpayers and owners of property may receive equalization in their property's valuation.





## Purpose and Composition

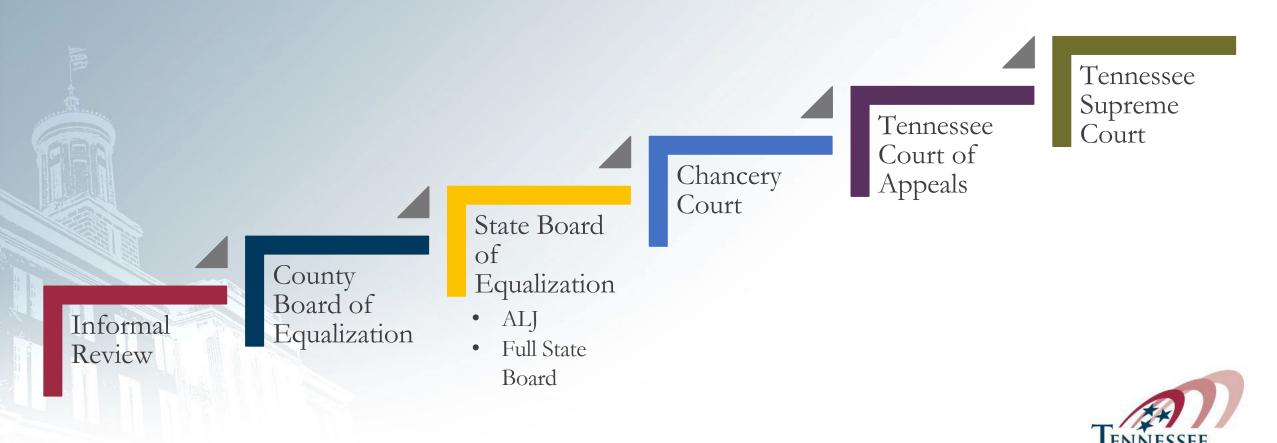
### Equalization

• "The process by which an appropriate governmental body ensures all properties in a jurisdiction have been assessed fairly by appraising the properties at fair market value (FMV), including the application of the correct assessment percentage based on classification, as required by law."

(That's you!) **\( \lambda -----**



## Levels of Appeal



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## Purpose and Composition

#### **Formation**

- 5 members (taxpayers)
  - May also designate alternates
- 2-year terms
- Training & Compensation
  - Annual training
  - Compensation required and established by County resolution



- **▶ Tenn. Code Ann.** § § 67-5-1402 − 1410
- Hear taxpayer complaints and appeals
- Carefully examine, compare, and equalize county assessments
- Assure all taxable properties are included on assessment lists
- Correct errors arising from clerical mistakes brought to the attention of the County Board



- **▶ Tenn. Code Ann.** § § 67-5-1402 − 1410
- Adjust assessments of properties the board determines have been excessively assessed or underassessed
- "Take whatever steps necessary to assure that the assessments of all properties within its jurisdiction conform to the laws of the state and the rules and regulations of the state board of equalization."



- **▶ Tenn. Code Ann.** § § 67-5-1402 − 1410
- Finality of decisions
  - Must give notice of the Board's final decision and the parties' further rights of appeal
- Time and notice of actions
  - Must provide notice of any action taken by the Board no later than five days prior to the date taxes are due
  - Does not apply to special sessions or during reappraisal years



- **Tenn. Code Ann.** § 67-5-1411
- Certification of Assessments
  - Upon adjournment, the Board must have a certificate of completion prepared
  - The certificate is signed by each member and filed in the County Clerk's office



- **Tenn. Code Ann.** § 67-1-404
- Regular Session:
  - The County Board convenes on June 1st and sits no longer than:
    - 6 days for a county population of 10,000 or less
    - 10 days for populations over 10,000 and under 20,000
    - 15 days for populations over 20,000 and under 35,000
    - Between 16 and 30 days for populations over 35,000



- **Tenn. Code Ann.** § 67-1-404
- Special Session:
  - The county mayor may extend the session or call a special session.
    - Errors in assessments
    - Ouster of an assessor
    - Assessments noncompliant with statutory or constitutional provisions



- **Tenn.** Code Ann. § 67-1-403
- Must elect a chairperson and secretary
- Must have a quorum to conduct business
  - Quorum = Majority of the board
- Must keep a signed record of daily transactions
  - Assessor maintains records



## **Board Authority**

- **Tenn.** Code Ann. § 67-5-1404
- Examine any person as a witness, hear any proof offered regarding valuation, classification, assessment
- "Send for persons and papers"
- Investigate, obtain any evidence or information necessary for fulfilling your responsibilities as the board
- Administer oath to witnesses



## **Conflict of Interest**

• "A real or seeming incompatibility between one's private interests and one's public or fiduciary duties."



## Appearance of Impropriety

• "Conduct or status that would lead a reasonable person to think that the actor is behaving or will be inclined to behave inappropriately or wrongfully."



## **Special Considerations**

- Telephonic and Remote Meetings
- Applying Equalization and Appraisal Ratios
- Greenbelt Appeals



#### Appearing Telephonically

"Wherever in this section personal appearance at a hearing is required, in the discretion of the board all or part of the hearing may be conducted by telephone, television, software or other electronic means, if each participant in the hearing has an opportunity to participate in, to hear, and, if technically feasible, to see the entire proceedings while taking place."

Tenn. Code Ann. § 67-5-1407(f)



#### Public Meetings by Electronic Means

• Unless otherwise provided, the requirements for telephonic hearings are the same as in-person hearings.



#### Public Meetings by Electronic Means

- Encourage public participation
  - Best efforts should be made to provide the public with live electronic access
    - Could be by conference line, Microsoft Teams, Zoom, etc.
  - If you are not able to provide public participation you may need to record the meeting



#### Public Meetings by Electronic Means

- Notice of meeting and conditions
  - Notice the time, place, and date of the meeting as well as if physical access will be limited
  - Include instructions on how to join remotely or telephonically



#### Public Meetings by Electronic Means

#### Additional considerations:

- The meeting should be audible to the public at the location specified in the notice of the meeting.
- Each member participating electronically or otherwise should be able to hear each other simultaneously and speak to each other during the meeting.
- Documents to be discussed at the meeting should be provided to members participating electronically prior to the meeting, to the extent doing so is practicable.
- All votes at the meeting should be made by roll call vote.
- Notice of the meeting should provide a statement that the meeting will allow members to participate electronically or by other means.



#### What? Where? When? Why?

- What is an appraisal Ratio?
  - An appraisal ratio represents the change in market values since the last reappraisal of property in a county.
  - Expressed as a factor, it is the percentage increase in property values.
    - Example: If property values have increased by 30% since the last reappraisal, the appraisal ratio would be .70.



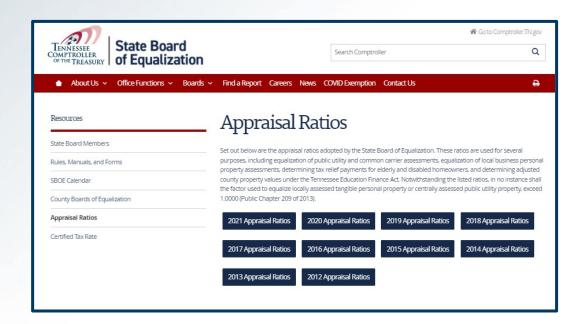
#### What? Where? When? Why?

- Appraisal ratios are calculated by the Division of Property Assessments and approved by the State Board of Equalization every two (2) years.
- An appraisal ratio is one (1.00) in:
  - Reappraisal years
  - Year following a reappraisal
  - Current Value Update years
  - Year following a Current Value Update



What? Where? When? Why?

- Where can I find my county's appraisal ratio?
  - The State Board of Equalization website





#### What? Where? When? Why?

- When do you apply the ratio?
  - Application of the appraisal ratio to a value appeal is only appropriate where the appellant shows the <u>current market value</u> of the property under appeal.
  - The County Board does not need to find the current market value of a property to:
    - Correct an error in the description of a property
    - Find some form of added depreciation exists



What? Where? When? Why?

- Why would we apply the ratio?
  - Appraisal theory
  - Application of the appraisal ratio accounts for other properties which have not appealed or otherwise shown current market value.



(The Agricultural, Forest and Open Space Land Act of 1976)

- 3 main types of property
  - Agricultural
  - Forest
  - Open Spaces
- Public Policy:
  - To combat the pressure of "urbanization, scattered residential and commercial development, and the system of property taxation."
    - Tenn. Code Ann. § 67-5-1002(1)



#### What does it do?

- Values property based on current use
  - Differs from "highest and best use"
- "Use value" is determined by Tenn. Code Ann. § 67-5-1008(c)
  - "The annual agricultural income estimate for such parcel as determined by the division of property tax assessment by;
  - A capitalization rate equal to the rate on loans for terms in excess of five (5) years..."
- Rollback Taxes
  - If the property is removed from the program the owner may be liable for taxes saved while in Greenbelt



#### Important details about the program:

- Applications are filed with the assessor
- Applications must be filed by March 15th
- "Use value" is not appealable to the County Board



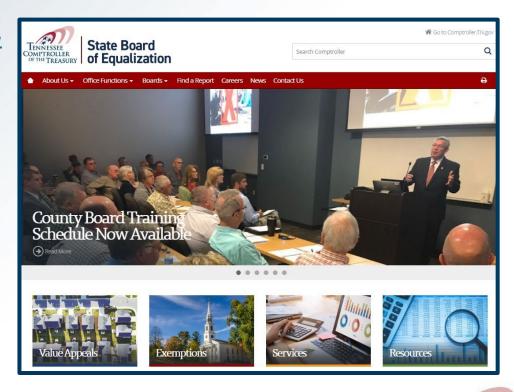
#### **Key takeaways for County Boards:**

