## Avitar Associates of New England, Inc. Municipal Services Company

## AUBURN, NH

## 2023 <br> CYCLICAL REVALUATION

April 1, 2023

Avitar Associates of New England, Inc.
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The purpose of this report is to document the guidelines, standards and procedures used in the recent town wide revaluation. The building cost data and the specific building and land information of each property, which is the foundation for this report and the valuation, were gathered and/or verified by the assessing staff of Avitar Associates of N.E., Inc., all qualified to do so and approved by the New Hampshire Department of Revenue, Property Appraisal Division. See Section 1.C. Personnel \& Qualifications. Sources may include local builders and developers, as well as the use of cost manuals, such as the Marshall \& Swift Manual.

We use a data collection form (DCF) to facilitate the listing and pricing of buildings which will insure uniformity and accuracy in the collection of data and use of the CAMA system, this information, once entered, is used to generate the "Property Record Card". See Section 1.D. Data Collection.

It should be kept in mind that nothing can replace common sense and experience. While this report is a guide to information about the revaluation and the resulting assessments, one needs to keep in mind that an assessment is an opinion of value based on information contained herein and the knowledge and experience of the assessor. This is simply a guideline.

An appraisal is an estimate of value at a point in time. Value is a moving target based on the actions of the market (buyers and sellers) and what they are willing to pay and accept for any individual property. As such, the assessment as of April $1^{\text {st }}$, (the assessment date for the State of New Hampshire), is not a fact, but rather an opinion of value based on all the local sales data and the social and economic forces observed in the community and represents a "reasonable" assessment that, while likely never matching another assessors opinion of value, should be reasonably close, assuming each opinion of value is factual and accurately established, generally meaning $+/-$ about $10 \%$.

There is no area of appraising where this judgement of value becomes more evident than in the valuation of land and its amenities, such as view, waterfront and neighborhood/location.

Land values are local. They cannot be compared to values of similar properties in other localities with any known accuracy. This suggests that the most valuable tool in arriving at a judgement of land value is going to be the local market. For any land valuation method to work, it must be based on the local market sales, as the social and economic values and condition of each community is different.

Adjustments for topography, shape and cost to develop vary greatly, as each property is unique. However, a review or comparison of these properties will show a relationship exists between the adjustment and severity of topography, shape and site development costs, based on the opinion of the revaluation supervisor and local sales data.

The contributory value of views, while based on sales data, also varies widely as do the views. The relationship with the added value based on sales having views, compared to other property in town with views is shown by the View Sample Pictures (Section 10.). This section assists in the application of adjustment for views, as well as shows consistency in the process. However, sales data never accounts for every variation of view or value adding feature or deduction, for that matter, that the job supervisor may come across in any given town. As such, experience and knowledge of the local sales must be used to assess these unique properties and make adjustments for the severity of the feature affecting value in his or her opinion and then consistently apply that condition.

## Intended Use of Report

The intended use of the report is to be a tool for local assessing officials to understand how the assessments were developed. To help them feel comfortable that the values are well founded and equitable, as well as help in the future assessment of new homes and maintenance of property values.

It is not intended to make the reader an assessor, but rather help the reader understand the process. It is intended to document the facts, assumptions and data used for their review and use in understanding and explaining the revaluation process.

The use of this report is to present the foundation of the recent revaluation and the process and procedures used to develop the assessed values for all property in town.

## Intended Users of Report

Intended users include, local assessing officials and real estate appraisers and other assessors.

It may also be used by the public on a more general level to understand the process, facts and methods used to estimate values.

## What This Report is Not Intended to Do

It is not intended to answer all possible questions, but rather to document the revaluation in general terms and enable the local assessor to answer more detailed questions which may not be readily apparent to the average property owner.

## SECTION 1

## CERTIFICATION/CONTRACT \& SCOPE OF WORK

A. CERTIFICATION
B. CONTRACT \& SCOPE OF WORK
C. PERSONNEL \& QUALIFICATIONS
D. DATA COLLECTION

## SECTION 1

## A. CERTIFICATION

## CERTIFICATION

## Dear Board Members:

The attached Cyclical Update Report is hereby provided to the Town of Auburn for an effective date of new values of 4/1/2023.

Avitar appraised all taxable property (fee simple) within the municipality according to NH Revised Statute 75:1 (unless departure from highest \& best use is noted on the assessment record card or pursuant to state law) and appraised all tax exempt and non-taxable property within the jurisdiction of this municipality in the same manner as taxable property. Avitar verified all sales used as a benchmark for this town wide valuation process. When developing the value of a leased fee estate or a leasehold estate, we analyze the effect on value, if any, of (1) the terms and conditions of the lease, and (2) the effect on value, if any, of the assemblage of the various parcels, divided interest or component parts of a property. The resulting assessments are my opinion as of the effective date of this agreement, of each property's most probable market value based on all of the local sales data analyzed and my experience with and opinion of that data, as well as similar circumstances experienced elsewhere.

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the following:

- The statements of fact contained in this report are true and correct.
- The reported assumptions and limiting conditions are my impartial and unbiased professional analyses, opinions and conclusions.
- I have no present or prospective interest in any property that is the subject of this report and I have no personal interest with respect to the parties involved, nor any bias with respect to any property that is the subject of this report or to the parties involved with this assignment.
- My engagement in this assignment and compensation for completing this task, although contingent upon developing and reporting predetermined statistical results was not contingent upon the resulting assessment of any individual property.
- My analyses, opinions and conclusions were developed and this report has been prepared in conformity with the NH State Law in affect as of the date of the signed contract, to the best of my knowledge.
- I have made a personal viewing of the properties, per the contract and scope of services agreement, (Section 1.B. Contract \& Scope of Work) that are the subject of this report and I or members of my staff have inspected each building's interior when allowed.
- I certify fat the total taxable value of the town is $\$ 1,428,213,947$.


Date:


# RESUME' OF SUPERVISOR OR SIGNOR 

Loren J. Martin

Avitar Associates

James P．Gerry，Director



## NILY甘W＇r NヨУO7

 NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OFREVENUE ADMINISTRATION NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF
REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

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## SECTION 1

## B. CONTRACT \& SCOPE OF WORK

## REVALUATION/UPDATE AGREEMENT

SUBJECT: Cyclical (properties previously measured and listed under separate contract - See $1 / 19$ to 12/23 5 Year Agreement Signed Jan. 2019) Update of all taxable, tax exempt and non-taxable property for tax assessment purposes, in accordance with the standards set forth in the laws of the State of New Hampshire and Administrative Rules adopted by the Department of Revenue Administration (DRA) and the Assessing Standards Board (ASB), in effect at the time of execution.

Auburn, NH, a municipal corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New Hampshire, hereinafter called the Municipality; and Avitar Associates of NE, Inc, a business organization existing under the laws of the State of New Hampshire and having a principal place of business at 150 Suncook Valley Highway, Chichester, NH 03258 hereinafter called the Company, hereby mutually agree as follows:

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

## 1. IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Municipality:
1.2 Address of Municipality:

1
1.3 Contact Email:
1.4 Contracting:Officer for the Municipality:
1.5 Telephone \& Fax Numbers:
1.6 Name of Company:
1.7 Address of Company:
1.8 Telephone \& Fax Numbers:
1.9 Name and Title of Company Signer:
1.10 Contact Email:

Town of Auburn
P.O. Box 309

| Auburn, NH 03032 |
| :--- |
| townadmin@townofauburnnh.com |
| Board of Selectmen |
| (603) 483-5052/483-0518 |
| Avitar Associates of N.E., Inc. |
| 150 Suncook Valley Highway |
| Chichester, NH 03258 |
| (603) 798-4419 Fax (603) 798-4263 |
| Loren J. Martin, Director of Assessing Operations |
| or Gary J. Roberge, CEO |
| loren@avitarassociates.com or |
| gary@avitarassociates.com |

2. GENERAL SERVICES TO BE PERFORMED BY THE COMPANY
2.1 Appraise all property.
2.1.1 To appraise all taxable property within the municipality in a good and workmanlike manner according to New Hampshire Revised Statutes 75:1.
2.1.2 To appraise all tax exempt and non-taxable property (RSA 74:2) within the taxing jurisdiction of the Municipality in the same manner as taxable property.
2.1.3 The Company shall measure, list and verify all sales used as benchmarks for the update process, unless otherwise noted in the addendum section of this contract.

### 2.2 Personnel.

2.2.1 The Company shall employ experienced and competent assessors who have been certified by the N.H. Department of Revenue Administration in accordance with ASB 300 rules and RSA 21-J:14-f for the level of work they will be performing. A list of personnel is attached to this contract detailing their level of certification.
2.2.2 The Company shall not compensate, in any way, a Municipal officer or employee or any member of the family of such officer or employee in the performance of any work under this contract.
2.2.3 Upon execution of the contract and before the update/revaluation begins, the Company shall forward to the N.H. Department of Revenue Administration a list of the approved employees assigned to the update project.
2.2.4 The Company will ensure the DRA Certified Assessor Supervisor will be on the job site $50 \%$ of the time.
2.2.5 The Company will ensure that there will be no assigning of any part of the contract to anyone other than the Company without express written permission by the Town.

### 2.3 Public Relations.

The Company and the Municipality, during the progress of the work, shall use their best efforts and that of their employees to promote full cooperation and amiable relations with the taxpayers. All publicity and news releases will be cleared with the Municipal Assessing Officials. The Company, upon request of the Municipality, will make available speakers to acquaint property owners with the nature and purpose of the update at a public forum scheduled by the Municipality, but not more than 2 times during the course of the project.

### 2.4 Confidentiality.

2.4.1 The Company agrees to not disclose to anyone except the Municipal Assessing Official and the Commissioner of the N.H. Department of Revenue Administration or their respective designee, any preliminary values or new values discovered, for any purpose, or to permit anyone to use or peruse any of the data on file in connection with the update, until the values have been submitted to the Municipal Assessing Officials and are made public.
2.4.2 The Company agrees to furnish the New Hampshire Department of Revenue Administration staff member assigned to monitor the update reasonable requests for information made in writing.

### 2.5 Compensation and Terms.

The Municipality in consideration of the services hereunder to be performed by the Company agrees to pay to the Company the sum of $\mathbf{\$ 8 2 , 0 2 0}$ dollars, in manner and form as follows:
2.5.1 Payment shall be made in equal monthly installments of $\mathbf{\$ 6 , 8 3 5}$ per month as the work progresses.
2.5.2 Monthly progress reports (billing statement) will be submitted by the Company detailing the work that has been completed to date.

## 3. DETAIL SERVICES TO BE PERFORMED BY THE COMPANY

### 3.1 Development of Unit Cost/How the Company Values Property

3.1.1 The Company may use Marshall \& Swift Cost Manual as a basis to develop the costs of residential, commercial and industrial construction in the area and then modify those costs by local sales, material costs and prevailing wage rates in the building trades. These shall include architects and engineer's fees, and contractor's overhead and profits. Oftentimes, the existing CAMA model and established cost tables are the starting point. Before using any indicated costs, the Company shall make tests using costs against actual sales of buildings whose actual current costs are known, in order to ensure accuracy.
3.1.2 Residential Property Appraisal Schedules. The Company shall use unit cost as the basis of appraisal of residential properties. Schedules shall consist of unit base prices upon definite specifications for houses of various types and quality of construction and reflect the building customs and practices in the community. The schedules shall include adjustment for story height, square foot size and extra features, such as barns, garages, pools, fireplaces, etc. and are found in the USPAP compliant mass appraisal report Section "Final Valuation Cost Tables".
3.1.3 Replacement cost shall be computed using the tables described in section 3.1. These values shall then be depreciated according to age, condition, utility and desirability and the appropriate amount of physical, functional and economic depreciation shall be shown on each property record card, or shown as a composite adjustment based on condition, utility and desirability.
3.1.4 If the residential property contains 4 or more separate apartments or residential areas and if the rental charges are at market level, the earnings may be examined to establish a basis of rent capitalization to be used as a comparison to other property indications of value.

### 3.2 Collection of Property Data - No Measuring \& Listing Except Arm's Length Sale Properties that sold between 4/1/22 and 4/1/23

3.2.1 All vacant land sale parcels and any attributes that may affect the market value shall be listed accurately. Such attributes may include, but not be limited to: number of acres; road frontage; neighborhoods; water frontage; water access; views; topography; easements; deeded restrictions and other factors that might affect the market value.
3.2.2 Every principal building(s) on improved sale properties shall be accurately measured and listed to account for the specific elements and details of construction as described in the data collection manual. Such elements and details may include, but not be limited to: quality of construction; age of structure; depreciation factors; basement area; roofing; exterior cover; flooring; fireplaces; heating \& cooling systems; plumbing; story height; number of bathrooms; number of bedrooms; and, other features, attributes, or factors that
might affect market value. (All improvements on the property will be measured but not necessarily listed, ie. sheds, decks, barns, etc.)
3.2.3 The Company shall make an attempt to inspect the sale property and if the attempt is unsuccessful, the Company shall:
(a) Leave a notification card at the property advising the taxpayer that they will receive a letter in the future to call and schedule an interior inspection and;
(b) Send a letter to the property owner requesting that the property owner call the Contractor's designee, within a stated time frame as agreed upon by the Municipal Assessing Officials and the Company, to arrange for an interior inspection;
3.2.4 If the Company is not able to arrange for an interior inspection or entrance to a building or parcel of land cannot be obtained as detailed in Section 3.2.5 below, the Company shall:
(a) Estimate the value of the improvements using the best evidence available; and
(b) Annotate the property record card accordingly.
3.2.5 The Company shall complete interior inspection of all sale properties except:
(a) Vacant or unoccupied structures;
(b) Where multiple attempts for inspection have been made without success and the owner or occupant has not responded to the Companies notifications;
(c) Where postings prevent access;
(d) Unsafe structures;
(e) When the owner has refused access to the Company;
(f) When inhabitants appear impaired, dangerous or threatening; and,
(g) Any other reason for which the Municipal Assessing Officials agree that the property is inaccessible.
3.2.6 Commercial and Industrial property, whether rented or not, may have its earnings or estimated earnings capitalized as another means of developing the properties market value.

### 3.3 Market Analysis:

3.3.1 A DRA Certified Property Assessor Assistant under the guidance of a DRA Certified Property Assessor or Supervisor may validate sales data. A DRA Certified Property Assessor Supervisor shall prepare the full market analysis.
3.3.2 In order to ensure that appraisals will reflect full and true value, the Municipality shall provide to the Company a copy of all property transfers for a period not to exceed two (2) years immediately preceding the effective date of the update.
3.3.3 A market analysis shall be conducted using accepted appraisal methods in order to determine land, building and total property values. Such accepted methodology shall include the consideration of all sales given by the municipality to the Company and their inclusion in the sales section of the UPSAP compliant mass appraisal report with appropriate notations for those sales not used in the correlation of values.
3.3.4 All qualified property sales shall be included in the USPAP compliant mass appraisal report by photocopy or printout of the property assessment record card and a photograph of the principal buildings shall be attached thereto. A list of all unqualified sales will also be provided.
3.3.5 The sales price and terms of the sale shall be verified by the Company and a notation as to qualified or unqualified transaction with unqualified sales noted as to reason made on the property assessment record card along with the sale price, date of the sale, and date of inspection.
3.3.6 Land values shall be determined from land only sales whenever possible, however, in the absence of an adequate number of land sales, the appraiser may use the land residual technique to assist him in the determination of land values. The analysis shall show the sale price, adjustments made and final value as of the effective date of the update.
3.3.7 The indicated land values shall be shown as, but not limited to, front foot, square foot, front acre or rear acre units or other appropriate units of comparison.
3.3.8 The preliminary market analysis showing the sales used and the analysis to indicate property values, including front foot, square foot or front acre, rear acre unit values, or other appropriate units of comparison or a summary thereof will be provided to the Municipal Assessing Officials prior to the notification to taxpayers of preliminary values. All preliminary analysis, field cards, reports, etc. are work products and are the property of the Company and not provided to taxpayers. Final market analysis will be printed and provided to the Municipal Assessing Officials as part of the USPAP compliant mass appraisal report.

### 3.4 Final Comparison

3.4.1 Before the final values are estimated, a DRA Certified Property Assessor Supervisor shall compare the preliminary values with the sales utilized in the sales survey to ensure all values reflect the market as of April 1 of the year of the revaluation.

### 3.5 Final Field Review

3.5.1 When computations of the data obtained from the inspection have been completed a final field review shall be made by a DRA Certified Property Assessor Supervisor parcel by parcel, block by block, to identify and correct any mechanical errors, unusual features or anything influencing the final value and to ensure all properties are valued at their highest and best use.

### 3.6 Value Notification \& Informal Reviews.

3.6.1 The Company shall provide the Municipal Assessing Officials with a list of newly established values for review and a sample notice that specifies the dates to call for scheduling an informal hearing.
3.6.2 The Company shall mail, first class, to all property owners a notice of the newly estimated value of the property. Such notice shall also contain instructions for online access for 30 days for their ease in review and comparing assessments and an indication of where else this information is available, ie, the Library, Town Hall, etc. for review. The notice shall also contain the date, time and location of the informal review process including instructions on obtaining an informal review.
3.6.3 The informal review process shall include a 10 day window for property owners go online and schedule an appointment for a phone hearing which will occur at a later date. The informal review process may be monitored by the Municipal Assessing Officials or their designee. The Company shall ensure that an informal review of the newly estimated property values is provided to all property owners who request such review during the timeframe allowed for setting up appointments.
3.6.4 The Company shall notify all property owners addressed during the informal reviews of the disposition of their review stating whether or not a change in value has resulted and the amount thereof and will contain information regarding the abatement/appeal process.

