Maryland Property Assessment Work Group - 2014

Assessment Overview

Physical Inspection Subcommittee & Property Pick-up Subcommittee (additions/deletions)

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OBJECTIVES – Why are we here?

- Why are we here? -- To examine issues related to the property assessment process for both real and personal property and the tax credit programs
- Questions have been raised regarding real and personal property assessment being current, weather tax credits/ exemptions are accurate, and weather new property /renovations/demolitions are being timely picked up on the tax roll.
- Is the tax roll maintained so that the correct municipal, county and and state property taxes are levied.
- There are 4 basic work group charges

OBJECTIVES – The Charge

1. In the **physical inspection process** is the reassessment of property being completed such that all property relevant characteristics are considered. Is a physical inspection of each property necessary to property assess real property? Can third party vendors be used in this process? And are property assessments accurate?

(Physical Inspection Sub-committee)

2. Are <u>property tax credits and exemption</u> accurate and recorded properly on the tax roll in a timely fashion. To what extent are there discrepancies in tax credits and exemption. Should third party vendors audit tax credits and exemptions ?(<u>Tax</u> <u>Credits /Exemptions Sub Subcommittee</u>)

OBJECTIVES – The Charge

3. Is SDAT <u>timely and adequately maintaining</u> <u>changes in property status</u> that may occur throughout the year and to incorporate new properties on the tax roll.

(New Property Pick Up Sub committee)

4. Is <u>personal property assessment accurate and</u> <u>timely</u>. Should a third party vendors be used to audit personal property?
(<u>Personnel Property /Vendor Sub committee</u>)

OBJECTIVES - Considerations

To accomplish this, the work group must understand the full extent of assessment operations, legal requirements, practices and procedures, staffing, assessment budgets, workloads and a myriad of other information.

Each subcommittee will have to address

- Does there appear to be a problem with an issue?
- If there is a problem, what are the alternative courses of action to solve the problem?
- Are these courses or action needs or wants? What happens if a course is not undertaken?
- How should the solutions or recommendations be implemented (timing, where, etc.)?
- What is the cost/benefit?
- How is the recommendation going to be funded if it is needed?

The Organization of this Presentation

This presentation has three key points:

- 1. An <u>Overview of the Entire Assessment Process</u> –AWG members must understand legal requirements, the goal of the assessor, methods and procedures, work requirements of assessment offices, assessment office staffing, budgets, and workload levels, in order make informed contributions to the AWG and each of its sub-committees
- 2. An **Overview of the physical review process** including the who, what, when, where and why of the physical review process.
- 3. An <u>Overview of the New Property /renovation /demolition</u> <u>process</u> including information on building permits, the pick up assessment calendar, etc.

Presentation Organization

The presentation is organized to simplify the information.



The Organization of this Presentation

High level Explanation Slides - These slides explain at a high level, the concept/ process/ procedure. These slides will be color coded to identify the Real Property/Personal Property/ Tax Credit sub-committee to which the concept most pertains. These High level slides will references other slides (at the back of the presentation) which have more detailed information. These will promote detailed understanding or more information about the topic than the high level slide.

Detail Slides in the rear of document have more detailed information about the topic to promote detailed understanding. The information in these slides is supported by other data at the subcommittees disposal and this detail maybe expanded in the future as needed by each subcommittee

Presentation Organization

- **Todays presentation** will focus on objectives and a high level overview in the interest of time.
- There is lot of information for anyone especially if one is not acquainted with the concepts, requirements, methods or techniques
- **Information in the detail section** is for your reference at a future date or in your sub committee.
- We will review topics in the detail section to acquaint you with what is there.
- Sub committees will work each key topic in detail in later meetings

Key Concepts

- Goal of Assessment
- Assessment Process and Types of Property
- Appraisal Process single property vs. mass appraisal
- Approaches to value
- Mass Appraisal Process
 - Maryland market calibrated cost approach (residential C&I property)
 - Maryland Commercial and Industrial approaches and models
 - Field inspections importance and steps
 - Ratio Studies
 - Trending and Indexing

Key Concepts

- Assessment Appeals
- Assessment Calendar
- Assessment Offices

Organization – staffing, CORE processes, work loads, budgets,

- New Property/renovations/demolition Pick up
- Physical Review Alternatives
- Technology- Hardware and Software
- SDAT Website
- Sketching and Field Review

The Organization of this Presentation

High Level Slides will give members an understanding of the topic. A subcommittee will be dealing with these topics.

The following objects will identify if the material is Overview, Real Property, Personal Property, New Property Pickup, Tax Credit and exemption material. The oval object indicates the detail pages



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- Know the **goal** of assessment and requirements
- Understand <u>assessment process</u>- real and personal property to discover, list, and value
- Understand <u>types of property</u>- real, personal, and intangible
- Understand the <u>appraisal process</u>- single property and mass appraisal - Standards (IAAO and the Appraisal Foundation)
- Know steps in **mass appraisal process** methods and techniques
- Understand the <u>approaches to value</u> cost, sales comparison, income approaches
- Know the Maryland <u>market calibrated cost approach</u>(cost and sales comparison) (residential and C&I Property)
- Understand Maryland <u>commercial and industrial models</u>– Cost, Sales Comparison, and Income (C & I Property)

- Understand <u>field review</u>
- Know how **valuation models** are developed and applied
 - Market analysis / Sale to Assessment Ratio Analysis
 - Model Specification
 - Model Calibration
 - Market/Geographic Stratification
 - ≻ Tables Cost New, Depreciation, Land
 - > Simple model formula MV = LV + IV
 - \succ Expanded model formula MV = (QL x PL) + (QI x PI) + OC
 - Property record card
 - Sales Analysis/MVI's
 - Performance Analysis final ratio study and edits

- Understand <u>Assessment Appeals</u>
- Understand <u>assessment history</u> SDAT staffing
 - ➢ History and current status
 - ➤ Maryland and industry
 - Local Assessment Office organization
- Understand <u>Assessment Calendar</u>
- Understand <u>CORE processes</u> and days to <u>field review</u>
- Know <u>new property/demolitions pick-up process</u> (building permits and physical inspection)
- Understand property types and parcel counts
- Know <u>Assessment office budgets</u>

- Understand <u>physical review alternatives</u>
 - ➢ IAAO mass appraisal standard
 - ➤ Staff only
 - ➤ Staff and technology
 - Assessment and review cycles
- Technology hardware/software
 - GIS Geographic Information System
 - Imagery street view, ortho, oblique
 - Change detection sketch overlay
 - SDAT sketch data
 - Linking technology alternatives with AAVS

Goal of the Assessor

RPA/PI

- To appraise property at full cash value (market value) <u>level of</u>
 <u>value</u> (measures of central tendency)
- To appraise like types of property alike for ad valorem purposes <u>uniformity</u> (dispersion, PRD - regressive and progressive)
- Maryland Constitution Article 15 Declaration of Rights

"...General Assembly shall, by uniform rules, provide for the separate assessment, classification and sub-classification of land, improvements on land and personal property, as it may deem proper; and all taxes thereafter provided to be levied by the State for the support of the general State Government, and by the Counties and by the City of Baltimore for their respective purposes, shall be uniform within each class or sub-class of land, improvements on land and personal property which the respective taxing powers may have directed to be subjected to the tax levy;..."

Goal of the Assessor



- When we speak of <u>uniformity of assessment and</u> <u>assessment equalization</u> later we are talking about the requirements of law to assess like types of property alike
- In Maryland The assessment models provide the method of assessing <u>like types of property alike</u>
- The Market Calibrated Cost Approach and Income Approach provide this uniform treatment

Types of Property

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RPA/P

Property subject to property tax in Maryland

- Real Property tangible property land and improvements to land
- Personnel Property business tangible property that is not real property – fixtures & equipment, business assets, computers, etc. is assessed and taxed.
- Residential personal property is not subject to assessment or property tax
 TC/EX
- Property not subject to property tax exempt property, intangible property and property not deemed to be in the state

The Assessment Process - Discovery

Assessment Process includes:



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- Discovery, Listing, and Valuing
- Discovery That all land is accounted for on the tax roll. This is done through the use of maps, aerial photos or by field inspection.
- Discovery Insures an account is on the tax roll and on a tax map.
- Discovery It is impossible to verify without tax maps. Maps are the basic tool a property tax system.
- Discovery of buildings and other improvements attached to the land requires the field inspection or use of aerial photography. Refinements most often require onsite inspection

The Assessment Process - Listing

- Listing After discovery, the property is identified with a number identifier that differentiates it from other properties. It is a unique account number for each account
- **Listing** includes <u>identification</u> of property location including a map reference, and a market area and neighborhood identifier
- Listing includes <u>description</u> of property It includes both quantitative data and qualitative data about land & improvements. In other words it is a full description of the physical characteristics of the land and improvement. It includes grade of construction, condition of property, relevant property characteristics, etc.
- Listing includes detailed <u>classification</u> of the property
 - Tax status taxable, non-taxable/exempt, possessory interest, etc.
 - Primary use residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, etc.
 - > Property type row house, detached home, motel, apartment, etc.

Classification of Property

- Part of Classification of property is weather the property is taxable or exempt
- Exempt Property Is the subject of another full AWG work group presentation. The Tax Credit and Exemption Subcommittee will meet after this full AWG presentation

Exempt property includes:

- Government Federal, State, County, and Municipal Real Property
- Religious
- Charitable and Benevolent
- Educational
- Certain property tax exemptions can be mandatory, others categorical (applications), while others are local optional (applications) – Statutory exemptions are mandatory, Categorical Exemptions are administrative.
- Exempt Property must be <u>"owned by and used exclusively for the exempt purposes of the organization"</u>





The Assessment Process - Value

- Value each property at <u>full cash value as of a given date</u> (date of finality in Maryland Law – January 1) insuring that like properties are assessed alike (level, uniformity/equalization)
- Value ad valorem values are arrived at through the <u>appraisal</u> process that include <u>mass appraisal methods & techniques</u>
- Value the assessor uses the <u>appropriate approaches to value for</u> each particular property type (cost, sales comparison, income approach)
- Value the concern of the assessor is achieving market value and uniformity of assessment

The Assessment Process - Value

- Value in ad valorem mass appraisal the assessor is concerned with the uniform <u>valuation of properties in</u> <u>similar classes.</u>
- While two similar properties may sell for slightly different prices (depending upon individual buyers and sellers), the assessor is attempting to value these properties in a similar manner. The assessor uses a variety of techniques including standard valuation models, assessment studies and sales/ assessment ratio studies to verify level and uniformity.
- Value values constantly change ideal assessment systems reflect value changes through <u>frequent</u> <u>revaluations</u>

The Assessment Process - Value

- Value Is a opinion of the worth of something. It is an opinion which is not a fact and is different from a price or cost.
 - Price is a fact list price, asking price, reduced price, sale price. Price is not value.
 - Cost is a fact or an estimate of a fact it cost me \$30,000 or would cost \$125 per square foot to build. Cost is not value.
- Value The Assessor is valuing property through models that with reasonable accuracy, represent the relationship between property value and supply and demand factors, to produce a creditable opinion of value.
 (We will reference assessing to exact sale price and issues with uniformity in mass

appraisal vs. single property appraisal later)

The Assessment Process

Personal Property

PPA

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- Assessment process Discover, List, and Value
- Personal Property Assessment will be the subject of another full Assessment Work Group Meeting and Subcommittee
- MD Corporations, LLC's, LP's, and Proprietorship's are required to register annually to be legal and valid business (Form 1 - registration & report personal property)
- Personal property reporting is by property and original cost in year of acquisitions – (IRS dep. schedule/balance sheets/leasing company asset lists, etc.)
- Business personal property in Maryland is subject to property tax – residential personal property is not subject to tax and most all manufacturing equipment and inventory is exempt
- Value Generally, original cost from year of acquisition less depreciation per year to 25% of cost.

The Assessment Process Personal Property

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PPA

Details

Pages 145-149

Personal Property Assessment Calendar

Personal Property is Assessed Annually

- Form 1's due May 1st for the following July1 tax levy
- Individual Corporate, LLC, or Sole Proprietor assessments begin to be certified July1 to each jurisdiction
- Certification of Assessments occurs monthly and jurisdictions bill after certification
- Filing forms on SDAT Website

The Assessment Process Personal Property

РРА

As of 6.30.2014:

- 495,170 Active Entities Corps, LLC's, etc.
- 84,240 Sole Proprietorships

As of 6.30.2014:

For 2013

➤ 134,221 – certified Legal Entities = Co. Base \$11,293,375,370

➤ 12,845 - certified Sole Proprietorships = Co. Base \$ 360,586,180
For 2012

➤ 136,170 - certified Legal Entities = Co. Base \$ 11,293,375,370

➤ 13.805 - certified Sole Proprietorships = Co. Base \$ 381,747,820
For 2011

➤ 137,521 – certified Legal Entities = Co. Base \$ 12,212,842,520

> 14,054 - certified Sole Proprietorships = Co. Base \$ 373,639,300

The Assessment Process Utility, Pipelines, and Railroad's



- Assessment process Discover, List, and Value
- MD is <u>a unitary state</u> for valuation of regulated utilities
- Entity files regulatory reports annually (FERC 1, etc.)
- The **filings** include income and cost information
- The entire operating unit of the entity is <u>valued annually</u> (inside and outside the state) for assessment
- The operating unit value within MD is **<u>allocated</u>** to MD
- The MD portion of the operating unit value is then <u>distributed</u> to each taxing jurisdiction
- Non-operating property is assessed as real or personal property, as applicable

Historic - Base Charts on SDAT Website

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The Estimated Taxable Assessable Base at the County Level													
For the tax year beginning July 1, 2014													
Base Estimate Date: March 31 2014													
	(figures expressed in thous and)												
	(igures expressed in modsands)												
			I	Total			Net					Total Assessable	
	Real	Real	Railroad	Assessable Base	Loss	County	Assessable Base	Railroad	Utility	Utility		Base Subject to the	Total
	Property	Property	Operating	Subject to the	Due to	Homestead	Subject to the	Operating	Operating	Operating	Business	Personal Property /	Taxable
Jurisdiction	Full	New	Real	Real Property	Homestead	Tax Credit	Real Property	Personal	Real	Personal	Personal	Utility	County
	Year	Construction	Property	County Tax Rate	Tax Credit	Percentage	County Tax Rate	Property	Property	Property	Property	County Tax Rates	Assessable Base
Allegany	3.532.782	750	15,272	3.548.804	7.574	7%	3.541.230	17.581	6,183	124.054	190,871	338,689	3.887.493
Anne Arundel	75,699,461	150.000	791	75.850.252	8,738,628	2%	67.111.624	1,231	37.612	839,834	1.600.763	2.479.440	78.329.692
Baltimore City	34,301,772	38,750	209,049	34,549,571	2,045,572	4%	32,503,999	31,471	131,287	819,880	1,008,280	1,990,918	36,540,489
Baltimore	75,258,080	140,000	14,162	75,412,242	1,637,112	4%	73,775,130	9,996	106,477	1,127,398	1,647,538	2,891,409	78,303,651
Calvert	11,306,334	20,000	0	11,326,334	1,411	10%	11,324,923	0	88,021	753,899	109,282	951,202	12,277,536
Caroline	2,501,157	1,000	0	2,502,157	18,691	5%	2,483,466	0	4,789	53,386	54,147	112,322	2,614,479
Carroll	17,893,720	30,000	5,581	17,929,301	21,146	5%	17,908,155	6,788	12,744	237,176	250,342	507,050	18,436,351
Cecil	9,268,763	10,000	6,100	9,284,863	11,653	8%	9,273,210	5,111	14,755	150,102	243,423	413,391	9,698,254
Charles	15,372,399	58,750	1,250	15,432,399	7,420	7%	15,424,979	2,703	17,598	308,547	597,570	926,418	16,358,817
Dorchester	2,813,112	1,000	0	2,814,112	30,720	5%	2,783,392	0	2,181	93,643	14,488	110,312	2,924,424
Frederick	25,835,966	60,000	10,693	25,906,659	44,370	5%	25,862,289	0	23,798	272,379	0	296,177	26,202,836
Garrett	4,259,420	4,025	962	4,264,407	36,128	5%	4,228,279	8,266	34,797	66,733	89,399	199,195	4,463,602
Harford	25,717,764	50,000	2,290	25,770,054	9,129	5%	25,760,925	2,405	32,427	462,762	572,701	1,070,295	26,840,349
Howard	43,710,691	125,000	15,849	43,851,540	638,716	5%	43,212,824	6,769	25,811	539,468	898,985	1,471,033	45,322,573
Kent	2,909,028	2,000	0	2,911,028	80,551	5%	2,830,477	0	1,837	34,945	0	36,782	2,947,810
Montgomery	165,210,222	425,000	10,837	165,646,059	90,920	10%	165,555,139	6,343	98,816	1,371,915	2,316,083	3,793,157	169,439,216
Prince George	74,020,302	225,000	7,425	74,252,727	2,081,945	2%	72,170,782	8,955	56,624	1,344,560	1,387,711	2,797,850	77,050,577
Queen Anne':	7,573,738	12,500	0	7,586,238	105,441	5%	7,480,797	0	3,971	59,192	0	63,163	7,649,401
St. Mary's	11,813,580	37,500	0	11,851,080	198,092	5%	11,652,988	0	4,349	98,425	166,325	269,099	12,120,179
Somerset	1,354,569	1,500	6,063	1,362,132	1,209	10%	1,360,923	4,995	1,039	31,413	32,212	69,659	1,431,791
Talbot	8,459,087	3,635	0	8,462,722	1,457,131	0%	7,005,591	0	3,165	52,346	0	55,511	8,518,233
Washington	11,811,251	12,500	31,970	11,855,721	19,416	5%	11,836,305	15,988	17,436	131,827	379,362	544,613	12,400,334
Wicomico	5,676,490	3,000	6,988	5,686,478	2,615	5%	5,683,863	4,774	11,339	123,085	236,242	375,440	6,061,918
Worcester	14,539,962	4,000	643	14,544,605	177,572	3%	14,367,033	236	4,491	110,614	205,867	321,208	14,865,813
TOTAL	650 839 650	1 415 910	345 925	652 601 485	17 463 162		635 138 323	133 612	741 547	9 207 583	12 001 589	22 084 331	674 685 816

Full year column includes new construction added for the full year (July 1). New construction is property added for partial year levy (Oct. 1, Jan 1, and Apr. 1).

Cecil County full year and busines personal property columns include the value of the Rock Springs Non-Utility Generator.