- Greenbelt decisions are appealable to the CBOE & the SBOE.
  - "Any person aggrieved by the denial of any application for the classification of land as [Greenbelt] has the same rights and remedies for appeal and relief as are provided in the general statutes . . . ."
    - Tenn. Code Ann. § 67-5-1005(d); Tenn. Code Ann. § 67-5-1006(d); Tenn. Code Ann. § 67-5-107(c).
- Although "use value" is not appealable to the CBOE, property grading/descriptions are:
  - e.g., pasture vs. woodland



#### **Additional Resources**

- <a href="http://www.comptroller.tn.gov/SBOE">http://www.comptroller.tn.gov/SBOE</a>
- Greenbelt Manual





# Open Records and Public Meetings

Toni Chadwick Open Records Counsel



### About the OORC

#### Office of Open Records Counsel

- Created in 2008
- Helps citizens and government officials better understand Tennessee's laws on public records and open meetings
  - Respond to questions and concerns
  - Educational outreach
  - Develop forms, schedules and policies for public record requests
  - Post resources on its website



## Office of Open Records Counsel

#### **Policies and Guidelines**

- Best Practices
- Model Public Records Policy
- Schedule of Reasonable Charges
- Charges for Frequent Requests
- Safe Harbor Policy
- Informal Advisory Opinions
- Mediation of Records Disputes
- Records Request Form; Records Response Form



## Office of Open Records Counsel

#### Benefits of Utilizing OORC

- Determination of "willfulness"
  - No attorney fees!
- Schedule of reasonable charges
  - Charges presumed reasonable!
- Familiarity with records and meetings issues
- Neutral intermediary
- We're FREE!



### Tennessee Public Records Act

#### Symbol of Transparency

• "Facilitating access to governmental records promotes public awareness and knowledge of governmental actions and encourages governmental officials and agencies to remain accountable to the citizens of Tennessee."

➤ Schneider v. City of Jackson, 226 S.W.3d 332, 339 (Tenn. 2007)



### Tennessee Public Records Act

#### **Tenn. Code Ann.** § 10-7-503

- All public records shall,
- during business hours,
- be open to inspection,
- to any Tennessee citizen,
- unless otherwise provided by state law.
- > Creates a presumption of openness!
  - Records are open to Tennessee citizens unless state law provides otherwise.



## Interpreted Broadly

- Courts are to interpret the provisions of the TPRA broadly so as to give the fullest possible public access to public records.
  - ➤ Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-505(d)
- The TPRA expresses a clear legislative mandate favoring disclosure of government records.
  - > State v. Caewood, 134 S.W.3d 159, 164-165 (Tenn. 2004)
- Unless there is an express exemption within the law, disclosure is required "even in the face of serious countervailing considerations."
  - Memphis Publ'g Co. v. City of Memphis, 871 S.W.2d 681, 684 (Tenn. 1994)



### Who can access records?

- "Open for personal inspection by any citizen of Tennessee."
  - ➤ Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-503(a)(2) (emphasis added)
- May require presentation of photo ID that includes the person's address or require alternative acceptable forms of ID
  - ➤ Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-503(a)(7)(A)(vi)
    - Driver's license
    - Student ID
    - Utility bill
    - Proof of property ownership
- Proof of citizenship is discretionary.
- Should be included in Public Records Policy



# What is a "public record"?

Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-503(a)(1)(A)

- ✓ Made or received pursuant to law or ordinance; or
- ✓ in connection with the transaction of official business.
- Does not include the actual device or equipment
  - Doesn't matter whether created on personal or government-issued device



# Types of Public Records

#### Common "public records":

- Emails, texts, tweets, Facebook posts
- Video records/ surveillance
- Personnel records
- Travel/ leave information
- Meeting agenda and minutes
- Contract/ bidding documents
- Budget records
- Financial records



## **Property Assessor Records**

**Tenn. Code Ann.** § 67-5-508

- Prior to May 20 of each year, the assessor shall note upon the assessor's records the current classification and assessed valuation of all taxable property within the assessor's jurisdiction; provided, that, in regard to municipalities, the time requirements of § 67-5-504 shall control.
- The assessor shall hold such records open to public inspection, at the assessor's office, during normal business hours; and shall, furthermore, cause to be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation within the assessor's jurisdiction, a notice when and where such records may be inspected, such notice to be published not later than ten (10) calendar days before the local board of equalization begins its annual session.

### **Property Assessor Records**

#### **Tenn. Code Ann.** § 67-5-508

- In addition, at least ten (10) calendar days before the local board of equalization commences its annual session, the assessor or the assessor's deputy shall notify, or cause to be notified, each taxpayer of any change in the classification or assessed valuation of the taxpayer's property. Such notification shall be sent by United States mail, addressed to the last known address of the taxpayer, and shall be effective when mailed. The notification shall show the previous year's assessment and classification and the current year's assessment and classification.
- A notation of the date of any notification of a change in classification or assessed valuation, or a dated copy of such notification, shall be included in the records of the assessor; and such records shall be preserved by the assessor for not less than two (2) years.

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### Exceptions to the TPRA

- "...unless otherwise provided by state law."
- Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-504
  - 50+ Exceptions; 700+ elsewhere in Tennessee Code
- "State law' includes statutes, the Tennessee Constitution, the common law, rules of court, and administrative rules and regulations."
  - Tennessean v. Metro. Gov't of Nashville and Davidson Cnty., 485 S.W.3d 857, 865-66 (Tenn. 2016), citing Swift v. Campbell, 159 S.W.3d 565, 571-72 (Tenn. 2004).
- OORC Report on Statutory TPRA Exceptions
  - 560 statutory exceptions identified in Tennessee Code



## Exceptions to the TPRA

#### Tenn. Code Ann. § 67-5-303(d)

- Assessors have the power to examine and obtain information from persons regarding assessments of taxable property in their jurisdiction.
- Information obtained pursuant to this section is confidential and can only be disclosed as authorized by that part.
  - Taxpayer or taxpayer's designee
  - Individuals designated by a judge, subject to protective orders
  - Government officials responsible for administration or collection of taxes



# Exceptions to the TPRA

#### Tenn. Code Ann. § 67-5-402(a)

- Apart from a taxpayer's annual reporting schedule filed with the assessor, information required to be filed or submitted by a taxpayer with regard to an assessment of tangible personal property... shall be confidential.
- ... Can only be disclosed as authorized by that part.
  - Taxpayer or taxpayer's designee
  - Individuals designated by a judge, subject to protective orders
  - Government officials responsible for administration or collection of taxes



### Requests for Information

Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-503(a)(4)

- Not required to sort through files and compile information
- Not required to create or recreate record that doesn't exist
- Requests must sufficiently identify the records



## **Basic TPRA Analysis**

- Tennessee citizen? (if required)
- Government entity or functional equivalent?
- Public record?
- Do responsive records exist?
  - Request for records vs. information
  - Sufficient description to identify records?
- Does an exception apply?
  - Entire record or information within the record?
  - Exception to an exception?



### **Public Records Policy**

Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-503(g)

- Every government entity must have a policy that includes:
  - Process for making requests, including any required forms
  - Process for responding to requests
  - Statement of fees and billing/payment procedures
  - Contact information for the Public Records Request Coordinator ("PRRC")
- OORC Model Policy released 2017



## Receiving TPRA Requests

Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-503(a)(7)

- Requests for only inspection do not have to be in writing and may be made:
  - In person, by telephone, fax, mail, email (if used), or Internet portal (if used)
- Requests for copies can be required to be in writing or on a form developed by the OORC and may be made:
  - In person, by mail, email (if used), or Internet portal (if used)
- Any required forms should be included in policy and must be made readily available to requestors

# Receiving TPRA Requests

### **Inspection**

- Cannot require the request to be in writing
- Cannot assess a charge (even for labor)
- Except under Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-504(a)(2)) for redaction of "private records" of a utility

#### VS.

### **Copies**

- ✓ Can require the request to be in writing or on a form
- ✓ Can charge reasonable costs incurred to produce the requested records



## Responding to TPRA Requests

Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-503(a)(2)(B)

- Shall promptly make records available
- If not practicable to make promptly available, must do one of the following within 7 business days:
  - Make the information available
  - Deny the request in writing with the basis for the denial
  - Furnish a completed record request response stating the time reasonably necessary to produce the records or information
- Failure to respond as indicated above constitutes a denial



## Charging for Public Records

#### **OORC** Schedule of Reasonable Charges

- Schedule sets forth reasonable charges for copies and labor:
  - Can charge for copies and labor
  - \$0.15 per page/\$0.50 per page for color
  - Use lowest possible labor
  - One hour labor threshold
  - Can charge for redaction of copies
  - Can only charge for labor related to providing electronic copies unless physical copies are printed
- Must provide estimate of costs
- Cannot charge if only inspecting records



### **Public Records Policy**

#### **Recent Policy Issues:**

- Requiring forms for inspection
- Not including forms
- Improper charging/ fees
  - Charging for redaction under 504(a)(20)(C) for utilities
- No contact information for PRRC
- Mandating submission of request to PRRC

- Improper response times "prompt" requirement
- Using personal equipment to make copies
  - ➤ What rules are "reasonable" under Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-506?
- Application of exceptions
- Forms of ID for citizenship



### **TPRA** Penalties

Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-503(a)(7)(A)(vii)

- Failure to inspect
  - 2 or more requests to inspect in 6 months
  - Fails to view records within 15 days of being notified that records are available to view
  - No TPRA requests for 6 months, unless failure to view was for "good cause"
- Failure to pay for copies
  - Government entity provides estimate of costs
  - Requestor agrees to pay estimated costs
  - Requestor fails to pay for copies after they are produced
  - No more TPRA requests until requestor pays costs