### 3.7 Completion of Work:

3.7.1 The company shall complete all work and deliver the same in final form to the Municipal Assessing Officials on or before $\underline{\mathbf{1 0 / 1 / 2 0 2 3}}$ with assessments as of 4/1/2023.
3.7.2 A penalty of $\mathbf{\$ 3 5 . 0 0}$ per day shall be paid by the Company for each day required for completion beyond the above stated completion date for delays caused by the Company.
3.7.3 The re-assessment shall be considered complete and in its final form only when informal reviews have been complete, value changes made as required and the figures are submitted to the General Assessing Contractor. The Company shall provide the municipality with a full set of property record cards, the USPAP compliant mass appraisal report which includes the data collection manual and the CAMA Manual, if applicable.
3.7.4 USPAP Compliant Appraisal Report. This report shall comply with the most recent edition of Uniform Standards of Appraisal Practice (USPAP). The report shall contain the following sections:

1. A Letter of Transmittal.
2. A Certification Statement.
3. A section including the contracted Scope of Work.
4. A section detailing sales, income, and cost approaches to value including all valuation premises.
5. A section including all tables pertinent to the valuation process along with all CAMA codes and adjustments used for the valuation of residential, commercial, industrial, manufactured housing and exempt properties.
6. A section including statistical analysis and testing.
7. A neighborhood/sales map.
8. A section detailing all CAMA system codes/tables.
9. A section detailing the data collection process.

The Company shall instruct the Municipal Assessing Officials or their designee in the use of the manual so that they will have an understanding of the appraisal process being utilized. Upon completion of the revaluation/update, the Company shall deliver one electronic copy and one hard copy of the report to the Municipal Assessing Officials and one copy to the DRA.

### 3.7.5 Property Record Cards in Hard Copy:

1. The Company shall prepare property record cards $8-1 / 2 \times 11$ inches for each separate parcel of property in the municipality. Sales information is detailed on the front of the card to the right of owner information and includes grantor, date of sale, and consideration amount, qualification code and indicator of whether improved (I) or vacant (V).
2. The cards shall be arranged based on the Town's CAMA system design, as to show the owner's name, street number, or other designation of the property and the mailing address of the owner, together with the necessary information for determining land value, the number of acres of the parcel, the land classification, any adjustments made to the land values and the value of the improvements to the land.
3. The card shall be so arranged as to show descriptive information of the buildings, pricing detail, depreciation allowed for physical, functional and economic factors and an outline sketch of all principal buildings in the parcel. The property record cards shall be provided in map, lot and sublot sequence and will detail the base valuation year and the print date of the property record card.
4. Any coding used by the Company on the property record card will be clearly explained elsewhere on the card or in the USPAP compliant mass appraisal report.
5. The initial's of the Company's employee who measured and/or listed the property shall be noted on each property record card, along with $3^{\text {rd }}$ and $4^{\text {th }}$ characters that describe the reason for the visit and what was done, ie, $\mathrm{M}=$ measured, $\mathrm{L}=$ measured $\&$ listed. A detailed explanation of these codes is outlined in the USPAP compliant mass appraisal report.

## 4. CONDUCT VALUATION OF PUBLIC UTILITY PROPERTY Utility Properties

 Include: Liberty Utilities (1-1-UTL), NHEC (1-1-UTIL) \& PSNH (2-47-1 \& 2-47UTL)4.1 Utility distribution property will be valued pursuant to the law established as a result of HB700. Utility transmission property will be valued by Avitar considering the three approaches to value like any other property in town, where applicable. We will first consider the cost approach (RCNLD), then the income approach, if applicable and if data exists. Then the market sales approach, based on small self contained utilities, will be used when arms length sales exist that are not governed by state or federal agencies or any combination we feel appropriate unless directed otherwise by the town in writing, unless otherwise governed by law.

## 5. ABATEMENT \& TAX APPEALS

The Company agrees to furnish the services of a qualified representative to support the values established for the revaluation tax year upon local abatements without cost. A written recommendation will be provided. Appeals to the N.H. Board of Tax and Land Appeals or Superior Court, in all cases where the appeals have been entered within the time prescribed by law will be at the per diem rate of $\$ 125 /$ hour. "Any legal fees incurred are the sole responsibility of the town." In the case of an appeal upon Public Utility property that has been appraised by the Company, the rate is $\$ 150 /$ hour, the services of an expert may be required and the charge shall be $\$ 2,500$ per day plus expenses. The Company shall continue to be responsible for providing a qualified representative to support the established value even if the Municipal Assessing Officials have reduced the value as part of the proceedings defined in RSA 76:16. However, if the Municipal Assessing Officials increase any value established by the Company, they forfeit their right to Company representation.

## 6. APPEAL - PROCEDURE NOTIFICATION.

If any property owner believes their assessment is unfair and wishes to appeal for abatement, they SHALL FIRST APPEAL TO THE LOCAL ASSESSING OFFICIALS in writing, by March 1, in accordance with RSA 76:16. Forms for this purpose may be obtained from the local Assessing Officials. The MUNICIPALITY has until July 1 following notice of tax to grant or deny the abatement. If the property owner is dissatisfied with the decision of the local assessing authority, or the taxpayer does not receive a decision, the taxpayer may exercise ONE of the following options:

OPTION NUMBER 1
The taxpayer may APPEAL TO THE BOARD OF TAX AND LAND APPEALS, 107 PLEASANT STREET, CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03301, in writing, after receiving the MUNICIPALITY'S decision or after July 1 and no later than September 1 after the date of the notice of tax, with a payment of an application fee as set by the Board (RSA76:16a)

## OPTION NUMBER 2

The taxpayer may APPEAL BY PETITION TO THE SUPERIOR COURT IN THE COUNTY IN WHICH THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED on or before September 1 following the date of notice of tax. (RSA 76:17)
NOTE: An appeal to the State Board of Tax and Land Appeals shall be deemed a waiver of any right to petition the Superior Court (RSA 71-B:11)

## 7. SERVICES TO BE PERFORMED BY THE MUNICIPALITY/CITY

7.1 The Municipality shall notify the Company, in writing, what property is exempt from taxation or for any reason dangerous or unsafe, so special arrangements can be made.

### 7.2 Office Space and Equipment.

The Municipality shall provide suitable office space with desks, tables, telephone access and chairs for the use of the agents and employees of the Company in performing their necessary work, if requested.

### 7.3 Records and Maps.

The Municipality shall furnish to the Company information pertaining to ownership of all property in the Municipality, the physical location of all property, including two sets of up-to-date tax maps, zoning maps, charts, plans and sales information which may be requested by the Company in performing its work under this contract. If updated tax maps are not provided (consistent with the April $1^{\text {st }}$ assessing records), then an additional fee of $\$ 500$ may be charged. Maps must show lot size and road frontages. If lot size and road frontage is not on the maps, it must be provided by the town with the maps. Building permits, along with plans for any subdivisions, lot line adjustments, mergers, etc. shall be provided.

### 7.4 Sales Information.

The Municipality shall keep the Company informed of all sales of property taking place during the progress of the update of which it has knowledge, shall make corrections on municipal maps as of April 1 of the update year where lots have been subdivided, merged or apportioned and notify the company of all ownership, name and address changes.

## 8. INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE

8.1 The Company agrees to indemnify the Municipality against claims for bodily injury, death and property damage which arises through the company's actions in the course of the Company's performance of the agreement.
8.2 The Company shall not be responsible for consequential or compensatory damages arising from the late performance or non-performance of the agreement caused by circumstances which are beyond the Company's reasonable control.
8.3 The Company shall maintain Public Liability Insurance, Automobile Liability Insurance and Workmen's Compensation Insurance.
8.3.1 The Public Liability Insurance shall be in the form of commercial general liability with the inclusion of contractual liability coverage and shall provide limits of $\$ 1,000,000$ each occurrence for bodily injury liability, and $\$ 1,000,000$ each occurrence for property damage liability.
8.3.2 The Automobile Liability Insurance shall be in the form of comprehensive automobile liability and shall provide limits of $\$ 1,000,000$ each occurrence for bodily injury liability. A copy of the insurance certificate shall be forwarded to the Department of Revenue Administration before starting any work.
8.3.3 The Company shall maintain certificates of insurance naming Hampton Falls as additional insured on record with the Department of Revenue before starting the revaluation confirming the required insurance coverage and providing that the State shall receive ten (10) days written notice of the cancellation or material change in the required insurance coverage. A copy of the same will be forwarded to the town as well.

## 9. PERFORMANCE BOND

The Company, before starting any update/revaluation work shall deliver to the Municipality an executed bond or irrevocable letter of credit in the principal sum of the amount to be paid by the Municipality to the Company, if required, as security for the faithful and satisfactory performance of this contract and shall not expire before final values are submitted to and implemented by the assessing officials. A copy of the bond or irrevocable letter of credit shall be forwarded to the Department of Revenue Administration before starting any work. Any cost for bond or letter of credit, if requested, is in addition to the cost of the contract as specified in Section 2.6 and detailed in the "Agreement Execution" section found on page 11.

## 10. PROJECT SIZE

It is agreed between the parties that the entire project consists of an estimate of $\underline{\mathbf{2 , 7 7 5}}$ tracts as defined by RSA 75:9, and that in the event that the number should exceed $100 \%$ of said estimate, the company shall be entitled to additional remuneration based on $\mathbf{\$ 1 0 0}$ per parcel/tract. In the event of missing public utility parcels, as coded on the MS-1 report, the additional cost is $\$ 2,500$ per utility property.

## 11. ADDENDUMS AND APPENDIXES

- No measuring \& listing except arm's length sale properties that occur between 4/1/22 \& 4/1/23.
- If changes in the law (that occur after signing of the contract) affect the deliverables as noted in this contract, additional fees may be assessed to cover the cost to comply and produce newly required deliverables. This will be communicated in writing to the municipality as soon as it becomes known.


## Agreement Execution

Contract Total \$82,020
Municipality of $;$ Auburn, N.H.
By:
Total Number of Parcels 2,775


Board of Selectmen

Date:


Company $f$ Avitar Associates of N.E., Inc. By:


Loren J. Martin, Dr rector of Assessing Operations or Gary J. Roberge, CEO

Date: $\qquad$
*Bond Required by Town Please Check One \& Sign Below: Yes $\square$ No
 Additional Cost of $\$ 3,280$
New Total, If Bond Required $\mathbf{\$ 8 5 , 3 0 0}$

By: $\qquad$
Witness

Auburn, Board of Selectmen

Date: $\qquad$

## AVITAR PERSONNEL THAT MAY WORK ON THE PROJECT

EMPLOYEE
Gary J Roberge
Loren J Martin
David Woodward
Chad Roberge
Evan Roberge
Kerry Connor
Jaron Downes
Monique Newcomb
Brian Hathorn
Dan Martin
Robert Weeks
Tim Beers

AVITAR POSITION
CEO, Sr Assessor
Director, Sr Assessor
Assessor/Supervisor
Assessor/Supervisor
Assessor/Supervisor
Assessor
Assessor
Assessor
Assessor
Assessor Assistant
Building Data Collector
Building Data Collector

NH DRA CERTIFICATION

Certified Property Assessor Supervisor Certified Property Assessor Supervisor Certified Property Assessor Supervisor Certified Property Assessor Supervisor Certified Property Assessor

Certified Property Assessor
Certified Property Assessor
Certified Property Assessor
Certified Property Assessor Assistant
Certified Building Measurer \& Lister
Certified Building Measurer \& Lister

## SECTION 1

## C. PERSONNEL \& QUALIFICATIONS

# PERSONNEL WHO CONTRIBUTED <br> TO THIS PROJECT 

| ID | EMPLOYEE | AVITAR POSITION |  | NH DRA CERTIFICATION |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| GR | Gary J Roberge | CEO, Sr Assessor |  |  |
| LM | Loren J Martin | Director, Sr Assessor |  | Certified Property Assessor Supervisor |
| JD | Jaron Downes | Assessor | Certified Property Assessor |  |
| DM | Dan Martin | Assessor Assistant | Certified Property Assessor Assistant |  |

DRA certification can be verified online at the State of NH DRA website at www.nh.gov/revenue as the Department of Revenue approve and certify all assessing personnel in the state.

## SECTION 1

## D. DATA COLLECTION

## I. Introduction to Data Collection

The task of the Measurer and Lister or Data Collector, as we refer to them, is to collect data pertaining to:

## Square footage

Exterior and interior characteristics
Overall quality and condition of all building and land
Data Collectors are extremely important and are an integral part of the revaluation process. The data collected by the Measurer and Lister is used to establish the fair market value of properties for ad valorem taxation. Therefore, it is critical that such data be collected accurately and consistently to the best of their ability. The degree of accuracy obtained will directly reflect the overall quality of the individual appraisal, as well as the entire town wide revaluation.

In many instances, it is only the Data Collector whom the homeowner meets. Their ability to be courteous and professional lends credibility to the entire job. Conversely, a nonprofessional and discourteous attitude will create a very negative atmosphere throughout the town and promote distrust, as such, it is not tolerated.

Our staff is well trained, most with numerous years of experience. They are trained to measure and list all physical information, as well as note abnormalities in building or land condition for the Appraisal Supervisor's use on final review. Not all items noted or measured will directly impact value, but are noted for consistency and accuracy. A picture of the building, waterfront or view may be taken at this time to be attached to the assessment record card.

All personnel carry Company ID badges and their vehicles are marked with signs "Municipal Assessor". The Town Hall staff and/or the Police Department are notified of all staff working in the town and maintain the identity of and vehicle registrations for each employee.


## II. Data Collection Form = DCF

The DCF document is a form onto which all information about the parcel is written. Each designated lot on a tax map should have a corresponding DCF. If a DCF is lacking for a lot, one is created.

## Map - Lot - Sublot: Owner - Location - City - State

This information is important and serves to identify the lot, location and corresponding owner. This information is supplied by the town, generally in the form of computerized labels which are transferred to the DCF. When in the field, it is very important to determine if the information written on the label is accurate. If there are any discrepancies, it is noted on the DCF. Mapping and ownership problems must be identified and it is the town's responsibility to resolve these discrepancies. If information is missing, accurate information is obtained so that the label is complete.

In addition to map and owner information, a special code or account number may occasionally be found on the label and is used by the town. Original DCF's should not be destroyed. If a new one is needed, it is stapled behind the original. This will eliminate the possibility of errors being made when copying the label information onto the new DCF.

## Date - Book - Page - Grantor - Q/U - Code - Sale Price

This section is used to describe recent sale information when available. When it exists, it is verified and noted on the DCF with a code of "VBO" meaning Verified by Owner. If no sales exist, we question the homeowner as to how long they have owned the property, if less than three years, sales information is obtained from the owner.

During our introduction to the property owner, we include the following or something similar:
Approximately when was the home built and how long have you owned it?
If they are new owners (within the past three years), we request and write down the date of the purchase, from whom the home was purchased, and whether or not other items were included in the sale such as boats, furniture, beach rights, if near water, etc. and if changes were made to the property after the sale which are noted appropriately.

ARMS LENGTH SALE = Willing seller and willing buyer, both of whom are knowledgeable concerning all the uses of the property and having no previous relation and neither are under any undo duress.

It is indicated on the DCF if any information relative to the sale or other circumstances causing the selling price to be abnormally high or low is known.

It should be noted that some property owners may be reluctant to offer information regarding their purchase, as such; it is not always noted on the DCF.

## History

This section is for the date, the assessor's initials, the reason they were there and the action taken. Listed below are codes of various actions. Characters one \& two are the initials of assessor/lister, three is why they were there and four is the action taken.
ie: "04/04/2007 JDVL" indicates that Jane Doe visited the property on April 4, 2007 for the update and measured and listed the property.

Third Character/Why
A = Abatement/Appeal
C = Callback
$\mathrm{H}=$ Hearing
P = New Construction/Pickup
S = Subdivision
T = Town/Taxpayer Request
$\mathrm{U}=$ Update
$\mathrm{V}=$ Verification Process

Fourth Character/Action
$\mathrm{E}=$ Estimate
$\mathrm{L}=$ Measure \& Listed or just listed after a previous measure/or used on vacant property to prevent a future unnecessary list letter.
M = Measure Only
$\mathrm{R}=$ Reviewed
$\mathrm{X}=$ Refusal with notes
Used with $3^{\text {rd }}$ Character H only
$\mathrm{C}=$ Change used $\mathrm{w} /$ Hearing Only
$\mathrm{N}=$ No Change used w/Hearing Only

INSP - System Applies to Properties Selected for Data Verification in either the Random Select Process or Block Formation Process.

## ACTIONS

E = ESTIMATED - Interior characteristics are estimated when entry is not possible, either now or in the future. Some common reasons for estimating interiors are:

- Attempted to obtain a list at two different times and no one has been present.
- Homeowner has refused to allow interior inspection or to give the information about the interior that was requested or information given was questionable.
- Abandoned buildings.
- Posted properties.

L = LISTED - A person (not necessarily a homeowner) was asked questions about the property, and a walk through of the entire dwelling was made. If the owner refuses to help, by not allowing an interior tour or requesting us to leave the property, all such information is clearly noted on the DCF.

M = MEASURED only.
$\mathbf{R}=$ REVIEWED - Generally there for an abatement, appeal, or comparable research and review of property information, refers to exterior review only.

X = REFUSED - Homeowner or person talked to at the property has refused to:

- Allow the building to be measured.
- Allow a walk-through of the home.
- Or, requested to leave the property.

It should be noted that these codes apply only to property visits performed as part of this update.