Garrett County is not levying a tax against business personal property. The figures in that column are for personal property of a non-utility generator used to gelectricity which is a separate class of property.

				lotal
	Real	Real	Railroad	Assessable Base
	Property	Property	Operating	Subject to the
Jurisdiction	Full	New	Real	Real Property
	Year	Construction	Property	County Tax Rate
Allegany	3,532,782	750	15,272	3,548,804
Anne Arundel	75,699,461	150,000	791	75,850,252
Baltimore City	34,301,772	38,750	209,049	34,549,571
Baltimore	75,258,080	140,000	14,162	75,412,242
Calvert	11,306,334	20,000	0	11,326,334
Caroline	2,501,157	1,000	0	2,502,157
Carroll	17,893,720	30,000	5,581	17,929,301
Cecil	9,268,763	10,000	6,100	9,284,863
Charles	15,372,399	58,750	1,250	15,432,399
Dorchester	2,813,112	1,000	0	2,814,112
Frederick	25,835,966	60,000	10,693	25,906,659
Garrett	4,259,420	4,025	962	4,264,407
Harford	25,717,764	50,000	2,290	25,770,054
Howard	43,710,691	125,000	15,849	43,851,540
Kent	2,909,028	2,000	0	2,911,028
Montgomery	165,210,222	425,000	10,837	165,646,059
Prince George	74,020,302	225,000	7,425	74,252,727
Queen Anne':	7,573,738	12,500	0	7,586,238
St. Mary's	11,813,580	37,500	0	11,851,080
Somerset	1,354,569	1,500	6,063	1,362,132
Talbot	8,459,087	3,635	0	8,462,722
Washington	11,811,251	12,500	31,970	11,855,721
Wicomico	5,676,490	3,000	6,988	5,686,478
Worcester	14,539,962	4,000	643	14,544,605
TOTAL	650.839.650	1.415.910	345.925	652.601.485

	Total			Net
	Assessable Base	Loss	County	Assessable Base
	Subject to the	Due to	Homestead	Subject to the
Jurisdiction	Real Property	Homestead	Tax Credit	Real Property
	County Tax Rate	Tax Credit	Percentage	County Tax Rate
Allegany	3,548,804	7,574	7%	3,541,230
Anne Arunde	75,850,252	8,738,628	2%	67,111,624
Baltimore City	34,549,571	2,045,572	4%	32,503,999
Baltimore	75,412,242	1,637,112	4%	73,775,130
Calvert	11,326,334	1,411	10%	11,324,923
Caroline	2,502,157	18,691	5%	2,483,466
Carroll	17,929,301	21,146	5%	17,908,155
Cecil	9,284,863	11,653	8%	9,273,210
Charles	15,432,399	7,420	7%	15,424,979
Dorchester	2,814,112	30,720	5%	2,783,392
Frederick	25,906,659	44,370	5%	25,862,289
Garrett	4,264,407	36,128	5%	4,228,279
Harford	25,770,054	9,129	5%	25,760,925
Howard	43,851,540	638,716	5%	43,212,824
Kent	2,911,028	80,551	5%	2,830,477
Montgomery	165,646,059	90,920	10%	165,555,139
Prince Georg	74,252,727	2,081,945	2%	72,170,782
Queen Anne'	7,586,238	105,441	5%	7,480,797
St. Mary's	11,851,080	198,092	5%	11,652,988
Somerset	1,362,132	1,209	10%	1,360,923
Talbot	8,462,722	1,457,131	0%	7,005,591
Washington	11,855,721	19,416	5%	11,836,305
Vicomico	5,686,478	2,615	5%	5,683,863
Worcester	14,544,605	177,572	3%	14,367,033
TOTAL	652,601,485	17,463,162		635,138,323

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					Total Assessable	
	R <mark>a</mark> ilroad	Utility	TotUtility		Base Subject to the	Net Total
	Op <mark>erating</mark>	Operating	Operating	Business	Personal Property /	sessabl Taxable
Jurisdiction	Pe <mark>rsonal</mark>	Real	Personal	Personal	HoUtility S	abject (County
	Property 0	Property	Property	Property	County Tax Rates	Assessable Base
Allegany	1 <mark>7</mark> ,581	6,183	124,054	190,871	338,689	3,887,493
Anne Arundel	1,231	37,612	839,834	1,600,763	2,479,440	78,329,692
Baltimore City	3 <mark>1,471</mark>	131,287	819,880	1,008,280	1,990,918	36,540,489
Baltimore	9,996	106,477	1,127,398	1,647,538	2,891,409	78,303,651
Calvert	Dalvert	88,021	753,899	109,282	951,202	12,277,536
Caroline	Caroline	4,789 🤈	5, 53,386	54,147	112,322	2,614,479
Carroll	<mark>6</mark> ,788	12,744	237,176	250,342	507,050	18,436,351
Cecil	5,111	14,755 g	28/150,102	243,423	413;391	9,27 9,698,254
Charles	2,703 les	17,59815	4 308,547	597;570)	926,418	15,4216,358,817
Dorchester	Dbrohes	ter 2,181 - 2	,8193,643	14,48820	110,312	2,78 2,924,424
Frederick	Federic	<u>k 23,79825</u>	,9(272,379	04,370	296,177	25, 26, 202, 836
Garrett	8,266=tt	<u> </u>	26-66,733	89,399	199,195	4,463,602
Harford	<mark>2,405 rd</mark>	32,427	462,762	572,701	1,070,295	26,840,349
Howard	6,769 d	25,811	8 539,468	898,985	1,471,033	45,322,573
Kent	Kent	1,837 2	34,945	g0,551	36,782	2,947,810
Montgomery	<mark>6,343 </mark>	98,816	1,371,915	2,316,083	3,793,157	169,439,216
Prince George	8,955 e L	56,624	1,344,560	1,387,711	2,797,850	77,050,577
Queen Anne's	Ligeen A	3,971	59,192	615,441	63,163	7,649,401
St. Mary's	Se Mary:	4,349	98,425	166,325	269,099	12,120,179
Somerset	4,995	1,039	31,413	32,212	69,659	1,431,791
Talbot	1 0 bot	3,165	52,346	1,057,151	55,511	8,518,233
Washington	15,988	17,436	131,827	379,362	544,613	12,400,334
Wicomico	4,774	11,339	123,085	236,242	375,440	6,061,918
Worcester	236	4,491	110,614	205,867	321,208	14,865,813
TOTAL	1 <mark>33,61</mark> 2	741,547	9,207,583	12,001,589	22,084,331	674,685,816

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The Appraisal Process

OV

RPA/PI

- Appraisers/assessors follow the <u>Appraisal Process</u> when valuing property
- The Appraisal Process is a problem solving process
- Fee appraisers use single property appraisal methods
- Ad Valorem appraisers (assessors) use mass appraisal methods and techniques
- The appraisal process is a systematic set of procedures an appraiser follows it to provide answers to a client's questions about real property value
- In appraisal, the appraiser may study a property from three different viewpoints, which are referred to as the <u>three approaches to value</u>



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The Appraisal Process

- **Research begins after** the appraisal problem has been defined and the scope of work has been identified
- Market analysis and research provides the data from which the appraiser can develop quantitative information and other evidence of market trends
- Ultimate goal of the Appraisal Process is a well <u>supported value</u> <u>conclusion</u> that reflects all of the pertinent factors that influence the market value of the properties being appraised
- **Traditionally, specific appraisal techniques are applied** to derive indications of property value
The Appraisal Process

- One or more of the approaches may be used depending upon their applicability to the assignment, the nature of the property and the availability of data
- The three approaches are interrelated
- Each approach requires the gathering and analysis of certain data that pertains to the property being appraised.
- Market Analysis may require the assessor to gather and analyze market data locally within the jurisdiction, statewide, regionally, nationally or internationally depending upon the type of property.
- General data and specific data are analyzed in market analysis and may include market analysis publications regarding specific property types. This is especially true with income producing properties

Single Property vs. Mass Appraisal

USPAP Standards 1 & 2

Pages 151-153

Details

(single property) and Standard 6 (mass appraisal)

- SINGLE PROPERTY APPRAISAL INVOLVES APPRAISAL OF A SINGLE PROPERTY
- MASS APPRAISAL INVOLVES APPRAISAL OF MANY PROPERTIES
- SIMILARITIES
 - ➢ BOTH USE THREE BASIC APPROACHES TO VALUE
 - BOTH REQUIRE MARKET RESEARCH
- **DIFFERENCES**
 - ➤ SCALE OF MASS APPRAISAL IS MUCH LARGER
 - ➤ MASS APPRAISAL EMPHASIZES STANDARDIZATION
 - MASS APPRAISAL EMPLOYS STATISTICAL TESTING AND QUALITY CONTROL

Single Property Appraisal vs. Mass Appraisal

- **Single Property Appraisers** appraising residential properties for collateral loan purposes might be able on average 2 typical average residential properties per day including field inspections
- Mass Appraisers (Maryland field assessors) given current total parcels and field assessors each assessor must appraise 5,163 parcels annually (2,303,277 tot. par. / 3 = 790,083 / 153 assessors = 5,163).
- Assessor's appraise all real property types (res. com. ind, etc.)
- If assessors were only doing appraisal and no other functions with 205 days per year available they would have value <u>25 properties</u> per day. However after CORE Day responsibilities including new property pick up and appeals, the average appraisals per day increases to in <u>excess of 70 per day.</u>

Approaches to Value

Cost Approach - " a set of procedures through which a value indication is derived for a fee simple interest of a property by estimating the current cost to construct a reproduction of (or replacement for) the existing structure ...deducting depreciation for the total cost, and adding the estimated land value..." *

* The Appraisal of Real Estate 13th Edition, Appraisal Institute

Approaches to Value

Sales Comparison Approach - " a set of procedures through which a value indication is derived for a property being appraised to similar properties that have sold recently, applying appropriate units of comparison, and making adjustments to the sale prices of the comparables based on the elements of comparison. The sales comparison approach may be used to value, improved properties, vacant land, or land being appraised as though vacant ..." *

* The Appraisal of Real Estate 13th Edition, Appraisal Institute

Approaches to Value

Income Capitalization Approach - " a set of procedures through which a value indication is derived for an income producing property by converting anticipated benefits (cash flow and reversion) into property value. The conversion can be accomplished in two ways.

- One year's (stabilized) income expectancy can be capitalized at a market-derived capitalization rate or at a capitalization rate that reflects the specified income pattern, return on the investment, and the change in the value of the investment.(Direct Capitalization) or ...
- The annual cash flows for the holding period and the reversion can be discounted at a specified yield rate (<u>Yield Capitalization</u>) ..."*

* The Appraisal of Real Estate 13th Edition, AI



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Mass Appraisal System



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Mass Appraisal

- MASS APPRAISAL: the process of valuing a universe of properties as of a given date using standard methodology, employing common data, and allowing for statistical testing. (USPAP Definitions)
- MASS APPRAISAL MODEL: a mathematical expression of how supply and demand factors interact in a market. (USPAP Definitions)

Mass Appraisal

Model Specification (USPAP/STD 6)

- Mass appraisers develop <u>mathematical models</u> that, with reasonable accuracy, represent the relationship between property value and supply and demand factors, as represented by <u>quantitative and qualitative property characteristics.</u>
- Models <u>may be specified by the cost, sales comparison, or</u> <u>income approaches</u> to value.
- Specification format may be <u>tabular</u>, mathematical, linear, nonlinear, or any other structure suitable for representing the observable property characteristics.
- **Appropriate approaches** to value must be used to value a class of properties.

Mass Appraisal



Pages 154-155

Model Calibration (USPAP/STD 6)

- After a model is specified, model calibration occurs.
- Calibration refers to the process of analyzing sets of property and market data to determine the specific parameters of a model.
- Simply it is the development of rates or coefficients for use in the model. These include such things building rates, land rates, depreciation rates and adjustments and other items.

- Simple Cost Model
 MV = RCN D + LV
 - ➢ MV = Market Value
 - RCN = Replacement Cost New
 - > **D** = **D**epreciation
 - ➤ LV = Land Value



• Prior to model calibration, market analysis occurs and an a prior assessment to sale price ratio is performed on arms length property sales

> Prior Assessment = 300,000 = .833

Current Sale 360,000

This tests the level of existing assessments to current market sales prices.

STEPS IN THE COST APPROACH TO VALUE

1. Estimate the land (site) value as if vacant and available for development to its highest and best use.

- 2. Estimate the total cost new of the improvements.
- 3. Estimate the total amount of depreciation from all causes.

4. Subtract the total dollar amount of depreciation from the total cost new of the primary improvements.

5. Estimate the total cost new of any accessory improvements and site improvements.

6. Add site value to the depreciated cost of the primary improvements, accessory improvements, and site improvements, to arrive at a value indication by the cost approach.

- Through market analysis in the calibration process, rates are developed for construction cost, depreciation and land
- In market analysis, property sales are analyzed.
- **Properties are grouped by geographic areas** Market Areas and Neighborhoods
- The developed rates are applied to each property to value the land and building.
- Within each Market Area and Neighborhood comparable sale properties are valued by the cost model.
- An New Assessment to Sale Price ratio is then calculated for each comparable sale that is valued by the cost model.

• The target would be 100 %

New Assessment = <u>349,000</u> = .967
 Current Sale 360,000

- If acceptable ratio statistics are produced, the model is applied to all non sale properties to complete the valuation
- Sales analysis, ratio reports are produced and assessment and data edits are performed before assessment notices are mailed

- It is through the application of this model, that the uniformity/equalization of assessment occurs (treating like properties alike) similar properties have similar starting point with a similar cost new. similar condition properties have similar depreciation, and similar land value
- In order to have accurate values property data must be correct.

Assessment Ratio Study

OV

 Ratio studies may be performed for various reasons including appraisal accuracy and assessment equity studies, to judge the need for management of a reappraisal, to identify problems with appraisal procedures, to assist in market analysis, and to adjust appraised values.

Assessment Ratio Study

IAAO's Ratio Study Performance Standards

-	T					
Type of property—General	Type of property—Specific	COD Range**				
Single-family residential	1					
(including residential	1	5.0 to 10.0				
condominiums)	Newer or more homogeneous areas					
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5.0 to 15.0				
Single-family residential	Older or more heterogeneous areas					
	Rural, seasonal, recreational,					
	manufactured housing, 2–4 unit	5.0 to 20.0				
Other residential	family housing					
	Larger areas represented by large	5.0 to 15.0				
Income-producing properties	samples					
	Smaller areas represented by	5.0 to 20.0				
Income-producing properties	smaller samples					
• • •		5.0 to 25.0				
Vacant land	1					
Other real and personal	,	Varies with local conditions				
property	1					
These types of property are provid	led for guidance only and may not represer	nt jurisdictional requirements.				
* Appraisal level for each type of p	property shown should be between 0.90 and	d 1.10, unless stricter local				
standards are required.						
PRD's for each type of property should be between 0.98 and 1.03 to demonstrate vertical equity.						

PRD standards are not absolute and may be less meaningful when samples are small or when wide variation in prices exist. In such cases, statistical tests of vertical equity hypotheses should be substituted (see table 1-2).

** CODs lower than 5.0 may indicate sales chasing or non-representative samples.

Source: Standard on Ratio Studies; International Association of Assessing Officers; Kansas City, Mo; January, 2010; pp.18, 19.

Trending or Indexing Assessments

- Some have indicated that trending or indexing of prior assessments would be a method for re-assessing properties.
- While this could be done as an updating technique when detailed assessment to sale ratio analysis is conducted, one has to be extremely careful that like types of property are stratified by neighborhood and model type and analyzed in that manner. Index's developed across large geographic areas or many property types, can cause uniformity problems.
- To apply an index or trend factor in a geographic area where there is wide assessment dispersion will magnify or increase the dispersion.

Trending or Indexing Assessments

- The application indexes such as the Case Schiller Home price index is technically fraught with problems and could never be used for updating assessments.
- The information in this index is general data and not specific to each market area within each county.
- It may be indicative of generally what is happening across a broad market area – it is considering changes in sales prices and rents over time.
- It does not consider the level of prior assessment to current sales price. The base to be indexed is the prior assessment and the common level of value with various neighborhood may be different to apply one common index for a general area to a different base increases dispersion and increases non-uniform assessment

Accurate Data/Accurate Values

- **Properties should be regularly re-inspected** to ensure existing data is accurate and current Maryland is to physically inspect once every three years as required by law.
- IAAO standards call for routine property inspections at least every six years. Many states are more frequent
- Often Building permits, and technology aerial/oblique photography, street view images and the linking of this data with the assessors valuation system (CAMA or AAVS) allows for a timely and efficient review of property record characteristics.
- SDAT does not have aerial oblique photography, or street view images which should be linked to the valuation system.

Property Record Card – Inspection and Cost Model

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Property Record Card

- 1. Administrative data: Reassessment Year Owner, Address, Property Use and Location, Field Sequence #, Neighborhood, Legal Description
- 2. Dwelling Data: Year built, Type, Quality

Section Name: Section name, Area, Heated area, Total Heated Area

- 3. Dwelling Characteristics: Category, Type, % Category, Units
- 4. Depreciation and Adjustments: Depreciation Type and Adjustment, Total Depreciation
- 5. Price Index Type: Neighborhood Adjustment, County Multiplier, Quality Adjustment, Structure Adjustment
- 6. Description: Land Value
- Improvement Sketch: Shows each section of main improvement, Site Address is show at bottom of sketch box
- Value Summary Full Cash Value: Prior and Current Years, Improvement, Land, Total, Preferential Land, Curtelage
- 10. Sale Data: Date of Sale and Sale Price
- 11. Building Notes: includes permit data
- 12. Outbuilding Data: Description, Year built, Units, Quality Price, %condition, Value, Notes
- 13. Dwelling Value: Total Dwelling Value, Value per # of Heated Area

OV

Property Record Card – Inspection and Cost Model

- Property record card is used for many purposes all data, info for each account
- Assessor uses in field inspection or (with imagery) to verify relevant characteristics and to note changes and corrections
- Blank Card is used for new property inspections pickups
- Sketch allows quick viewing to identify sections, measurements, size, etc.
- Property owner can request record card and sales analysis
- The data is the basis for information on tax roll and the SDAT Website for each property

Property Sales Analysis

OV

• A property Sales Analysis is used to analyze the results of the model - property sales are listed with various data and assessment ratios (new value to sale price) and descriptive statistics about the data

III	ustrativ	/e Sales	s Analys	is																				
					LAND					IMP										Total				
Sale	Sale	Sale	Prior	Prior	Land	Prior Ld	Prior Ld	New Ld	New Ld	Prior IMP	IMP		RCN	RCN	Year Blt	IMP	%		IMP Value	New L&I	New Value	Sale	Proposed	
#	Date	Price	Assess	Ratio	Size	Rate	Value	Rate	Value	Value	Quality	Size		SqFt	Eff Age	Cond.	Dep.	Value	sq foot	Value	SqFt	Per Sq Ft	Ratio	MVI
1	XXIXXIXX	365,000	300,000	0.82	4.13	20,000	82,600	23,317	96,300	217,400	4	3,489	468,974	134.42	1982	AVE	0.25	246,822	70.74	349,022	100.03	104.61	0.96	0
																					[
2																								
3																								
Total		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Count																								
Mean																								
Median																								
COD																								
St Dev																								
COV																								
	x - descr	riptive st	atistics ca	lculate																				

- Cost Approach cost record document and cost the quality, physical characteristics and condition of the property
 - V = RCNLD + LVwhere V = value RCNLD = replacement cost new less depreciation LV = land value

 Sales Comparison Approach – if comparable sales are available, develop units of comparison from recent comparables – (Sale price per unit, per square foot, per space, etc.), make adjustments for differences to the subject, and value the subject.