# Petitioning for Access

#### **Evolution of "willfulness":**

- "Bad faith" standard
  - "Willfully" described as synonymous with "bad faith." Schneider v. City of Jackson, 226 S.W.3d 332, 346 (Tenn. 2007)
  - "City acted consciously to withhold the records with a dishonest purpose." Little v. City of Chattanooga, No. E2011-027-24-COA-R3-CV, 2012 WL 4358174, \*15 (Tenn. Ct. App. 2012)
- Recent shift to legal justification

  - "The analysis focuses on the legal validity of the position of the government entity." Friedmann v. Marshall County, 471 S.W.3d 427, 439 (Tenn. Ct. App. 2015)
    "[I] f a municipality denies access to records by invoking a legal position that is not supported by existing law or by a good faith argument for the modification of existing law, the circumstances of the case will likely warrant a finding of willfulness." Clarke v. City of Memphis, 473 S.W.3d 285, 290 (Tenn. Ct. App. 2015)

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• Taylor v. Town of Lynnville, No. M2016-01393-COA-R3-CV, 2017 WL 2984194 (Tenn. Ct. App. 2017)

### Records Retention

Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-503(a)(7)(A)(vii)

- Municipal records MTAS
  - Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-702 authorizes the Municipal Technical Advisory Service to comple and print a records retention manual for municipalities.
  - <a href="http://mtasresource.mtas.tennessee.edu/reference/retention-schedules">http://mtasresource.mtas.tennessee.edu/reference/retention-schedules</a>
- County Records CTAS
  - Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-404 authorizes the County Technical Assistanc Service to compile and print a records retention manual for counties.
  - http://eli.ctas.tennessee.edu/reference/current-retention-schedules



#### Tenn. Code Ann. § 8-44-101

- The formation of public policy and decisions is public business and shall not be conducted in secret.
- Construed broadly in favor of the public
- Provides the right to attend, and the right to participate
- · Applies to all "meetings" of any "governing body"



### What is a "meeting of a governing body"?

- "Governing body"
  - Members of a public body of 2 or more members with authority to make decisions for or recommendations to a public body on policy or administration
- · "Meeting"
  - Convening of a governing body of a public body for which a quorum is required in order to make a decision or to deliberate toward a decision
  - Doesn't include executive sessions or workshops



#### **TOMA** Requirements

- "Meetings" must be open to the public
- "Adequate public notice"
- Meeting minutes
  - Persons present
  - Motions, proposals, and resolutions offered
  - Results of any votes
- All votes by public vote, public ballot, or public roll call
- Utilities must meet quarterly
  - Utility district laws of 1937



#### "Adequate public notice"

- Not defined in TOMA
- Depends on the totality of the circumstances
- Sufficient if:
  - Gives interested citizens a reasonable opportunity to exercise their right to attend
- Content of the notice should reasonably describe the proposed actions or decisions
  - TOMA does not require the agenda to be included in the notice, but it is advisable for specially called meetings

#### "Public Comment Period"

- Effective July 1, 2023
- Requires governing bodies to reserve time for public comment
- Opposing viewpoints represented fairly
- Reasonable restrictions are allowed
  - The length the comment period
  - The length of time allotted to each speaker
  - May require advance notice of desire to speak
  - May limit the number of speakers



#### "Executive sessions"

- Meeting with attorney
- Informational sessions/ workshops
- Hospital boards
- School safety planning
- Government audit committees



#### **TOMA OOPS!**

- What if a governing body violates TOMA?
- Any action taken in violation of TOMA is null and void, except commitments affecting public debt
  - Tenn. Code Ann. § 8-44-105
- Court has broad jurisdiction to issue injunctions, impose penalties, and otherwise enforce TOMA
  - Tenn. Code Ann. § 8-44-106
  - Court retains jurisdiction and governing body must report to the court semi-annually re: TOMA compliance

### **Contact Information**

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# Burden of Proof

Jordan Flynn Assistant General Counsel Office of General Counsel



### Objectives of this Presentation

1. What is the burden of proof?

2. Who has the burden of proof?

3. How to satisfy the burden of proof?



## 1. What is the Burden of Proof?

For the purposes of this training, a working definition of the burden of proof is "the obligation to prove one's assertion."





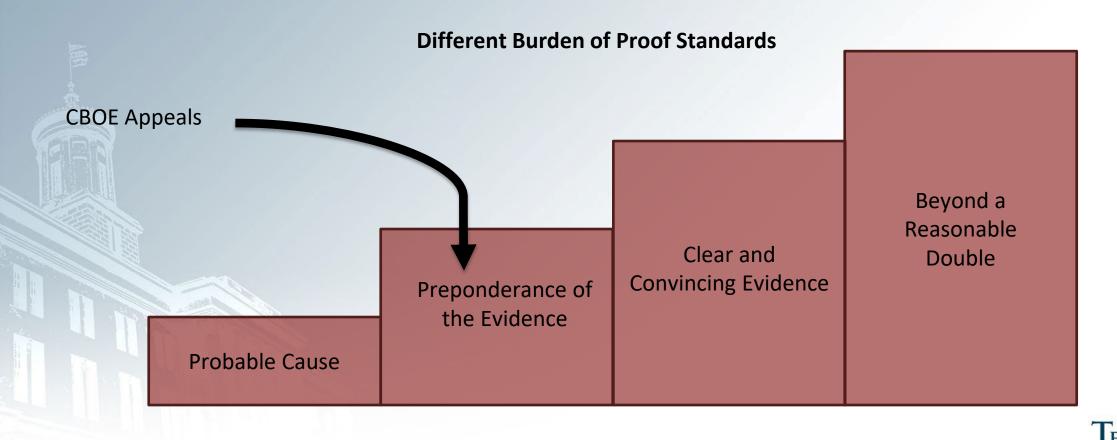
## 1. What is the Burden of Proof?







### 1. What is the Burden of Proof?



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# Preponderance of the Evidence Standard

- The party with the burden must convince the CBOE that there is a greater than 50% chance that their assertion is true.
- In other words, whoever has the burden must prove that more likely than not the county assessor's value is incorrect (and that their valuation is correct).



- The party filing the appeal.
- Usually, this is the Taxpayer (i.e., the property owner), but not always!



There is a general presumption that the county assessor's value is correct.





**SBOE** Rule 0600-01-.11

"In the hearing of an appeal before an administrative judge concerning the classification and/or assessment of a property, the party seeking to change the current classification and/or assessment shall have the burden of proof."

Tennessee state statute implicitly affirms this burden, providing:

- "If the taxpayer fails, neglects, or refuses to appear before the county board of equalization prior to its final adjournment, the assessment as determined by the assessor shall be conclusive against the taxpayer, and such taxpayer shall be required to pay the taxes on such amount..."
- Tenn. Code Ann. § 67-5-1401



# 3. How to Satisfy the Burden of Proof?

#### What kind of proof do you need?

The value of all property shall be ascertained from the evidence of its sound, intrinsic and immediate value, for purposes of sale between a willing seller and a willing buyer without consideration of speculative values, and when appropriate, subject to the Agricultural, Forest and Open Space Land Act of 1976, compiled in part 10 of this chapter."

Tenn. Code Ann. § 67-5-601(a)



# 3. How to Satisfy the Burden of Proof?

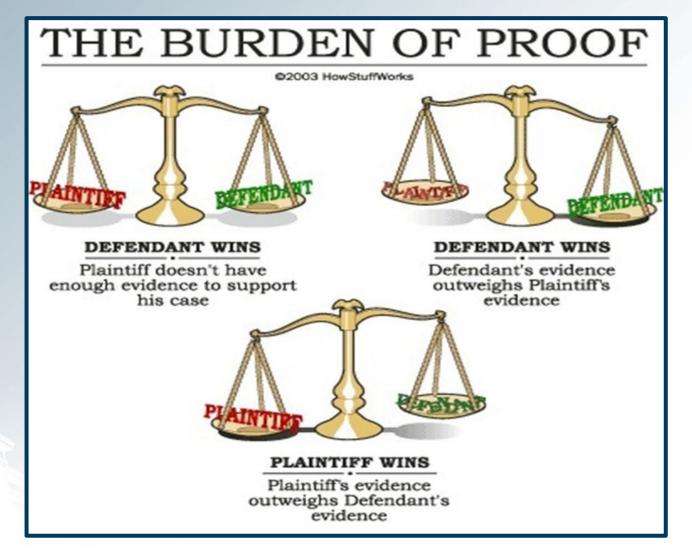
#### **Examples of Evidence:**

- Comparable sales documents
- Photographs of the property
- Insurance replacement value
- Any appraisal of the property
- Architectural plans
- And so on...



















## **Evidence**



- Assessor's value is the starting point
- It will most often reflect a mass appraisal valuation (CAMA)

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#### COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL SALES QUESTIONNAIRE

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	yerdress							
10	\$200000 -							
Da	te of SaleI	Deed Book	Page	Deed Co	onsideration	Lot Size or # of Acres		
1.	What is the actual p	urchase price o	f this prope	erty?				
2.	Are buyer and seller related (family, partnership, corp.)? Yes No  If yes, please explain							
	Type of Sale: Auction Realtor Owner If realtor, give name and address							
	Do you anticipate a change in the use of this property? Yes No  If yes, please explain							
	Did this purchase involve the exchange or trade of real estate? Yes No If yes, please explain.							
	Did this purchase involve personal property?* Yes No  If yes, please estimate the value and explain  *(The value for nontaxable items such as furniture and fixtures that were included in the selling price should he removed to determine the value of the real estate only.)							
	Have any physical changes been made to the property since the sale? Yes No  If yes, please describe Approximate Cost \$							
	Was the property le If yes, Rental Amou	ased as of the s	ale date?	YesNonth	y Annu	ally		
	Has the property been leased since the sale date? YesNo If yes, Rental Amount \$ Monthly Annually							
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# Objectives of this Presentation

### 1. What is the burden of proof?

- The obligation to prove one's assertion.
- In CBOE cases, the burden of proof standard is preponderance of the evidence or the "more likely than not" standard.