## LISTING THE PROPERTY

## Commercial \& Industrial (C/I) Properties

If the Mass Income Approach to value is employed, each C/I property must be visited to determine the appropriate category the property fits in, (ie., retail, offices, apartment, etc.). Because this process is subjective, the Supervisor is the control and determines how each property compares to the average in that category of properties. Each property must further be defined within the category to determine its building and location modifiers (average, good, poor, etc). Properties are rated relative to their category of property. For example, a good location for a retail business may not be a good location for an apartment or vice versa and the Supervisor must compare each $\mathrm{C} / \mathrm{I}$ property to the average for that category of property and determine if the property reviewed is better or worse than the average.

## LISTING THE PROPERTY

## Building Site \& Land Topography Description

Undeveloped/Wooded A tract of land that is not improved with water, septic (or sewer) or electric.

Undeveloped/Cleared Same as undeveloped wooded, but an area that could be a house site is cleared of trees or is a field.

Natural Often found on seasonal/camp style properties and at times, on some year round homes. Typically, have little to no landscape features.

Fair Normally lacks lawn area and due to limited site conditions like topography, may have undesirable site, normally below average lacking landscape.

Average Typical landscaping features consisting of lawn area and some typical ornamental features such as, trees or shrubbery or minor garden/flower beds.

Good Typically consists of nice lawn area, desirable ornamental features such as trees, shrubbery or garden/flower beds or minor amounts of stonewalls, walkways or lighting.
V. Good Typically nice landscaped lawn and ornamental shrubbery professionally designed or a non-professional well designed layout, with some or all of the above.

Excellent More expansive or manicured lawn areas and ornamental shrubs and trees or contain stonewalls or stone walkways or pond areas in a generally well laid out professional looking design.

Best Extensive manicured lawn areas which include a combination of extensive trees/shrubs, well laid out gardens/flower beds and stonewalls and/or stone walls and/or pond areas in a well designed professional looking landscape.

Topography - Applied to the total area noted on the landline so if for example land line 1 has 2 acres and the home site is level but the backyard has rolling areas, the topography may be listed as a "blended" mild for that area.

Level Flat, no hills, little to no ups or downs.
Mild Mostly level topography with minor slopes and/or very gentle rolling topography.
Rolling Typically rolling terrain with ups and downs or terraced areas or minor grade changes.

Moderate Can have level areas, but predominately sloping topography which can be typically overcome by development, but costs are typically higher. Slopes can be readily walked and most people typically could control themselves if they fell on the slope.

Steep Typically highly sloping terrain, but not as severe as severe slopes. Development costs are typically higher, but developable with added costs. Generally difficult to walk, but can be safely walked with care.

Severe Typically extreme sloping topography that would normally be viewed as unbuildable due to extremely high site costs for well, septic, driveways and home site creation. Typical person would not be able to walk or climb easily.

Driveway Gravel/Dirt; Nat/Grass; Paved; Undeveloped.
Road Gravel/Dirt; Paved; Undeveloped.

VIEWS



## DISTANCE

CLS (or NER) DST

EXT

Close or Near - trees are visible \& distinguishable Distant - you know there are trees but they are not distinguishable
Extreme - no visual ability to distinguish tree cover

HLS Hills
PST Pastoral
STR Streams/Rivers
LMT Lakes \& Mountains
*Descriptions can vary by town and are defined in the cost tables
View note samples: Noted as Subject/Width/Depth/Distance MTS/TUN/D75/DST
(Tunnel View of Mountains 75\% Deep, Far Away)
The factors applied are all listed and defined in Section 9.

## LISTING THE PROPERTY

## Building Style \& Normal Story Height

| BUILDING STYLES* | PREDOMINATE STORY HEIGHT |
| :---: | :---: |
| Ranch | One Story |
| Mobile Home | One Story |
| Cape | 1-1/2, 1-3/4 Story |
| Saltbox | 1-3/4 Story |
| Gambrel | 1-3/4, 2 Story/2.5 Story if greater than 1-3/4 but not quite 2 stories, will be listed as 2 story and will have a wall height (WH) depreciation noted to account for the fact it is not a full $2^{\text {nd }}$ story. |
| Colonial/Garrison | 2 Story/2 Story with Overhang |
| Raised Ranch or Split Level | One Story w/Raised Basement |
| Tri-Level | Split-Level |
| A-Frame | One, 1-1/2 |
| Camp | One Story |
| Conventional | 1-3/4-2-3/4 |

*Building styles are for descriptive purposes only and do not affect the value.

## Story Height Explanation (See Story Height Examples)

The story heights are based on the amount of floor space which has headroom for the average person, we use six (6) feet for this calculation. What this means is if the upper floor of a particular house has only 100 usable square feet as defined above, and the first floor area is 400 square feet, then the house will be classified as one (1) story with a finished or unfinished attic.

The critical thing to notice when listing the house is the amount of headroom available in the upper stories and the approximate floor space covered. Use of this method to classify story height will facilitate consistent story height classification. The story height of the main section of the building is used to establish the story height description of the structure.

One Story (Typically - Ranch, Raised Ranch or Camp style buildings): The living area in this type of residence is confined to the ground floor. The headroom in the attic is usually too low for use as a living area and is used for storage only; however attics are possible, providing about $25 \%$ of the first floor space.

One \& Half Story (Typically - Cape, Conventional or Saltbox style buildings): The living area in the upper level of this type of residence is around $50 \%$ of the ground floor. This is made possible by a combination of high peaked roof, extended wall heights and/or dormers. Only the upper level area with a ceiling height of 6 feet or more is considered living area. Measurements are taken by holding the tape at the 6 foot height mark and then measuring across the building. The living area of this residence is the ground floor area times 1.50 . Some homes may be classified with a half story but have less than $50 \%$ useable space and classified as ATU or ATF in the sketch.

One \& Three Quarter Stories (Typically - Cape, Conventional, Garrison \& Gambrel style buildings): The living area in the upper level of this type of residence is made from $65 \%$ to $90 \%$ of the ground floor. This is made possible by a combination of high peaked roof, extended wall heights and/or dormers. Only the upper level area with a ceiling height of 6 feet or more is considered living area. The living area of this residence is the ground floor times 1.75. See description on $1-1 / 2$ stories for details on how to measure.

Two Stories (Typically - Colonial, Conventional \& Gambrel style buildings): The living area in the upper level of this type of residence is $90 \%$ to $100 \%$ of the ground floor. The living area is the ground floor times 2.0 .

Split Levels (Typically - Tri-Level style buildings): This type of residence has two (2) or (3) living area levels. One area is about four (4) feet below grade and the second is about (4) feet above grade and the third is above or right on top of one of these. The lower level in this type of residence was originally designed and built to serve as a living area and not a basement. Both levels have full ceiling heights. Another variation is an added third living area at or above ground level.

Coding: A three (3) character acronym coding system is used to classify areas and story heights of buildings. The following is the coding system and descriptions which is used in identifying areas of the sketch:

ATF* ATTIC FINISHED - Access is through permanent stairs, normally no more than $25 \%$ of the total floor area and has 6 foot ceiling height.
ATU ATTIC UNFINISHED - No interior finish. (Same as above)
BMF* BASEMENT FINISHED - Below grade and meets at least three of these four criteria: finished floors, finished walls, finished ceilings and heat.
BMG BASEMENT GARAGE - Generally sectioned off from the rest of the basement, but not a requirement.
BMU BASEMENT UNFINISHED - Known as cellar and is below grade, floor can be dirt or concrete.
COF COMMERCIAL OFFICE - Refers to office area in commercial buildings not built as offices, such as factories and warehouses.
CRL CRAWL - Basement having 5' or less headroom.
CPT CARPORT - A roofed structure generally with 1 or 2 walls and attached to the main structure.
CTH Cathedral ceiling area, this is where the ceiling height is greater than 12 feet.
DEK DECK - An open deck or entrance landing with no roof.
ENT ENTRANCE - Entrance Landing with no roof, $3 \times 3$ and larger, normally unable to place a chair and sit.
EPF ENCLOSED PORCH - Typically unheated \& uninsulated area. May have small heater, finished walls, floors and ceilings, but is of seasonal use.
EPU COVERED BASEMENT ENTRY - All four sides are tight to weather, entrance to BMU, other than metal door (bulkheads).
FFF* FIRST FLOOR FINISH - Living space with full ceiling height and finished interior.
FFU FIRST FLOOR UNFINISHED - Similar to FFF, but unfinished interior.
GAR GARAGE - A structure large enough to hold and store automobiles at grade level.
HSF* HALF STORY FINISHED - Usually an upper level story with approximately $40 \%$ to $60 \%$ of floor area available and used for living space. ( 6 foot ceiling height).
HSU HALF STORY UNFINISHED - Same as HSF, but interior is unfinished.
LDK Loading Dock area. Raised platform of cement.
OFF OFFICE AREA - Finished area within home used primarily for business.
OPF OPEN PORCH - Roof structure with floor, but at least one (1) side is exposed to the weather. Screened porches are considered OPF's.
PAT Patio area of stone, cement, brick, etc.
PRS Piling driven into the ground or other material used to support a building off the ground. Normally found with camps or seasonal construction.
RBF* RAISED BASEMENT FINISHED - Used on raised ranch (split entry) and Tri-Level homes or any building where 3 of the 4 walls or all 4 walls are $3^{\prime}$ to $4^{\prime}$ above ground, creating greater utility than a normal basement, or 1.5 or more walls with large windows providing good natural lighting in the basement, and walkout access.
RBU RAISED BASEMENT UNFINISHED - Same as RBF, but unfinished.
STO STORAGE - Unfinished area used for storage. Not easily converted to living space.
SFA SEMI-FINISHED AREA - Enclosed areas finished similar to living space, but not living space, such as indoor pool enclosures.
SLB SLAB - Foundation description where no basement or crawl space exist. Poured cement slab.

TQF* 3/4 STORY FINISHED - A finished area with approximately 75\% of floor area usable as living space.
TQU 3/4 STORY UNFINISHED - Same as TQF, except unfinished.
UFF* UPPER FLOOR FINISHED - Upper floor living space with full ceiling height and finished interior.
UFU UPPER FLOOR UNFINISHED - Same as UFF, except there is no finished interior.
VLT VAULTED CEILING - Ceilings which are slanted or extended above the normal 8 feet, but less than 12 feet.
*Finished area is denoted by 3 or 4 finishes in a space - heat, floors, walls and ceilings.

## Notes:

1.) Attics - Attics are only classified if they are accessed by a permanent stairway. Attics which are accessed by pull down stairs or ladder are not assessed, but should be noted in the notes.
2.) Basements - Below grade areas with at least $5^{\prime}$ or more headroom are considered basements. Areas with less than 5 ' of headroom are considered crawl space. A note should be made when access to the basement is from the outside of the home only. Usable basement areas should be measured, drawn and coded on the sketch. If basement areas are estimated, a note should be made of this estimate in the remarks section.
3.) Office Areas - Office areas should be measured and drawn on the sketch for all commercial buildings, not designed specifically for offices, ie. garages, warehouses, factories, etc.
4.) Cathedral Ceilings - Cathedral ceiling areas must be measured when entry into the home is obtained. The area of the cathedral ceiling (length and width) must be drawn and depicted in the sketch area.
5.) Vaulted Ceilings - Areas where the ceiling is pitched upward, not flat by about 2 to 5 feet, but less than one-story which is the typical height of a cathedral ceiling.

## Bay or Bow Window

A bay or bow window is a projection on the side(s) of a house which may or may not be considered a livable area. If the bay window(s) include usable floor space, it must be measured, drawn on the sketch at its actual location and properly labeled. Bay windows are most often angled and are drawn to scale on the sketch as they exist, plus a few extra measures as described below to allow for accurate area calculations.

Only needed if different from other side


How to measure and sketch a bay window:
1.) Classify the bay window according to its appropriate story height.
2.) Check for basement area under the bay window upon listing.
3.) Bay windows are only picked up when they include floor space.

In the case of a Bow window, the same floor area requirements exist as with the bay window. However, measuring is a bit different. We need to know the depth of the window (5') and the length (24') to be able to sketch and calculate the area. In this case, the length from the point where the bow begins to where it ends is 24 feet. The altitude of the arc created by the bow, or the depth of the window, is 5 feet.


## Angles

Angles are a common type of measure that we come across in the field and it is crucial when measuring an angle to have enough written measurements on the sketch. The square footage on an angle cannot be computed if the appropriate measurements are not placed on the drawing. Create a right triangle on the ground where the hypotenuse is the building wall that is at an angle from the main structure, and then draw that triangle in your sketch giving all the measurements.


The two dashed lines form a $90^{\circ}$ angle or right triangle with the building wall being the hypotenuse. Record all the dimensions accurately. With this information, the ATU/GAR addition and the FFF area can be drawn and calculated accurately.

## STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

Structural elements describe exterior and interior characteristics of the house. The following is a description list of each structural element:

## EXTERIOR WALLS

## Two (2) entries possible, the 2 most predominate

ABOVE AVERAGE: Siding not otherwise described and reflecting better than average quality Vinyl shakes are denoted as above average.

ALUMINUM SIDING: Same as vinyl, but with aluminum material, clapboard style siding made from aluminum.

ASBESTOS SHINGLE: Typically the shingles are hard and brittle with noticeable grain or textured surface, non-flammable material that comes in 1x2 sections used in homes circa 1940-1960's.

ASPHALT:
AVERAGE:

BELOW AVERAGE:

BOARD \& BATTEN: Vertical boards with narrow wooden strips called battens covering the joists.

BRICK ON MASONRY: A load bearing structural wall. Not brick buildings.
BRICK ON VENEER: Brick veneer on wood or metal frame construction with wood sheathing.

CEDAR OR REDWOOD: Most commonly found as vertical siding, or at various angles on contemporary style housing, also exist as very high grade clapboard or shingles can have knots on low side of cedar/redwood.

CEMENT CLAPBOARD: Cement fiber siding. Asbestos-free fiber and cement combined and pressed together in the shape of a clapboard. Holds paint very well.

CLAPBOARD:
Wood siding having one edge thicker than the other and laid so that the thick edge overlaps the thin edge of the previous board, not cedar or redwood, usually has knots.

CONCRETE/CINDER: Concrete or cinderblock siding.

DECORATIVE BLOCK: Cement block that is either fluted or has a rough finish which appears like it has been broken in half.

GLASS/THERMOPANE: Vacuum packed glass sandwich, usually tinted and commonly found on large commercial and office buildings.

LOGS:
Logs that are not simulated log.
MASONITE: Composite pressboard/fiberboard, if not maintained will show areas of rot. In some systems may be noted as below average.

MINIMUM:

NOVELTY:
Plywood. Subwall sheathing with tar paper cover as a permanent siding.

Denotes wood siding, generally found on camps, with or without sheathing underneath.

PREFAB WOOD PANEL: A type of plywood siding of which there are unlimited varieties on the market. (T-111) Typically, a $4 \times 8$ sheets.

PRE-FINISHED METAL: Enameled or anodized metal commonly found on campers/mobile homes, commercial and industrial buildings.

SOLID BRICK/STONE: Solid masonry walls; precast concrete panels.
STONE ON MASONRY: Refers to various stone or stone veneers usually on a load bearing masonry wall.

STUCCO:
Stucco veneer on concrete, cinder block or wood.
VINYL SIDING:

WOOD SHINGLE:
Shingles not of cedar or redwood, good quality shingles, but not above average.

## ROOF STRUCTURES

## FLAT ROOF:

## GABLE:

GAMBREL:

Flat, no pitch to any direction.
A ridged roof with two pitches slopping away from each other.

A roof with two distant slopes on each side forming four roof planes.

HIP:

IRREGULAR:

MANSARD:

SALTBOX:

SHED ROOF:

A roof that rises by inclined planes from all four sides of the house to one common ridge or point.

Otherwise not described and having many different angles, shapes and slopes, i.e. bow style roof.

Similar to hip roof, but having a flat area on the top or changes the pitch of incline part way.

Essentially the same as a gable roof, but one of the two slopes is much longer than the other.

Single direction sloping.

## ROOF COVER

ASBESTOS:

ASPHALT:

CLAY/TILE:

CORRUGATED COMPOSITION:
It is typically, in $4^{\prime} \mathrm{x} 88^{\prime}$ sheets. This includes Anjuline panels.

## HIGH QUALITY/COMPOSITION:

This is a newer roof that is typically found on higher priced homes. The material can be made with almost any material. Pressed or formed to look like slate or shake. Life expectancy is 50 years.

METAL/TIN:
Tin or metal covering, often times corrugated like ribbon candy, typically $4 \times 8$ sheets, light gauge.

PREFAB METAL:
Modified corrugated metal panels that are one piece which run from ridge to soffit. These are either nailed or screwed.

## ROLLED COMPOSITION:

Typically a felt saturated with asphalt and granule stones on the surface. It comes in a roll. Good for low/flat pitch roofs.

RUBBER MEMBRANE: A thin sheet of rubber seamed together. Typically found on flat roofs. It is typical for commercial/industrial buildings.

SLATE SHINGLES: Rectangular pieces of slate, each overlapping the other.
STANDING SEAM: Heavy gauge metal roofing that "stands up" at seams about 2", every 6-8 inches in an upside down cone fashion with a 50 year life.

A flat or very low pitched roof coated with tar material and then covered by a uniform crushed gravel material. This is normally seen on commercial/industrial buildings.

WOOD SHINGLES:
Wood shingle or shake. Wood shakes have random thicknesses as they are hand split.

INTERIOR WALLS

AVERAGE FOR USE: Is generally used for commercial/industrial buildings to describe the interior finish as being normal for that style building and use.