$V = SP \pm ADJ$

where SP = sale price ADJ = adjustment to sale price.

- Income Approach an estimate of market rent (net operating income) is capitalized into and estimate of value by a capitalization rate in direct capitalization.
 - $V = I \div R$ where I = IncomeR = capitalization rate



 Assessor most document <u>market rent</u>, <u>operating</u> <u>expense ratios</u>, and <u>capitalization rates</u> for each appraisal cycle by type of income producing property.

- Six Methods to Develop Capitalization Rates
- 1. Market Comparison IRV (R = Income/Value)
- 2. Band of Investment Mortgage Equity
- 3. Band of Investment Land Building
- 4. Debt Coverage Ratio
- 5. Net Income Ratio
- 6. Yield Change

Assessor most document capitalization rates for each appraisal cycle by type of Income producing property.

Commercial & Industrial Net Operating Income

NOI Flowchart

GPI	(Gross Potential Income)					
- V & C	(Vacancy and Collection Loss)					
+ Other Income						
= EGI	(Effective Gross Income)					
- Op. Ex.	(Operating Expenses)					
	- Property Operating Expense					
	- Reserves for Replacement					
= NOI	(Net Operating Income)					
- Debt Service						
=Before Tax (Income Tax) Cash Flow						

Commercial & Industrial Income and Expense Forms

Commercial Property Income Questionnaires

For further information, or to receive a particular questionnaire, contact your local Department of Assessments and Taxation office. Completed questionnaires must be returned to the appropriate local assessment office.

Apartment Building Assisted Living Facility Campground Cemetery Commercial/ Industrial Garage and Parking Lot Golf Course Hotel/Motel Marina Mobile Home Park Nursing Home Section 42 Tax Credit Property Subsidized Housing Tenant List & Rent Schedule

Apartment Income and Expense Form

APARTMENT INCOME AND EXPENSE QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE 36 MONTHS:

FROM 2011 TO 2013

NAME AND LOCATION OF PROPERTY

OWNER AND ADDRESS OF RECORD

Check Services & Utili Carpets () Drape Tennis () Parki	ties in Rent: He s() Wash ng() Swite	at () A/C (her/Dryer () hboard ()) Gas (Swimming Po Security ()	()Electricity (ool () Party) 7 Room ()
RENT SCHEDULES:			2013	2012	2011
	# UNITS	BATH/UNIT	RENT/MO.	RENT/MO.	RENT/MO.
Efficiency					
1 Bedroom					
2 Bedroom					
2 Bedroom & Den					
3 Bedroom					
3 Bedroom & Den					
Other (List)					
PARKING # SPACES					
Retail/Commercial:	# UNITS	LEASABLE	RENT/SF	RENT/SF	RENT/SF
Shops/Stores					
Offices					
Other (List)					
ANNUAL INCOME:	06 Occupance)		2013	2012	2011
2 Owner Janitor Mana	ger Apartments		š		
3. Other Income (laundr	v pool etc.)		s		
4. Loss due to vacancy of	delinquent.		s		
5. TOTAL ACTUAL IN	COME (Total line	s 1-4)	ŝ		
EXPENSES:		·			
6. Payroll (except manag	er, repair)		\$		
7. Supplies (janitor, bulb	s, etc.)		\$		
8. Electricity			\$		
9. Water/Sewage			\$		
Fuel (Type of fuel:)		\$		
 Management Fees/W 	ages		s		
12. Administrative Costs	(List)		s		
13. Maintenance & Repa	urs (List)		<u>s</u>		
14. Miscellaneous Expen	ses (List)		<u></u>		
16. Pererrar for Perlace	end. Coverage		<u> </u>		
17 TOTAL EXPENSES	(Total lines 6-16)		<u> </u>		
18 Net Operating Incom	e (Line 5 less line	170	š		
19. Real Estate Taxes	c (Lance V Actor and		š		
20. Mortgage Payment			s		
21. Building Depreciation	m		\$		
22. Capital Expenditure			s		
MORTGAGE/SALE	S INFORMAT	TON:			
 Is there a current mor If Yes, please provide t 	tgage on this prop he following data:	erty? Yes	No		
Name of Mortga	igee	Mortg	age Amount	Intere	est Rate
Term of Mortga	ge	Date 1	" Payment	Mont	hly Payment
3 Please provide:	Date Purchased	4	Consi	deration	
I declare, under the penal	ties of perjury. th	at the contents of th	is form and all the	e accompanying sch	edules and statements hav
been examined by me and	l are true, correct,	, and complete to th	e best of my know	ledge, information,	, and belief.
Signature		Title o	f Signer		Date

Print/Type Name of Signer

RP-6 (Rev.12/03 rs)

Phone Number

NOI – Income Cap. Work Sheet

Apartment Building								
Units	Number	Monthly	Annual					
1 bed 1 bath	205	1150	2 829 000					
2 bed 2 bath	183	1450	3 184 200					
3 bed 2 bath	81	1650	1.603.800					
5 5CG 2 500	469	1000	7 617 000					
	405		1,017,000					
	Actual		Actual		Actual			
Income	<u>2011</u>		2012		<u>2013</u>		STABILIZED	
Gross Potential	\$6,755,783		\$7,260,237		\$7,560,401		\$7,617,000	
Concessions	-\$10,600		-\$21,193		-\$33,044		-\$20,000	
Total Gross Income	\$6,745,183		\$7,239,044		\$7,527,357		\$7,616,005	
Vacancy/ Bad Debt	\$719 494		\$560 175		\$686 605		\$377.020	
vacancy bad best	11%		8%		9%		5%	
Other Income	\$396,612		\$412,008		\$329,224		\$330,000	
Effective Gross Income	\$6,422,301		\$7,090,877		\$7,169,976		\$7,568,985	
<u>Expenses</u>								
								Avg
Miscellaneous Expenses	\$692,062	11%	\$702,506	10%	\$693,120	10%	\$765,731	10%
Utilities	\$251,489	4%	\$246,678	3%	\$252,063	4%	\$275,264	4%
Maintenance & Repairs	\$402,662	6%	\$285,114	4%	\$329,149	5%	\$375,453	5%
Payroll (except manager, repair)	\$651,240	10%	\$714,822	10%	\$675,775	9%	\$747,973	10%
Reserves for Replacement							\$227,070	3%
Total Expenses								
-	\$1,997,453		\$1,949,120		\$1,950,107		\$2,422,075	
	31%		27%		27%		32%	32%
Net Operating Income	\$4 424 848		\$5 141 757		\$5 219 869		\$5 146 910	
<u>not oporating moonto</u>	¢1,121,010		40,111,101		40,210,000		40,110,010	
Capitalization Rate					Base Cap		7.000%	
					Effective Tax		1.062%	
					Overall Cap		8.062%	
Indicated Value as of 1/1/2014							\$63,841,600	
Current Assessment							\$60,558,600	

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Process address and occupancy changes

Revalue new subdivisions plats, splits and combinations

Assessment and Tax Calendar

January 1	Valuation date (Date of Finality) for real and business personal property
	Deadline for filing a real property petition for review appeal form
January	Business personal property returns mailed to all current businesses
	Homeowners' and Renters' tax credit applications mailed to all current recipients and prior year applicants
February 14	Constant yield tax rates established and mailed to local governments
Mid February	Deadline for appealing reassessment notices mailed the prior December (deadline date is on the notice and depends on the actual notice mailing date)
April 15	Deadline for filing business personal property returns or 60 day extension requests
May 1	Homeowners' tax credit applications received by this date will have credits reflected on property tax bills, if eligible.
June 15	Deadline for filing extended business personal property returns
June 30	Deadline for local governments to set property tax rates
July 1	Beginning of taxable year for property taxes Local governments typically mail tax bills in early July
September 1	Deadline to submit Homeowners' and Renters' tax credit applications
	Deadline to submit initial real property exemption applications for all filers other than blind persons and disabled veterans.
September 30	Deadline to pay property taxes without interest and penalty. Homeowners must pay the first installment of semiannual property taxes by this date.
Late December	Real property reassessment notices mailed to one-third of property owners in each county. Property owners have 45 days to file an appeal.
December 31	Deadline for homeowners to pay the second installment of semiannual property taxes without interest and penalty.

Assessment Offices

General Organization & Staffing 24 Counties - Class A, B, & C Counties

• **CORE Processes** – more than appraisal

> Appeals, new property pick up, sketching, subdivisions

• Work Load – Actual vs. Desired (1/3 accounts)

➤ Actual parcel counts per assessor is 5,163

- SDAT Desired Parcels per Field Assessor 3,000 residential and 750 commercial per year
- **Budget*** (Total local assessment offices FY 15 \$ 32,715,903 see page 81)
 - SDAT assessment budget averages \$12.00 \$19.00 per parcel
 - ➢ IAAO staffing study shows \$22.00 to 24.00 per parcel

*Local Assessment Office Budgets

(FY 13 \$28,817,498; FY 14 \$29,855,618; FY 15 \$ 32,715,903)
Assessment Office Organization

- 24 Local Assessment Offices in each county seat
- Local Offices- 5 Class A, 6 Class B, 12 Class C
 ➢ Class A 211,000 to 336,785 Parcels
 ➢ Class B 58,904 to 104,185 Parcels
 ➢ Class C 13,467 to 46,683 Parcels
- Local Offices have:
 - Supervisor of Assessments
 - Assistant Supervisor of Assessment
 - Staff of assessors and administrative staff



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Typical Class B & C Organization



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2014 - Total Parcels

Assessable Real Property Accounts Per Staffing - All Groups 7/1/2014

County	AGRI	GOLF	MARSH	RESIDENCE	CONDO	RES	TOWN	RES	сомм	INDUST	СОММ	APT'S	сомм	сомм	TAXABLE	EXEMPT	TOTAL
Name						сомм	HOUSE	SUBTOTAL			CONDO		RES	SUBTOTAL			ACC"TS
Allegany	1,516	5	-	33,613	60	334	-	35,528	2,585	374	49	39	3	3,050	38,578	2,749	41,327
Anne Arundel	1,473	6	51	173,731	21,390	20	-	196,671	5,369	989	1,735	226	1,135	9,454	206,125	5,183	211,308
Baltimore City	-	-	-	193,477	12,110	22	1	205,610	8,963	2,333	584	2,188	4	14,072	219,682	17,247	236,929
Baltimore	3,981	39	1	240,936	22,028	1	1	266,987	7,865	3,190	429	2,625	863	14,972	281,959	16,559	298,518
Calvert	1,315	1	2	36,828	1,128	1	1,410	40,685	709	161	114	17	162	1,163	41,848	892	42,740
Caroline	2,659	-	14	12,115	24	15	272	15,099	712	89	-	69	57	927	16,026	708	16,734
Carroll	4,634	12	-	54,793	1,981	2	1	61,423	2,313	261	299	182	392	3,447	64,870	1,978	66,848
Cecil	2,175	-	3	37,784	937	4	2,232	43,135	1,998	205	179	112	267	2,761	45,896	1,207	47,103
Charles	2,288	3	5	48,485	434	14	9,363	60,592	1,455	353	833	66	289	2,996	63,588	1,257	64,845
Dorchester	2,364	-	237	18,133	264	1	26	21,025	905	176	-	25	7	1,113	22,138	1,033	23,171
Frederick	5,180	26	-	62,464	4,808	23	14,629	87,130	2,646	537	663	256	561	4,663	91,793	2,827	94,620
Garrett	3,032	-	-	22,886	881		168	26,967	1,111	20	252	38		1,421	28,388	1,005	29,393
Harford	3,299	-	-	82,322	7,139	10		92,770	2,802	347	156	205	70	3,580	96,350	1,986	98,336
Howard	1,181	-	-	79,010	14,544	3	1,854	96,592	1,733	815	1,369	133	173	4,223	100,815	3,270	104,085
Kent	1,382	-	4	10,631	280	-	-	12,297	612	4	15	22	27	680	12,977	490	13,467
Montgomery	2,034	44	1	244,555	62,408	27	2	309,071	4,267	1,439	3,244	1,631	161	10,742	319,813	16,972	336,785
Prince Georges	1,950	80	7	199,700	26,681	1	33,653	262,072	5,061	3,312	3,011	1,042	554	12,980	275,052	17,115	292,167
Queen Anne	2,223	-	16	19,512	1,523		21	23,295	900	26	429	37	472	1,864	25,159	670	25,829
St. Marys	2,794	-	31	39,817	893	-	1,875	45,410	1,546	82	149	166	-	1,943	47,353	1,460	48,813
Somerset	2,116	-	133	12,218	519		-	14,986	943	-	17	39	7	1,006	15,992	1,117	17,109
Talbot	1,812	4	10	16,860	407		13	19,106	1,050	68	211	83	71	1,483	20,589	591	21,180
Washington	3,313	9	-	44,745	824	66	3,313	52,270	2,538	372	86	601	235	3,832	56,102	2,802	58,904
Wicomico	3,360	8	50	35,927	1,001	1	1,183	41,530	2,442	533	291	142	135	3,543	45,073	1,610	46,683
Worcester	2,860	7	36	30,775	28,099	3	-	61,780	2,011	185	858	126	36	3,216	64,996	1,387	66,383
Total	58,941	244	601	1,751,317	210,363	548	70,017	2,092,031	62,536	15,871	14,973	10,070	5,681	109,131	2,201,162	102,115	2,303,277

2014 – SDAT Staffing & Parcels

	Assessable R	eal Proper	rty Accoun	ts Per Staf	fing - All	Groups 7	7/1/2014										
County	County	RES	СОММ	TAXABLE	EXEMPT	TOTAL	CŧI	Total	RES. ASS'OR	Total Acc'ts	Total Field	Total Acc'ts	1/3 Total Acc'ts	Total Res	1/3 Per	"Tot Com	"1/3 Com
Class	Name	SUBTOTAL	SUBTOTAL			ACC*TS	ASSESS	FTE	Equilivent	Per FTE	Assessor	Field Assessor	Field Assessor	Res Act's	Res Assess	Per C&I.	.Per C&I
С	Allegany	35,528	3,050	38,578	2,749	41,327	1	8	2	5,166	3	13,776	4,592	17,764	5,921	3,050	1,017
Α	Anne Arundel	196,671	9,454	206,125	5,183	211,308	2	34	15.5	6,215	17.5	12,075	4,025	12,688	4,229	4,727	1,576
Α	Baltimore City	205,610	14,072	219,682	17,247	236,929	5	45	19.5	5,265	24.5	9,671	3,224	10,544	3,515	2,814	938
Α	Baltimore	266,987	14,972	281,959	16,559	298,518	4	43	19	6,942	23	12,979	4,326	14,052	4,684	3,743	1,248
С	Calvert	40,685	1,163	41,848	892	42,740	0.5	10.5	3	4,070	3.5	12,211	4,070	13,562	4,521	2,326	775
С	Caroline	15,099	927	16,026	708	16,734	0.5	7.5	1	2,231	1.5	11,156	3,719	15,099	5,033	1,854	618
В	Carroll	61,423	3,447	64,870	1,978	66,848	1	12	4.5	5,571	5.5	12,154	4,051	13,650	4,550	3,447	1,149
С	Cecil	43,135	2,761	45,896	1,207	47,103	1	9	3	5,234	4	11,776	3,925	14,378	4,793	2,761	920
В	Charles	60,592	2,996	63,588	1,257	64,845	0.5	12.5	6	5,188	6.5	9,976	3,325	10,099	3,366	5,992	1,997
С	Dorchester	21,025	1,113	22,138	1,033	23,171	1	6	1	3,862	2	11,586	3,862	21,025	7,008	1,113	371
В	Frederick	87,130	4,663	91,793	2,827	94,620	2	14	4	6,759	6	15,770	5,257	21,783	7,261	2,332	777
С	Garrett	26,967	1,421	28,388	1,005	29,393	1	9	2	3,266	3	9,798	3,266	13,484	4,495	1,421	474
В	Harford	92,770	3,580	96,350	1,986	98,336	2	15	5	6,556	7	14,048	4,683	18,554	6,185	1,790	597
В	Howard	96,592	4,223	100,815	3,270	104,085	2	15	6	6,939	8	13,011	4,337	16,099	5,366	2,112	704
С	Kent	12,297	680	12,977	490	13,467	0.5	5.5	1	2,449	1.5	8,978	2,993	12,297	4,099	1,360	453
Α	Montgomery	309,071	10,742	319,813	16,972	336,785	5	53	25.5	6,354	30.5	11,042	3,681	12,120	4,040	2,148	716
Α	Prince Georges	262,072	12,980	275,052	17,115	292,167	6	42	13.5	6,956	19.5	14,983	4,994	19,413	6,471	2,163	721
С	Queen Anne	23,295	1,864	25,159	670	25,829	1	6	1	4,305	2	12,915	4,305	23,295	7,765	1,864	621
С	St. Marys	45,410	1,943	47,353	1,460	48,813	1	10	3	4,881	4	12,203	4,068	15,137	5,046	1,943	648
С	Somerset	14,986	1,006	15,992	1,117	17,109	0.5	6.5	2	2,632	2.5	6,844	2,281	7,493	2,498	2,012	671
С	Talbot	19,106	1,483	20,589	591	21,180	0.5	7.5	2	2,824	2.5	8,472	2,824	9,553	3,184	2,966	989
В	Washington	52,270	3,832	56,102	2,802	58,904	1	11	4.5	5,355	5.5	10,710	3,570	11,616	3,872	3,832	1,277
C	Wicomico	41,530	3,543	45,073	1,610	46,683	1	8	2	5,835	3	15,561	5,187	20,765	6,922	3,543	1,181
В	Worcester	61,780	3,216	64,996	1,387	66,383	2	14	3.5	4,742	5.5	12,070	4,023	17,651	5,884	1,608	536
	Total	2,092,031	109,131	2,201,162	102,115	2,303,277	42	404	149.5	5,701	191.5					2,598	866
															Res Assess		C&I Assess
															@ 3,000 per		@750 per
														Needed	232		49
														Existing Fiel	150		42
														Additional	82		6.5
														Total New	89		

Staffing*

- SDAT Total FTE staffing from 1976 to 1992 reduced by 18% while Total Accounts increased by 33.3 % * Local Assessment office staff
- SDAT Field Assessor staff from 1990 to 2014 reduced 70% while the number of accounts increased by 25.5% * Local Assessment office staff
- Current county FTE staffing is 401 with 131 personnel having more than 30 years service (32%)
- IAAO Staffing Survey conducted in 1986 and 2013
 <u>Staffing in Assessment Offices in the United States and Canada</u>

 <u>Results of 2013 Survey</u> IAAO Research Committee and Lawrence
 C. Walters, PH.D. 62 pages