### 2. Who has the burden of proof?

The party appealing. The presumption is that the county assessor's value is correct.

#### 3. How to satisfy the burden of proof?

Non-speculative evidence based on facts.



# Highlights of Presentation:

- The burden of proving their case is on the party appealing.
- The appealing party must present enough evidence to support their contended value or relief requested.
- It is your responsibility to use your judgment in determining how much weight to give certain evidence.
- Only if you feel the taxpayer has met the burden does the
   Assessor need to defend the value.
- Decisions should be based solely on evidence, not feelings.

## **CBOE** Oath

Each member of the county board of equalization, before entering upon the discharge of the duties of office, shall, before the county mayor or other official authorized by law to administer oaths, take and subscribe the following oath, to be filed with the county clerk:

"I, \_\_\_\_\_, member of the board of equalization of such county do hereby solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will carefully examine, compare and equalize the assessments of such county in accordance with the constitution and the laws of the state of Tennessee; and that to the best of my knowledge and ability will faithfully, honestly and impartially perform all duties imposed upon me as a member of the board by the laws of the state of Tennessee."

> Tenn. Code Ann. § 67-1-402



## **Contact Information**

Jordan Flynn
Assistant General Counsel
(615) 747-5253
Jordan.Flynn@cot.tn.gov



#### Assessors and Assessment Functions

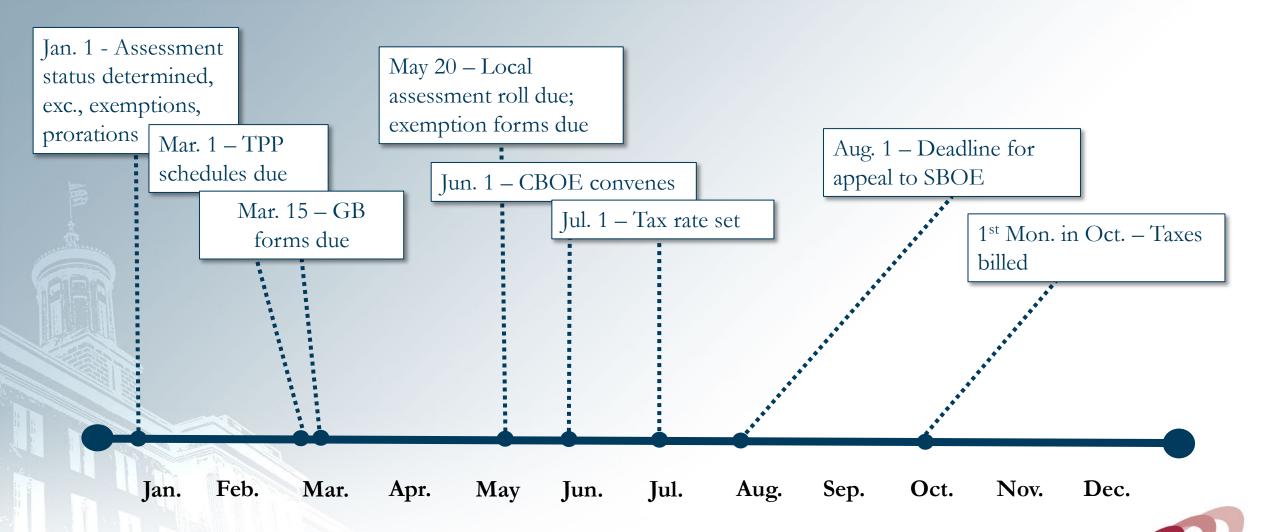
Christina Gragg, AAS
Division of Property Assessments



#### The Assessor

- 4-year term
- Discover, list, appraise, and classify
- Resource to property owners
  - Real property
  - Personal property





OF THE TREASURY

#### The Assessment Function

• The Assessor of Property appraises and classifies the property and then applies the statutory percentages to appraisals to determine assessments.







#### The Assessment Function

- Assessments are classified based on use:
  - Farm and Residential:
    - 25% of appraised value for real property
  - Commercial
    - 30% of appraised value for tangible personal property
    - 40% of appraised value for real property



# Tangible Personal Property

- Self-reporting
- March 1
- Board-forced (late)
  - Approved by CBOE



# Tangible Personal Property

- Appealing a forced value before the Board:
  - Completed schedule
  - Asset list
  - Appraisal





#### Sales

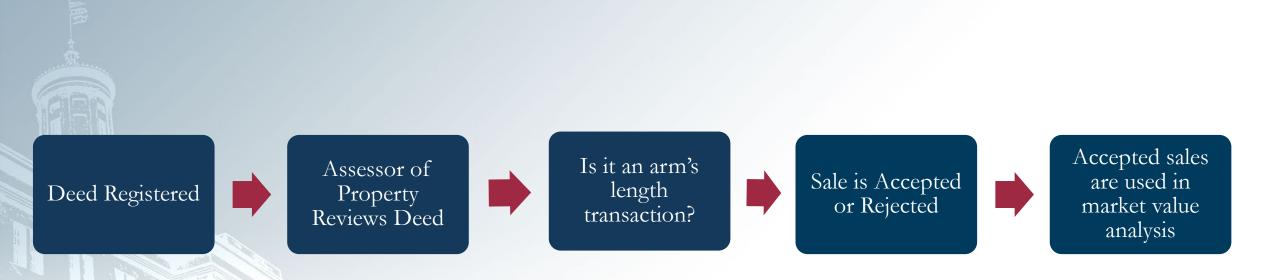
- Tenn. Code Ann. § 67-5-1601(a)(4)
  - Required by state law to maintain a program of real property sales verification







# Life Cycle of a Sale











SALES DATA
COLLECTION AND
VERIFICATION MANUAL

A Publication of the Division of Property Assessments

January 2020 · Revision

(Approved by State Board of Equalization - January 2020)





	Printed 02/12/20		
	RESIDENTIAL/FARM SALES QUESTIONNAIRE		
	COUNTY CTL MAP GROUP PARCEL PI SI Property Address		
	Buyer Seller		
	Address Seller's Phone #		
	Buyer's Phone #		
	Deed Lot Size Sale Date Deed Book Deed Page Consideration \$ or # Acres		
	1. What is the actual purchase price of this property? \$  2. Are buyer and seller related (family, partnership, corp.)? Yes No		
2	If yes, please explain.		
2	3. Did this property have any buildings at the time of the sale? Yes No		
	4. Type of Sale: Auction Realtor Owner		
	5. Did this purchase involve exchange or trade of real estate? YesNo If yes, please explain.		
	6. Have any physical changes been made to the property since the sale? Yes No		
	7. Terms of Sale: Cash Owner Financed Bank Financed		
	8. Property purchased for: Residence Farm Investment Other		
	9. Was personal property included in the sale? YesNo		
	If yes, please estimate the value. \$  Description of personal property		
	<ul> <li>The value for nontaxable items (such as timber, equipment, livestock, vehicles, and furniture) included in the selling price should be removed to determine the value of the real estate only.</li> </ul>		
	10. Signature of person completing form:		
	Signature of Verifier Date		
	Verification of Data by: BuyerSellerAgent		
	ASSESSOR Data Obtained from:		
	USE ONLY Interview: Personal Phone Date Questionnaire Mailed Date		
	Questionnaire Returned Date		
	Verification: L A R Reason Code		
	This form was prepared by the Tennesses Comptroller of the Treasury, Division of Property Assessments pursuant to TCA 67-5-505(a).  CT-0374 Rev.(11-15)		
	CT-0374 Rev.(11-15)		



		Printed 02/12/20	
COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL SALES QUESTIONNAIRE			
COUNTY	CTL MAP GROUP	P PARCEL PI SI	
Property Address			
Buyer		Seller	
Address		Seller's Phone #	
	1	Buyer's Phone #	
Sale Date D	eed Book Deed Page	Deed Lot Size Consideration \$ or # Acres	_
	l purchase price of this propert	-	_
<ol><li>Are the buyer and If yes, please ex</li></ol>		ship, corp.)? YesNo	
3. Type of Sale: Au	ction Realtor	Owner	
		perty? Yes No	
If yes, please ex	plain.		_
<ol><li>Did this purchase If yes, please ex</li></ol>		f real estate? YesNo	
	involve personal property? Yes		
If yes, please es Description of pe	rimate the value. \$		
* The value for n the selling price	nontaxable items (such as furnitude should be removed to determine	ure, fixtures, equipment, and vehicles) included the value of the real estate only.	d in
		ty since the sale? YesNo	_
		Approximate Cost \$	_
8. Was the property If yes, Rental Am	leased as of the sale date? Yes	onthly \$ Annually \$	
	been leased since the sale date?		
If yes, Rental Am	mount \$ Mo	onthly \$ Annually \$	
10. Signature of Pers	on Completing Form:		
	Signature of Verifier	Date	
	Verification of Data by: Buy	yer Seller Agent	
ASSESSOR	Data Obtained from:	Phone Police	
USE ONLY		Phone Date Date	
	Questionnaire Returned		
	Verification: L A	r Reason Code	_
This form was prepared by the	ne Tennessee Comptroller of the Treasury, CT-0373 Rev.	Division of Property Assessments pursuant to TCA 67-5-505(a) (11-15)	).