DRYWALL: A rigid sandwich of plaster and paper.
MASONRY/MINIMUM: Cinder block or concrete form/or studs, no finish.
PLASTER:
All plaster backed by wood lattice attached to the studs.
PLYWOOD PANEL:
WALL BOARD:
**WOOD/LOG:
Tongue $\&$ groove construction, logs, wainscoting.
**Custom Wood is now being called Wood/Log. Custom Wood was meant and used to mean solid wood interior, and the term custom was improperly used. As such, it is being corrected, the term custom wood and wood/log are synonymous, interchangeable and carry the same value. The overall quality grade of the house accounts for various wood and design qualities.

## HEATING FUEL

## ELECTRIC:

GAS:

Baseboards or geothermal.
LP or propane gas - these can be identified by LP gas which has a meter on the side of the house or propane gas will have a large tank on or in the ground.

OIL:

SOLAR:

WOOD/COAL:

May be identified on the exterior by the presence of oil filler pipes, kerosene or K1 are also fuel oil.

Solar panels can be viewed on the roof area.
Chosen only if there is no conventional heating system. Wood stoves only. (Such as in camps, cottages).

## HEATING TYPE

CONVECTION:
Heat transfer through dispersion. (Wood stove/monitor or Rinnai type heat).

FORCED AIR DUCTED: Series of ducts throughout the house, for hot air to be blown through.

FORCED AIR NOT DUCTED:
Has blower to blow heat through one vent, no duct work in the house.

GEOTHERMAL HEAT: Listed as electric under heat fuel and heat pump under heat type.

HEAT PUMP:

HOT WATER: Forced hot water through baseboards.
NONE:

RADIANT ELECTRIC: Electric baseboard, typical electric heat, oil heat supplied through floors, panels in the walls or ceilings.

RADIANT WATER: Hot water heat in the floors by tubing under flooring with hot water through them.

STEAM:
Radiators.

INTERIOR FLOORING
Two (2) may be chosen, the two most predominant are listed.
AVERAGE FOR USE: Is generally used for commercial/industrial buildings to describe the floor as being normal for this type of structure and use.

Wall to wall carpet of good grade, usually found over the subfloor material, but occasionally covering other floor covers as a replacement.

CONCRETE:
HARD TILES:

HARDWOOD:
LAMINATE/VINYL:

LINOLEUM:

Concrete slab usually commercial or industrial.
Quarry, ceramic tiles or polished and/or stamped concrete.
Generally oak, cherry, maple, birch, bamboo or ash woods.
A laminate wood look floor that is very durable. Often goes by brand name Pergo. This also includes higher grade vinyl floors, ie, tongue \& groove planks.

Refers to all forms of linoleum type products of various designs and shapes. Typically sold in rolls or sheets.

MINIMUM PLYWOOD: Plywood subfloor or underlayment.
PARQUET FLOORING: Refers to a surface made of small pieces of hardwood, solids and veneers in various patterns and designs.

PINE OR SOFTWOODS: Pine or softwood boards covering floor area.
VCT:
Vinyl composition floor tile is a commercial grade vinyl tile found typically in schools or commercial buildings.

## NUMBER OF BEDROOMS

Bedrooms should be counted considering the resale value, rather than the homeowner's personal use of the rooms. For example, if you go upstairs and find three (3) rooms and a bathroom and the owner says there are only two (2) bedrooms, the other room is used as a library, sewing room, office, etc., then for our purposes, that third room is a third bedroom. One must be careful because libraries, offices and sewing rooms can be legitimate depending on the location in the house and access. Presence of a closet space generally is reason to classify as a bedroom(s). However, it should be noted that a closet is not the only measure to determine, ie: many homes had no closets in the bedroom, yet they are still classified as bedrooms. Below grade (basement level) bedrooms are not generally counted in bedroom count unless the bedroom has 2 means of ingress/egress. Generally, just noted i.e., did not pick up (DNPU) 1 bedroom in basement.

## BATHS OR BEDROOMS

Count the physical number of rooms and total fixtures. For bathrooms, enter the number of rooms and under fixtures, enter the total number of fixtures found in the bathroom(s). A fixture is a bath, sink, shower, urinal, bidet, Jacuzzi tub, etc.
*Commercial Baths
$0=$ None
$.5=$ Minimum
$1=$ Below average for use
$2=$ Average for use
3 = Above average for use
4 = Extensive for use
*This is used on commercial properties that lack bedrooms, ie an apartment building would list total bedrooms and total baths but a school would be noted using commercial bath description.

## GENERATORS

Number of units found and denoted in the building section. Notes on size and model should be made.

## EXTRA KITCHEN

Number of kitchens that exist beyond the first/main kitchen in the home. This is normally seen in in-law apartments or additional living areas. Note the number of full kitchens found in the building. Be cautions of in-law type setups that do not have a full kitchen but maybe some kitchen components.

## AIR CONDITION SYSTEMS

Room air conditioners are not considered, unless permanently built in.
NO: $\quad$ None exist, or only room units are present.
YES: $\quad$ Normally a large compressor found outside with complete duct work throughout house or parts of the house, sometimes combined with a heat pump.

If a permanent wall unit is found, it will be noted as central air and an estimated percentage of the cooled area will be noted, ie $25 \%, 50 \%, 75 \%$ or $100 \%$.

## NUMBER OF STORIES

The number of stories should be identified and noted on the DCF upon measuring. The number of stories will be further adjusted for accuracy, if needed, upon listing or review. If the building has multiple story heights, the area with the most square footage should determine the overall story height classification. However, each section of the house should be correctly labeled as it exists on the sketch.

Quality adjustment refers to the overall quality of construction, marketability and desirability of the property. This is determined by the Assessors Supervisor, the data collector may question it to the Supervisor based on his/her visual but only the Supervisor can change.

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
\text { Defined as: } & \text { B5 }=\text { Average }-50 \% & \text { A3 }=\text { Average }+30 \% \\
& \text { B4 }=\text { Average }-40 \% & \text { A4 }=\text { Excellent } \\
\text { B3 }=\text { Average }-30 \% & \text { A5 }=\text { Excellent }+10 \% \\
\text { B2 }=\text { Average }-20 \% & \text { A6 }=\text { Excellent }+20 \% \\
\text { B1 }=\text { Average }-10 \% & \text { A7 }=\text { Excellent }+40 \% \\
\text { A0 }=\text { Average } & \text { A8 }=\text { Excellent }+60 \% \\
\text { A1 }=\text { Average }+10 \% & \text { A9 }=\text { Luxurious } \\
\text { A2 }=\text { Average }+20 \% & \text { AA }=\text { Special Use }
\end{array}
$$

## CONDITION

Condition relates to the primary structures condition relative to the year built listed as:

Excellent | Very Good | Good | Average | Fair | Poor | Very Poor

This is also where depreciation is accounted for. Depreciation is defined as a decrease or loss in value because of wear, age, location or other causes.

Defined as:
Functional - Based on problems with design, layout and/or use of building, i.e. bathroom between 2 adjacent bedrooms with no hallway access to bathroom. Bedroom through bedroom access, very low ceiling, chimney through middle of the room.

Economic - Based on factors influencing value that are external to the building and beyond the owner's control, i.e. house is situated close to a nightclub, airport, dump, sand \& gravel pit or any unsightly property.

Physical - Poor physical condition above and beyond the normal wear and tear, i.e. severe water damage, fire damage, rotted window sills, bouncing, cupping or crowning floorboards, sagging ceiling or floor.

The percentage applied to depreciation is calculated based on the severity of the issues as noted by the data collector. The Supervisor makes this determination based on the notes of the data collector. The reason for the depreciation, i.e. next to gravel pit, should be listed in the notes section with the appropriate adjustment in the depreciation section. Typically, physical depreciation relates to the cost to cure the problem.

Extra features and outbuildings - in general, XFOB's refer to structures that are not attached to the principal building with the exception of fireplaces found in the home as they may be listed here or in the building section. XFOB's must be:
a. Identified.
b. Measured - (length \& width).
c. Units or quantity (how many) identified (when length \& width not used).
d. Condition - noted as a percentage.

IGP - IN GROUND POOL - There are many different sizes of IGP's and all will need to be measured accurately. Pools may be of irregular shapes such as kidney bean. A kidney bean shape IGP should be measured on its longest length and its average width and noted as such.

AGP - ABOVE GROUND POOL - AGP's are measured and assessed starting at 18 ' diameter. AGP's less than 18 ' in diameter (or less than 250 square feet) are not assessed, but should be measured and noted on the card. Softpools are not measured, but should be noted.

Common AGP diameters and AREA calculators for round pools.

| Diameter | Area (Units) | Length | Width |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18' | 254 | 18' | 14 |
| $20^{\prime}$ | 314 | 20' | 15' |
| $22^{\prime}$ | 380 | $22^{\prime}$ | 17 |
| $24^{\prime}$ | 452 | 24, | 18' |
| 27 ${ }^{\prime}$ | 572 | 27 | 21' |
| 28' | 615 | 28' | 22' |

AGP's that are rectangular are measured on their longest length \& widest width.
SHEDS - All sheds are measured. An average new shed should have a condition of $100 \%$. If of very good quality, increase or decrease if in poor condition.

DECK - Deck refers to platforms that are not attached to the primary building. Some decks will be attached to the above ground pools.

SOLAR PANELS - Can be of the photovoltaic (PV) (electric type) or Hot Water (H2O). Identified by type, location, \# of panels and age, if available. Atypical size \& physical condition should be noted.

## SOLAR PANELS

Market data suggests solar panels contribute to market value. Government and other incentives commonly available to the property owner are taken into consideration when developing the initial assessed value. Industry representatives suggest that newly installed panels have a life expectancy of at least 25 years, so the following depreciation schedule is used with a floor factor of $25 \%$ :

| $\frac{\text { Age }}{}$ | Condition Factor |
| :--- | :--- |
| $1-5$ Years <br> 6-10 Years | 85 |
| 11-15 Years | 70 |
| 16-20 Years | 55 |
| $21-25$ Years | 40 |
| $25+$ Years | 25 |

It should be noted that Solar Panels may have differing condition factors to account for atypical sizes or noted physical condition issues.

All XFOB's are measured with the exception of the following:

1. Childs playhouse
2. Tree houses
3. Ice or Bob houses
4. Bulkheads - metal doors covering the entrance to the basement
5. Dog houses
6. Fire escape platforms
7. Handicap ramps
8. Metal storage boxes (or trailer bodies) on residential property
9. Outhouses

All XFOB's not picked up should still be noted. ie, DNPU treehouse


## 1 STORY FRAME

Ranch - Camp or comparable structures. No second floor or attic space.

1 STORY FRAME \& ATTIC<br>Mixture of Ranch \& Cape Cod Style. Camps, Cottages \& Mixtures. Low headroom. Only about $25 \%$ of the first floor space has $6^{\prime}$ headroom on the upper floor. Noted in story height as $1-1 / 2$ story.

## 1-1/2 STORY FRAME

Same basic structure as above with or without shed dormers. In both cases only about $50 \%$ of the ground floor space exists in the upper floor as useable space with 6 ' wall height. Floor space may be larger, but ceiling slope brings the floor to ceiling height less than 6 ', and as a result, it is not considered upper floor area. See Example A \& B Left


Example A


## Example B



## 1-3/4 STORY FRAME

Full shed dormer or very high pitch roof without dormer found throughout the state. Second floor area is about $75 \%$ or more of the first floor area.
See Example A \& B Left

## 2 STORY FRAME

Side walls fully perpendicular. Slopes in ceiling do not interfere with total use. Full ground area carried to second floor, have 6 ' or greater ceiling height.

2 STORY FRAME \& ATTIC
Has a higher pitch in roof. Stairs to third floor, providing only about $25 \%$ useable space in the $3^{\text {rd }}$ floor attic area. Noted as 2.5 stories in story height.


## 3 STORY FRAME

All floors perpendicular walls, equal useable living space on all three floors.

Tri-level - 2 story type structures with entrance midway between the two, with an addition at a different level, usually between the other two. One level 4' below grade, one on grade and one 4 ' above grade.


SPLIT ENTRY - one story Raised Ranch Style Home $1 / 2$ of lower floor foundation exposed.

There are two (2) methods to determine story height other than visually:
1.) This method is the most accurate way to determine story height. When entry into the home is obtained, the data collector will measure across the ceiling at approximately 6 ' in height (in the upper story(ies). This measurement will determine the upper story liveable area and from this a story height may be obtained.

Example: Method 1

2.) This method may be utilized when entry into the home has not occurred. This method will give you a rough idea of the story height.

Run an imaginary line thru the upper part of window(s) to where it would meet the roof line. Run a second imaginary line down from this point. The distance from the side of the house to this second imaginary line is measured. Double this measurement to account for this distance on the other side. This represents nonlivable area.

## Example: Method 2



> | $\frac{\text { Computation: }}{6 \times 2=12(12 ' \text { total non livable space })}$ |
| :--- |
| $24-12=12(12 '$ total living space $)$ |
| $12 / 24=50 \%=$ Half Story |

*Note: Estimate $6^{\prime}$ ceiling height. Normally, this is just below or at window top. It is important to know where the first floor ends and the second floor begin, via window view, as high exterior side walls may not mean higher first floor ceiling and this may increase the potential second floor area.

## Dormers

Dormers are projected roof lines that may or may not be considered as livable area. When dormers are of considerable size, they contribute to the livable area. The additional area supplied by the dormer must be included in the determination of story height.

EXAMPLES:


Normally, this is $2-1 / 2$ story house without a dormer. Due to the addition of a full or at least $3 / 4$ length dormer, we now have a 2-3/4 story house. Full dormer means from one end to the other. $3 / 4$ dormer means the dormer covers at least $3 / 4$ of the total distance from end to end.


The addition of a dormer to each side of the house can transform a $2-1 / 2$ story house to a 3 story house if full dormers or $2-3 / 4$ story if partial dormers. It is important to note the size of the dormers, whether half, $3 / 4$ or full.

In some cases, the dormer may be only half way down the side of the house. In this case, show the location of the dormer on the sketch with proper story height labeling.

Represents dormer addition



The grid on the back of the DCF is used to draw a sketch of the building to scale. Each point on the grid represents 2 feet, unless otherwise noted by the field person on the sketch.

Each section is labeled by existing floors starting with the attic, upper floors, first floor or ground floor and then the basement. Order of the labels does not affect the value, but it does look more correct when labeled top down.


Whenever angles are involved, it is important to provide enough information to accurately compute the area of each section. By breaking up a section into squares, rectangles and right triangles, it makes the area calculation easier and more accurate. Too much information is better than too little. With too much information, we can simply ignore the excess and still calculate the area. With too little information, someone must revisit the property.



> (Only one set is needed when the other angles are the same).

When measuring an octagon, getting interior measurements are critical. However, one can compute the necessary measurements by taking a few extra exterior measurements, as indicated. Then when entry is obtained, the interior measurements can be made to verify the area.

## SECTION 2

## PRIOR DRA GENERAL STATISTICS

## Prior Sales Analysis Information

The following data is provided to show the sales ratio and coefficient of dispersion for the town as a whole, as well as the land only strata and the land with buildings strata, as computed by the Department of Revenue Administration, Property Appraisal Division from the most recent report. This shows the condition of the local assessment equity or the lack thereof and the reason a valuation anew is being done. This equalization study by the NH DRA is used to equalize municipal total valuations across the state, as well as determine the local level of overall assessments as compared to local sales activity. It is a thorough analysis and study of the local sales and assessment data performed with assistance from the municipality. As such, it is a good indicator of the condition and quality of the local assessments of the prior year.

Acceptable standards/guidelines, as published by the NH Assessing Standards Board

Assessment to sales ratio: $90 \%$ to $110 \%$
Coefficient of Dispersion (COD): Not Greater Than 20
Price Related Differential (PRD): . 98 to 1.03
Difference between Strata:

Strata: Land only
Residential Land \& Buildings
Commercials
Confidence Level:

## DRA PRIOR YEAR RATIO RESULTS

The following prior year ratio statistics, developed by the NH DRA, are being provided at the request of the NH DRA. This information is not part of the contract or scope of services. It is historic, not current data and has no bearing or use in this revaluation. The writer accepts no responsibility for the accurate meaning or use of this data.

Ratio Study Year 2022
Overall Median Assessment to Sales Ratio: ..... 65.9
Coefficient of Dispersion: ..... 12.2
Price Related Differential: ..... $\underline{1.06}$

|  | $\underline{\text { Ratio }}$ | $\underline{\text { COD }}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Residential Land Only Sales: | $\underline{\mathbf{N} / \mathbf{A}}$ | $\underline{\mathbf{N} / \mathbf{A}}$ |
| Residential Improved Sales: | $\underline{\mathbf{6 5 . 9}}$ | $\underline{\mathbf{1 0 . 2}}$ |
| Commercial Land \& Building Sales: | $\underline{\mathbf{N} / \mathbf{A}}$ | $\underline{\mathbf{N} / \mathbf{A}}$ |

*N/A indicates not large enough sales sample to report.

## SECTION 3 VALUATION PREMISE

# A. THREE APPROACHES TO VALUE HIGHEST \& BEST USE 

B. ZONING
C. TOWN PARCEL BREAKDOWN
D. TIME TRENDING
E. NEIGHBORHOOD CLASSIFICATION
F. BASIC MASS APPRAISAL PROCESS
G. ASSUMPTIONS, THEORIES \& LIMITING FACTORS

## A. Three Approaches to Value

Income: The "value" of real estate represents the worth of all rights to future benefits which arise as a result of ownership. An investor purchases property for the benefits (income) that the property is expected to produce. Expectation of receipt of these benefits provides the inducement for the investor to commit his own funds as "equity capital" to ownership of a piece of real estate. The value of the property depends on its earning power. The Income Approach to Value is a method of estimating the present value of anticipated income benefits. This process of discounting income expectancies to a present worth estimate is called "capitalization." This present worth estimate, the result of the capitalization process, is the amount that a prudent, typically informed purchaser would be willing to pay at a fixed time for the right to receive the income stream produced by a particular property.