Staffing – IAAO 2013 Survey

		Pa	rcels per Pe	1986	Percentage		
Type of Agency	Number of Respondents	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	1986 Mean	1986–2013
County	311	3,610	3,000	68	32,793	3,120	+15.7%
Municipality	217	2,488	2,302	31	8,133	2,220	+12.1%
Township	64	2,740	2,467	126	12,000	1,270	+54.8%
Public multiple	22	3,227	3,190	1,375	8,938	5,530	-42.6%
Private multiple	15	3,919	2,333	320	9,857	NA	
State/Province	14	2,873	2,857	984	5,000	NA.	
Overall	643	3,123	2,692	31	32,793	2,420	+29.0%

Table 16. Parcels per permanent employee by type of agency

2013 IAAO Staffing Study – Table 35- Frequency of Reappraisals

	Respondents		Mean Permanent
Reappraisal Frequency	Number	Percent	Employees per 1,000
			Parcels
More than once a year	8	1.2%	N/A
Every year	147	22.7%	0.61
2-4 years	189	29.2%	0.63
5 years	105	16.2%	0.61
6-10 years	84	13.0%	0.96
> than 10 years	34	5.2%	0.29
As needed	64	9.9%	0.7
Rarely or never	17	2.6%	0.39
	648	100.0%	0.65

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Staffing – IAAO 2013 Survey

• FTE Maryland vs. 2013 IAAO Study Table 35 SDAT needs 85 personnel

Count	7	FTE	Total	Field	Mean FTE	Per 1000	FTE	FTE	SDAT 1/3
Class	County		Parcels	Assessor	1000 parcel		Total Act	1/3 Total	DELTA
С	Allegany	8	41,327	3	0.62	41.3	26	9	1
Α	Anne Arundel	34	211,308	17.5	0.62	211.3	131	44	10
А	Baltimore City	45	236,929	24.5	0.62	236.9	147	49	4
Α	Baltimore	43	298,518	23	0.62	298.5	185	62	19
С	Calvert	10	42,740	3	0.62	42.7	26	9	(1)
С	Caroline	7	16,734	1	0.62	16.7	10	3	(4)
в	Carroll	12	66,848	5.5	0.62	66.8	41	14	2
С	Cecil	9	47,103	4	0.62	47.1	29	10	1
в	Charles	12	64,845	6	0.62	64.8	40	13	1
С	Dorchester	6	23,171	2	0.62	23.2	14	5	(1)
в	Frederick	14	94,520	6	0.62	94.5	59	20	6
С	Garrett	9	29,393	3	0.62	29.4	18	6	(3)
в	Harford	15	98,336	7	0.62	98.3	61	20	5
в	Howard	15	104,085	8	0.62	104.1	65	22	7
С	Kent	5	13,467	1	0.62	13.5	8	3	(2)
Α	Montgomery	53	336,785	30.5	0.62	336.8	209	70	17
Α	Prince George's	42	292,167	19.5	0.62	292.2	181	60	18
С	Queen Anne's	6	25,829	2	0.62	25.8	16	5	(1)
С	St. Mary's	10	48,813	4	0.62	48.8	30	10	0
С	Somerset	6	17,109	2	0.62	17.1	11	4	(2)
С	Talbot	7	21,180	2	0.62	21.2	13	4	(3)
в	Vashington	11	58,904	5.5	0.62	58.9	37	12	1
С	Vicomico	8	46,683	3	0.62	46.7	29	10	2
в	Vorcester	14	66,383	5.5	0.62	66.4	41	14	(0)
	Total	401	2,303,177	188.5	0.62	2303.2	1428	476	75

* 75 plus 17 because of small offices need staff to complete Succession Plans and Daily Functions

Assessment Budget

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Pages 179-181

			Budget Analysis							
			EV 2015 Pudget**							
Count		Concerel Funda	Special Funds	Total	FTF	Total	Field	2015 Pudget		
Class	County	General runus	Special Funus	Total	FIL	Parcels	Assessor	2015 Budget	Per Parcel	Per Field
Class	Allererer	274 022	274 622	740.005		11 227	Assessor		10.12	240.755
<u> </u>	Anegany Asso Arrendol	1 170 255	1 170 250	2 240 711	0	11,327	3	33,636	10.13	243,733
	Ratimore Cite	2 090 459	2 090 459	2,340,711	34	211,300	17.3	00,011	17.65	133,733
	Baltimore	1 701 024	2,030,433	3 402 049	43	236,525	24.0	32,303 79 117	11.65	147 915
	Caluart	220 212	220 212	640 424	10	42 740	23	64.042	14.99	212 475
<u> </u>	Caroline	261 126	261 127	522 272	7	16 724	3	74 610	31.21	522 272
 	Carroll	522 252	522 252	1 044 504	12	66 949	55	97.042	31.21	109 910
<u> </u>	Cecil	362 796	362 797	725 593	9	47 103	5.5	80.621	15.65	181 398
 	Charles	430.044	430.044	860 088	12	64 845		71 674	13.26	143 348
<u> </u>	Dorchester	236 780	236 781	473 561	 6	23 171	2	78 927	20.44	236 781
 	Frederick	615 102	615 103	1 230 205	14	94 520	- a	87 872	13.02	205 034
 C	Garrett	365,178	365,178	730,356		29,393	3	81,151	24.85	243,452
в	Harford	578,397	578,398	1,156,795	15	98,336	7	77.120	11.76	165,256
 B	Howard	611,104	611,105	1.222.209	15	104.085	8	81,481	11.74	152,776
С	Kent	202,721	202,722	405,443	5	13,467	1	81.089	30.11	405,443
А	Montgomer	2,149,258	2,149,258	4,298,516	53	336,785	30.5	81,104	12.76	140,935
А	Prince George's	1,714,332	1,714,332	3,428,664	42	292,167	19.5	81,635	11.74	175,829
С	Queen Anne's	287,612	287,613	575,225	6	25,829	2	95,871	22.27	287,613
С	St. Marg's	472,961	472,961	945,922	10	48,813	4	94,592	19.38	236,481
С	Somerset	223,530	223,531	447,061	6	17,109	2	74,510	26.13	223,531
С	Talbot	293,725	293,725	587,450	7	21,180	2	83,921	27.74	293,725
в	Vashington	474,542	474,543	949,085	11	58,904	5.5	86,280	16.11	172,561
С	Vicomico	351,075	351,076	702,151	8	46,683	3	87,769	15.04	234,050
в	Vorcester	548,717	548,718	1,097,435	14	66,383	5.5	78,388	16.53	199,534
	Total	16,357,944	16,357,959	32,715,903	401	2,303,177	188.5	1,964,229	428.35	5,325,478
	FY 2013 Actual Expenditures allocated 10% GF/90% SF						Mean	81,842.87	17.85	221,895
	** FY 2014 and FY 2015 a	llocated 50% GF/50	% SF - Actuals are pre	liminary as of 7/			Mean Total	81,585.79	14.20	173,559

Assessment Budget

- Maryland Class A Median Budget per parcel \$11.74
- Maryland Class B Median Budget per parcel \$13.26
- Maryland Class C Median Budget per parcel \$ 21.35

IAAO Staffing Study 2013 – Budget Per Parcel

		Mean	Median
•	County	\$ 26.38	\$ 21.85
•	Municipality	\$ 30.79	\$ 28.02
•	State Provence	\$ 24.04	\$ 21.00

Maryland Assessor's

Maryland Assessor 3 Salary

 Salary over 6 years \$40,547 to \$45,194

 Average Salary
 \$43,500

 Fringe Benefits (Dept./ Leg. Ser.) 27.35 %
 11,897

 Total
 \$55,397

Assessor Fisca	al Analysis									
Additional										
Assessors @	55,397	'(\$43,500 plus 27.35% fringe)								
10	553,970									
20	1,107,940									
30	1,661,910									
40	2,215,880									
50	2,769,850									
60	3,323,820									
★ Does not include training costs										

Representative Data

 Market Areas and Neighborhoods (geographic stratification) SDAT statewide:

Market Areas	Neighborhoods	Parcels
1,250	15,722	2,275,062

Total Parcel Transfers (arms length/non-arms length)

2012	2013	2014 (7 months)
141,501	160,378	80,902

- Estimated annual arms length residential sales (all groups statewide) 50,000
- Annual Owner-Occupied residential sales 35,000 to 40,000
- Annual Estimated arms length commercial/industrial sales -900

Property Sketches - Overview

- With 61 % of statewide sketches converted to digital format, there are 650,800 remaining to be converted (39%)
- Remaining conversion could take several courses
- For remaining 650,000
- Scan image of record cards -link images to AAVS convert to digital over several years
- Project to convert all to digital by Revaluation Geo code inhouse or vendor (vendor would need image of sketch)

Property Sketches - Status

APRIL 2014	Residential Sketches Possible	Residential Sketches Complete	Residential Sketches % Complete
Allegapy	26 522	26 472	100%
	169 274	62 010	38%
Baltimore	120,000	75 610	54%
Baltimore Co	220.056	102 026	15%
Calvert	230,030	21 044	43%
Caroline	32,130	11 670	100%
Carroll	55 202	24.402	62%
Caril	24.075	34,402	02/0
Charles	50,075	20,752	50%
Doroostor	12,620	29,753	100%
Erederick	75,030	75,005	00%
Carrett	10,820	10,030	100%
Garrett	10,292	10,234	100%
Harrord	78,971	12,287	10%
Howard	82,312	34,539	42%
Manta Ca	8,954	8,713	97%
	236,974	50,521	21%
PGCo	214,145	208,293	97%
QACO	19,574	18,877	90%
St. Mary's	36,375	34,956	96%
Somerset	8,918	8,852	99%
Talbot	17,197	16,873	98%
Wash Co	47,586	47,343	99%
Wicomico	32,430	32,343	100%
Worcester	27,280	23,797	87%
•	1,664,308	1,013,506	61%

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Property Sketches - Overview

- Needed to quickly and accurately verify if building sections and sizes are correct
- Historically, sketch was on paper record.
- CAMA in 1990 did not have sketch routine
- In mid late 1990's, Apex sketch software was added and a digital sketch conversion project began.
- Preceding Chart is the status of digital sketch conversion
- Sketches are a combination of digital (in AAVS) and manual paper sketches on old property record cards

Property Sketches - Considerations

- For an extremely large or complex new property, it might a day to pick up one
 - Montgomery County in last 42 months has averaged over 230 per month new property permits > \$100,000. If we estimate that there are only 30 permits extremely large or complex completely new properties – it would equal to one assessor per month to do those 30 properties with other assessor's having to pick up the other 200 accounts.
 - Montgomery County currently has 11 are new residential assessors filling vacancy's from retirements and hiring freezes

Staffing – Core Processes

- There are certain <u>core processes</u> that assessors must complete annually <u>besides</u> <u>field inspection</u> in the general reassessment
- Work production studies can be developed for any work segment of the years work – each staff member is only available for work a certain number of days a year.
- Total work days would typically be about 200 days per year after weekends, holidays, sick days, vacation days, training days are deducted from 365 days per year

CORE Processes – Assessor Staff

- Supervisors each year plan for revaluation cycle, make assessor assignments, review exempt accounts, prepare AAVS for next revaluation, etc. – See 12 steps in a revaluation pages
- Assessors Inspect and verify property sales information for each area being appraised and conduct market research
- Assessors Re-appraise each triennial group once every three years – conduct market analysis, field inspections, and valuation analysis (sales analysis, MVIs and edits).
- Revalue new subdivision plats, splits and combinations

CORE Processes – Assessor Staff

- Complete and review ratio reports, make final edit checks and percent change edit reports
- Pick-up New Buildings and Major Renovations (over \$100,000 in cost) at least twice a year (Full year and Half Year Levy and quarter year levy where applicable) – conduct field inspections and value
- Conduct 1st Level assessment appeals
- Conduct 2nd Level assessment appeals
- Conduct 3nd Level assessment appeals

CORE Processes – Admin. Staff

- Daily complete all real property transfers and enter on the tax roll in the AAVS system – sales data and owner information
- Complete mapping prep for all splits and combinations and Subdivision Plats
- Customer Service phone and tax roll counter
- Process change reports (abatements and increases)
- Process address and occupancy changes

Work Production

- <u>Staffing production reports</u> allow management to estimate staff requirements
- CORE processes must be completed daily as required
- After CORE processes are complete, the assessors can focus on the step in the reappraisal process for the current assessment year
- Supervisors of Assessment can calculate the number of Rating Days for each assessor function

Calculator for Rating Days

Calculator for Number of Rating Days-

		-				
Task Name						
		Ass days				
		рег уг	Ass Needed			
Total Rating Day	s 205	205	1.00			
			Difficulty	Est		
			factor	Accts	Standard	
_			enter +	per	Accts per	Rating
Team	lask	Number	or - %	day	Day	Days
Residential	FLD REV-Scheduled			8	8	205
Residential	FLD REV-Unscheduled			16	16	0
Residential	IMP SUB-Reassessment			60	60	0
Residential	IMP ATT-Reassessment			100	100	0
Residential	IMP REG-Reassessement			40	40	0
Residential	VACANT-Reassessment			200	200	0
Residential	AG-Reassessment			25	25	0
Residential	WF-Reassessment (Add)			100	100	0
Residential	X HSES-(Add)			100	100	0
Residential	EDITS			100	100	0
Residential	SF Edits and Sketches (Combined)			30	30	0
Residential	SF SKETCH			45	45	0
Residential	Att Edits and Sketches (Combined)			45	45	0
Residential	ATT SKETCH			60	60	0
Residential	VALUATION			350	350	0
Residential	NC PU			12.5	12.5	0
Residential	NC WU inc sketch			12.5	12.5	0
Residential	NC PU ATT			20	20	0
Residential	NC WU ATT inc sketch			20	20	0
Residential	MTC WU			1	1	0
Residential	MTC HLD			4	4	0
Residential	PTAAB WU			5	5	0
Residential	PTAAB HLD			20	20	0
Residential	HEAR HLD			15	15	Ō
Residential	DECISION inc sketch			15	15	Ō
	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>					

Calculator for Rating Days

33	Commercial	IMP ATT-Reassessment	100	100	0
34	Commercial	IMP REG-Reassessment	25	25	0
35	Commercial	VACANT-Reassessment	200	200	0
36	Commercial	X HSES-(Add)	100	100	0
37	Commercial	EDITS	25	25	0
38	Commercial	SF SKETCH	30	30	0
39	Commercial	VAULATION	40	40	0
40	Commercial	NC PU	4	4	0
41	Commercial	NC WU	4	4	0
42	Commercial	MTC WU	0.3	0.33	0
43	Commercial	MTC HLD	2	2	0
44	Commercial	PTAAB WU	3	3	0
45	Commercial	PTAAB HLD	10	10	0
46	Commercial	FLD REV	6.7	6.67	0
47	Commercial	HEAR HLD	10	10	0
48	Commercial	DECISION	6.7	6.67	0
49					0

Work Day Calculation		
Week days (5x52wks)		260
Non production days		
Annual Leave (Avg)	13	
Personal Leave	6	
Sick used (Avg)	10	
Holidays & Furlough	15	
Confer, Training & Semin, Weather , LAW, Jury duty, othe	11	
Total non production days		55
Remaing work days		205
From leave reports res assessor 1,2 and3		

CORE Process & Field Review

Essentially after assessor CORE days are completed, the remaining days are for re-assessment field inspection

The field inspection during each re-assessment includes:

- observing the market areas and neighborhood in detail
- sales verification
- review all properties for characteristics changes, and
- the measurement and recording of changes in relevant characteristics

Re-Assessment Field Review

Work Production Estimate Analysis		
Assumptions: Suburban Jurisdiction		
200,000 parcels		
9 Assessors		
		10001
TOTAL WORK DAYS 9 ASSESSORS*	1,845	100%
Less CORE work days	1,024	56%
REMAINING days for REASS	821	44%
* 9 assessors x 205 work days = 1845 days		
Annual Major Tasks		Percent of
	Days	Total Work Days
Re- assessment field review & office edits	821	44%
New construction pick-up and valuaton	349	19%
1st level appeals	266	14%
2nd and 3rd level appeals	219	12%
Reassessment Valuation and edits	190	10%
	1,845	100%

Re-Assessment Field Review

Assume:

- 1/3 of 200,000 parcels valued annually or 66,666 parcels
- REMAINING Days for Reassessment are 821 days and 9 assessors, there are 91 assessor days for re assessment field review and edit.
- Average reassessment field review and pick up of changes is 45 accounts per day, 1 assessor's could review 4,100 parcels and 9 assessors would complete 36,900 of a total of 66,700. Thus, about 55% of properties could be reviewed.
- Rural Counties or counties with more complex properties would take longer to field and office review as the distance between properties or the complexity of the property increases.