# The Assessment Cycle

- Property appraisals are established during periodic reappraisal programs using current real estate values on either a:
  - 6-year cycle
  - 5-year cycle
  - 4-year cycle



# The Assessment Cycle

• Systematic Field Review

			-	_			
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		004	003	002			
	005	006	007	008	009		
	014	013	012	011	010		
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1ST YEAR VISUAL - 6,105 PARCELS 2ND YEAR VISUAL - 5,042 PARCELS 3RD YEAR VISUAL - 5,567 PARCELS 4TH YEAR VISUAL - 4,822 PARCELS

**TOTAL PARCEL COUNT -21,536** 



# The Assessment Cycle

• Between reappraisals, appraisals will generally remain constant, except for instances where property has changed, such as:

- New buildings
- Additions
- Demolitions
- Damage





# **Appraisal Process**

- Appraisal
  - Estimate of the most probable selling price of a property
- Mass appraisal
  - Systematic process of valuing a group of properties
- Assessment roll must be completed by May 20



# What is an appraisal?

- ✓ Opinion of value
- Not a guess
- ✓ Arrived at upon consideration of multiple principles of value





# **Appraisal Process**

- Correct physical characteristics
  - Use computer resources
    - Experience and judgment



## Example Stats Pack

*Upper 171m:* 1.4921 Comptroller of the Treasury Division of Property Assessments **VOLUNTEER COUNTY ASSESSOR 2023 SALES ANALYSIS** STATISTICS BY CLASS CLASS #OBS WMEAN MEAN MEDIAN STD COD COV PRD OVERALL 1.0004 10.64 1.01 1.063 0.9953 0.9994 0.1404 14.03 952 0.9948 0.9983 0.9977 10.76 14.02 1.00 **IMPROVED** 0.1400 VACANT 1.0053 1.0179 9.73 1.01 111 1.0022 0.1433 14.08 RESIDENTIAL 961 0.9947 0.9994 0.9988 0.1404 10.63 14.05 1.00 0.1412 **IMPROVED** 890 0.9945 0.9979 0.9974 10.84 14.15 1.00 VACANT 71 1.0044 1.0172 1.0050 0.1297 8.13 12.75 1.01 FARM 84 0.9971 1.0081 0.9992 0.1484 11.70 14.72 1.01 47 **IMPROVED** 0.9936 0.9983 1.0039 0.1267 10.20 12.69 1.00 VACANT 37 1.0058 1.0205 0.9972 0.1732 13.56 16.97 1.01 COM & IND 18 1.0056 1.0180 1.0000 0.0956 6.45 9.39 1.01 15 1.0056 1.0212 1.0000 7.70 10.28 1.02 **IMPROVED** 0.1050 VACANT 1.0016 1.0019 1.0000 0.0033 0.19 0.33 1.00





# Property Tax Rate

- Determined by local governing bodies
- Typically finalized after the CBOE hearings are over
- CBOE has <u>no</u> control over the tax rate



#### Division of Property Assessments

- Comptroller of the Treasury, Jason E. Mumpower
- Office Mission: Make government work better





#### Division of Property Assessments

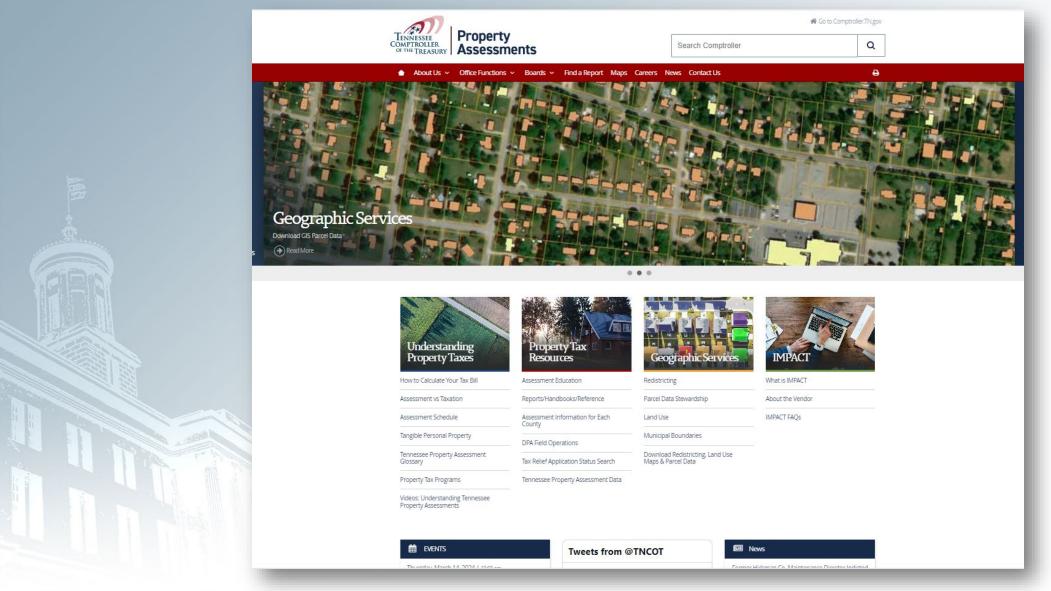
- DPA ensures fair and equitable tax administration
  - Monitoring
  - Technical assistance
  - Education



#### Division of Property Assessments

- Develops and uses GIS technology to assist assessors in daily operations
  - Redistricting
  - Maintenance
  - Distribution









#### Principles vs. Approaches to Value

- Principles of value
  - Principles that are generally accepted as having a direct effect on the modern concept of value
- Approaches to value
  - Approaches that affect the appraisal process used to value property





# Principles of Value

- Anticipation
- Supply & Demand
- Balance
- Competition
- Consistent Use
- Substitution

- Progression & Regression
- Increasing & Decreasing Returns
- Change
- Conformity
- Surplus Productivity
- Contribution



#### Principle of Anticipation

- Value is created by the anticipation of benefits to be derived in the future
- The present worth of future benefits arising from ownership
- Basis of the Income Approach



For example: hotels, apartments, land for development on a major thoroughfare



#### Principle of Supply & Demand

- Value varies *directly* (but not proportionately) to demand and inversely (but not proportionately) with supply
- Scarcity influences supply
- Desire influences demand
- For example: the last lot sold in a residential area...



DEMAND

**SUPPLY** 

# Principle of Change

- All markets are in a continual state of change
- Appraiser must analyze trends and influences and estimate their effect on value



For example: a major automotive manufacturer announces plans to build a large facility in a rural area...

# Principle of Progression & Regression

- Worth of an inferior property is increased by its proximity to better properties of the same type (and vice versa)
- When there are dissimilar properties within the same general classification, the superior property will be adversely affected



For example: a smaller home in a neighborhood of larger homes may have its value enhanced

# Principle of Conformity

- Maximum of value is realized in areas that are homogenous (similar style, land use, etc.)
- Reasonable similarity, not monotonous uniformity







#### Principle of Balance

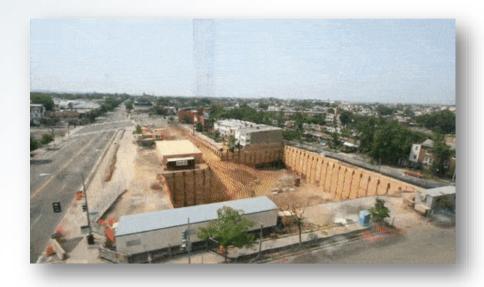
- Value is created and maintained by the balance of labor, coordination of management, capital, and land
- Balance between the number of services supported in an area and that area's ability to pay for such services
- For example: barber shops in a military town





# Principle of Surplus Productivity

- Income from a property remaining after the costs of labor, management, and capital
- Proper combination of the agents of production produces the highest value



For example: new construction



# Principle of Increasing & Decreasing Returns

- Greater amounts of labor, management, and capital will produce greater (increasing) returns up to a certain point
- When a maximum value is reached, additional investments will not produce an adequate return (decreasing return)
- For example: fertilizer on farmland





#### Principle of Contribution

- Value of any individual production agent in production depends on how much value it adds to the net income or detracts because of its absence
- Requires an appraiser to measure the value of any improvement to a property by the amount it contributes to market value, not by its cost



For example: an air conditioning unit in a retail store increases the store's income, outweighing the expense of the unit



## Principle of Competition

- Profit tends to breed competition as long as the market is not saturated
- Study of the highest and best use of a property will take current supply and demand into consideration

For example: bowling alleys







#### Principle of Consistent Use

- Properties in transition to another use cannot be valued based on one use for land and one use for improvement
- E.g., if a current residential site is valued on a basis of commercial use, the residential improvements may add little or no value to the land



For example: parcel changing from residential to commercial



#### Principle of Substitution

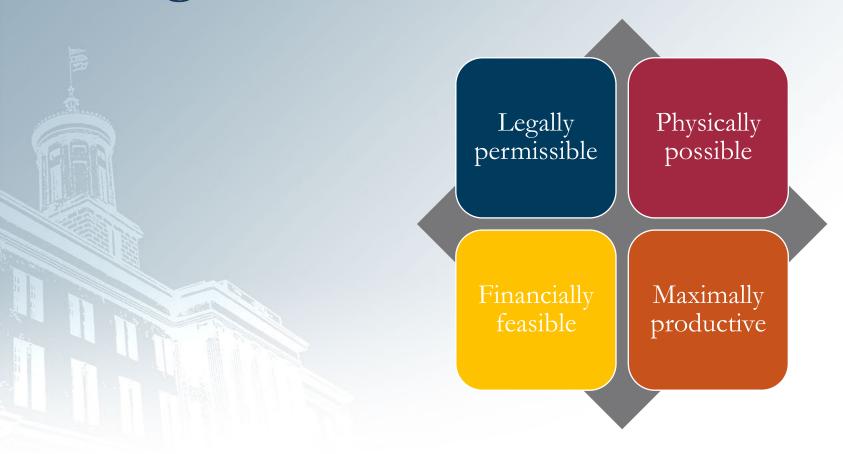
- No buyer will pay more for a property than one would have to pay to acquire an acceptable substitute of equal comparison in the same amount of time
- The basis of all three approaches to value