In mass appraisal, the income approach is generally of limited use as it requires the property owners to provide income and expense information that, for the most part, they are unwilling to provide and do not have to provide by law. When it is provided, it is almost always with the stipulation that the information be kept confidential. For the above reasons, the income approach is mostly used as a general check against the sales cost approach used in mass appraisal work based on published averages for various property types. Although held confidentially, when income data is provided, it will be considered and noted on the property record card. The Income Approach to value was not utilized for the above-stated reasons.

Sales: The Sales Approach to Value is a method for predicting the market value of a property on the basis of the selling prices of comparable properties. Market value in the context of this approach means the most probable selling price under certain terms of sale or a sale for cash or the equivalent to the seller with normal market exposure.

Cost: The Cost Approach is that approach in appraisal analysis which is based on the proposition that the informed purchaser would pay no more than the cost of producing a substitute property with the same utility as the subject property. It is particularly applicable when the property being appraised involves relatively new improvements which represent the highest and best use of the land or when relatively unique or specialized improvements are located on the site and for which there exist no comparable properties on the market.

In the "Cost Approach," the property to be appraised is treated as a physical entity, separable for valuation purposes into site and improvements.

Although the three-approach system has become widely used, the Sales Approach is clearly the central, if not the only relevant approach in estimating the value of some types of properties. The rationale of the Sales Approach is that a purchaser will usually not pay more for a property than he would be required to pay for a comparable alternative property (principle of substitution). Furthermore, a seller will not take less than he can obtain elsewhere in the market. The method of the Sales Approach is an empirical investigation in which the prediction of the most probable selling price is based on actual qualified market sales of comparable properties.

A qualified sale is one which reflects the true market value of the property sold. Various definitions have been offered for the term "market value," but all are predicated, as a rule, upon the following basic assumptions:

1. That the amount estimated is the highest price in terms of money for which the property is deemed most likely to sell in a competitive market.
2. That a reasonable time is allowed for exposure in the open market.
3. That payment is to be made in cash or on terms reasonably equivalent to cash or on typical financing terms available at the time of appraisal.
4. That both buyer and seller are typically motivated and that the price is not affected by undue stimulus.
5. That both parties act prudently and knowledgeably and have due knowledge of the various uses to which the property may be put.

The following is a recent definition of "market value" approved by the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers and the Society of Real Estate Appraisers:

The highest price in terms of money which a property will bring in a competitive and open market under all conditions requisite to a fair sale, the buyer and seller, each acting prudently, knowledgeably and assuming the price is not affected by undue stimulus.

As a practical matter, a market value appraisal/assessment is the value the property would most probably or reasonably sell for as of a given date, if sufficient time had been allowed to find a buyer and if the transaction was typical of existing market conditions.

## The above definitions were extracted from

 The Encyclopedia of Real Estate Appraising $3^{\text {rd }}$ Edition.However, it must be noted that the lack of direct local comparable sales data does not mean a feature that adds or detracts from value should be ignored. As assessors, an opinion of value must still be developed and we cannot ignore positive or negative features. NH law requires that all factors affecting value be considered. The knowledge and years of experience of the job supervisor is critical, not only when sales data exists, but more so when lacking credible local sales data, common sense and consistency must prevail.

## MARKET MODIFIED COST APPROACH TO VALUE

This approach to valuing a large universe of properties, such as an entire municipality, is the most common approach used in mass appraisal, particularly for residential property types. It is a mixture of the cost and market approaches to value. It recognizes the principal facts or information of the property and uses a consistent cost formula to develop equitable values for all property in the Municipality. Then those cost values are compared to actual sales in the community. The results are used to modify the cost tables to enable the formula to more closely follow the actual real estate market data.

If either an individualized income approach or the mass income approach to value was employed for the valuation the record card will indicate "market income approach to value". All other records that lack an indication on the property record card of an income approach rely upon the market modified cost approach to value. When the mass income approach to value is used, all 3 approaches are still considered and reconciled by the supervisor to determine which approach is used. The income report in Section 9.D. provide both the income value used and the cost approach value developed. When sufficient market data exists, the mass income model will generally be employed.

## AVITAR's

## CAMA: Computer Assisted Mass Appraisal

## Mass Appraisal

As defined by the International Association of Assessing Officers (IAAO), mass appraisal is, "the process of valuing a group of properties as of a given date, using standard methods, employing common data, and allowing for statistical testing." Mass appraisal utilizes many of the same concepts as single appraisal property appraising, such as supply and demand, highest and best use, and the principles of substitution and anticipation. In addition, in light of the necessity of estimate values for multiple properties, mass appraisal also emphasizes data management, statistical valuation models, and statistical quality control.

The Avitar CAMA (Computer Assisted Mass Appraisal) system being used is defined as a Market Modified Cost Approach to Value. What this means is that the cost approach method of estimating value is recognized as the most appropriate method to value multiple parcels. Using local costs from builders and nationally recognized cost manuals like the Marshall \& Swift Cost Guide or starting with the existing tables found in the CAMA model base costs for the improvements and material types are created. Local sales are used to develop land values. Then using all the local market sales data, the cost tables are modified to reflect the local market trends. This process is called model calibration. While cost manuals, local contractors and sales data are used to develop preliminary costs for the CAMA's cost tables, it is during the calibration process where all the qualified sales data is used and tested considering several parameters, such as location, size, quality, use and story height. Through multiple reiterations of the statistics, the Job Supervisor fine tunes the model to accurately produce assessments that reasonably match or closely approximate the sales data.

This process is not perfect, as market sales data is subject to the perceptions and emotions of buyers and sellers at any given point it time. While you and I may want to buy a particular house, we will both most likely be willing to pay different amounts and the seller may or may not accept either offer. If the seller accepts a lower value before the higher offer is made, that sale then represents an indication of market value. Was it low because the higher offer wasn't made in time? For example, in a 2002 transaction, a property was offered and well advertised through a real estate agent. An offer was made and rejected. A day later, prior to a counter offer from the first offer, a new offer came in at the asking price and was accepted. Was that the market price? Well consider this:

Prior to the closing of the property, 30 days later, the buyer was offered $\$ 20,000$ to simply sign over his purchase and sales agreement to a third party. An additional $10 \%$ profit! He refused and lives in the property today, thinking he bought low.

Knowing all this, what is your opinion of the real market value?
The point here is that sales generally indicate value. While they in fact did occur, it is only one indicator of value and not every sale necessarily always reflects the true market value. In the real world, buying and selling of property is almost always subject to some sort of pressure or duress. The seller is selling for a reason, emotional or economic and the buyer is moving to the area for similar reasons, such as being close to family or a new job. In either case, in our experience there is always some form of pressure and it is this mild form of pressure that can cause similar properties in the same neighborhood on the same day to sell for different prices. Simply stated the market is imperfect.

A market modified cost approach to value tends to level out these differences and as such, some values will be below their selling price, while others will be right on or somewhat above, but all should be a reasonable opinion of the most probable market value as of the date of the revaluation. A normal distribution of the data, i.e. a bell curve.

## THE SALES DATA

At the beginning of the process, copies of all qualified arms length sales which occurred in town over the past two years are compiled. These sales are then sorted into two categories: Vacant and Improved.

The vacant land sales are then analyzed to help us identify neighborhoods, excess land values, lot values, waterfront or view influence and other values/factors necessary to properly, fairly and accurately assess land.

In the case where land sales are few or non-existing, the land residual method is used. While somewhat more technical, it is an equally accurate method whereby all relatively newly built home sales are reviewed, the building values are estimated by the use of cost manuals and local contractors, when available. The building value is then deducted from the sale price, leaving the residual value of the developed land.

We then develop cost tables for improvements to the land. Once all the physical data for each property is collected and the sales data verified, we then compute new total values for each property and test against actual sales data, hence, the Market Modified Cost Approach to value CAMA system.

Please note that not every technique described herein is used in every project. The most appropriate methods are used for each project based on the data available.

## HIGHEST \& BEST USE

For this revaluation/update, unless otherwise noted on the assessment record card, the highest \& best use of each property is assumed to be its current use.

Individual property highest and best use analysis is not appropriate for mass appraisal.
"Highest \& best use," has been defined as: that reasonable, legal and probable use that will support the highest present value.... as of the effective date of the appraisal.

It has been further defined as that use, from among reasonably probable and legal alternative uses, found to be physically possible, appropriately supported, financially feasible and which result in the highest land value. In those cases where the existing use is not the highest \& best use, it shall be noted on the individual assessment record card.

There are several instances where property is not assessed at its full market value/highest \& best use and most of these fall under the jurisdictional exceptions from USPAP compliance.

The following statutory provisions allow for assessments other than at market value/highest and best use:

79-A:5 Open space/current use land
79-B:3 Conservation Restrictions
79-C:7 Discretionary Easements
75:11 Residences on commercial or industrially zoned land
72:B Earth \& excavations
79:D Discretionary Preservation Easements
79: E Community Revitilization Tax Relief Incentive
79-F Land under qualifying farm structures
79-G Land \& buildings that qualify as historic buildings
79-H Qualified chartered public schools
75:1-a Low Income Housing Tax Credit properties
79:74 Renewable generation facility properties subject to voluntary payment in lieu of taxes
Please refer to the specific RSA for more detailed information. There are also other instances such as transitional use or when properties are not $100 \%$ complete where the assessment may be something other than market value or assessed at its highest \& best use. These situations are normally noted on the specific assessment record card.

## B. Zoning

Local zoning, if enacted, is a very important part of the valuation process as it defines what can or can not be done with land in defined areas of the municipality. It further sets the standards for the required lot size and road frontage needed for each zone.

Local zoning as provided by the municipality as in effect for the assessment date of April $1^{\text {st }}$, the year of this valuation process is described below.

Proposed changes, if known, will also be discussed and given any due consideration.

## ARTICLE 4 - DISTRICT REGULATIONS

## Application of Regulations

Subsequent to passage of this Ordinance, and any applicable amendments, buildings or land shall hereafter be used, constructed, altered, or enlarged only in conformity with the regulations specified herein for the zoning district in which the building or land is located. A permit for the construction, alteration, enlargement, moving, demolition or use of a building or structure shall not be issued by the Building Inspector, unless the requested action complies with the provisions of this Section, or the applicant has been granted a variance or special exception by the Zoning Board of Adjustment.

### 4.02 Districts

For the purpose of this Ordinance, the Town of Auburn is divided into seven (7) districts as follows:

| Full Name | Short Name |
| :--- | :--- |
| Rural | R |
| Residential-One | $\mathrm{R}-1$ |
| Residential-Two | $\mathrm{R}-2$ |
| Commercial-One | $\mathrm{C}-1$ |
| Commercial-Two | $\mathrm{C}-2$ |
| Village Center | V |
| Industrial | I |

### 4.03 District Boundaries and Zoning Maps

The location and boundaries of the Auburn zoning districts are shown on "The Zoning Map of the Town of Auburn, New Hampshire," dated December 8, 2006, and signed and certified by the Town Clerk, which is part of this Ordinance. Where any uncertainty exists with respect to the boundary of any District as shown on the zoning map, the following rules shall apply:
(1). Where a boundary is indicated as a highway, street, railroad, watercourse or Town boundary, it shall be construed to be the centerline thereof, or such Town boundary.
(2). Where a boundary is indicated as approximately parallel to a highway, street, railroad, watercourse or Town boundary, it shall be construed to be parallel to the centerline thereof or such Town boundary.
(3). Where a boundary coincides within ten (10) feet or less with a lot line, the boundary shall be construed to be the lot line.
(4). If no natural boundary is given, the location of any boundary shall be determined by use of coordinates identified by permanent bounds.
(5). If a boundary runs through any lot and such lot is of sufficient size to permit conforming lots in each district, the lot may be subdivided so as to create lots in each district, subject to the approval of the Auburn Planning Board, in accordance with the Auburn Subdivision Regulations. If no subdivision is sought or obtained, the entire lot shall be deemed to be in the more restrictive district.
(6). If the land in question cannot be divided to permit conforming lots in the two or more adjoining districts, the entire lot shall be deemed to be in the more restricted district, provided that a minimum of twenty ( $20 \%$ ) percent of the lot area falls within the more restrictive district. If less than twenty ( $20 \%$ ) percent of the total lot area falls within the more restrictive district, the entire lot shall be considered to fall within the less restrictive area. For purposes of this section, the order of most restricted to least restricted is as follows: R, R-1, R-2, V, C-2, C-1, I.

## District Regulations - General

(1). Unless already specified as an accessory use in its definition, any permitted use or use allowed by special exception in the district regulations of this Ordinance shall be only for use as a principal use. It may, however, be allowed by special exception as an accessory use to any principal use which is permitted or allowed by special exception in that district, unless such combination of uses is otherwise prohibited by this Ordinance.
(2). Any and all uses allowed herein shall also be subject to all other applicable ordinances and regulations of the Town of Auburn including, but not limited to, Article 6, Flood Plain Development Regulations, and to the statutes and regulations of the State of New Hampshire.
(3). All non-residential, commercial and industrial uses, all clustered residential developments and all multi-unit dwellings consisting of more than two dwelling units, regardless of the district in which they are built, shall be subject to Site Plan Review by the Auburn Planning Board prior to the issuance of a building permit.
(4). The minimum lot sizes, yard and frontage dimensions and maximum heights specified in the district regulations for any particular use are subject to any more restrictive provisions required elsewhere in this Ordinance. No structure or dwelling shall be constructed within the yard setbacks except for lawful fences, retaining walls, above ground swimming pools, aprons surrounding in ground pools and Patios. Sheds, gazebos and greenhouses up to Two Hundred (200) Square Feet in area must maintain a minimum building setback of fifteen (15) feet from side and/or rear property lines. Maximum building/lot coverage and front setback requirements under appropriate district regulation(s) must still be enforced. Within a Cluster Subdivision, all structures larger than one hundred twenty (120) square feet in area, except lawful structures as listed above, shall maintain no less than sixty (60) feet from structures on abutting lots. (03/2018)

### 4.05 "R" Rural District

## (1). Objectives and Characteristics

The Rural District ("R") is designed to permit uses that are compatible with and protective of certain areas that have been and are being used for agricultural and forestry uses, water quality preservation, residential use and public use. This district encompasses those remote areas where intensive development would be premature, given the high public service costs associated with development there.

## (2). Permitted Uses

(a). Agriculture,
(b). Farm Roadside Stand
(c). Home Shop
(d). Home Office
(e). Home Business
(f). Public Educational Facility
(g). Church
(h). Public Recreation Facility
(i). Day Care Center-1 to 6 persons
(j). Day Care Center-over 6 persons
(k). Nursery School
(1). Single Family Detached Dwelling
(m). Utility Substation
(n). Water Supply Works
(o) . Manufactured Housing/Mobile Home
(p). Municipal Buildings
(q). Elderly Housing
(3). Uses Permitted by Special Exception
(a). Private Education Facility
(b). Outdoor Commercial Recreation Facility
(c). Indoor Commercial Recreation Facility
(d). Hospitals
(e). Conversion Apartments
(f) Travel Trailer Park/Campground
(g). Cultural Facilities
(h) Accessory Dwelling Unit
(i) Agritourism
(4). Lot Size, Frontage, Yards and Height

Minimum Lot Size: 3 acres
Minimum Frontage: 300 feet
Minimum Yard Dimensions:
Front: 50 feet
Side: 50 feet
Rear: 50 feet
Maximum Height:
Feet: $\quad 35$ feet
Stories: 3 stories
Maximum Building Area: $5 \%$
(5). Clustered Residential or Elderly Housing Development

The following uses shall only be permitted by special exception when located within a clustered residential, elderly or workforce housing development: home shop; home business; day care center - over six children; nursery school; and farm roadside stand.

## (1). Objectives and Characteristics

Residential districts are designed for the protection of areas that have been and are being developed predominantly for residential dwellings and where road systems can accommodate high traffic volumes. The R-1 District is intended to be primarily residential in character with very limited accessory uses. The R-2 District is a somewhat more rural area with a greater variety of residential and accessory uses permitted. The two districts have the same density and dimensional requirements, but different uses.

## (2). Permitted Uses in the R-1 District

a. Utility Substation
b. Single Family Detached Dwelling
c. Public Educational Facility
d. Church
e. Public Recreational Facility
f. Day Care Center-1 to 6 persons
g. Home Office
h. Agriculture
i. Water Supply Works
j. Manufactured Housing/Mobile Home
k. Municipal Buildings

1. Workforce Housing
(3). Uses Permitted by Special Exception in the R-1 District
a. Conversion Apartments
b. Home Shop
c. Home Business
d. Day Care Center-over 6 persons
e. Nursery School
f. Agritourism
g. Farm Roadside Stand
h. Cultural Facilities
i. Private Education Facilities
j. Veterinary Clinic
k. Elderly Housing
2. Dwelling Unit - Duplex
m. Accessory Dwelling Unit
(4). Permitted Uses in the R-2 District
a. Single Family Detached Dwelling
b. Manufactured Housing/Mobile Home
c. Home Shop
d. Home Office
e. Home Business
f. Agriculture
g. Commercial Agriculture-Forestry only
h. Farm Roadside Stand
i. Public Educational Facility
j. Church
k. Public Recreation Facility
3. Day Care Center-1 to 6 persons
m. Day Care Center-over 6 persons
n. Nursery School
o. Utility Substation
p. Water Supply Works
q. Municipal buildings
r. Elderly Housing
(5). Uses Permitted by Special Exception in the R-2 District
a. Agritourism
b. Conversion Apartment
c. Travel Trailer Park
d. Cultural Facilities
e. Private Education Facility
f. Veterinary Clinic
g. Workforce Housing
h. Dwelling Unit - Duplex
i. Accessory Dwelling Unit
(6). Lot Size, Frontage, Yards and Height

Minimum Lot Size: 2 acres
Minimum Frontage: 200 feet
Minimum Yard Dimensions:
Front: 50 feet
Side: $\quad 30$ feet
Rear: 50 feet
Maximum Height
Feet:
Stories:
Maximum Building Area:
35 feet
3 stories
5\%

### 4.07 "C-1", Commercial-One District and "C-2", Commercial-Two District

## (1). Objectives and Characteristics

The Commercial Districts are designed for the purpose of centralizing the provision of basic goods and services. The Commercial One (C-1) District is intended to allow for regional commercial needs. The Commercial Two (C-2) District is intended to allow for local commercial needs of a low intensity, in keeping with the Village character. The two districts have the same density and dimensional requirements, but different uses. Lot coverage by impervious material in both commercial districts shall be a maximum of forty ( $40 \%$ ) percent.