Planning the Reappraisal - 12 Steps

- 1. Performance Analysis ratio study current sale to prior assessment.
- 2. Reappraisal Decision
- 3. Analysis of Available and Required Resources
- 4. Planning and Organization
- 5. System Acquisition or Development

Planning the Reappraisal - 12 Steps

- 6. Pilot Study
- 7. Data Collection
- 8. Valuation
- 9. Performance analysis (ratio study) and edits
- **10.Mail Assessment Notices**
- 11. Value Defense
- 12. Final Ratio Study

Assessment Appeal Pages 182-184

- The assessment appeal process is available to allow property owners the opportunity to dispute the value determined by the department, if they feel the value is wrong.
- Appeals may be filed on three occasions:
 - When an assessment notice is received (reassessment)
 - 2. Out of cycle review file a petition for review (in the two years when the property is not valued)
 - 3. Upon Purchase (When a property is transferred between Jan. 1 and July 1

Assessment Appeals

- 1st Level supervisor informal
- 2nd Level PTAAB informal independent board
- 3rd Level Md. Tax Court more formal
- 4th Level Circuit Court county where property is located.
- 5th Level Court of Special Appeals
- 6th Level Court of Appeals

	1 st Level Appeals – Statewide Summary																	
Statewide First Level Assessment Appeals FY 2011 to 2014																		
		In Cycle	In Cycle			Out Cycle			Grand	Total	Total	In Cycle	Field	Filed	AppealPer	Appeal Per	Appeal	Appeal
	GEO	Notices	Res	C&I	Total	Res	C&I	Total	Total	Res	C&I	% Notice	Res Ass	C&I *	DAY Res	DAY C&I	DAY Res	DAYs C&I
2011	81	740,128	23,029	8,907	31,936	15,404	3,273	18,677	50,613	38,433	12,180	4.3%	124	39	15	10	21	31
2012	82	737,387	21,472	8,730	30,202	10,907	3,942	14,849	45,051	32,379	12,672	4.1%	124	39	15	10	17	32
2013	80	678,666	12,718	5,936	18,654	8,204	2,812	11,016	29,670	20,922	8,748	2.7%	124	39	15	10	11	22
2014	81		16,345	9,399	25,744	4,638	3,462	8,100	33,844	20,983	12,861		124	39	15	10	11	33

- Appeals vary by county by year and type (Res. & C&I)
- Appeals impact workload each year
- Statewide Res and C& I averages mask actual impact by county
- Note typical days to hearings from statewide to big 5 counties on the following pages

1st Level Appeals Summary – Anne Arundel and Baltimore City

Anne	Arung	lel	First Lev	el Asses	sment Ap	opeals FY 2	011 to 2	014										
		In Cycle	In Cycle			Out Cycle			Grand	Total	Total	In Cycle %	Field	Filed	Appeal	Appeal	Appeal	Appeal
	GEO	Notices	Res	C&I	Total	Res	C&I	Total	Total	Res	C & I	of Notice	Res Ass	C&I *	DAYs Res	DAYs C&I	DAYs Res	DAYs C&I
2011	81	74,910	990	1,142	2,132	866	382	1,248	3,380	1,856	1,524	2.8%	14	2	15	10	9	76
2012	82	61,953	1,578	714	2,292	383	387	770	3,062	1,961	1,101	3.7%	14	2	15	10	9	55
2013	80	59,769	672	421	1,093	413	371	784	1,877	1,085	792	1.8%	14	2	15	10	5	40
2014	81	-	806	1,589	2,395	219	262	481	2,876	1,025	1,851		14	2	15	10	5	93
Baltim	nore C	ity	First Lev	el Asses	sment Ap	opeals FY 2	011 to 2	014										
		In Cycle	In Cycle			Out Cycle			Grand	Total	Total	In Cycle %	Field	Filed	Appeal	Appeal	Appeal	Appeal
	GEO	Notices	Res	C&I	Total	Res	C&I	Total	Total	Res	C & I	of Notice	Res Ass	C&I *	DAYs Res	DAYs C&I	DAYs Res	DAYs C&I
2011	81	74,910	4,817	1,085	5,902	2,185	525	2,710	8,612	7,002	1,610	7.9%	18	5	15	10	26	32
2012	82	61,953	7,036	1,009	8,045	2,583	344	2,927	10,972	9,619	1,353	13.0%	18	5	15	10	36	27
2013	80	59,769	3,628	1,068	4,696	2,408	175	2,583	7,279	6,036	1,243	7.9%	18	5	15	10	22	25
2014	81	-	5,570	1,174	6,744	379	492	871	7,615	5,949	1,666		18	5	15	10	22	33

1st Level Appeals Summary – Baltimore Co. And Montgomery

Baltim	ore C	ò	First Lev	el Asses	sment Ap	peals FY 2	011 to 2	014										
		In Cycle	In Cycle			Out Cycle			Grand	Total	Total	In Cycle %	Field	Filed	Appeal	Appeal	Appeal	Appeal
	GEO	Notices	Res	C&I	Total	Res	C&I	Total	Total	Res	C&I	of Notice	Res Ass	C&I *	DAYs Res	DAYs C&I	DAYs Res	DAYs C&I
2011	81	90,876	2,610	1,790	4,400	1,434	440	1,874	6,274	4,044	2,230	4.8%	17	4	15	10	16	56
2012	82	98,931	3,309	1,844	5,153	1,102	559	1,661	6,814	4,411	2,403	5.2%	17	4	15	10	17	<mark>60</mark>
2013	80	86,745	834	1,235	2,069	959	377	1,336	3,405	1,793	1,612	2.4%	17	4	15	10	7	40
2014	81		1,393	1,726	3,119	379	492	871	3,990	1,772	2,218		17	4	15	10	7	55
Montg	gome	ry	First Lev	el Asses	sment Ap	peals FY 2	011 to 2	014										
		In Cycle	In Cycle			Out Cycle			Grand	Total	Total	In Cycle %	Field	Filed	Appeal	Appeal	Appeal	Appeal
	GEO	Notices	Res	C&I	Total	Res	C&I	Total	Total	Res	C&I	of Notice	Res Ass	C&I *	DAYs Res	DAYs C&I	DAYs Res	DAYs C&I
2011	81	91,923	2,359	1,118	3,477	1,804	587	2,391	5,868	4,163	1,705	3.8%	24	6	15	10	12	28
2012	82	118,485	3,020	1,962	4,982	789	612	1,401	6,383	3,809	2,574	4.2%	24	6	15	10	11	43
2013	80	102,446	1,609	630	2,239	507	347	854	3,093	2,116	977	2.2%	24	6	15	10	6	16
2014	81		1,750	1,333	3,083	285	568	853	3,936	2,035	1,901		24	6	15	10	6	32

1st Level Appeals Summary – Prince Georges

Prince	Princes Georges First Level Assessment Appeals FY 2011 to 2014																	
		In Cycle	In Cycle			Out Cycle			Grand	Total	Total	In Cycle %	Field	Filed	Appeal	Appeal	Appeal	Appeal
	GEO	Notices	Res	C&I	Total	Res	C&I	Total	Total	Res	C&I	of Notice	Res Ass	C&I*	DAYs Res	DAYs C&I	DAYs Res	DAYs C&I
2011	81	112,287	5,141	1,859	7,000	3,903	285	4,188	11,188	9,044	2,144	6.2%	11	6	15	10	55	36
2012	82	84,612	1,728	1,126	2,854	2,616	1,230	3,846	6,700	4,344	2,356	3.4%	11	6	15	10	26	39
2013	80	77,606	1,086	963	2,049	1,354	816	2,170	4,219	2,440	1,779	2.6%	11	6	15	10	15	30
2014	81		1,982	1,439	3,421	568	1,063	1,631	5,052	2,550	2,502		11	6	15	10	15	42

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County Samples

In order to conduct an objective analysis regarding the correctness of current building characteristics a random sample of properties have been reviewed.

Reviews were conducted in the following jurisdictions:

- Allegany
- Baltimore City
- Harford
- Howard
- St. Mary's
- Worcester

IAAO Mass Appraisal Standard

There is a Mass Appraisal Standard

Pages 187-197

3.3.4 Maintaining Property Characteristic Data Summary

- Property characteristics data should be continually updated in response to changes brought about by new construction, new parcels, remodeling, demolition, and destruction.
- There are several ways of updating data. Building permits Aerial photography Multiple listing sources Periodic field inspections
- Periodic Field Inspections should be conducted at least every 4 to 6 years.
Selected Information from 2013 IAAO Staffing Study

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Table 4. Number of parcels by type of agency

		Number of Parcels					
Type of Agency	Respondents	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum		
County	311	74,200	25,000	745	1,800,000		
Municipality	217	14,843	7,100	753	197,000		
Township	64	8,640	5,922	504	39,360		
Public multiple	22	67,425	16,611	2,722	908,073		
Private multiple	15	25,418	12,267	1,080	101,000		
State/Province	14	285,859	27,914	3,462	2,282,385		
Overall	643	50,882	13,600	504	2,282,385		

Table 11. Number of full-time employees by type of agency

	Number of	Number of Full-time Employees				
Type of Agency	Respondents	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	
County	311	22.2	7	1	623	
Municipality	217	5.8	3	1	84	
Township	64	2.8	2	1	11	
Public multiple	22	17.2	4	1	200	
Private multiple	15	5.2	5	1	11	
State/Province	14	68.9	10	1	576	
Overall	643	15.2	5	1	623	

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Table 18. Total budget per permanent employee

	Number of	Total Budget per Permanent Employee					
Type of Agency	Respondents	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum		
County	301	\$77,721	\$70,453	\$819	\$851,813		
Municipality	219	\$73,068	\$70,284	\$600	\$793,569		
Township	75	\$57,156	\$56,000	\$760	\$206,583		
Public multiple	25	\$74,350	\$70,000	\$21,667	\$213,000		
Private multiple	15	\$58,627	\$37,000	\$3,453	\$164,450		
State/Province	13	\$72,864	\$68,330	\$1,267	\$229,488		
Overall	648	\$73,099	\$68,886	\$600	\$851,813		

Table 19. Total budget per parcel

	Number of	Total Budget per Parcel				
Type of Agency	Respondents	Mean Median		Minimum	Maximum	
County	302	\$26.38	\$21.85	\$2.72	\$329.29	
Municipality	223	\$30,79	528.02	\$1.05	\$328.67	
Townshin	80	\$23.71	\$20.26	\$1.55	\$68.70	
Public multiple	26	\$20.91	\$17.35	\$9.17	\$46.30	
Private multiple	17	\$12.53	\$12.00	\$3.20	\$26.69	
State/Province	13	\$24.05	\$21.02	\$1.10	\$56.91	
Overall	661	\$26.93	\$23.23	\$1.05	\$329.29	

	Number of	To	Total Salaries and Benefits per Employee				
Type of Agency	Respondents	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum		
County	214	\$52,589	\$50,091	50	\$185,283		
Municipality	163	\$49,270	\$49,890	\$0	\$194,828		
Township	59	\$43,525	\$37,217	\$0	\$150,000		
Public multiple	18	\$55,908	\$55,785	\$15,000	\$99,720		
Private multiple	7	\$64,310	\$39,500	\$0	\$282,500		
State/Province	5	\$48,812	\$56,092	\$9,750	\$80,396		
Overall	466	\$50,544	\$49,268	\$0	\$282,500		

Agency Technology Use in Assessment Process

One area that has changed radically since the 1986 survey is the use of technology in the assessment process. The following list summarizes some of the technology often available to assessors:

- 88.6 percent use aerial imagery
- 83.4 percent use geographic information systems (GIS)
- 72.6 percent have digital property sketches
- 40.7 percent use oblique photography
- \$2.9 percent have their own office library.

There are specific pieces of equipment often employed in the field by assessment staff. Table 27 reports the percentage of

Equipment Type	Field Use (Respondents = 663)
Photographic equipment	93.51%
Video equipment	2.11%
Laptop/notebook	32.28%
Electronic distance measuring device (EDM)	20.51%
Tablet	13.73%
Digital pen	1.51%
GPS unit	12.52%
Cell phone	41.33%
Remote electronic data entry device	3.62%
Audio recorders	2.71%
Real-time remote access to assessment data	7.39%
Other'	16.14%

Table 29. Relative availability of technologies

Technology Classification	Technology	Agency Use
Most common	Aerial imagery used by agency	88.6%
	GIS used by agency	83.4%
	Digital property sketches	72.6%
Less common	Cell phones used in field inspections	41.3%
	Oblique photography used by agency	40.7%
	Agency has its own office library	32.9%
	Laptop/notebook used in field inspections	32.3%
Least common	Electronic distance measuring device used in field inspections	20.5%
	Tablet used in field inspections	13.7%
	GPS unit used in field inspections	12.5%
	Real-time remote access to assessment data used in field inspections	7.4%
	Photographic equipment used in field inspections	6.5%
	Remote electronic data entry device used in field inspections	3.6%
	Audio recorders used in field inspections	2.796
	Video equipment used in field inspections	2.1%
	Digital pen used in field inspections	1.5%

Table 31. Technology by type of agency (respondents = 683)

		Technologies Available			
	Mean Technology	Most Common*	Less Common ^b	Least Common ⁴	
Type of Agency	Index Score	(Maximum = 3)	(Maximum = 4)	(Maximum = 9)	
County	10.10	2.62	1.64	1.69	
Gity	8.22	2.31	1.20	1.36	
Township	7.27	2.09	1.05	1,27	
Public multiple	10.38	2.41	1.93	1.90	
Private multiple	9.00	2.33	1.90	1.71	
State/Province	7.82	2.27	1.27	1.18	

^o GIS, aerial imagery, and digital property sketches

^b Oblique photography, office library, cell phone, laptop/notebook

^c Photographic equipment, audio recorders, digital pen, real-time remote access to assessment data, remote electronic data entry device, tablet, video equipment, EDM device, GPS unit

- 1. Physical Field Inspection only
- 2. Ortho-photography review and change detection
- 3. Oblique-photography with LIDAR
- 4. Street View Images
- 5. Field Verification Services Geo Code street view images and/or oblique-images or ortho-images maps, and property characteristics
- To be most efficient in property characteristic review – aerial photography must be linked to each account in the valuation system or a subset of the system.

The technology that would be best for assessor remote verification of property characteristics is oblique aerial photography linked to the valuation system. This is because this technology is the only one that would not require on slte inspection to verify property sections and dimensions.

The advantages and disadvantages of the various technological alternatives are:

Street view images

Advantage - view exterior of property to identify style, grade, and condition of the property

Disadvantage – cannot see the whole property, can only view from the property front, cannot view property in relation to surroundings, cannot view if vegetation or trees are in the way, and cannot view improvements unless it is near the street.

Ortho images

Advantage - can view the foot print of the building directly and determine if large additions have been made

Disadvantage – difficult to view property is much higher than oblique imagery, can only see property from above and cannot measure exterior wall length without adjusting (guessing) for roof eves, cannot view if leaf cover is on, cannot judge exterior condition of improvements, difficult to measure small additions porches, pools, decking, and on commercial properties verifying paving, walks, or verifying exterior lighting

Oblique images

Advantage – can view property the best from oblique images, can view improvements directly from each side (four sides from a 40 degree angle view), can measure improvements on the exterior wall (not having to adjust for roof eves), can view property in relation to adjoining properties identifying fences, possible encroachments, and judging a property in relation to adjoining properties, can easily identify if additions have been made, can judge exterior condition, can measure changes

Disadvantage – if flown with leaf cover cannot view property accurately

Oblique images – Views from each of the four cardinal directions (see two below)

Oblique image (slanting or side-looking) (Dec, 2013) – looking from South to North



(Dec, 2013) – looking from South to North



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Oblique images – use of measuring tool with oblique aerial photography



Ortho images – only looks straight down – cannot accurately measure because of overhangs and cannot get an oblique view from each side of the property





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Verify Appraisal Data

Objective Characteristics



Technology and Services



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Field Review Alternatives and Technology

Physical review alternatives

- >IAAO mass appraisal standard
- Staff Only
- Staff and technology
- ➢ Review Cycles

Technology – hardware/software

Imagery – street view, ortho, oblique

- Change detection sketch overlay
- SDAT sketch data

>Linking with AAVS – alternatives

New Property Pick Up

 New Property Pick-up includes all new buildings and any renovations over a cost of \$100,000 in each triennial group

 New Property Pickup occurs at least twice a year for the July 1 – Full Year Levy and the January 1 Half year levy - 6 counties with quarterly pickup

 Renovations with a cost of less than \$100,000 are to be picked up in reappraisal cycle once every three years.

- New construction is picked up and placed on the tax roll twice a year for Full Year Levy (July1) or Half Year Levy (Jan 1)
- Several counties have a Quarterly Levy Baltimore City, Baltimore County, Charles, Howard, Montgomery, Prince Georges
- New property consists of new improvements to land (buildings and site improvements or additions/renovations to property
- New improvements to land are picked up for Full Year and Half Year (or Quarterly when substantially complete

- Additions/renovations to property are picked up for Full Year and Half Year (or Quarterly when complete if the cost is greater than \$100,000. If cost is less than \$100,000 additions/renovations are picked up in the triennial valuation cycle during.
- Change of use to land is picked up for Full Year Levy
- Building permits are key to identification of new improvements/additions/renovations. However property owners sometimes make improvements without going through the permit process, the <u>only way to identify this is</u> <u>through field review or the use of imagery.</u>

- Most counties have automated building permit systems for the issuance and processing of building permits for the county and municipalities within a county.
- Some municipalities have their own building permit systems
- Historically, counties and municipalities forward paper copies of building permits and certificates of occupancy to each local assessment office and/or listings of permits & Certificates of Occupancy (C of O)

- Today there are various methods of transmitting permit information to the assessment office. These include:
 - Paper permit or lists
 - Periodic Adobe file (monthly) of what would be paper permits
 - Assessment access to county permit system
 - Electronic extract from county system (typically Excel) which can be used by assessment managers for management of the pick-up process and for loading of permit information to each account in the AAVS system
- It is important for all counties and municipalities to work closely with the local assessment office to provide permit and C of O information as efficiently, as possible to help insure proper pickup

Sample summary statistics – Anne Arundel Co.

ANNE AR	NDEL COUNTY PERMITS THAT HAVE BEEN ENTERED INTO AAVS
ADO	PERMITS WITH POTENTIAL PICK UP VALUE OF \$100,000 FOR ANNUAL OR 6 MONTH BILLING-INCLUDES NEW BLDGS AND ADDITIONS
ADU	PERMITS THAT WILL NOT ADD \$100,000 - REVIEWED DURING REASSESSMENT
OTH	MOSTLY DEMOLITIONS- ARE REVIEWED AND ABATED THROUGHOUT THE YEAR IN ALL GEO AREAS
NOTES	STARTING LATE 2012, CERTAIN PERMITS WERE NOT LOADED- FENCES, ABOVE GROUND POOLS, SIGNS ETC.
	2014 IS THROUGH APRIL

Count of A		Permit~Type 💌			
YEAR 👻	MONTH -	ADO	ADU	OTH	Grand Total
■2011	1	127	349	13	489
	2	95	406	16	517
	3	151	520	25	696
	4	81	490	14	585
	5	94	607	15	716
	6	118	599	17	734
	7	109	504	11	624
	8	157	540	8	705
	9	136	491	10	637
	10	112	516	8	636
	11	103	343	10	456
	12	105	261	13	379
2011 Total		1388	5626	160	7174

Sample summary statistics – (Anne Arundel Cont.)

					I I
■2012	1	110	326	13	449
	2	112	356	22	490
	3	230	344	6	580
	4	105	359	11	475
	5	122	314	8	444
	6	136	360	8	504
	7	161	379	3	543
	8	152	379	4	535
	9	74	302	3	379
	10	114	317	2	433
	11	130	283	7	420
	12	107	270	16	393
2012 Total		1553	3989	103	5645
■2013	1	138	252	13	403
	2	128	213	13	354
	3	151	239	12	402
	4	179	359	36	574
	5	177	315	26	518
	6	135	376	41	552
	7	189	398	39	626
	8	193	417	40	650
	9	180	312	35	527
	10	194	393	47	634
	11	114	188	22	324
	12	106	153	8	267
2013 Total		1884	3615	332	5831
■2014	1	270	312	12	594
	2	95	150	13	258
	- 3	245	310	11	566
	4	200	391	23	614
2014 Total		810	1163	59	2032
2014 10(d)		010	1105		2002
Grand Total		5635	14393	654	20682

Sample summary statistics – (Anne Arundel Cont.)

Anne Arundel					
2011 to June 2014		Permits	Estimated Total		
2011	>100,000	1,388	776,630,302		
2012	>100,000	248	496,816,264		
2013	>100,000	294	558,632,100		
2014	>100,000	157	184,475,286		
		2,087	2,016,553,952	966,245	Per Permit

- Sample summary statistics Baltimore City
 - Total 2011 > 100,000 232
 All permits 16,234

- Total 2012 > 100,000 248
 All permits 16,234
- Total 2013 > 100,000 294
 All permits 17,112
- Total 2014 (to June) > 100,000 167
 All permits 8317
- Baltimore City has new home credit program and vacant and abandoned property program

Baltimore City					
2011 to June 2014		Permits	Estimated Total		
2011	>100,000	232	109,427,928		
2012	>100,000	248	224,391,560		
2013	>100,000	294	500,771,874		
2014	>100,000	157	282,615,544		
		931	1,117,206,906	1,200,007	Per Permit

Sample summary statistics – Montgomery Co.