For example: two similar houses in a subdivision



## Highest and Best Use





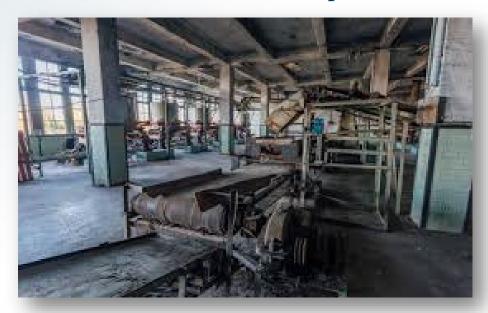
## Highest and Best Use

Viable industrial plant

-VS-

Non-viable industrial plant





OF THE TREASURY

#### Approaches to Value

- Cost Approach
- Income Approach
- Sales Comparison Approach

\$\$\$



- > Based on Principle of Substitution
- Improvements to the land
  - E.g., houses, garages, barns, industrial buildings
- Must take depreciation into account
  - Physical; functional; external
- Uses replacement cost
  - Direct and indirect







(Replacement Cost New – Depreciation)

+ Land Value = Total Value

#### For example:

Square footage dwelling	2,000 sq. ft.
Price per square foot (dwelling)	\$200
Square footage detached garage	500 sq. ft.
Price per square foot (detached garage)	\$60
Depreciation per year	1%
Age of dwelling	10 years
Land Value	\$75,000



(Replacement Cost New – Depreciation)

+ Land Value = Total Value

OF THE TREASURY

	Number of Units	Rate	Total
Dwelling	2000 square feet	\$200	\$400,000
Detached Garage	500 square feet	\$60	\$30,000
Depreciation	10 years	1%	10% (\$43,000)
Land	1 lot	\$75,000	\$75,000

(Replacement Cost New – Depreciation)

+ Land Value = Total Value

Replacement cost new house	\$400,000
Replacement cost new detached garage	\$30,000
Adj. replacement cost new	\$430,000
Less depreciation	\$43,000
Replacement cost new less depreciation	\$387,000
Land value	\$75,000
Total value	\$462,000





- Especially useful when sufficient sales or income data may not exist
  - Big box stores
  - Industrial properties

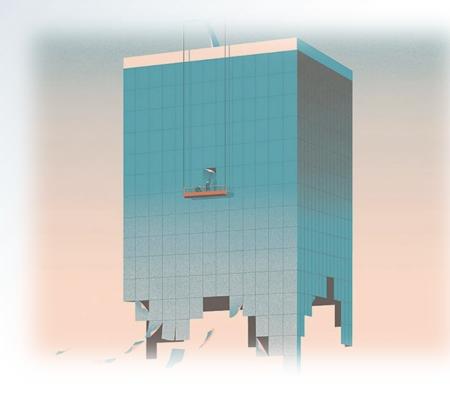






• Unit of comparison is based on the improvement's value divided by the improvement's square feet

Land is not considered





- Potential Gross Income (PGI)
- Vacancy & Collection Loss (V&C)
- Effective Gross Income (EGI)
- Operating Expenses (OE)
- Net Operating Income (NOI)
- Capitalization (Cap Rate)

PGI - V&C = EGIEGI - OE = NOI

NOI / Cap Rate = Value





- > Based on Principle of Anticipation
- Not based on one year of historical data
- Uses a minimum of 3 years of income data
- Uses capitalization to convert the anticipated benefits of ownership into an estimated value





Properties that use the income approach:

- Apartments
- Duplexes, triplexes, etc.
- Other commercial properties
  - Office space
  - Retail stores
  - Warehousing



Types of income that can be capitalized:

- Rent
- Laundry machines (apartments)
- Vending machines (apartments, offices)
- Parking (apartments, retail)
  - Not based on how well the business is doing
    - If a retail store is affected by a lack of customers (e.g., pandemic), it likely does not affect the value of the property
    - Only looking to capitalize the value of the property, not the business





#### Capitalization Rate

- Expresses the relationship between net operating income (NOI) and market value
- Used in direct capitalization
- Essential overall capitalization rate matched with NOI from which it is derived
- Rate composed of return on and of investment
- Does not distinguish between land and improvement rate components



#### Capitalization Rate Methods

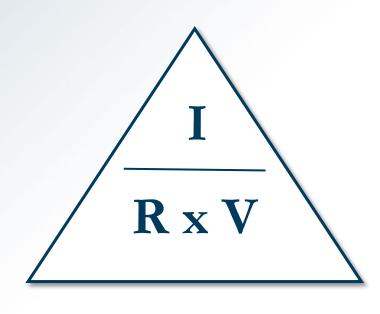
- Derived from comparable sales
- Band of investment technique
  - Mortgage and equity components
- Rate composed of return on and of investment



#### Capitalization Rate

- Derived from comparable sales
- Most preferred
- Uses IRV
- Net income (NOI)/ sale price (value) = overall cap rate

For example: 100,000 (NOI) / 1,000,000 (Property Value) = .10 or 10%







- Income = \$1,000,000
- Expenses = \$650,000
- NOI = \$350,000

 $$350,000 \div .10 = $3,500,000$ (Property Value)



#### Major points of contention:

- Rental rates
- Vacancy & collection rates
- Expenses
- Capitalization rates







Why the difference?

Property #1 Cap rate 7.00% NN Lease

\$1,126,900 \$125/sf

15 years remaining

Property #2 Cap rate 7.70%

NN Lease

\$675,000

\$75/sf

9 years remaining

#### Dollar General Garrison, KY



Square Footage: 9,026 Property Type: Retail Lease Term: 15 yrs Lease Structure: NN NOI: \$78,884 Cap Rate: 7.00% Price: \$1.126,900

#### Additional Property Information:

- · Investment Grade Credit
- 15-Year Corporate Net Lease
- · Structured Rent Increases
- This is a busy Dollar General store, serving as one of the only local grocery store in the trade area.

#### Dollar General Conway, SC



Square Footage: 9,014 Property Type: Retail Lease Term: 9 yrs Lease Structure: NN NOI: \$51,914 Cap Rate: 7.70% Price: \$675,000

**CAP** 

**RATE** 

Difference is the remaining term on the lease



REAL ESTATE RESEARCH CORPORATION (RERC)
CAPITALIZATION RATES - Tax Years 2018-2023 (4th Qtr)
Retail Power Center - Institutional - 1st Tier - 2nd Tier Entries

Tax Year	INSTITUTIONAL	1st TIER	2nd TIER	3rd TIER
2018	6.8%	7.0%	7.5%	8.2%
2019	6.9%	6.9%	7.4%	8.2%
2020	7.1%	7.5%	8.2%	8.8%
2021	6.8%	7.5%	8.5%	9.5%
2022	7.0%	7.5%	8.7%	9.4%
2023	7.5%	7.7%	8.6%	9.8%



## Sales Comparison Approach

- Data collection
- Analysis
- Applicable adjustments
- Adjusted Sale Price

#### **SALE PRICE**

+ or - Time Adj

+ or - Other Adj

= Adjusted Sale Price



#### Sales Comparison Approach

Adjustments

Market Conditions	0.5% per month
Fourth Bedroom	\$22,000
Full Bathroom	\$12,000
Den	\$15,000
Single-car garage	\$18,000
Double-car garage	\$26,500



## Sales Comparison Approach

	Subject	Sale 1	Sale 2	Sale 3	
Sale Price		\$240,000	\$185,000	\$220,000	
Time Adj.		5% (10 months)	6% (12 months)	5% (10 months)	
Adj. Sale Price		\$252,000	\$196,100	\$231,000	
Bath	2.5	\$0 (2.5 baths)	+\$12,000 (1.5 baths)	\$0 (2.5 baths)	
Bedrooms	3	-\$22,000 (4 beds)	\$0 (3 beds)	\$0 (3 beds)	
Den	1	\$0	+\$15,000 (no den)	\$0	
Garage Stalls	2	\$0	+\$8,500 (1 stall)	\$0	
Net Adj.		-\$22,000	+\$35,500	\$0	
Adj. Sale Price		\$230,000	\$231,600	\$231,000	



### Sales Comparison Approach: Commercial

#### $\underline{\text{DO}}$

✓ Use 1<sup>st</sup> generation sales to value 1<sup>st</sup> generation properties

#### **DON'T**

- Use 2<sup>nd</sup> generation sales to value 1<sup>st</sup>
   generation properties
- Use sale/leaseback comparables
- Use sales with deed restrictions



#### Sales Comparison Approach: Commercial

Subject Property

Comparable





OF THE TREASURY

# Sales Comparison Approach: Mass Appraisal

#### Goals of a Reappraisal:

- Market Value
- Equitability



What types of evidence should we look for?

- Comparable sales
- Recent photos
- Insurance replacement value
- Recent appraisal of the property



What types of evidence should we look for?

- Architectural plans
- Cost to build
- Incurable physical or functional problem
- Real estate listing







Look for unique problems, such as:

- Physical depreciation above the norm
- Functional problems with the structure
- Economic obsolescence from an external source









Look for unique problems, such as:

- Listing errors or clerical mistakes
- Inconsistencies in values

Seek your county assessor's recommendation



TCA 67-5-1601 (a)(3)

"During the review cycle between revaluations, new improvements discovered by on-site review or photo or otherwise shall be valued on the same basis as similar improvements were valued during the last revaluation..."