## (2). Uses Permitted in the C-1 District

a. Motels/Hotels
b. Sales Establishment
c. Restaurant
d. Fast Food Restaurant
e. Commercial Service Establishment
f. Office Establishment-less than 3,000 square feet of floor area
g. Multi-Unit Commercial Establishment
h. Office Establishment-over 3,000 square feet of floor area
i. Automobile Service Station
j. Automobile Repair Garage
k. Automobile or Similar Vehicle Sales Facility

1. Warehouse Establishment
m. Utility Substation
n. Water Supply Works
o. Outdoor Commercial Recreation Facility
p. Indoor Commercial Recreation Facility
q. Farm Roadside Stand
r. Municipal Buildings
s. Cultural Facilities
t. Private Education Facility
u. Veterinary Clinic
(3). Uses Permitted by Special Exception in the C-1 District
a. Agritourism
b. Day Care Center- 1 to 6 persons
c. Day Care Center-over 6 persons
d. Nursery School
e. Social Facility
f. Light Industrial Establishment
g. Heliport
h. Sexually Oriented Business (See added requirements of Section 4.07 (7) below.)
(4). Uses Permitted in the C-2 District
a. Home Shop
b. Home Office
c. Home Business
d. Sales Establishment
e. Restaurant
f. Commercial Service Establishment
g. Office Establishment-less than 3,000 feet of floor area
h. Automobile Service Station
i. Utility Substation
j. Water Supply Works
k. Public Education Facility
2. Day Care Center-over 6 persons
m. Nursery School
n. Indoor Commercial Recreation Facility
o. Hospitals
p. Agritourism
q. Farm Roadside Stand
r. Municipal Buildings
s. Churches
t. Public Recreation Facility
u. Cultural Facilities
v. Private Education Facility
w. Veterinary Clinic
x. Elderly Housing
(5). Uses Permitted by Special Exception in the C-2 District
a. Fast Food Restaurant
b. Multi-Unit Commercial Establishment
c. Automobile Repair Garage
d. Automobile or Similar Vehicle Sales Facility
e. Day Care Center-1 to 6 persons
f. Outdoor Commercial Recreation Facility
g. Social Facility
h. Agriculture
i. Dwelling Unit - Multi-Family
j. Dwelling Unit - Duplex
k. Boarding House
3. Conversion Apartments
m. Mixed Residential /Commercial Use
n. Workforce Housing
(6). Lot Size, Frontage, Yards and Height

| Minimum Lot Size: | 2 acres |
| :--- | :--- |
| Minimum Frontage: | 200 feet |
| Minimum Yard Dimensions |  |
| (also see below) |  |
| Front: | 50 feet |
| Side: | 30 feet |
| Rear: | 50 feet |
| Maximum Height: | 35 feet |
| Feet: | 3 stories |
| Stories: | $40 \%$ |

***Where a commercially zoned lot abuts an R, R-1 or R-2 zone, the minimum side yard requirements shall be increased to 50 feet, and all yards shall be measured from any building, parking space or service area.

## (7). Sexually-Oriented Businesses

In addition to meeting the criteria set forth in this Ordinance for a special exception, the following conditions shall also be met by an applicant proposing a sexually-oriented business as part of an application for a special exception in the C-1 zone, and if not met, the use(s) shall be deemed to be a prohibited use:
(a). No sexually oriented business shall be located within one thousand (1000) feet of the property line of a church, cemetery, private educational facility, public or private school, senior center, day care center, hospital, municipal facility, public park, playground, public recreational facility, or dwelling unit;
(b). No sexually-oriented business shall be located within two hundred fifty (250) feet of the right-of-way of Route 101 (including on and off ramps) or Route 28 By-Pass;
(c) No sexually-oriented business shall be located in a multi-use commercial development;
(d) No sexually-oriented material shall be visible from the outside of the building; and
(e) No private rooms or booths shall be constructed as part of the sexually-oriented use.
(8) Addition or Expansion of Single Family Detached Dwelling:

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 3.05, an addition or expansion to a single family detached dwelling which was lawfully in existence as of March 10, 2009, shall be permitted within the C-2 District, subject to all area and dimensional requirements of Section 4.07(6).

### 4.08

"V" Village Center District
(1). Objectives and Characteristics: The Village Center District is designed to promote and encourage the most efficient, cost effective and beneficial consolidation of land development which will: preserve open space; create more cost-efficient roads, utilities, and other public and private infrastructures; and improve the ability of the Town to provide more rapid and efficient delivery of public safety services. This District is also created to provide private property owners with a method for realizing the inherent value of their real property in a manner conducive to the creation of substantial benefit to the environment and to the Town's property tax base. The Village Center District is also intended to promote a "town center" area which will provide for the harmonious and aesthetically pleasing development of the Town, and where, through the consolidation of municipal services, small-scale retail/commercial development, limited residential use, and mixed-use development, the Town's rural charm and character is preserved.
(2). Boundaries: The Village Center District is an overlay district with the following boundaries:

The land between Eaton Road and Raymond Road; the land on the Northwest corner of the intersection of Manchester Road and Raymond Road, and the land along Route 121 to Bunker Hill Road, (current underlying zone Commercial Two (C-2).

## (3). Permitted Uses

(a). Existing Uses: Subject to any existing requirement for site plan approval by the Planning Board, any use which is permitted in either underlying district, (Commercial - 2 or Residential - 2) is permitted, except that the following uses are not permitted:
(i). Agritourism
(ii). Manufactured Housing Park
(iii). Mobile Home Park (single dwellings permitted)
(iv). Travel Trailer Park
(b). Additional Uses: Subject to any existing requirement for site plan approval by the Planning Board, the following uses are permitted in the Village Center District, even if they are not permitted in the existing underlying district:
(i) Workforce Housing - by Special Exception only
(ii) Dwelling Unit - Multi-Family - by Special Exception only
(iii) Dwelling Unit - Duplex - by Special Exception only
(4). Dimensional Requirements
(a). Minimum Lot Size: 1 acre
(b). Minimum Frontage: 100 feet
(c). Minimum Yard Dimensions:
(i) Front: 50 feet
(ii) Side: 20 feet
(iii) Rear: 20 feet
(d). Maximum Height:
(i) Feet: 42
(ii) Stories: 3
(iii) Maximum Building Area: To be determined by lot coverage limitations in the underlying zone.

## (5). Architectural Design Standards

(a). General Purpose: In order to maintain a consistent and aesthetically pleasing appearance in the development of the Village Center District, commercial buildings and structures must comply with design standards guidelines which will be administered by the Planning Board in its exercise of site plan review. The purpose of the guidelines is to provide design standards which assist with the development, renovations and restorations of commercial properties to complement the overall traditional, rural New England-style appearance of the community. The guidelines are not intended to restrict innovation or variety in construction, restoration or renovation of commercial buildings and structures. Rather, the guidelines are intended to improve the aesthetic appeal of the Village Center District, to conserve and/or increase property values, and to encourage the type of development envisioned for the Village Center District.
(b). Architectural Plans: No building permit or site plan approval shall be granted for a commercial or multi-family building unless the applicant submits an architectural plan drawn to scale that meets all of the requirements of the Planning Board. The Architectural Plan shall include, at a minimum, the following information:
(i) floor plan;
(ii) building elevation (all four sides);
(iii) type of windows and doors to be installed on building; and
(iv) type of building material to be used on the exterior of building;
(v) any other details, which the Planning Board may, in its discretion, request be included with the Architectural Plan.
(c). Evaluation Factors: The Planning Board shall consider the following factors in its determination of whether a proposed site and building design is acceptable:
(i) Conformance to the general purpose of the architectural design guidelines;
(ii) Architectural character;
(iii) Building materials and subdued color considerations;
(iv) Vehicular and pedestrian circulation and parking;
(v) Harmony and compatibility of project compared to existing site and neighborhood;
(vi) Lighting design;
(vii) Integration of landscape and buffer areas; and
(viii) Retention, alteration, or removal of existing structures and site features.
(d) Specific Architectural Requirements: The Planning Board may, in its discretion, determine that one or more the following requirements should not apply to a particular project, or that one or more factors should be waived for a particular project. The Planning Board will at all times consider whether environmentally responsible building practices require that the Board change or waive any of the requirements.
(i) The building's orientation, setback, alignment with the street, and spacing relative to other buildings will be considered in the overall design. Reuse of existing structures and landscape features is encouraged. An overall design which will create harmony with the area surrounding the project is the goal. To the extent feasible, a project should be designed to allow for ease of access between commercial uses located adjacent to or nearby the project.
(ii) Windows should comprise a minimum of five percent (5\%) of the exterior wall surface of a building facing a public street, right-of-way, parking area or developed area. All windows and doorways should be encased with trim.
(iii) Site lighting must conform to the specifications in this Ordinance and the Town of Auburn Site Plan Regulations. No light should spill or reflect on to adjacent properties. In accordance with the sign regulations of this Ordinance, illuminated signs should be lit only when the premises is open for business.
(iv) Exterior colors of buildings and accessories are encouraged to be muted and to blend with surrounding buildings. Bright colors are generally discouraged.
(v) All rooftop mechanical equipment units should be located so that they are not visible from the street level or from other public areas at ground level. Wall or ground mounted equipment shall be screened from public view with fences or vegetation.
(vi) All existing man-made and natural features of the site should be integrated into the site to the extent feasible. Buildings should,
where feasible, be clustered to encourage the preservation of open space. Sidewalks and pedestrian pathways should be included where feasible.
(vii) Variation in detail, form and siting of roof lines is encouraged. Long horizontal roof lines and warehouse style designs are discouraged. Buildings should have pitched or gabled roofs where practical. Shed, gambrel and barn style roofs are also acceptable. Roofs must have appropriate overhangs.
(viii) All building facades will receive design consideration. A facade unrelated to the rest of the building or the architecture in the surrounding area will not be accepted.
(ix) Exterior surfaces of materials should be covered with traditional materials or products which simulate natural materials, including but not limited to clapboards, shingles, stone, brick, architecturally treated concrete, vinyl siding or similar materials. Exposed plain cinder block, corrugated steel, sheet plastic or sheet fiberglass are not acceptable. Pitched roofs should be constructed of shingles, metal roofing, or other materials traditionally used in roofing in small towns of New England.
(x) Illuminated or brightly colored awnings are not acceptable. Awnings should be made of transparent materials such as glass or clear Plexiglass type products. Awning covers designed for shade should be made of fabric or simulated fabric-type material.
(xi) Fences should be used only where necessary. Fences should be constructed in traditional New England style and constructed of traditional materials, such as picket, split rail, wrought iron, brick or stone. Chain link fences are discouraged.

### 4.09 "I" Industrial District

## (1). Objectives and Characteristics

The Industrial District is designed for the purpose of providing a rationally planned location for industrial uses where vehicular access and future utility service can accommodate such use. Lot coverage by impervious material shall be a maximum of forty (40\%) percent.

## (2). Permitted Uses

(a). Industrial Establishment
(b). Lumber Treatment Establishment
(c). Industrial Repair Garage
(d). Utility Substation
(e). Water Supply Works
(f). Restaurant
(g). Fast Food Restaurant
(h). Office Establishment-over 3,000 square of floor area
(i). Light Industrial Establishment
(j). Automobile or Similar Vehicle Sales Facility
(k). Warehouse Establishment
(l). Municipal Buildings
(n) Veterinary Clinic

## (3). Uses Permitted by Special Exception

a. Outdoor Commercial Recreation Facility
b. Indoor Commercial Recreation Facility
c. Sales Establishment
d. Commercial Service Establishment
e. Office Establishment - less than 3,000 square feet of floor area
f. Junk Yard
g. Excavation and Soil Removal*
h. Heliport
i. Private Airstrip
j. Antenna and Communication Towers
k. Employee Amenities, including but not limited to: fitness center; dry cleaner; personal services or bank machine, when established as part of a permitted use under Section 4.09(2).
*Excavation and/or soil removal requires a permit from the Planning Board and must be done in accordance with the Auburn Excavation Regulations.
(4). Lot Size, Frontage, Yards and Height

| Minimum Lot Size: | $* 3$ acres |
| :--- | :---: |
| Minimum Frontage: | 300 feet |
| Minimum Yard Dimensions: | $* *$ (also see below) |
| Front: | 50 feet |
| Side: | (To be determined by Site Plan Review) |
| Rear: (To be determined by Site Plan Review) |  |
| Maximum Height: | $* * *$ (also see below) |
| Feet: | 42 feet |
| Stories: | 3 stories |

* If the lot is serviced by municipal water and/or sewer service, the Planning Board may, in its discretion, and upon request, grant a reduction in the lot size requirement.
** Where an industrially zoned lot abuts an $\mathrm{R}, \mathrm{R}-1$ or $\mathrm{R}-2$ zone, the minimum yard requirements shall be increased to 50 feet and all yards shall be measured from any building, parking space or service area.
***Height restrictions shall not apply to necessary appurtenant structures such as spires, belfries, cupolas, domes, smokestacks, flagpoles, antennae or similar structures.


## (5). Permitted Accessory Uses:

In addition to those uses allowed as accessory uses in the Industrial District, a "private educational facility," a "nursery school," and a "day care center" may be allowed in the Industrial District if it is accessory to, and incidental to, another permitted business in the District, and it is limited to providing services to the children of employees or owners of the permitted business.

On-site employee housing may be allowed as an accessory use provided the housing is incidental to, and necessary for, the operation of a permitted business in the zone.

Auburn Parcel Count

|  | \# of Parcels | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RESIDENTIAL LAND ONLY (not including current use): | 216 | \$ 9,173,900 |
| RESIDENTIAL LAND ONLY WITH CURRENT USE: | 57 | \$ 1,158,038 |
| RESIDENTIAL LAND \& BUILDING (not including current use): <br> Median: \$ 558,400 | 2007 | \$ 1,192,945,000 |
| RESIDENTIAL LAND \& BUILDING WITH CURRENT USE: | 49 | \$ 31,296,570 |
| MANUFACTURED HOUSING ON OWN LAND: | 11 | \$ 2,960,400 |
| MANUFACTURED HOUSING ON LAND OF ANOTHER: | 103 | \$ 1,465,200 |
| RESIDENTIAL CONDOMINIUMS: | Included in R | Buildings |
| DUPLEX \& MULTI-FAMILY: | 79 | \$ 55,705,076 |
| COMMERCIAL/INDUST. LAND ONLY (not including current use): | 27 | \$ 10,949,500 |
| COMMERCIAL/INDUST. LAND \& BUILDING (not including current use): | 91 | \$ 105,931,500 |
| COMMERCIAL/INDUST. WITH CURRENT USE: | 3 | \$ 623,513 |
| UTILITY: | 4 | \$ 16,005,250 |
| TOTAL TAXABLE: | 2647 | \$ 1,428,213,947 |
| TOTAL EXEMPT/NONTAXABLE: | 123 | \$ 68,455,400 |
| TOTAL NUMBER OF PARCELS: | 2770 |  |
| (TOTAL NUMBER OF CARDS): | 2830 |  |
| PROPERTIES WITH VIEWS (included above): | 76 |  |
| PROPERTIES WITH WATER FRONTAGE (included above): | 40 |  |
| DRA CERTIFICATION YEAR: | 2023 |  |

## D. Time Trending

This is the process by which sales data is equalized to account for time. The "market" is dynamic and ever changing. It is either stable, appreciating or depreciating over time. It is this effect of time that must be analyzed to enable the reliable use of sales 1 or 2 years prior to, or even after the assessment date.

The analysis of property which has sold twice in a relatively short period of time with no changes/improvements between the two sale dates is ideal for this calculation.

Additionally, a review of surrounding municipal trends via New Hampshire DRA's annual ratio study reports for 2 consecutive years, as well as local Realtor information can be used to reconcile an opinion of the current market trend or lack thereof. It should also be noted that, in a depreciating market, a negative trend factor may be discovered and used, which would adjust sale prices for the passage of time.

The following is a summary of the analysis of the sales used broken down by year, a review of the Department of Revenues sales ratio studies for 2021, 2022, and 2023, and an analysis of twelve paired sales or properties that sold twice.

| Sales Analysis Results | $\frac{\text { Year }}{}$ |  | Median Ratio |  | $\underline{Y e a r}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 2021 | .7812 |  | Median Ratio |  |  |
|  | 2022 | .6763 | 2023 | .6763 |  |  |

To determine the trend factor for 2022 using the sales analysis, we took the difference between the 2021 and 2022 ratios (.1049), divided that number by the 2021 ratio of $78.12 \%$ which resulted in a positive trend factor of $13.43 \%$ or $+1.12 \%$ per month.