2011 to June 2014

 Commercial
 > \$100,000 - 2,024 permits - Total 5,414

 Residential file 1
 > \$100,000 - 4,670 Permits - Total 19,999

 Residential file 2
 > \$100,000 - 5,002 Permits - Total 19,721

 Demolition
 Total 867

2011 to June 2014		Permits	Declared Value				
Commercial	>100,000	2,024	3,722,194,455				
Residential 1	>100,000	4,670	1,294,002,855				
Residential 2	>100,000	5,002	1,366,589,733				
Demolition		867		Months			
		Total	6,382,787,043	42	151,971,120	per	Month
					1,823,653,441	12	Months
					911,826,720	6	Months

Bldg. Permit / Sample Excel Extract

4 2014 3 2014 2 2014 4 2014
3 2014 2 2014 4 2014
2 2014 4 2014
4 2014
2 2014
3 2014
1 2014
3 2014
3 2014
3 2014
1 2014
4 2014
3 2014
1 2014
3 2014
1 2014

SDAT – Website

Pages 198-204



DEPARTMENT OF

ASSESSMENTS & TAXATION

:: About SDAT :: Businesses

s :: Real Property

:: Forms & Applications :: SDAT/Stats

its :: Services

What's New

Job Announcements: Real Property Assessor I (Wicomico Co) Computer Network Specialist II

The next meeting of the Property Assessment Workgroup meeting will be held on Tuesday, August 26, 2014, from 1:00-4:00 p.m. at the Department of Housing and Community Development, 100 Community Place, Crownsville, Md. The meeting is open to the public. For further information, contact: sdat.assessmentworkgroup@maryland.gov.

Property Owners

How to make changes to a property mailing address

FAQ's about the Homestead Application

Find the status of your Homestead Application by looking up your property in the Real Property database

Contact your local Assessment office

How to make changes to a property mailing address

Tax Credit Programs and Exemption Applications

Online Services

Status of online services Temporary outages and scheduled update information.

Real Property Data Search Search Maryland property ownership, assessment value, property sales.

Homestead Eligibility Application

Potential Domestic Forfeiture Search

Business Data Search

Business information, UCC filings, trade names, Resident agents, business personal property assessment and view recently filed documents. Rate Stabilization Notices for electric companies.

Certificate of Status (Certificate of Good Standing) Print a Certificate of Status for business entities registered with SDAT. Other ways of getting a Certificate of Status

Our web site is getting a new look! The redesign is in compliance with guidelines set forth by the Maryland Department of Information Technology. The following pages & others have been converted: Ground Rent Information 2014-2015 Tax Rates



Businesses

2014 Business Personal Property Forms Personal Property Forms for prior years

Charter Frequently Asked Questions

A Checklist for New Businesses

Q&A for Non-Maryland (Foreign) Businesses

Why is a business not in good standing? Questions & Answers on Forfeiture

Verify certified copies of documents issued by SDAT through the business registration portal.

Register Your Business Online MARYLAND MADE EASY.

Contact Us | Site Map | Email SDAT | Privacy Notice |

Department of Assessments & Taxation 301 W. Preston St., Baltimore, MD 21201-2395 410-767-1184 | Outside the Baltimore Metro Area 888-246-5941 | Maryland Relay 800-735-2258 Revised 08/20/2014 09:20:00

SDAT – Website

- Wealth of Information real property, personal property, corporate charter & certificate of status, property exemptions, SDAT statistics, annual reports, ratio studies, assessment process, appeal process, forms and applications
- Web site 14.5 million pages viewed in per month
- Real Property Data Base not possible without CAMA and Automated Property Maps
 - Access accounts by account id, address, map reference, and property sales
 - Property Map for each property
 - Summary of Assessment Roll and Property Information
 - Property Sales

SDAT – Website

- SDAT provides its website data to MRIS regional multiple list system for the public data section of that system
- SDAT receives access to the MRIS system for assessors to have its additional property information services

SDAT – Website - Property Account

View M	ар	View GroundRent		View GroundRent Registration			
Account Ide	entifier:	District - 04 S	ubdivision - 302	Account Numb	ber - 90081465		
			Owner Inf	ormation			
Owner Name:		KUKLIS JON P		Use: Principal Residence:		RESIDENTIAL YES	
Mailing Address: 1455 GRA SEVERN			GRAHAM FARM CIR Deed I RN MD 21144-1086		ence:	/27454/ 00118	
		L	ocation & Struc	ture Informatio	n		
Premises Address:		1455 GRAHAN SEVERN 2114	Legal Desci	ription:	LT 82 1455 GRAHAM FARM CIR GRAHAM FARM		
Map: Gi	rid: Parcel:	Sub District: Subdivi	sion: Section	: Block: Lo	ot: Assessment	Year: Plat No:	
0014 00)11 0091	302		82	2 2014	Plat Ref: 0151/ 0033	
Special Ta	ax Areas:		Tov	wn:		NONE	
			Ad	Valorem:			
			Тах	Class:			
Primary Structure Built 1997		Above Grade Enclosed Area Finis 1,692 SF		shed Basement Area Prope 7,000		erty Land Area County Use	
Stories	Basement	Туре	Exterior	Full/Half Bath	Garage	Last Major Renovation	
2	YES	STANDARD UNIT	SIDING	2 full/ 1 half	1 Attached		
			Value Info	ormation			
	Base Value Value		le	Phase-in Assessments			
			As of 01/01/2014		As of 07/01/2014	As of 07/01/2015	
Land:		125,200	135.	200	0110112014	0110112010	
Improvements 184,200		184,200	162,600				
Total: 309,400		309,400	297,800		297,800	297,800 297,800	
Preferenti	al Land:	0				0	
			Transfer In	formation			
Seller: ANDERSON TODD D		Date: 07/15/2014			Price: \$339,000		
Type: ARMS LENGTH IMPROVED		Deed1: /27454/ 00118			Deed2:		
							and the second second

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SDAT – Website - Property Map

Anne Arundel County

New Search

District: 04 Subdivision: 302 Account Number: 90081465



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Summary

- Goal of Assessment
- Assessment Process and Types of Property
- Appraisal Process single property vs. mass appraisal
- Approaches to value
- Mass Appraisal Process
- Maryland market calibrated cost approach (residential C&I property)
- > Maryland Commercial and Industrial approaches and models
- Field inspections importance and steps
- Ratio Studies
- Trending and Indexing Assessment Appeals
- Assessment Calendar
- Assessment Offices
 - **Organization staffing, CORE processes, work loads, budgets,**
- New Property/renovations/demolition Pick up
- Physical Review Alternatives
- Technology- Hardware and Software
- SDAT Website
- Sketching and Field Review

Details Page Summary

De	Detail Pages				
	Main	High Level	Detail Pages		
	Page	Topic			
1	p27	Personal Property	148-153		
2	p35	Appraisal Process	153		
3	p38	USPAP STD 1,2,&6	154-156		
4	p47	Mass Appraisal	157-158		
5	p48	Record Card, Insection			
		Cost Model	159-181		
6	p81	County Budgets	182-184		
7	p101	Appeals	185-187		
8	p108	Mass Appraisal STD	188-198		
9	p85	Property Sketches	199-204		

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Personal Property – Form 1 – Page 1



Personal Property – Form 1 – Page 2

2014

Form 1 continued

Page 2 of 4

PPA

BUSINESS TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY LOCATED IN MARYLAND

EACH QUESTION MUST BE ANSWERED—SEE INSTRUCTIONS ROUND CENTS TO THE NEAREST WHOLE DOLLAR

SECTION II

A. IMPORTANT: Show exact location of all personal property owned and used in the State of Maryland, including county, town, and street address (PO Boxes are not acceptable). This assures proper distribution of assessments. If property is located in two or more jurisdictions, provide breakdown by locations by completing additional copies of Section II for each location.
 (ICounty)

(Address, Number and Street)	(Zip Code)	
Check here if this location has changed from the 2013 return.		(Incorporated Town)
Is the property located inside the limits of an incorporated town?	(Ves or No.)	

Note: If all of the personal property of this business is located entirely in the following exempt counties: Frederick, Garrett, Kent, Queen Anne's, or Talbot, you may be eligible to skip the remainder of Section II. Refer to Specific Instructions, Section II, A for more information.

① Furniture, fixtures, tools, machinery and equipment not used for manufacturing or research and development. State the original cost of the property by year of acquisition and category of property as described in the Depreciation Rate Chart on page 4. Include all fully depreciated property and property expensed under IRS rules.

Columns B through G require an explanation of the type of property being reported. Use the lines provided below. If additional space is needed, provide a supplemental schedule. Failure to explain the type of property will result in the property being treated as Category A property (see instructions for example). Refer to the 2014 Depreciation Rate Chart on page 4 for computer equipment rates for categories B and D.

			ORIGINAL C	OST BY YEA	R OF ACQUI	SITION		
	Α	в	SPECIAL D	EPRECIATION R	ATES (SEE PAG E	E 4) F	G	TOTAL COST
2013								0
2012								0
2011								0
2010								0
2009								0
2008								0
2007								0
2006 and prior								0
					TOTA	L COST COLU	MNSA-G ≻	0
DESCRIBE B ti	hrough G PROF	PERTY HERE	2					

Commercial Inventory. Furnish an average of 12 monthly inventory values taken in Maryland during 2013 at cost or market value of merchandise and stock in trade. Include products manufactured by the business and held for retail sale and inventory held on

consignment. (Do not include raw mate	rials or suppl	ies used in man	ufacturing	.) Note: L	IFO pro	hibited in o	computing	inventory	value
Average Commercial Inventory	Eurnish from	n the latest Man	land Incor	me Tax re	turn-				

Opening Inventory - date	 amount\$	
Closing Inventory - date	 amount \$	

Note: Businesses that need a Trader's License must report commercial inventory here.

(3) Supplies. Furnish the average cost of consumable items not held for sale (e.g., contractor's supplies, office supplies, etc.).

A	verage Cost
-	
\$	

Manufacturing/Research and Development (R&D) Inventory. Furnish an average of 12 monthly inventory values taken in Maryland during 2013 at cost or market value of raw materials, supplies, goods in process and finished products used in and resulting from manufacturing/R&D by the business. (Do not include manufactured products held for retail sale.)

Average Manufacturing (DAD) in contrast	Furnish from the latest Ma	ryland Income Tax return:		
Average Manufacturing HalD Inventory	Opening Inventory - date		amount\$	
\$	Closing Inventory - date		amount \$	

Personal Property – Form 1 – Page 3

(5) Tools, machinery and equipment used for manufacturing or research and development: State the original cost of the property by year of acquisition. Include all fully depreciated property and property expensed under IRS: rules. If this business is engaged in manufacturing / R&D, and is daiming such an exemption for the first time, a manufacturing / R&D exemption application must be submitted on or before September 1, 2014 before an exemption can be granted. See instruction 11 for exception. Contact the Department or visit www.dat.state.mdu.s for an application.

2014 Form 1 continued Page 3 of 4

0

0



If the property is located in a taxable jurisdiction, a detailed schedule by depreciation category should be included to take advantage of higher depreciation allowances.

OR	IGINAL COST BY Y	EAR OF ACQUISIT	ION	
2013		2009		
2012		2008		TOTALCOST
2011		2007		
2010		2006 and prior		

(6) Vehicles with Interchangeable Registration (dealer, recycler, finance company, special mobile equipment, and transporter plates) and unregistered vehicles should be reported here. See specific instructions.

(Market Value)

OR	IGINAL COST BY Y	EAR OF ACQUISIT	ON		
2013		2011			
2012		2010 and prior		TOTALCOST	\$

Non-farming livestock
 Rock Value

(9) Property owned by others and used or held by the business as lesse or otherwise... Total Cost File separate schedule showing names and addresses of owners, lease number, description of property, installation date and separate cost in each case.



s

S

 Property owned by the business but used or held by others as lessee or otherwise.... Total Cost File separate schedule showing names and addresses of lessees, lease number, description of property,
 \$

installation date and original cost by year of acquisition for each location. Schedule should group leases by county where the property is located. Manufacturer lessors should submit the retail selling price of the property not the manufacturing cost.

SECTION III This Section must be completed.

-	Lo nov m mis decion must be completed.
A.	Total Gross Sales, or amount of business transacted during 2013 in Maryland: \$

B. If the business operates on a fiscal year, state beginning and ending dates:

C. If this is the business' first Maryland personal property return, state whether or not it succeeds an established business and give name:

- D. Does the business own any fully depreciated and/or expensed personal property located in Maryland? yes no lf yes, is that property reported on this return? yes no
- E. Does the submitted balance sheet or depreciation schedule reflect personal property located outside of Maryland? yes no lf yes, reconcile it with this return.
- F. Has the business disposed of assets or transferred assets in or out of Maryland during 2013? yes no If yes, complete Form 4C (Disposal and Transfer Reconciliation).

PLEASE READ "IMPORTANT REMINDERS" ON PAGE 4 BEFORE SIGNING

I declare under the penalties of perjury, pursuant to	Tax-Property Article 1-201 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, that this
return, including any accompanying schedules and sta	tements, has been examined by me and to the best of my knowledge and
belief is a true, correct and complete return.	

NAME OF FIRM, OTHER THAN TAXPAYER, PREPARING THIS RETURN		PRINT OR TYPE NAME OF CORPORATE OFFICER OR PRINCIPAL OF OTHER ENTITY		
x		x		
SIGNATURE OF PREPARER	DATE	SIGNATURE OF CORPORATE OFFICER OR PRINCIPAL	DATE	
()		()		
PREPARER'S PHONE NUMBER	E-MAIL ADDRESS	RUSINERS PHONE NUMBER	E-MAIL ADDRESS	

			•	
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STATE OF MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENTS AND TAXATION PERSONAL PROPERTY DIVISION FORM 4A **Balance Sheet**

2014 Form 4A

PPA

Name of Business

Department ID Number

	Beginning	of Period	End of	Period
		/		
	month d	ay year	month da	y year
	WITHIN MARYLAND	TOTAL*	WITHIN MARYLAND	TOTAL*
ASSETS CURRENT ASSETS				
1. Cash				
2. Marketable Securities		-		
3. Accounts Receivable				
4. Inventory				
5. Other Current Assets				
PROPERTY, PLANTAND EQUIPMENT				
6. Land				
7. Buildings				
8. Leasehold Improvements				
9. Equipment				
10. SUBTOTAL Property, Plant and Equipment				
11. Accumulated Depreciation				
12. Net Property, Plant and Equipment				
INTANGIBLE AND OTHER ASSETS				
13. Intangible				
14. Other (provide schedule)				
15. TOTAL ASSETS				
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
16. Accounts Payable				
17. Other Current Liabilities				
LONG TERM LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
18. Mortgage, Notes, Bonds Payable				
19. Other Long Term Liabilities		-		
20. Capital Stock				
21. Paid in or Capital Surplus				
22. Retained Earnings				
23. Other				
24. TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				

"Omit TOTAL columns when all assets are located in Maryland.

This form was printed from the DAT web site.

sonal P	ro	pert	V —	Dep	. Sc	hedule
Maryland Form 4B	Deprec	iation Sc	hedule		201 Form 4	14 R & 40
	PROPERTY IN	MARYLAND AS OF	/		_	
		COST	DEPRECIATION THIS YEAR	ACCUMULATED	BOOK	
1. Land						
2. Building						
3. Leasehold Improvements						-
4. Transportation Equipment (Re	egistered) ^A					
5. Transportation Equipment (Not Registered and Interchangeat	le Registrations)					1
6. Furniture & Fixtures						1
7. Machinery & Equipment						1
8. Other (Specify)						1
9. Totals. ⁸						
10. Expensed Property Not Report	ed on Schedule) ^C					-
Other A. Vehicles with Interchangeable Repreported on line 5. B. Total line must equal Line 10 on th C. Include all expensed property loca	EGFY gistrations (dealer, te Balance Sheet F tled in Maryland no	recycler, finance comp orm 4A. It reported on the Depa	Rental Heavy Eq	uipment ^E Other	SPECIFY er plates) are to be	
D. If exempt properly is owned check daimed exemption with the return E. For Rental Heavy Equipment Only short-term lease or rental of heavy industry Classification System; 3) Subdivisions Article and 4) the leas Maryland Form 4C	the appropriate by Organizations req - An entity must in equipment at reta the property must se or rental of the I	axes under line 11. Exe juired to file IRS Form s neet <u>all</u> of the following il without operators; 2) meet the definition of h neavy equipment prope AND TRANSFER	mpt organizations ne 990 should also subm provisions: 1) largest it must be defined un eavy equipment prop rty is for a period of 3 RECONCILIATIO	ed to provide written just it a copy of the latest av segment of its total reco der Code 532412 of the erty in § 9-609(D)(5) of t 65 days or less.	tification for the ailable filing. eipts is from the North American he Political	-
	BALANCE 1/1/2013	TRANSFERS IN DURING 2013	2013 ACQUISITIONS	TRANSFERS OUT & DISPOSALS*	BALANCE 1/1/2014	
1. Furniture, Fixtures, Tools Machinery and Equipment						
						1
2. Motor Vehicles						
2. Motor Vehicles 3. Manufacturing/R&D Equip.						1
2. Motor Vehicles 3. Manufacturing/R&D Equip. 4. Leased Property						-

*If transfers out and disposals made during 2013 are more than \$200,000 or greater than 50% of the total property reported as of 1/1/2013, complete the information below.