#### CBOE exists to:

- Give every property owner an opportunity to be heard
- Determine values based on consistency, equity, and the evidence
- Base decisions solely on evidence, not feelings









# Tennessee Property Assessment Data

Property Search	
Find property data from county Assessors of Property in <b>86 of Tennessee's 95 counties</b> . Sites. This information is used in assessing the value of real estate for property tax purpos	re linked to external
County (Make Default   Reset Default   County Default: N/A)	
Please select a county	~
Search Term 🕜	

#### **Property Record Cards**

Summary of Property Information

Land and Improvements

Measurements

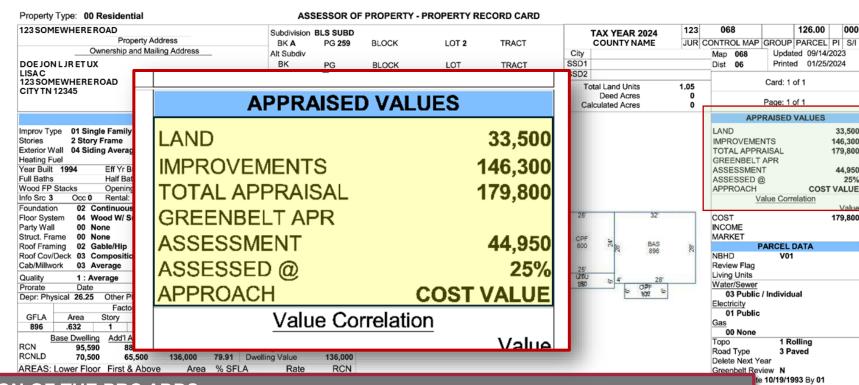
Classification

Ownership

Records



Property Type: 00 Residential		ASSESSOR C	F PROPERTY -	PROPERTY RE	CORD CARD						
123 SOMEWHERE ROAD		Subdivision BLS SUBD					TAX YEAR 20	24 123	068	126.0	0 00
Property Add		BK A PG 259	BLOCK	LOT 2	TRACT		COUNTYNAM		ONTROL MAP	GROUP PARCE	L PI S
Ownership and Mailin	ng Address	Alt Subdiv				City			Map 068	Updated 09/1	4/2023
OE JON L JR ET UX		BK PG	BLOCK	LOT	TRACT	SSD1			Dist 06	Printed 01/2	5/2024
ISAC		Additional				SSD2				0	
23 SOMEWHERE ROAD CITY TN 12345		Description				To	otal Land Units	1.05		Card: 1 of 1	
311111112545		Dimensions 206.20'X 35	0.29'IRR				Deed Acres	0		Page: 1 of 1	
						Ca	Iculated Acres	0			•
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epr: Physical 26.25 Other Phys	Functional External	% Good 73.75					° 10	2 0		/ Individual	
Factors									Electricity 01 Public		
	Grade SFLA Depr Yr								Gas		
896 .632 1 1	1 1,702 2021	21 1.00	J						00 None		
Base Dwelling Add'l Areas RCN 95.590 88.810		omplete							Торо	1 Rolling	
CNLD 95,590 88,810 CNLD 70,500 65,500		ling Factor 1 ling Value 136,000							Road Type	3 Paved	
,	,								Delete Next Y		
REAS: Lower Floor First & Above BAS	Area % SFLA 896	Rate RCN							Greenbelt Rev		
OPF	102 0	28.73 2,930							# Improvement	10/19/1993 By 0	1
CPF	600 0	28.72 17,230							# Mobile Hom		
UTU	150 0	28.73 4,310							NH Trend	0 STABLE	
USH	1,344 60	47.87 64,340							Other Land Use Coo Zoning	le	
										GREENBELT	
									Year	Recorded	
		ALIENIU BUILD							App#	Book/Pg	
code Description Yr Blt Eff	Vr. Area Grade II	OUTBUILDINGS and YA		H RON	%Good Prort	Adj Fact	Value	Total OBY		ENTRANCES Code	ID
VDK Wood Deck 1994 199		1 12X14	18,2738 FR		76G000 Proft	Adj Fact	310	Value	03/17/1994 0		04
NC Concrete Paving 1500 150		1	10000 UN		100	i	10,000	10,310	BUI	LDING PERMITS	
				,			,	10,310		ype Status La	
		KET LAND					AGRIC	CULTURAL / GRE	ENBELT LAN		
Type Table Code Acc Front Dept		Infl Fld Topo Loc Siz			alue Class #	Mkt Line		Type Access	Acres		Jse Valu
U 45 04 0 0	,		100 3		,530 1	1	46 G 62 A	B R	32 4	1.548 446	49,536
Totals:	1.05			33,	530	-	02 A	Totals:	<u>4</u> 36	440	1,784 51,32
	SALES	3						NOTES			
Date Book Page	Price Adj Price V/I				TENNESSEE C	OMMUNIT	Y				
2/18/2000 235 648	250 250 V		JON L JR ET UX		235/648 ADDE						
3/18/1994 202 9	79,500 79,500 I		JON L JR ET UX								
2/23/1994 201 552	6,000 V		H JAMES C								
0/07/1993 199 744	7,000 7,000 V	WD B DOE	JON L JR ET UX								



#### APPRAISED VALUES SECTION OF THE PRC ADDS:

- TOTAL LAND VALUE
- TOTAL IMPROVEMENT VALUE
- TOTAL APPRAISAL

IF PARCEL IS ON GREENBELT, THE TOTAL GREENBELT VALUE IS IN THIS SECTION. IT OVERRIDES THE MARKET LAND VALUE, ALTHOUGH THE TOTAL LAND VALUE HERE WILL STILL SHOW MARKET LAND TOTAL.

THE ASMT LEVEL AND THE ASSESSED VALUE ARE SHOWN IN THIS SECTION. VALUE APPROACH IS SHOWN HERE, ALSO.