To determine the trend factor for 2023 using the sales analysis, we took the difference between the 2022 and 2023 ratios (.0054), divided that number by the 2022 ratio of $67.63 \%$ which resulted in a positive trend factor of $.798 \%$ or $+.067 \%$ per month.

The average of this analysis suggests a positive $.5935 \%$ per month trend. The information indicates a larger change per year/month from 2021 into 2022 at $1.12 \%$ per month and very little change from 2022 into 2023 and in fact appears relatively stable.

## DRA Equalization Ratio Study

| $\underline{\text { Year }}$ | Median Ratio |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2021 | $77.4 \%$ |
| 2022 | $65.9 \%$ |

To determine the trend factor for 2022 using the DRA figures, we took the difference between the 2021 and 2022 ratios (.115), divided that number by the 2021 ratio of $77.4 \%$ which resulted in a positive trend factor of $14.86 \%$ or $+1.24 \%$ per month.

We also analyzed 2023 qualified sales through 4/01/2023; however, as this analysis reflected only a portion of 2023, the DRA ratio for the entire year doesn't exist.

This analysis suggests a positive $1.24 \%$ (rounded) per month trend.

In addition, we completed a paired sales study which represents a trend from 2018 through 2023.

| Sale Map/Lot | Sale \#1 Date/Price | Sale \#2 <br> Date/Price | Percent <br> Change | Mos. <br> Between | $\frac{\% \text { Per }}{\text { Month }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Sale |  |
| 1. 1-16-22 | 02/19 \$815,000 | 03/22 \$850,000 | 4.29 \% | 25 | . 1716 |
| 2. 2-9-10 | 09/19 \$579,900 | 06/22 \$825,000 | 42.42 \% | 35 | 1.212 |
| 3. 5-29-5 | 05/18 \$530,000 | 03/22 \$785,000 | 48.11\% | 45 | 1.069 |
| 4. 5-50-1 | 07/22 \$165,000 | 10/22 \$205,000 | 24.24 \% | 2.5 | 9.696 |
| 5. 5-50-3 | 12/19 \$145,000 | 06/21 \$175,000 | 20.69 \% | 18 | 1.149 |
| 6. 8-2-16 | 01/18 \$452,500 | 03/21 \$580,000 | 28.18 \% | 38 | . 7416 |
| 7. 8-7-3 | 11/19 \$525,000 | 08/21 \$675,000 | 28.57 \% | 21 | 1.360 |
| 8. 8-43-3 | 04/21 \$820,000 | 01/22 \$900,000 | 9.76 \% | 9 | 1.084 |
| 9. 9-16-17 | 10/18 \$282,000 | 05/22 \$450,000 | 59.57 \% | 42 | 1.418 |
| 10. 9-28-1-3739 | 07/19 \$597,000 | 08/21 \$729,000 | 22.11 \% | 24 | . 921 |
| 11. 9-28-1-3803 | 11/19 \$573,000 | 09/22 \$788,900 | 37.68 \% | 34 | 1.108 |
| 12. 9-28-1-3806 | 07/20 \$619,900 | 07/22 \$875,000 | 41.15 \% | 24 | 1.715 |
| 13. 11-37-13 | 10/20 \$435,000 | 11/21 \$507,500 | 16.67 \% | 13 | 1.282 |
| 14. 11-45-4 | 09/18 \$298,900 | 02/21 \$335,000 | 12.08\% | 29 | . 417 |
| 15. 12-7-17 | 10/20 \$509,000 | 12/20 \$545,000 | 7.07 \% | 1.5 | 4.713 |
| 16. 13-23-6 | 06/18 \$336,000 | 10/20 \$382,000 | 13.69 \% | 28 | . 489 |
| 17. 14-15 | 05/19 \$332,900 | 09/22 \$495,000 | 48.69 \% | 28 | 1.188 |
| 18. 14-24 | 10/19 \$319,000 | 03/22 \$477,000 | 49.53 \% | 30 | 1.651 |
| 19. 17-79 | 08/19 \$150,000 | 10/20 \$255,900 | 70.6 \% | 14 | 5.043 |
| 20. 25-16 | 08/18 \$535,000 | 02/22 \$840,000 | 57.01 \% | 42 | 1.357 |
| 21. 25-27 | 05/19 \$355,000 | 06/22 \$475,000 | 33.80 \% | 36 | . 939 |
| 22. 30-9 | 01/20 \$299,900 | 08/22 \$405,000 | 35.05 \% | 30 | 1.169 |
| 23. 31-19-D | 06/19 \$291,600 | 02/22 \$360,000 | 23.46 \% | 32.5 | . 722 |
| 24. 31-19-F | 05/19 \$287,900 | 06/21 \$350,000 | 21.57 \% | 24 | . 899 |
| 25. 31-19-G | 07/19 \$295,800 | 02/22 \$360,000 | 21.70 \% | 31 | . 700 |

The average of this analysis suggests a positive $1.69 \%$ per month trend and a median of $1.15 \%$ per month.

## Conclusion

The paired sales analysis is in my opinion the best indicator of the change over time which indicates a median of $1.15 \%$. This is well supported by our analysis results from 2022 ( 101 sales) to 2023 (28) and as such, we have reconciled a time trend of $1.15 \%$ per month ( $13.8 \% /$ year) to be applied to all sales older than $4 / 1 / 2022$. As preliminary analysis is focused largely on sales that occurred after $4 / 1 / 2022$ and there has been relatively stable market from 2022 into 2023, no time trend will be applied to these sales. If sales older than $4 / 1 / 2022$ are needed for a specific strata or group of properties the $1.15 \%$ trend will be used.

## E. Neighborhood Classification

## Market Value Influences

The most often repeated quote about real estate relates the three most important factors, "location, location, and location." While humourous, it underlines a significant truth about the nature of property value: it is often factors outside of the property boundaries that establish value.

Most real estate consumers understand the importance of location. A house that is located steps from the ocean likely has more value than a similar one miles away from the waters edge. A retail building close to schools or commuting routes likely has more value than one located far away from these amenities. The stately home located in an area of other similar property likely has more value than a similar one located next to the municipal landfill.

At its very heart, the property tax is a tax on value. Revaluations use mass appraisal that must recognize all factors that influence the value of property, both in a negative and positive direction. Each of these factors may be different in different locations. For this reason, the mass appraisal is indexed to local conditions and uses locally obtained and adjusted information to determine values.

The nature of value influences can affect an entire municipality or region. Entire municipalities may be "close to skiing." Whole counties may be "fantastic commuting locations." Significant areas of our state are quiet country locations. For these reasons, a revaluation may not identify each and every separate factor that influences the value of property. Many of these common elements are assumed to exist for all similar properties in a municipality.

There are value influences that affect entire neighborhoods. These may be as obvious as a location on or near a body of water, ski area, or golf course. They also may be as subtle as a location near a certain park or school, or in a particularly desirable area of the municipality. Whether subtle or obvious, the mass appraisal must account for all of these value influences.

There are also value influences that affect individual properties. These can include such things as water frontage, water access, panoramic views, highway views, proximity to industrial or commercial uses, and heavy traffic counts. These property specific influences may be difficult to isolate, but are critical in the development of accurate values.

The mass appraisal must recognize all value influences: regional; local; neighborhood; and, property. By understanding these factors, accurate market value estimates can be made. Ignoring any of these factors could lead to inaccurate values, and establish a disproportionate system of taxation. Fairness requires that all factors be considered in valuation.

In every community, certain sections, developments and/or locations affect value both positively and negatively in the market. This affect is gaged by the development of neighborhoods. Each neighborhood reflects a $10 \%$ value difference positive or negative from the average or most common neighborhood in the community. The most common neighborhood of the community is classified as "E" and each alphabet letter before and after "E" reflects a $10 \%$ change in the base or average value. This is market driven, but can generally be equated to the desirability of the road, topography, vegetation and housing quality and maintenance. Attempting to measure this location difference in increments of less than $10 \%$ is unrealistic. Once all the neighborhoods are defined, vacant land sales and improved sales are used to test their existence. Views may not only affect individual properties, they may also impact the entire neighborhood desirability.

As a rule, neighborhoods are first defined by the assessing supervisor based on his/her knowledge and experience considering the above stated factors and then tested and modified by local sales data, as follows:

First, all the roads in town are driven and the neighborhoods are graded in relation to each other based upon topography, building quality and maintenance, utilities, overall land design and appeal. Using sales data to test our decisions, we also check with local Realtors to confirm our grading of the most desirable and least desirable neighborhoods. Then, we review all the vacant land sales to find the ones that reflect, (as closely as possible) the zoned minimum lot size. In other words, if the zoning in town requires 1acre and 200 feet of road frontage, we are looking for sales of similar size lots to develop the base undeveloped site value for that zone.

After identifying the base site values for each zone, we then develop a value for excess road frontage and excess acreage above the zone minimum. For example, a 10 acre lot in a 1 acre zone has 9 acres of excess land. The influence that excess road frontage has on value is considered based on market data. Historically, that influence is only measurable when both road frontage and excess land exist to meet zoning for possible further subdivision.

Neighborhoods are classified by alphabetical letters, as follows:

| $\frac{\mathrm{NC}}{\mathrm{A}}$ | $-40 \%$ | F | $+10 \%$ | J | $+50 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | $-30 \%$ | G | $+20 \%$ | K | $+60 \%$ |
| C | $-20 \%$ | H | $+30 \%$ | L | $+70 \%$ |
| D | $-10 \%$ | I | $+40 \%$ | M | $+80 \%$ |

$\mathrm{E}=$ Average or most common and has no adjustment factor
Q, R, S, T neighborhood designations are reserved for special/unique situations and may or may not follow the $10 \%$ steps. See Section 9, Valuation Cost Tables \& Adjustments. The " X " designation however, is reserved for rear land, excess acreage designation. When " X " is found on land line 1 , it means that the particular lot has no road frontage or known access and is in practical terms landlocked.

Neighborhoods generally designate differences in location across the town based on type of road (dirt, paved, wide, narrow, etc.), condition of land (flat, rolling, steep, wet, etc.) and quality of buildings (high quality, low quality, all similar or mixture, etc.), as well as features like side walks, underground utilities and landscaping of the entire area.

Generally, the value difference from neighborhood to neighborhood is $10 \%$ of the average. Each neighborhood is labeled alphabetically with "E" being the average and letters below "E" (D, C, B, A) being less than average and letters after " E " ( $\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{T}$ ) being above average.

An "A" neighborhood generally denotes an approved subdivision road not yet developed or maybe just timber cleared. It is typically paper streets.

A "B" neighborhood generally denotes a road cut and stumped and very rough, but passable by $4 \times 4$ vehicles.

A "C" neighborhood generally denotes a graded road, either narrow or of poor quality, but passable by most vehicles.

A "D" neighborhood generally denotes below average neighborhood, may or may not be town maintained with poorer quality land and/or lower quality homes and/or a mixture of quality and style homes. Oftentimes, they are more narrow than your average Class V road.

An "E" neighborhood generally denotes the average neighborhood in town, typically a Class V town maintained roads with most utilities above ground and sites that generally consist of average landscaping.

An "F" neighborhood generally denotes neighborhoods above average with similar quality buildings, roads and typically, utilities are underground and sites are more consistently landscaped. Above average neighborhoods are generally more desirable and the factors noted increase marketability. Always remember...location, location, location!

## F. Basic Mass Appraisal Process

While the supervisor is analyzing and developing neighborhoods and local values, building data collectors, approved by New Hampshire Department of Revenue Administration (NH DRA) are going parcel by parcel, door to door measuring all buildings and attempting to complete an interior inspection of each principal building to collect the needed physical data, age and condition of the building unless this process has been completed in a cyclical manner over the years preceding the year of the valuation update.

With the land values developed, we now review improved sales, sales that have been developed and improved with buildings or other features, such as well and septic. By deducting the base land value previously established, adjusted by the neighborhood and topography, as well as any other features, such as sheds and barns, a building residual value is estimated. After adjusting for grade and condition, we divide by the effective area of each building to arrive at an indicated square foot cost. This may then be compared to a cost manual, like Marshall \& Swift and/or local contractor information to determine if this established square foot cost is reasonable.

The effective area of a building is computed by considering all areas of all floors and additions of the building and then adjusting each area by its relative cost. If living space is estimated to be $\$ 98.00 / \mathrm{SF}$, the basement area of the house is not worth $\$ 98.00 / \mathrm{SF}$, but rather some predictable fraction thereof. As such, each section of the building has an actual area and an effective area which is the actual area times a cost adjustment factor. Each assessment property record card shows the actual area, cost factor and effective area of each section/floor of the building. The cost factor adjustments are consistent through the town.

This is where, using all the previous cost data developed, we begin to extract the value of views and waterfront in the community. Both vary greatly due to personal likes and dislikes of the market, but both have general features that the market clearly values. For waterfront, private access to the water is the most valuable, but even that may be adjusted for size, topography, usefulness of the waterfront, as well as depth in some areas.

The challenge here is to develop a base value for the average or most common waterfront site and then grade each site in relation to the average based on available sales data. If lacking specific sales data, the search may be expanded to include other bodies of water in other towns. Views are a bit more difficult, as they vary widely as does the value that the market places on them. However, the process is much the same. Using sales, we extract a range of value the market places on different views by first accounting for the basic land value and improvements. What value remains is attributed to the view. Views are classified by type, subject matter, closeup versus distant and width of the view. The adjustments for the influence of view are then systematically applied to all other properties in town with views. Also, a view picture catalog is prepared to show the various views.

Once the cost tables are developed, they are used to calculate all values across the municipality. Then the job supervisor and assistant do a parcel by parcel field review to compare what is on each assessment card to what they see in the field and make adjustments to ensure quality and consistency.

## G. Assumptions, Theories \& Limiting Factors

## Assumptions

1. It is assumed that all land can be developed unless obvious wetlands or town documentation stating otherwise. As such, lots smaller than the zone minimum will be considered developable, assuming they are grandfathered.
2. Current use classification is provided by the town and assumed accurate.
3. The use of the property is assumed its highest and best use, unless stated differently on the property record card. Highest and best use analysis was not done for each property.
4. When interior inspections can not be timely made or are refused, the interior data will be estimated based on similar homes, as accurately as possible, assuming good quality finish. If measurements are refused, the building measurement and interior will be estimated from the road.
5. The land acreage and shape are taken from the Town's maps and assumed accurate and name and address data is provided by the town and assumed accurate.

## Theories

Local sales data must be the foundation for a good town wide revaluation and guide the Appraiser Supervisor in their conclusions and adjustments to value. However, lacking sales data does not mean a specific feature or property should go unnoticed or not considered and the supervisor must use common sense and their knowledge gained from education and years of experience when making adjustments, both derived directly from the market and those not, but developed over time and with interaction with buyers and sellers and real estate agents.

Cost, while not always directly related to the market, is a very good indicator of market value based on the understanding of the "principle of substitution". This principle states that a person will pay no more and a buyer will accept no less for a property than the cost of a suitable substitution. A suitable substitution can be defined as the cost to build new considering age depreciation and the cost of time. However, actual costs can exceed market value when personal likes come into play or the property is over built for the area. Nothing in assessing, particularly the assessment is straight line or a fact beyond doubt. Assessments are an opinion of the most probable value a property is worth at a stated point in time given normal market exposure, it is not a fact!

## Limiting Factors

The scope of services outlined in the contract spells out the services rendered, which in itself identifies limiting factors. In mass appraisal work, limiting factors or conditions generally include the number of sales available and the accuracy of the data used. Data accuracy is limited by the fact that interior inspections are not available to all properties and, in some cases when data is supplied by third parties.

# SECTION 4 

CAMA SYSTEM

## A. INTRODUCTION TO THE AVITAR CAMA SYSTEM

## A. INTRODUCTION TO THE AVITAR CAMA SYSTEM

## THE POINT SYSTEM - An Industry Standard

The point system for mass appraising is an industry standard developed many years ago and represents the best cost valuation system modified by the local market available and used (in some form or another) by most, if not all, Computer $\underline{\text { Assisted}} \underline{\text { Mass }}$ Appraisal (CAMA) appraisal systems available on the market.

Avitar's CAMA system uses the point system. However, ever since 1986 we have made many very important refinements to increase accuracy, equity, reliability and consistency. We have also provided a menu driven system for ease of use.

Very simply, the system works by dividing up the building into components which consistently represent a certain predictable percent of the total value. These construction components are then assigned point values which represent its contribution to the total value and accounts for the cost and market appeal of the item.

## POINTS

Points are based on the associated cost to the total building in relation to other options for similar features. The exterior wall factors also include the structural frame. These point values are based on the percentage that the actual cost historically represents to the total cost and provides a consistent, predictable and equitable approach to mass appraisal building values.

Each building is first measured and sketched showing the actual footprint of the building and various story heights. Then the following attributes are listed:

|  <br> Cover <br> Exterior Wall | Example - Gable or Hip/Asphalt <br> Example - Clapboard/Vinyl (Up to Two Different Exteriors can be <br> listed, using the two most predominant) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Interior Wall | Example - Plaster/Wood (Up to Two Different Interiors can be listed, <br> using the two most predominant) |
| Floor Cover | Example - Pine/Softwood \& Carpet (Up to Two Different Floor <br> Covers can be listed, using the two most predominant) |
| \# of Bedrooms |  |
| \# of Bathrooms |  |
| \# of Bath Fixtures |  |
| Extra Kitchen <br> Central Air <br> Generator | If no point value associated in the cost tables, then fireplaces are still <br> Fireplaces |
| veatued in the extra features. |  |
| Example - Oil/FA Ducted (This is an oil fired furnace with forced air |  |
| ducted system) |  |

Com. Wall Example - Commercial Wall Frame Construction Use for commercial buildings to account for various structures.