	Date of transfer:	Location where transferred?	
TRANSFERS	/	City:	State :
	Date of disposal:	Manner of disposal? (sale, junked, donation, etc.)	Name of buyer? (For Sales Only)
DISPOSALS	/		
			This form was printed from the DAT we

Appraisal Process

1. Define the valuation problem		
1.1 Identify the intended use and	users of the appraisal	
1.2 Define value(s) to be develop	bed	
1.3 Establish date(s) of value opi	nion(s)	
1.4 Identify and locate the real es	tate	
1.5 Identify the property rights to	be valued	
1.6 Identify limiting conditions o	r assumptions	
2. Determine the required scope	of work	
3. Make a preliminary analysis a	nd plan	
General (market):	Competitive properties:	
3.1 Market analysis	3.2 Property analysis	3.3 Comparison analysis
3.1.1 Demand components	3.2.1 Site/improvements	3.3.1 Sales
3.1.2 Supply components	3.2.2 Size	3.3.2 Rentals
3.1.3 Trends	3.2.3 Age and condition	3.3.3 Costs
3.1.4 Forecasts	3.2.4 Location	3.3.4 Elements of comparison
	3.2.5 Legal (title, use)	3.3.5 Units of comparison
4. Select and collect the data		
5. Determine highest and best us	2	
5.1 Land as if vacant and availab	le	
5.2 Property as improved (existin	ng or proposed)	
6. Apply appropriate valuation ap		
6.1 Sales comparison		
6.2 Income capitalization		
6.3 Cost		
7. Reconcile value indicators and	report opinion(s) of value(s)	

Appraisal Process - USPAP

USPAP- STANDARD 1 & 2 & STANDARD 6

Table 1. Six ste	Table 1. Six steps in the appraisal process under Standards 1, 2, and 6							
Step 1. Defini	tion of the	Problem						
ldentify client and	ldentify the	Identify effective	ldentify the type	ldentify relevant	Assignment co	nditions*	Standard Rule 1-2	
other intended use	intended use	value date	and definition of value	characteristics of the property	Extraordinary assumptions	Hypothetical conditions	Standard Rule 6-1	
Step 2. Scope	ofWork						Competency Rule Scope of Work Rule	

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Appraisal Process – USPAP (Cont.) STANDARD 1 & 2 and STANDARD 6 Step 3. Data Collection and Analysis Market Analysis Highest and Best Use Analysis Standard Rule 1-3 Site as though vacant Demand studies Standard Rule 6-3 Supply studies Ideal improvement Marketability studies Property as improved Step 4. Application of the Approaches to Value Standard Rule 1-4 Standard Rules 6-4, Sales Comparison Income Capitalization (ost 6-5, and 6-6 Standard 6-4 (b) deals with valuation model specification – characteristics that affect value **Standard 6-4 (c) model calibration** – development of rates or

coefficients used in the model

Appraisal Process – USPAP (cont.)
STANDARD 1 & 2 and STAND	ARD 6
Step 5. Reconciliation of Value Indicators and Final Value Opinion	Standard Rule 1-6 Standard Rule 6-7
Step 6. Report of Defined Value Opinions	Standard 2 Standard Rules 6-8 and 6-9
* Assignment conditions also include jurisdictional exceptions, assumptions, and limiting conditions	
Standards Rule 6-7 deals with model quality control, and correlation of value	testing, ues

Mass Appraisal

Model Calibration (Cont.)

- Cost manual tables are examples of calibrated parameters, as well as the coefficients (rates) in a linear or nonlinear model. Models must be calibrated using recognized techniques, including, but not limited to, multiple linear regression, nonlinear regression, and adaptive estimation.
- Models must be calibrated using recognized techniques, including, but not limited to, multiple linear regression, nonlinear regression, and adaptive estimation.

Mass Appraisal

Model Calibration (Cont.)

- Cost manual tables are examples of calibrated parameters, or coefficients (rates) they include cost, deprecation tables, and land tables and coefficients can be linear or nonlinear models.
- Models must be calibrated using recognized techniques, including, that include market and statistical analysis of relevant market data and may include but not limited to linear regression, non-linear regression and adaptive estimation feedback

Simple Cost Model

$\mathbf{MV} = \mathbf{RCN} - \mathbf{D} + \mathbf{LV}$

- > MV = Market Value
- RCN = Replacement Cost New
- D = Depreciation
- LV = Land Value

Expanded Cost Model

- $\mathbf{MV} = \mathbf{LQ} * \mathbf{LR} + \mathbf{IQ} * \mathbf{IR}$
 - > MV = Market Value
 - LQ = Land Size
 - ➤ LR = Land Rate
 - IQ = Improvement Size
 - IR = Improvement Rate

STEPS IN THE COST APPROACH TO VALUE

1. Estimate the land (site) value as if vacant and available for development to its highest and best use.

2. Estimate the total cost new of the improvements.

3. Estimate the total amount of depreciation from all causes.

4. Subtract the total dollar amount of depreciation from the total cost new of the primary improvements.

5. Estimate the total cost new of any accessory improvements and site improvements.

6. Add site value to the depreciated cost of the primary improvements, accessory improvements, and site improvements, to arrive at a value indication by the cost approach.

- Through market analysis in the calibration process, rates are developed for construction cost, depreciation and land
- In market analysis, property sales are analyzed.
- **Properties are grouped by geographic areas** Market Areas and Neighborhoods
- The developed rates are applied to each property to value the land and building.
- Within each Market Area and Neighborhood comparable sale properties are valued by the cost model.
- An Assessment to Sale Price ratio is calculated for each comparable sale that is valued by the cost model.

- Through market analysis in the calibration process, rates are developed for construction costs (improvement cost new), depreciation (from observed condition and indirect method, and land (from direct sale comparison, allocation, or abstraction).
- In market analysis, property sales are analyzed.
- **Properties are grouped by geographic areas** Market Areas and Neighborhoods which have similar market influences and economic characteristics.
- The developed rates are applied to each individual property (relevant characteristics quantitative and qualitative) to value the land and building.

- The **model may be reapplied** until acceptable results are attained.
- Then the **model rates or coefficients** used to value the sale properties **are then applied to value the all non-sale** comparable properties.
- Throughout the re-appraisal assessment performance analysis (ratio study) is conducted.
- Accurate values begin with accurate data.
- Assessors must ensure that the appropriate data is being captured accurately and consistently.
- Market transfers must be timely entered into the valuation system and existing property data characteristics must be updated for changes.

- **Properties should be regularly re-inspected** to ensure existing data is accurate and current Maryland is to physically inspect once every three years.
- IAAO standards call for routine property inspections at least every six years. Many states have laws requiring more frequent cycles.
- Often Building permits, and technology aerial/oblique photography, street view images and the linking of this data with the assessors valuation system (CAMA or AAVS) allows for a timely and efficient review of property record characteristics.
- SDAT does not have aerial, oblique photography, or street view images which should be linked to the valuation system.

- With these technologies, properties with changes can be identified and field inspections can be made to verify data as need.
- In many cases data can be updated in the office using these systems.
- The largest cost of any mass appraisal is data collection and review.

 Sales analysis - Current Sales Price to Prior Assessment Ratio

 $\blacktriangleright Prior Assessment = \underline{300,000} = .8333$

Current Sale 360,000

- Statutory Goal = 100%
- Verify property characteristics change if not correct
- Estimate Replacement Cost New for Dwelling for current year and location – calculate cost – and cost per square foot new for comparison purposes
- Estimate Improvement cost new for Accessory Structures

- **Estimate Depreciation** loss in value from all causes
 - Physical Deterioration
 - Functional Obsolescence
 - Locational Obsolescence / market conditions
- Methods for estimating Depreciation
 - Observed condition physical deterioration
 - Indirect Method Age Life/Economic Life
- Estimate Depreciation as a percent, determine deprecation for typical condition homes in neighborhood, dwellings in better condition less depreciation, dwellings in worst condition more depreciation.

- <u>Indirect Method of estimating depreciation</u> (calibrate deprecation)
 - Use comparable sales from the same neighborhood
 1. Sale Price of the Comparable Sale: \$100,000
 Less: Land Value: <u>20,000</u>
 = Present Value of the Improvements: \$80,000
 - 2. Cost New of the Improvements (no land) : \$130,000
 Less: Pres. Value of the Improvements: <u>80,000</u>.
 =Total accrued Depreciation of Improve: \$50,000.
 (Assumption: This is all Physical Depreciation)

3. Total Physical Depreciation of Improvements / Divided by Cost New of Improvements:

\$50.000. / \$130,000. = .3846

- 4. This is the total percentage of loss from cost new: .3846 or <u>38.5</u>%
- 5. Total percentage of loss from cost new is multiplied by Total Economic Life (TEL) of the structure: 38.5% X 70 years = <u>26.9</u> years (Effective Age)
- 6. Depreciation Percent per Year = .3846 / 26.9 = .014
- Just as with Paired Sales Analysis, the results of the comparable sales calculations can be used for the subject property's Effective Age and Depreciation Estimate

Estimate – Improved Site (land) value.

- Primary value in the smallest buildable lot in neighborhood
- ≻ Land rates vary by zoning and property use/density
- Land rates lot size > land value per unit declines can be linear or non-linear.
- ≻ Methods of estimating calibrating land rates
 - Direct Sales Comparison
 - Allocation
 - Abstraction

Value land on each property using land rate table and land size with adjustments as needed

- Apply Cost Model to individual sale properties
- From Property Record Card Example in this presentation New Assessment = Land 96,300 Improvement <u>252,722</u> Total 349,000
- Sales analysis Current Sales Price to New Assessment
 - > New Assessment = 349,000 = .967

Current Sale 360,000

If acceptable ratio statistics on sales are attained and neighborhood edits show acceptable results, the model would then be applied to all properties in the neighborhood (sale and non-sale properties)

- If acceptable ratio statistics are not attained and neighborhood edits show non-acceptable results, the model would be re-applied to the sale properties with individual adjustments in cost, depreciation, land rates, as needed. Then a new sales analysis is conducted with sale assessment ratios. The model may be reapplied several time until acceptable results are attained.
- Sometimes a <u>Market Value Index (MVI)</u> analysis is conducted by property model (type of construction, size range, age, style, etc.). This develops market adjustments of individual model types to adjust the model to the common level of assessment of all other properties in the neighborhood.



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Property Record Card

- 1. Administrative data: Reassessment Year Owner, Address, Property Use and Location, Field Sequence #, Neighborhood, Legal Description
- 2. Dwelling Data: Year built, Type, Quality

Section Name: Section name, Area, Heated area, Total Heated Area

- 3. Dwelling Characteristics: Category, Type, % Category, Units
- 4. Depreciation and Adjustments: Depreciation Type and Adjustment, Total Depreciation
- Price Index Type: Neighborhood Adjustment, County Multiplier, Quality Adjustment, Structure Adjustment
- 6. Description: Land Value
- Improvement Sketch: Shows each section of main improvement, Site Address is show at bottom of sketch box
- Value Summary Full Cash Value: Prior and Current Years, Improvement, Land, Total, Preferential Land, Curtelage
- 10. Sale Data: Date of Sale and Sale Price
- 11. Building Notes: includes permit data
- 12. Outbuilding Data: Description, Year built, Units, Quality Price, %condition, Value, Notes
- 13. Dwelling Value: Total Dwelling Value, Value per # of Heated Area

٥V

Cost Model Method

Dwelling cost valuation method in AAVS (MD Value method):

```
(Constant Rate of dwelling style
                   (Dwelling Area #1 * Sq. Ft. Rate of area type)
                   (Dwelling Area #2 * Sq. Ft. Rate of area type)
                   (Dwelling Area #3 * Sq. Ft. Rate of area type)
            (Any additional dwelling areas * Sq. Ft. Rate of area type))
     (Exterior Wall Adjustment #1 + Ext. Wall Adj. #2 + Ext. Wall Adj. #3, etc.)
                      Townhouse Adjustment (if necessary)
                          Dwelling Adjusted Base Value
       (Porch Area * Sq. Ft. Rate of area type) (plus any additional porches)
   (Garage Area * Sq. Ft. Rate of area type) (plus any additional garage areas)
           (Area of any other attached items * Sq. Ft. Rate of area type)
          Structural Element Charges (Bathrooms, fireplaces, A/C, etc.)
                 Total Base Value * Quality Index * County Index
Replacement Cost New (RCN) * (100% - (Depreciation Rate + Obsolescence Rate))
           Neighborhood Adjustment (AKA Market Value Index or MVI)
                                  Dwelling Value
                Extra Feature Values (AKA Accessory Structures)
                                   Land Value
                               Total Property Value
```

Dwelling Base Cost Rates

DWELLING BASE RATES

	1 STORY		1 STORY 1 1/2 5		2 STORY	RY 2 STORY		2 1/2 STORY		3 STORY		4 STORY	
	NO BSMT	BSMT	Split Foyer	NO BSMT	BSMT	NO BSMT	BSMT	NO BSMT	BSMT	NO BSMT	BSMT	NO BSMT	BSMT
STANDARD DWELLING - CONSTANT	31760	35570	35570	34700	37750	37890	40960	41380	44440	45185	48220	49340	52320
STANDARD DWELLING - SQ. FT. RATE	79	89.25	104.4	75.75	85.5	72.5	81.9	69.45	78.45	66.55	75.15	63.75	72

EXTERIOR WALL ADJUSTMENTS	ADJ
FRAME ADJUSTMENT	1
BRICK ADJUSTMENT	1.13
STONE ADJUSTMENT	1.25
1/2 BRICK & FRAME ADJUSTMENT	1.07
1/2 STONE & FRAME ADJUSTMENT	1 13

COUNTY INDEX

ALLEGANY	0.9
ANNE ARUNDEL	1.11
BALTIMORE CITY	1.1
BALTIMORE COUNTY	1.1
CALVERT	1.06
CAROLINE	1.01
CARROLL	1.01
CECIL	1.01
CHARLES	1.06
DORCHESTER	1.01
FREDERICK	1.01
GARRETT	0.9
HARFORD	1.1
HOWARD	1.1
KENT	1.01
MONTGOMERY	1.13
PRINCE GEORGE'S	1.13
QUEEN ANNE'S	1.01
SAINT MARY'S	1.06
SOMERSET	1.01
TALBOT	1.01
WASHINGTON	1.01
WICOMICO	1.01
WORCESTER	1.01

QUALITY INDEX ADJUSTMENT

Index Value	e = 1.17					
Base Quality = 4						
	Quality	Power	Index			
1	LOW	-3	0.62			
2	ECONOMY	-2	0.73			
3	BELOW AVG	-1	0.85			
4	AVERAGE	0	1			
5	ABOVE AVG	1	1.17			
6	GOOD	2	1.37			
7	VERY GOOD	3	1.6			
8	EXCELLENT	4	1.87			
9	SUPERIOR	5	2.19			

MOBILE HOMES

Quality	Sq. Ft. Rate
1	25.11
2	28.35
3	45.36
4	51.84

TOWNHOUSE ADJUSTMENTS

END UNIT	0.97
CENTER UNIT	0.93

Dwelling Structural Element Rates

STRUCTURAL ELEMENT RATES

FIELD	Category Name	Code	Average
ROOF COVER	Comp Shingle	29	0.00
	Built-Up	34	0.00
	Tile	31	4.75
	Metal	33	2.50
	Slate	30	5.25
	Combination	35	0.00
DORMERS	lindividual	DRI	1100.00
	Linear Foot	DRL	230.00
HEAT TYPE	Hot Air	40	0.00
	Hot Water Baseboard	41	2.05
	Heat Pump	42	0.00
	Hot Water Radiator	43	0.00
	Electric	44	0.00
	Solar	45	0.00
	Space Heater	46	-1.85
	None	79	0.00
AIR COND.	Combined System	47	2.70
	Separate System	48	5.20
FULL BATHS		BT	5000.00
HALF BATHS		HB	2840.00
PORCHES	Deck	F60	16.20
	Deck w/roof	F61	31.15
	Porch - no roof	F62	17.40
	1 Story Open	F63	32.35
	2 Story Open	F64	48.55
	3 Story Open	F65	64.75
	Enclosed Porch	F66	67.10
	Concrete Patio	F67	7.75
	Conc. Patio w/roof	F68	22.70
	Brick Patio	F69	11.25
	Brick Patio w/roof	F70	26.35
	Stone Patio	F71	16.45
	Stone Patio w/roof	F72	31.40
	Enclosed Patio	F91	53.65
FIREPLACES	1 Story Frame	51	4170.00
	1 Story Brick	52	4850.00
	1 Story Stone	88	5385.00
	2 Story Frame	53	4845.00
	2 Story Brick	54	5935.00
	2 Story Stone	89	6585.00
	3 Story Frame	55	5720.00
	3 Story Brick	56	7000.00
	3 Story Stone	90	7770.00
	1 Story Same Chimney	57	2570.00
	2 Story Same Chimney	58	3145.00
	3 Story Same Chimney	59	3145.00
	1 Story Gas	84	3600.00
	2 Story Gas	85	3860.00
	3 Story Gas	86	4090.00
	Direct-vented gas	87	3250.00
BASEMENT	Basement Room	BSR	6270.00
ROOMS	Basement Bedroom	BSB	4600.00
	Finished Basement	BSF	35.25

FIELD	Category Name	Code	Average
TRIM	Brick	TRB	16.65
	Stone	TRS	24.60
ATTACHED	Frame	F73	27.90
GARAGE	Brick	F74	35.45
	Stone	F75	39.70
	Built-in	F76	-53.20
	Basement	F77	6.60
	Carport	F78	19.15
MISC.	Extra Kitchen	KTE	5435.00
FEATURES	Kitchen Sink	KTS	725.00
	Lavatory	LAV	850.00
	Water Closet	WC	875.00
	Bath Tub	BTB	1350.00
	Shower Stall	SHR	1215.00
	Laundry Tub	LTB	830.00
	Water Heater	WTH	1950.00
	Sauna	9	4900.00
	Whirlpool	10	2680.00
	Spa - Fiberglass	11	3975.00
	Spa - Concrete	12	5050.00
	Hot Tub	13	2620.00
	Wet Bar	14	1340.00
	Storage Over	15	4.85
	Room Over	RMO	59.25
	Basement Under	17	13.80
	Open Breezeway	F18	24.90
	Enclosed Breezeway	F19	60.05
	Loft/Balcony	22	24.05
	Walkout Basement	23	3500.00
	Attached Greenhouse	F24	53.05
	Attached Storage	F25	11.55
	Cathedral Ceiling	26	12.50
	Attic Room	38	22.00
	Unfinished Area	93	-35.50
	Elevators	92	19980.00

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Dwelling Extra Feature Rates

EXTRA	EXTRA FEATURE RATES					
FIELD	Category Name	Cat.#	Average			
DETACHED	Frame	33	38.70			
GARAGES	Frame w/Storage Over	34	40.22			
	Frame w/Room Over	35	82.07			
	Brick	36	46.76			
	Brick w/Storage Over	37	48.28			
	Brick w/Room Over	38	91.17			
	Stone	39	51.60			
	Stone w/Storage Over	40	53.12			
	Stone w/Room Over	41	96.50			
	Carport	42	24.50			
	Room Over	46	41.76			
	Full Bath	47	3547.00			
	Half Bath	48	1636.00			
	Kitchen	49	3305.00			
FARM	Pole Shed	21	7.62			
BUILDINGS	Stable	22	11.57			
	Bam	23	9.24			
	Dairy Barn	24	23.22			
	Swine Barn	25	10.19			
	Milking Parlor	26	24.38			
	Poultry House	27	5.46			
	Corn Crib	28	8.43			
	Corn Bin	29	6.45			
	Silo	30	20.96			
	Agr. Greenhouse	31	14.50			
	Tobacco Barn	32	10.57			
	Grain Tank	43	1.63			
	Machine Shed	44	11.00			
	Horse Barn	45	20.96			
19119355	4' Wide Pier	10	112.46			
	5' Wide Pier	11	115.21			
	6' Wide Pier	12	118.02			
	8' Wide Pier	13	127.31			
	Pier w/Water	14	8.21			
	Pier w/Electric	15	5.47			
	Pier w/Water & Electric	16	13.70			
	Pier Addition	17	4.58			
	Boat House	18	25.60			
	Piles	19	281.00			
MISCELLANEOUS	Viriyi Pool	1	23.70			
ACCESSORY	Concrete Pool	2	39.50			
STRUCTURES	Pool Enclosure	3	18.32			
	Bathhouse	4	28.21			
	Tennis Court - Concrete	5	5.21			
	Tennis Court - Asphalt	6	3.08			
	Tennis Court Lights	7	5071.00			
	Res. Greenhouse	8	36.83			
	Gazebo	9	24.75			
	Shed	20	9.17			