> 10/07/1993 199 7,000 7,000 V WD B **DOE JON L JR ET UX**

0 STABLE

Recorded Book/Pg **ENTRANCES** 01 Bldg Apr

JILDING PERMITS Type Status Last Visit

1.548

446

49,536

126.00

33,500

146,300

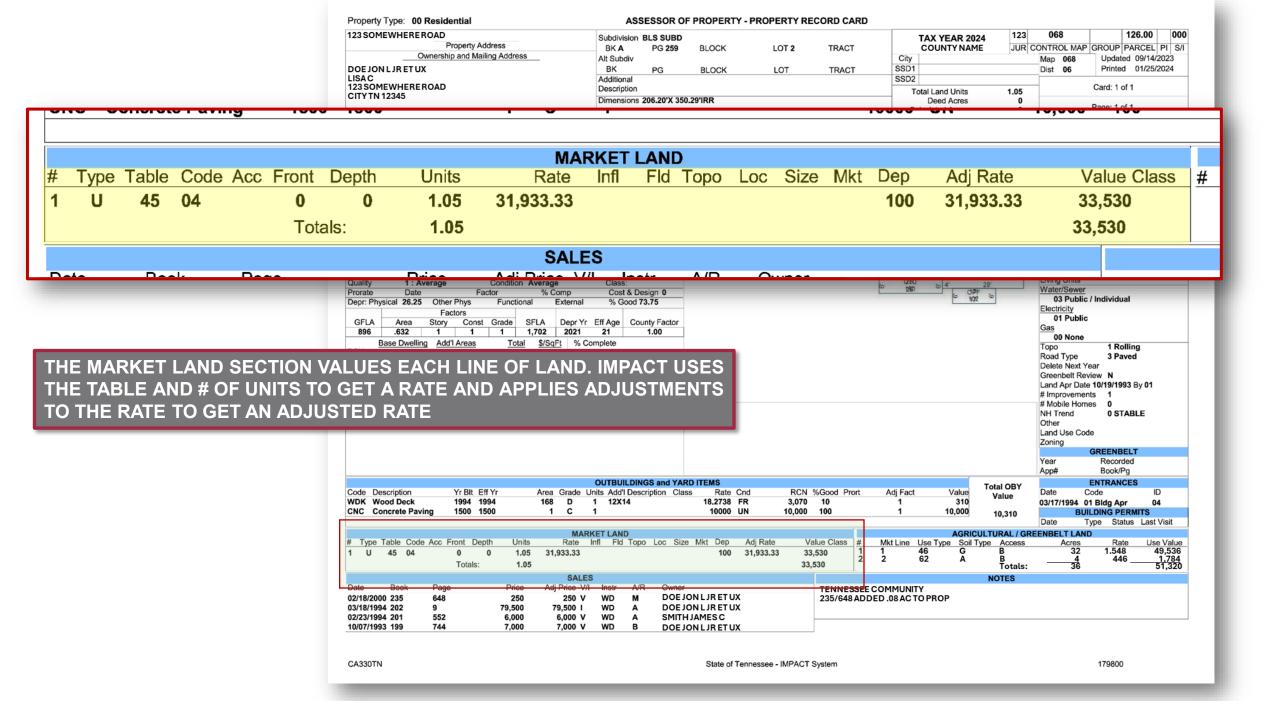
179,800

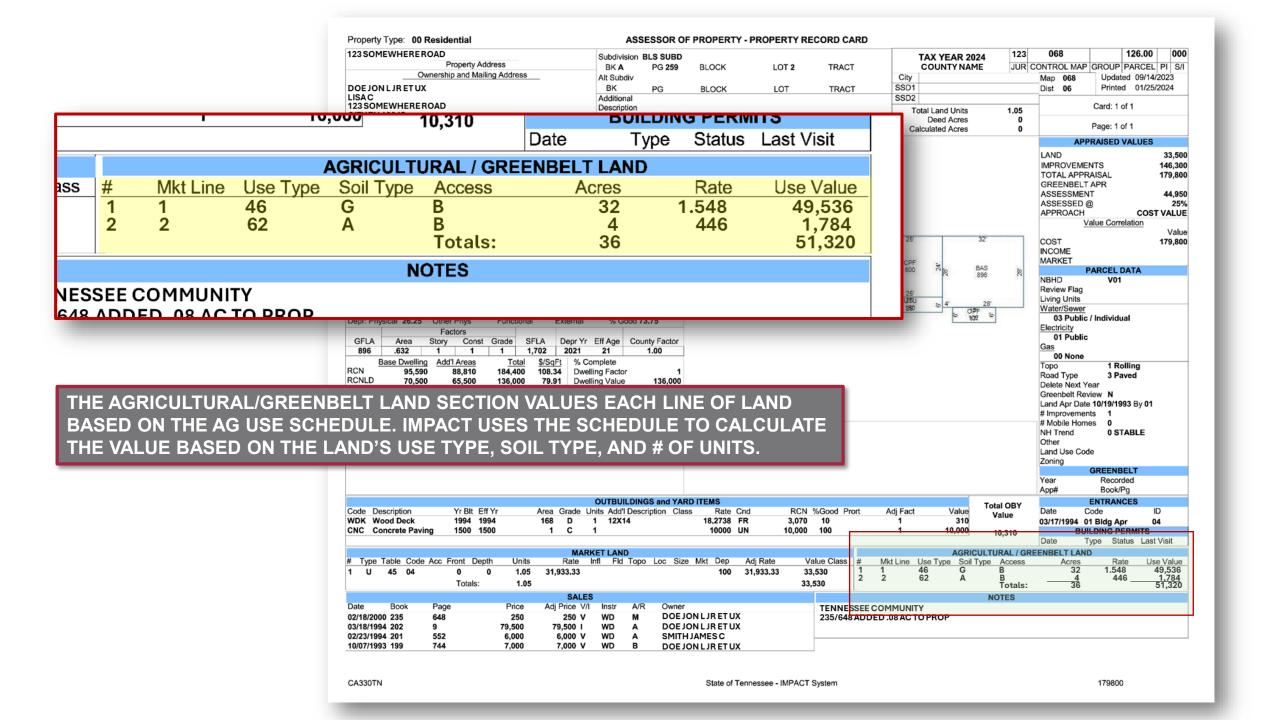
44,950

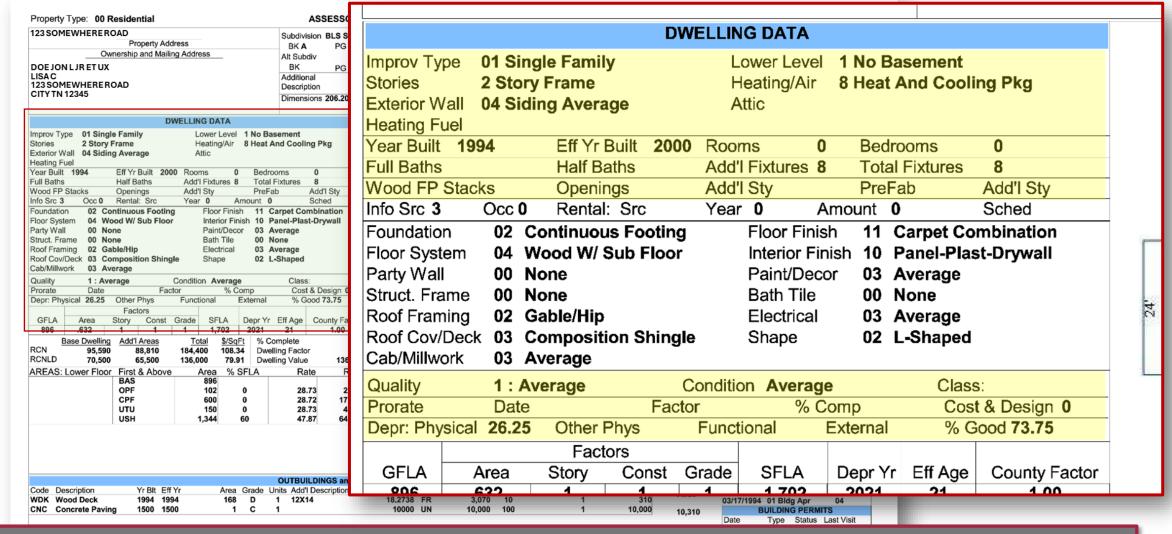
179,800

COST VALUE

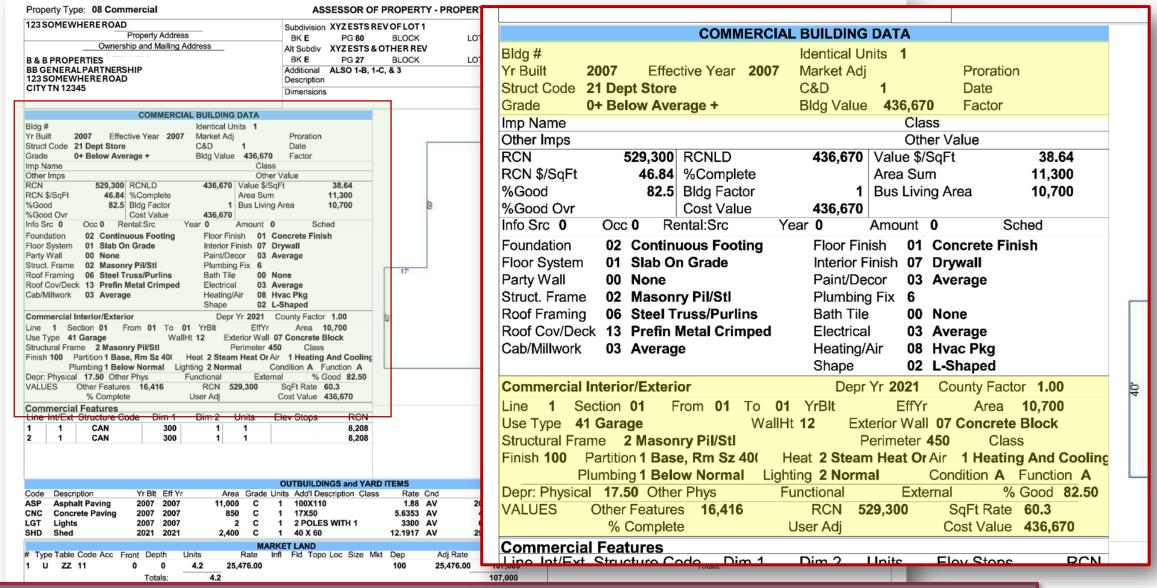
25%





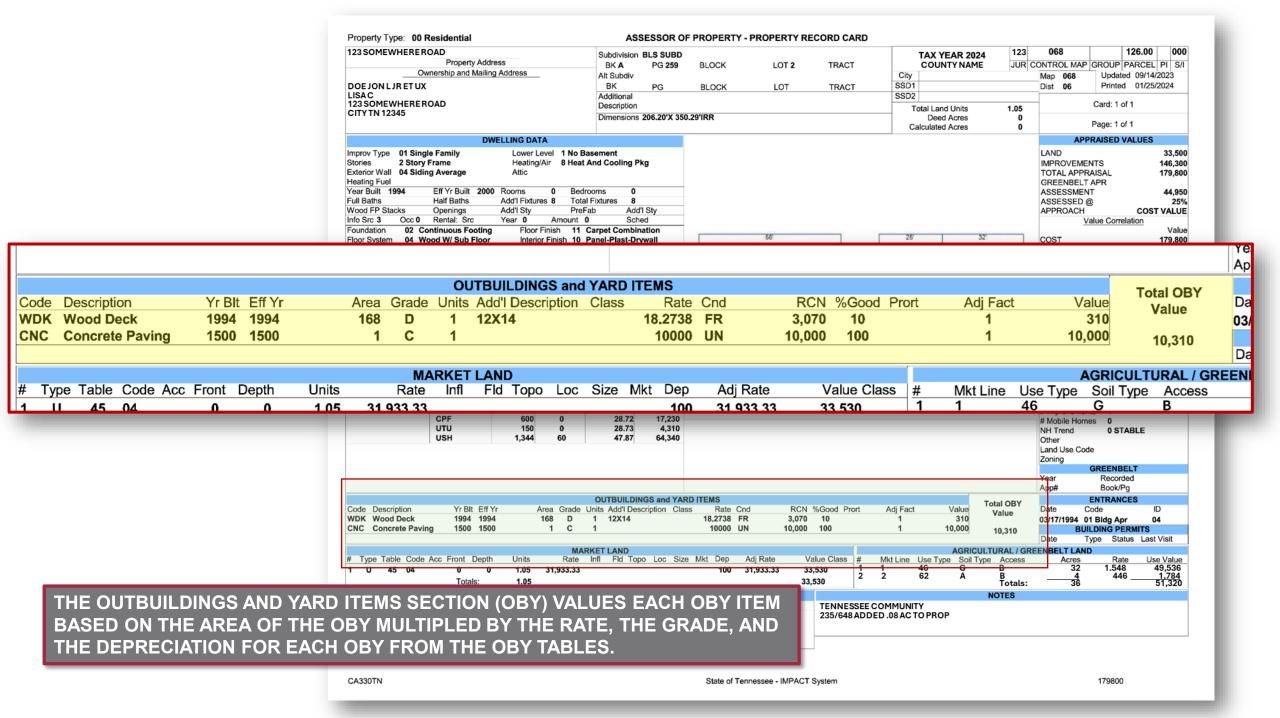


THE DWELLING DATA SECTION IS CALCULATED FROM THE COUNTY'S BASE COST X AREA FACTOR X CONST. FACTOR X GRADE FACTOR. VALUES OF ADDITIONAL FEATURES SUCH AS FIREPLACES, TYPE OF HEATING AND COOLING, FIXTURES AND SUB AREAS ARE ADDED TO THE VALUE. THAT VALUE IS THEN MULTIPLED BY THE DEPRECIATION OF THE BUILDING WHICH EQUALS A DEPRECIATED COST VALUE. THE DEPRECIATED VALUE IS MULTIPLIED BY THE DWELLING FACTOR TO ACHIEVE THE DWELLING VALUE.



THE COMMERCIAL BUILDING DATA SECTION IS CALCULATED FROM THE RATE FOR EACH IMPROVEMENT, THE DEPRECIATION, THE AREA AND THE GRADE OF THE BUILDING. VALUES OF ADDITIONAL FEATURES FROM THE COMMERCIAL INT/EXT AND THE COMMERCIAL FEATURES SECTION ALSO AFFECT THE VALUE.

CA330TN State of Tennessee - IMPACT System



#### Where to get more information:



- ✓ State statutes, SBOE rules, manuals
- ✓ Assessment/ appraisal texts (IAAO, AI)
- ✓ Local assessor's office
- ✓ Division of Property Assessments