Dwelling Cost Example of Record Card

Dwelling cost valuation method in AAVS (MD Value method): See example Property Record Card (PRC)

(Constant Rate of dwelling style	40,960	2 Story with Basement dwelling
(Dwelling Area #1 * Sq. Ft. Rate of area type)	238,820	2 story with Basement - 2,916 sq.ft. * 81.90
(Dwelling Area #2 * Sq. Ft. Rate of area type)	45,267 *	1 story no Basement - 573 sq.ft. * 79.00
(Exterior Wall Adjustment #1 + Ext. Wall Adj. #2)	1.0325	75% Siding & 25% Brick - (1.00 * 0.75)+(1.13*0.25)
Townhouse Adjustment (if necessary) =	N/A =	Example dwelling is not a townhouse
Dwelling Adjusted Base Value +	335,611 +	(40,960 + 238,820 + 45,267) * 1.0325
(Porch Area * Sq. Ft. Rate of area type) +	11,523 +	1 Story open Porch (216 sq.ft.*32.35) & Deck (280 sq.ft*16.20)
(Garage Area * Sq. Ft. Rate of area type) +	18,748 +	Frame Attached Garage (672 sq.ft * 27.90)
Structural Element Charges (Bathrooms, fireplaces, A/C, etc.) =	30,982 =	2 Full Bathroom (5,000), 1 Half Bathroom (2,840), & A/C (3,489 sq.ft.* 5.20)
Total Base Value	396,864 *	335,611 + 11,523 + 18,748 + 30,982
Quality Index	1.17 *	Above Average Quality
County Index =	1.01 =	Washington County Index
Replacement Cost New (RCN) *	468,974 *	396,864 * 1.17 * 1.01
(100% - (Depreciation Rate + Obsolescence Rate))	0.750 *	20% Depreciation and 5% Obsolescence (100% - 25%)
Neighborhood Adjustment (AKA Market Value Index or MVI) =	0.70	Market Adjustment for this dwelling model in this neighborhood
Dwelling Value +	246,211	
Extra Feature Values (AKA Accessory Structures) + Land Value	6,511 + 96,300	Vinyl Pool - 544 sq.ft., Average Quality, 50% depreciation, located in Washington County (county adjustment of 1.01) See Example PRC
= Total Property Value	= 349,000	246,211 + 6,511 + 96,300 = 349,022

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Cost – Sales Analysis Summary

Camaset 4.13

ASSESSOR #0286

Land		Subset 1								
Park distat		VAC	PRIM	UNIT	817 E	PRIM	VALKE	SEC	SEC	TER
Supplicities	011	CODE	CODE	01111	OIZ L	104.14	17505	OODL	10116	0000
680	SEVEN OAKS									
	Duplexes		1101	ŞF	4000	\$20.00	\$80,000	2001	\$1.25	3001
	SFDs		1101	SF	4000	\$20.00	\$80,000	2001	\$1.25	3001
	Townhouses		1102	SITE	1	\$50,000	\$50,000			
	Back to Back Townhouses		1102	SITE	1	\$50,000	\$50,000			

Models

Subset 1

Model	Description			MVI
40	SFDs		ALL GRADE	1.00
42	2 & 2 1/2 STY WB	END UNITS	GRADE 3	1.15
44	3 STY NB	END UNITS	GRADE 3	1.05
45	2 & 2 1/2 STY WB	CENTER UNITS	GRADE 3	1.10
47	3 STY NB	CENTER UNITS	GRADE 3	1.05
48	2 STY WB	DUPLEXES	GRADE 3	1,25
49	TOWNHOUSE	END & CENTER UNITS	GRADE 4	0.95
50	TOWNHOUSE	END & CENTER UNITS	GRADE 5	0.80
52	Back to Back TWNH	END & CENTER UNITS	GRADE 4	1.00
53	2 STY WB	DUPLEXES	GRADE 4	1.00

Subset 80 Saybrooke at Seven Oaks Condos # 680 4130080.02-1

Model		LAND	IMPS	\$ Per SF
101	UNITS LESS THAN 1000 SF	50%	50%	150
104	UNITS FROM 1000 TO 1199 SF	50%	50%	135
110	UNITS OVER 1200 SF	50%	50%	135

Enclave at Seven Oaks Condos # 680* 4130080.02-2

Model		LAND	IMPS	\$ Per SF
116	 Townhouse Condo - Rear 	25%	75%	130
117	Townhouse Condo - Front	25%	75%	130

*SF adjusted to remove built-in garage from living space. Changed to Townhouse Condo 4/21/2009

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Cost – Sales Analysis

SET 413

SUBD (All)

	SUBSET	1		outliers	TRUE										-		
											Data					APRCE INVESTOR	216-00-02507-02-02-02-02-02-02-02-02-02-02-02-02-02-
MOD MVI	MOD	YEAR	GR	DATE	DWG TYPE	SEC1 STY	PRIČE	orig MVI	ACCT	LAND	D//G RESID	DEPR RCN	2) INDIC	SEL MVI	MARKET VALUE	orig ratio	RATIO
	40	2011	. 4	1/4/2011	1	6	408,000	1	020468090 064204	84,400	323,600	277,500	1.09	1.00	361,900	89%	89%
		2011 Total									297,243	266,514	1.05	1.00	351,129	92%	92%
40 Tot 1.00	40 Total										285,302	257,848	1.04	1.00	341,096	93%	93%
42 1.15	42	2013	3	7/31/2013	2	20	289,000	1.15	020468090 064312	80.000	209,000	159,391	1.22	1.15	263,300	91%	91%
	1			3/26/2013	2	20	290.000	1.15	020468090	80.000	210.000	160.087	1.22	1.15	264.100	91%	91%
				3/11/2013	2	20	242,000	1.15	020468090 064491	80,000	162,000	139,826	1.07	1.15	240,800	100%	100%
				1/8/2013	2	20	299,900	1.15	020468090 062898	80,000	219,900	186,348	1.10	1.15	294,300	98%	98%
		2013 Total							-		200,225	161,413	1.15	1.15	265,625	95%	95%
		2012	3	10/5/2012	2	20	255,000	1.15	020468090 068576	80.000	175,000	147,826	1.10	1.15	250,000	98%	98%
				8/17/2012	2	20	283,000	1.15	020468090 068518	80,000	198,100	148,609	1.24	1.15	255,800	92%	90%
				7/24/2012	2	20	250,000	1,15	020468090 068596	80,000	170,000	141,130	1.12	1.15	242,300	97%	97%
				7/12/2012	2	20	250,000	1.15	020468090 096743	80,000	170,000	154,174	1.02	1.15	257,300	103%	103%
				5/18/2012	2	20	286,000	1.15	020468090 068533	80,000	206,000	190,000	1.01	1.15	298,500	104%	104%
	-			5/8/2012	2	20	282,000	1.15	020468090	80,000	202,000	143,478	1.31	1.15	245,000	87%	87%
	_	2012 Total									188,850	154,203	1.13	1.15	258,150	97%	97%
	- I -	2011	3	4/7/2011	2	20	260,000	1.15	020468090	80,000	180,000	136,957	1.22	1.15	237,500	91%	91%
		2011 Total									180,000	136,957	1.22	1.15	237,500	91%	91%
42 To10.00	42 Total			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		·					191,091	155,257	1.15	1.15	258,991	96%	96%
44 1.05	44	2013	3	3/11/2013	2	23	257,400	1	020468090 064467	80,000	177,400	153,000	1.08	1.05	240,650	91%	93%
				2/13/2013	2	23	165.000	1	020468090 095467	80.000	85,000	136,700	0.56	1.05	223,540	131%	135%
		2013 Total							1.		131,200	144,850	0.82	1.05	232,095	111%	114%
	- .		1					<u> </u>	020468090								
	-	2012	3	11/20/2012	2	23	223,500	1	095526	80.000	143,500	138,200	0.96	1.05	225,110	98%	101%
	-			11/13/2012	2	23	270,000	. 1	063971 020468090	80,000	190,000	190,400	0.93	1.05	279,920	100%	104%
	-			11/9/2012	2	23	215,000	1	095399	80,000	135,000	141,000	0,88	1,05	228,050	103%	106%
]		1	8/2/2012	2	23	271,000	1	064456	80,000	191,000	145,700	1.22	1.05	232,990	83%	86%
	8/21/2013								Page 2 of 13								

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Class A - Assessment Budget's

			Budget Analysis							
			FY 2015 Budget**							
County	Y	General Funds	Special Funds	Total	FTE	Total	Field	2015 Budget		
Class	County					Parcels	Assessor	per FTE	Per Parcel	Per Field
_							-			
Α	Anne Arundel	1,170,355	1,170,356	2,340,711	34	211,308	17.5	68,844	11.08	133,755
A	Anne Arundel Baltimore City	1,170,355 2,090,459	1,170,356 2,090,459	2,340,711 4,180,918	34 45	211,308 236,929	17.5 24.5	68,844 92,909	11.08 17.65	133,755 170,650
A A A	Anne Arundel Baltimore City Baltimore	1,170,355 2,090,459 1,701,024	1,170,356 2,090,459 1,701,025	2,340,711 4,180,918 3,402,049	34 45 43	211,308 236,929 298,518	17.5 24.5 23	68,844 92,909 79,117	11.08 17.65 11.40	133,755 170,650 147,915
A A A A	Anne Arundel Baltimore City Baltimore Montgomery	1,170,355 2,090,459 1,701,024 2,149,258	1,170,356 2,090,459 1,701,025 2,149,258	2,340,711 4,180,918 3,402,049 4,298,516	34 45 43 53	211,308 236,929 298,518 336,785	17.5 24.5 23 30.5	68,844 92,909 79,117 81,104	11.08 17.65 11.40 12.76	133,755 170,650 147,915 140,935

Class B - Assessment Budget's

			Budget Analysis							
			FY 2015 Budget**							
County	y.	General Fund	s Special Funds	Total	FTE	Total	Field	2015 Budget		
Class	County					Parcels	Assessor	per FTE	Per Parcel	Per Field
В	Carroll	522,252	522,252	1,044,504	12	66,848	5.5	87,042	15.63	189,910
В	Charles	430,044	430,044	860,088	12	64,845	6	71,674	13.26	143,348
В	Frederick	615,102	615,103	1,230,205	14	94,520	6	87,872	13.02	205,034
в	Harford	578,397	578,398	1,156,795	15	98,336	7	77,120	11.76	165,256
В	Howard	611,104	611,105	1,222,209	15	104,085	8	81,481	11.74	152,776
В	Vashington	474,542	474,543	949,085	11	58,904	5.5	86,280	16.11	172,561
В	Vorcester	548,717	548,718	1,097,435	14	66,383	5.5	78,388	16.53	199,534

Class C - Assessment Budget's

_										
			FY 2015 Budget**							
County	y	General Funds	Special Funds	al Funds Total FTE Total Field 2015 Budget						
Class	County					Parcels	Assessor	per FTE	Per Parcel	Per Field
С	Allegany	374,632	374,633	749,265	8	41,327	3	93,658	18.13	249,755
С	Calvert	320,212	320,212	640,424	10	42,740	3	64,042	14.98	213,475
С	Caroline	261,136	261,137	522,273	7	16,734	1	74,610	31.21	522,273
С	Cecil	362,796	362,797	725,593	9	47,103	4	80,621	15.40	181,398
С	Dorchester	236,780	236,781	473,561	6	23,171	2	78,927	20.44	236,781
С	Garrett	365,178	365,178	730,356	9	29,393	3	81,151	24.85	243,452
С	Kent	202,721	202,722	405,443	5	13,467	1	81,089	30.11	405,443
С	Queen Anne's	287,612	287,613	575,225	6	25,829	2	95,871	22.27	287,613
С	St. Mary's	472,961	472,961	945,922	10	48,813	4	94,592	19.38	236,481
С	Somerset	223,530	223,531	447,061	6	17,109	2	74,510	26.13	223,531
C	Talbot	293,725	293,725	587,450	7	21,180	2	83,921	27.74	293,725
C	Vicomico	351,075	351,076	702,151	8	46,683	3	87,769	15.04	234,050
	Total	16,357,944	16,357,959	32,715,903	401	2,303,177	188.5	1,964,229	428.35	5,325,478

1st Level Assessment Appeals

- <u>Supervisors level</u> appeal/owner can get a copy of worksheet/that information will be reviewed at the meeting.
- Your first level hearing is informal and should be viewed as an opportunity to present evidence which would indicate that the department's value of the property is inaccurate.
- Property owner should focus on points that affect value/math errors/differences in property characteristics, and property sales that supports the property owners findings as to value.

2nd Level Assessment Appeals

- Following the 1st level hearing, the property owner will be mailed a Final Notice of Assessment
- If the property owner does not agree with decision the may appeal to the <u>Property Tax Assessment</u>
 <u>Appeal Board</u> in the county where the property is located (three member independent board)
- Property owner can obtain a list of comparable properties if requested 15 days before hearing.
- Property owner is free to submit any supporting evidence.

3rd Level Assessment Appeals

 If dissatisfied with the notice of decision from the Appeal Board, you my file (within 30 days) to the <u>Maryland Tax Court.</u>

- Property characteristics data should be continually updated in response to changes brought about by new construction, new parcels, remodeling, demolition, and destruction. There are several ways of updating data.
- The most efficient method involves building permits. Ideally, strictly enforced local ordinances require building permits for all significant construction activity, and the assessor's office receives copies of the permits. This method allows the assessor to identify properties whose characteristics are likely to change, to inspect such parcels on a timely basis (preferably as close to the assessment date as possible), and to update the files accordingly

- Another method is aerial photography, which also can be helpful in identifying new or previously unrecorded construction and land use.
- Some jurisdictions use self-reporting, in which property owners review the assessor's records and submit additions or corrections.
- Information derived from multiple listing sources and other third-party vendors can also be used to validate property records.

- Another method is aerial photography, which also can be helpful in identifying new or previously unrecorded construction and land use.
- Some jurisdictions use self-reporting, in which property owners review the assessor's records and submit additions or corrections.
- Information derived from multiple listing sources and other third-party vendors can also be used to validate property records
- Periodic field inspections can help ensure that property characteristics data are complete and accurate.

- Assuming that most new construction activity is identified through building permits or other ongoing procedures, a physical review including an on-site verification of property characteristics should be conducted at least every 4 to 6 years.
- Re-inspections should include partial re-measurement of the two most complex sides of improvements and a walk around the improvement to identify additions and deletions. Photographs taken at previous physical inspections can help identify changes

•3.3.5 Alternatives to Periodic On-site Inspection

Provided that initial physical inspections are timely completed and that an effective system of building permits or other methods of routinely identifying physical changes is in place, jurisdictions may employ a set of digital imaging technology tools to supplement field re-inspections with a computer-assisted office review.

These imaging tools should include the following:

 Current high-resolution street-view images (at a sub-inch pixel resolution that enables quality grade and physical condition to be verified)

•3.3.5 Alternatives to Periodic On-site Inspection

- Ortho-photo images (minimum 6" pixel resolution in urban/suburban and 12" resolution in rural areas, updated every 2 years in rapid growth areas, or 6–10 years in slow growth areas).
- Low level oblique images capable of being used for measurement verification (four cardinal directions, minimum 6-inch pixel resolution in urban/suburban and 12-inch pixel resolution in rural areas, updated every 2 years in rapid growth areas or, 6–10 years in slow growth areas).

•3.3.5 Alternatives to Periodic On-site Inspection

- These tool sets may incorporate change detection techniques that compare building dimension data (footprints) in the CAMA system to geo-referenced imagery or remote sensing data from sources (such as LIDAR [light detection and ranging]) and identify potential CAMA sketch discrepancies for further investigation.
- Assessment jurisdictions and oversight agencies must ensure that images meet expected quality standards. Standards required for vendor-supplied images should be spelled out in the Request for Proposal (RFP) and contract for services, and images should be checked for compliance with specified...

IAAO Mass Appraisal Standard •3.3.5 Alternatives to Periodic On-site Inspection

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IAAO Mass Appraisal Standard •3.3.5 Alternatives to Periodic On-site Inspection

In addition, appraisers should visit assigned areas on an annual basis to observe changes in neighborhood condition, trends, and property characteristics. An on-site physical review is recommended when significant construction changes are detected, a property is sold, or an area is affected by catastrophic damage. Building permits should be regularly monitored and properties that have significant change should be inspected when work is complete.

•3.3.5 Alternatives to Periodic On-site Inspection

- Sections 3.3.4 and 3.3.5, property characteristics data should be reviewed and updated at least every 4 to 6 years. This can be accomplished in at least three ways:
 - Re-inspecting all property at periodic intervals (i.e., every 4 to 6 years)
 - Re-inspecting properties on a cyclical basis (e.g., onefourth or one-sixth each year)
 - Re-inspecting properties on a priority basis as indicated by ratio studies or other considerations while still ensuring that all properties are examined at least every sixth year

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Property Sketches - Status

APRIL 2014	Residential Sketches Possible	Residential Sketches Complete	Residential Sketches % Complete
Allegany	26 522	26 472	100%
	169.274	62 010	38%
Baltimore	120,099	75 610	54%
Baltimore Co	220.056	102 026	45%
Calvert	230,030	21 044	43%
Caroline	11 724	11 679	100%
Carroll	55 202	24 402	62%
Caril	24.075	34,402	02 /0
Charles	50,692	20,752	50%
Doroostor	12,620	29,703	100%
Erodorick	75,030	75,005	100%
Corrett	16,020	10,030	100%
Uarford	70,292	10,234	16%
Hamord	78,971	12,207	10%
Howard	82,312	34,539	42%
Monte Co	8,954	8,713	97%
	236,974	50,521	21%
PGCo	214,145	208,293	97%
QACO	19,574	18,877	90%
St. Mary's	36,375	34,956	96%
Somerset	8,918	8,852	99%
Talbot	17,197	16,873	98%
Wash Co	47,586	47,343	99%
Wicomico	32,430	32,343	100%
Worcester	27,280	23,797	87%
	1,664,308	1,013,506	61%

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- Needed to quickly and accurately verify if building sections and sizes are correct
- Historically, sketch was on paper record.
- CAMA in 1990 did not have sketch routine
- In mid late 1990's, Apex sketch software was added and a digital sketch conversion project began.
- Preceding Chart is the status of digital sketch conversion
- Sketches are a combination of digital (in AAVS) and manual paper sketches on old property record cards

- With 1,664,308 residential sketches, there should be adequately trained clerical staff to update sketches for changes or corrections on existing sketches. Both assessors and clerical should be trained.
- With New Property Pick-up, the most time consuming part of the process is the initial pick-up – measuring, sketching, listing of all property characteristics and then completing the initial data entry of all characteristics into AAVS