Size Adjustment Size adjustment is the factor that accounts for the economy of scale theory which means the more of anything you purchase at one time, the lower the unit cost. As such, a larger home will have a factor less than 1.00, while a smaller home will have a factor greater than 1.00 to account for per square foot cost variation.

Base Rate This is the gross base square foot cost that this building, as well as all other similar buildings will start at.

Bldg. Rate Building Rate - After consideration of all building materials and quality of construction, a building rate is developed which can be greater and lower and 1.00 based on material, quality and includes the size adjustment.

Com. Wall Factor In the case of a commercial property, an added factor may be needed to account for various commercial structural frames.

Adjusted Base Base rate times building rate times commercial wall factor equal the Rate unique adjusted base for this structure. Therefore, two identical homes with slightly different square feet will have slightly different adjusted base rates as the economy of scale will come into play. Also, two identical size and style homes with various exterior wall materials may also vary in adjusted base rates slightly to account for the various market appeal/desirability and value of each material.

The Adjusted Base Rate is then multiplied by the total effective area of the house to develop a replacement cost new for that structure.

## Bedroom \&

Bathroom Data
While the number of bedrooms is a valuable commodity for most homes, the accompanying number of bathrooms or fixtures plays a pivotal role. A house with 5 bedrooms and only 1 bathroom is functionally obsolete as the plumbing cannot equally handle the bedrooms, as such a similar house with 5 bedrooms and 2 bathrooms would command a higher market value, all other things equal. As such, a weighting system was developed by Avitar to weight the number of bedrooms to bathrooms to develop an adjusting factor to account for this obsolescence when it existed. Therefore, it is not solely the bedroom or bathroom count that effects value, but the combination of both.

## Sample Calculation

Note: The examples provided may not necessarily use the point table developed for your town. The actual point table for your town can be found in Section 9.

## Example Listing Data

## EXTERIOR WALLS

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Prefab Wood Panels } & =32 \text { points } \\
\text { Brick on Veneer } & =\underline{37} \text { points } \\
& \\
\text { When two types exist, the average rounded integer is used } & =
\end{array}
$$

ROOF STRUCTURE \& COVER
Gable or Hip $=3$ points
Asphalt or Comp.
$=3$ points
Point values are added together
$=$
6

## INTERIOR WALLS

| Drywall | $=27$ points |
| :--- | :--- |
| Plaster | $=\underline{27}$ points |

When two interior types exist, the average rounded integer is used $=$

## HEATING FUEL \& TYPE

| Oil Fuel | $=1$ point |
| :--- | :--- |
| Hot Water | $=\underline{6 \text { points }}$ |

Heating points are calculated by multiplying fuel by type $1 \times 6=6$
FLOOR COVER
Carpet $\quad=10$ points
Hard Tile $\quad=\underline{12}$ points
When two types exist, the average rounded integer is used $\quad=\underline{11}$
TOTAL STRUCTURAL POINTS COMPUTED
$=\quad 85$

$$
\text { \# Bedroom }=3 \quad \text { \# Bathrooms }=1.5
$$

The bedroom to bathroom functional quality is measured by utilizing the matrix below. The points are found at the intersection of the appropriate column and row values.

| \#Bedrooms-> <br> \#Baths | $0-1$ | 2 | 3 | 4 | $5+$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0.5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1.0 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 |
| 1.5 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 9 | 7 |
| 2.0 | 15 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 7 |
| 2.5 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 10 | 8 |
| 3.0 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 12 | 11 |
| 3.5 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 12 |
| 4.0 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 |
| UP | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 14 |
|  | 17 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 |

This table represents the value of the plumbing in the building and its ability to effectively service the residence based on the number of bedrooms. 4 bedrooms \& 4 baths is better than 4 bedrooms \& 2 baths.

Indicated bedroom/bathroom ratio point value $\quad=\underline{12}$ (Add to previously computed structural points of 85)

## TOTAL STRUCTURAL POINTS INDEX = 97

## QUALITY ADJUSTMENT FACTORS

Quality adjustment factors and descriptions are listed below. Usage of these factors enables the appraiser to make adjustments up or down for each building to account for differences of construction quality and the overall marketability of the building.

The quality factor from the table below, times the total structural point index = QUALITY ADJUSTMENT FACTOR, which is expressed as a percentage value.

$$
97 \times 1.10=\underline{\mathbf{1} .067} \text { QUALITY ADJUSTMENT FACTOR }
$$

| DESCRIPTION |  | \% ADJUSTMENT |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Minimum |  | $70 \%$ |  |
| Below Average |  | $80 \%$ |  |
| Average |  | $100 \%$ | IT IS IMPORTANT TO |
| Average +10 |  | $110 \%$ | NOTE that the quality index |
| Average +20 |  | $120 \%$ | is a percent value and the |
| Average +30 |  | $130 \%$ | decimal point is necessary in |
| Excellent |  | $140 \%$ | calculations. Quality index |
| Excellent +10 |  | $150 \%$ | for your community can be |
| Excellent +20 |  | $160 \%$ | found in Section 9. |
| Excellent +40 | $180 \%$ |  |  |
| Excellent +60 | $200 \%$ |  |  |

## EFFECTIVE AREA CALCULATIONS

The calculation of effective area is applied in order to adjust for the differences in square foot construction costs in the various subareas of the building as compared to the principal living area. The SUB-AREA ID table shows the effective area which is the actual area adjusted by the cost factors for each subarea. Cost factors for all subareas for this community can be found in the Final Valuation Cost Tables of this manual. (Section 9C.)

| EXAMPLE: BUILDING AREA CALCULATIONS |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SUB | REA | ACTUAL | COST FACTOR | EFFECTIVE |
| IDS |  | AREAS | ADJUSTMENT | AREA |
| FFF | (First Floor Finished) | $=864$ | 1.00 | 864 |
| UFF | (Upper Floor Finished) | $=864$ | 1.00 | 864 |
| GAR | (Attached Garage) | $=600$ | . 45 | 270 |
| EPF | (Enclosed Porch Finished) | $=192$ | . 70 | 134 |
| DEK | (Deck or Entrance) | $=192$ | . 10 | 19 |
| BMU | (Basement Unfinished) | $=864$ | . 15 | 130 |
|  | TOTAL AREAS GROSS | = 3,576 | EFFECTIVE = | 2,281 |

The cost factor adjusts the square foot cost of construction for living area to other areas of the structure.

## EXAMPLE:

If the base rate is $\$ 85$ for a residential house, the cost of a deck is not $\$ 85 /$ square foot, it is more accurately expressed as only $10 \%$ or $\$ 8.50 /$ square foot. As such, this 192 square foot deck can be valued as follows: 192 square feet $\times 10 \%=19.2 \mathrm{sf} \times \$ 85$ base rate $=$ $\$ 1,632$ or $\$ 85 \times 10 \%=\$ 8.50 \times 192$ square feet $=\$ 1,632$.

## SIZE ADJUSTMENT FACTORS

In order to accurately reflect "economies of scale", it is necessary to adjust the base rate up or down to reflect deviations from the median building size of the community for which it was originally computed. If the median size of all buildings in the town is 2,000 square feet, then the size adjustment table should be similar and all structures larger or smaller would be adjusted downward or upward (respectively) to account for the economy of scale. Size adjustment tables must be developed for each use: residential, commercial and industrial and will be found in Section 9. Final Valuation Tables of this manual for this particular community.

The size adjustment (SA) for this property is .9776

## STORY HEIGHT ADJUSTMENTS

Further refinement of the base rate is required to acknowledge the impact of multi-story construction on the total construction costs. This is accomplished through the use of the story height adjustment factor. It is cost adjusted to account for the fact that up until 3 stories or more, it is generally less expensive during original construction to add square feet via story height then expanding the footprint which involves site work and foundation work. Sample Story Height Factors (SHF), for this example are:

| STORY HEIGHT | SAMPLE STORY HEIGHT FACTOR |
| :--- | :---: |
| 1.00 | 1.00 |
| 1.50 | .98 |
| 1.75 | .96 |
| 2.00 | .94 |
| 2.50 | .93 |
| 3.00 | .92 |
| $3.00+$ | .90 |

The overall base rate to use for this example is $\$ 85.00$. This rate is established through the analysis of all residential sales in the community with adjustments made by use of all the factors previously discussed. An example of which follows: (Base rates for your community can be found in Section 9. Final Valuation Tables).

## Adjusted Base Rate Calculation

Base Rate x Story Height Factor x Quality Factor Index x Size Adjustment Factor = $\$ 85 \times .94 \times 1.067 \times .9776=\$ 83.34$

## FINAL BUILDING VALUE COMPUTATIONS

Effective Area x Adjusted Base Rate $=$ Replacement Cost New (RCN)
$2,281 \times \$ 83.34=\$ 190,098$
REPLACEMENT COST NEW ROUNDED TO NEAREST \$100 = \$190,100

## DEPRECIATION TYPES \& USE

NORMAL AGE DEPRECIATION is based on the age of the structure and the condition relative to that age. New homes, while new, are average for their age, while older homes may be in better condition relative to their age.

EXAMPLE - 200 Year Old House
$\xrightarrow{\text { Condition }}$
Very Poor
Poor
Fair
Average
Good
Excellent
$\frac{\text { Normal Age Depreciation is }}{71 \%}$
57\% (See chart on prior page)
42\%
35\%
28\%
14\%

EXAMPLE - For the 200 year old home in good condition
Building Value $=129,900$
Depreciation $\quad=\quad \frac{\mathrm{x} 28 \%}{-36,372}$
Depreciation Value $=-36,372$
Depreciated Bldg. Value $=\overline{\mathbf{9 3 , 5 2 8}}$

- OR -

Building Value $\quad=\quad 129,900$ $\%$ Condition Good $=\quad$ x 72\% Depreciated Bldg. Value $=\mathbf{9 3 , 5 2 8}$

All final values are rounded to the nearest $\$ 100$ for land and buildings alike. Therefore, the indicated building value $=\$ 93,500$

PHYSICAL: Refers to the general condition of the building, or how well it has aged or been maintained in comparison to new buildings. Here is where the assessor can allow for an adjustment for items that are not consistent with the overall condition of the majority of the home.

FUNCTIONAL: Refers to the functional design of the building based on the current use, design, layout and new technology available, over and above the normal age depreciation.

ECONOMIC: Refers to depreciation caused by things which are exterior to the building and usually not controllable by the owner. Excessive traffic, active railroad tracks, airport nearby, are just a few examples.

TEMPORARY: Refers to depreciation given for a special reason which shall only exist for a short period of time. This is generally used for new construction to account for varying stages during the construction, as of April $1^{\text {st }}$ in the assessing year.

## LAND VALUE COMPUTATIONS

Land can be valued using a per square foot method, per acre method, per front foot method, or a combination of all three methods. Generally, we use acres as our unit of measure for the lot, dollar per acre pricing for the rear acreage and dollar per front foot to take into account additional lot value by way of potential subdivision. Water frontage and/or view contributory value is listed separately. Land charts are created for ease of use.

## SAMPLE LAND CHART

| \# Acres | Value |
| ---: | ---: |
| 2.00 | 31,000 |
| 1.45 | 27,500 |
| 1.00 | 23,000 |
| 0.79 | 16,000 |
| 0.45 | 13,000 |
| 0.21 | 9,000 |
| 0.01 | 1,500 |

Excess acreage at $\$ 1,500$ per acre

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Base View Value }=\$ 50,000 \\
& \text { Base Waterfront }=\$ 100,000
\end{aligned}
$$

A table, as shown above, exists for each zone in town that shows the base values for separate indicated lot sizes in town.

This value would then be further adjusted by the neighborhood factor, as indicated by the neighborhood code ( NC ) table. The NC was established during the revaluation/update process when each road, on every map that existed at that time, had a NC assigned to it based on road, land quality, topography and market desirability.

For this example, we will assume a .45 acre lot with a NC of "G" (which has a value of 1.20 , meaning this neighborhood is $20 \%$ more desirable or valuable than the average).

$$
\$ 13,000 \times 1.20=\$ 15,600
$$

The land may further be adjusted by the assessor for unique situations for the quality and development of the site, driveway and topography with individual condition adjustments noted on the card and multiplying straight across. In addition, the assessor can include an overall additional condition for abnormal conditions such as shape, in addition to the site, driveway and topography by placing a factor from 1 to 999 in the condition field on the appraisal card. The appraiser can then positively or negatively adjust the land value.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \$ 15,600 \times 1.10 \text { Site x } 1.00 \text { Driveway x } 1.00 \text { Topography x } \\
& .90 \text { Condition (Wet) }=\$ 15,444 \text { or } \$ 15,400 \text { (rounded) }
\end{aligned}
$$

If there were any excess land over the zone minimum, this land would be priced at the excess acreage price. There would be no NC adjustment, for the NC indicates the street frontage and excess land is the same throughout the town. It would be depreciated for size from the excess acreage chart created for this town, which simply decreases the per acre rate based on quantity. This excess land may be further adjusted based on the assessor's knowledge of the area for topography, ledge, wetlands, etc.

Excess road frontage, in amounts equal to the zone minimum, would be valued only if there is enough excess land to support subdivisions based on the zoning requirements. Excess frontage would not normally be assessed unless subdivision potential exists, however it could be if the market sales data showed a value exists even if subdivision potential did not.

The frontage would be valued by multiplying only the excess frontage above the minimum requirement, in increments of the zone minimum by the front foot rate and then adjusted by the NC and further for usability, topography, wetland, etc.

Example:

$$
\text { Zone }=\text { Two Acres, } 100 \text { Front Feet }
$$

1. Parcel with three acres and 400 front feet would not have any excess frontage assessed because only one excess acre exists and the zone requires two. So, this parcel has no subdivision potential.
2. Parcel with four acres and 400 front feet would be assessed for 100 excess front feet because there are two excess acres to support the zoning requirement, and therefore, a potential for subdivision exist.

If the sales data were to show a value for excess road frontage, even if no subdivision potential existed, it could be valued based on every front foot beyond the zone minimum.

Finally, you would add the building value to the extra features value to the land value to get the total assessment.

## SECTION 5

## UNDERSTANDING YOUR PROPERTY RECORD CARD

## ABBREVIATIONS, SAMPLES \& DEFINITIONS

Notices may not be exact copies


As you can see, the appraisal card is broken into sections.

1) MAP/LOT/SUB - Numbers represent the parcel identification numbers (PID) used by the town. The map number represents the ID of the map sheet on which the parcel is displayed. The lot number and sub lot are the unique ID for the parcel on that map sheet.
2) CARD \# OF \# - Typically 1 of 1 means the parcel has only one assessment record card for its entire assessment information. In a multi-card situation, where more than one assessment record card is needed to show the assessment information of a parcel with several primary buildings, the first number is the sequential card number and the second number is the total number of cards for that parcel.
3) PRINTED - The date the card was printed, reflecting the assessment information and value on file at that time.
4) OWNER INFORMATION - Located in upper left hand corner just below map-lotsublot numbers and contains the owner name and address information of record at the time of print.
5) SALE HISTORY - This section is located to the right of owner information box and displays the five most current sales recorded as known for this parcel showing book, page, date, type of sale (Qualified/Unqualified \& Vacant/Improved) and seller's name.
6) LISTING HISTORY - This section usually contains the date that the property was visited, plus the two initials of the person who visited the property. The third character is the reason why they were there, and the fourth is the "action" taken. This may vary as it is user definable, but will always have a date followed by a four space code and then space for a brief note.
7) NOTES - An area for the appraiser to enter abbreviated notes about the property, as well as reasons for any adjustments made elsewhere on the assessment record card.
8) PICTURE - Intended to represent some aspect of this tract of land such as view, waterfront or site or outbuildings.
9) EXTRA FEATURES VALUATION - This area contains the valuation of fireplaces, pools, sheds, detached garages, etc., (a table listing all descriptions and rates can be found in Section 9C.), and displays a description (as well as dimensions when appropriate), the unit rate, condition and final value. The grand total is rounded to nearest $\$ 100$. Also, included is a brief notes section for each extra feature item listed.
10) PARCEL TOTAL TAXABLE VALUE - Is located about halfway down the right side of the card and displays prior years and current assessed value summarized as buildings, features and land and then the card total value. In the case of a multi-card parcel, in the current year column an additional value will be displayed for the total parcel value just below the card total value, whereas the prior year values will only show the total assessed value of the entire parcel.
11) LAND VALUATION - This area provides all the information necessary for land valuation.

Zone - Displays the land pricing table description, which is usually the same as the zones in town.

Minimum Acreage - The minimum lot size as defined by zoning requirements of the town. Occasionally, zones are defined that do not relate to the town zoning. Refer to the land pricing table for clearer definition of the land pricing table.

Minimum Frontage - Same as above, but represents the minimum required road frontage needed for development.

Site - A brief description of the site such as undeveloped, fair, average, good, very good or excellent, which are referring to the condition of the site development and landscaping.

Driveway - A brief description of the driveway such as none, gravel, paved, stone, etc.
Road - A brief description of the road such as paved or gravel.
Land Type - Refers to specific codes used to classify land use. These are all listed and defined in Section 9C.

Units - Size of land being assessed on each line.
AC = Acres
FF $=$ Front Feet (Road Frontage) $\quad$ SF $=$ Square Feet
WF $=$ Waterfront Feet
If there are views, they will display here with subject, distance, depth and width as defined in Section 9.C.

Base Rate - Dollar value per unit, except on line one where it is the basic value of the building site, if one exists, for the lot size shown under units.

NC - Neighborhood Code. All towns have distinct neighborhoods, some more than others, which influence value based on features of the neighborhood and market desirability. Neighborhoods are represented alphabetically with "E" being average; A, B, C \& D being levels below average; and F, G, H, I, etc. being levels above average value and desirability.

ADJ - The factor by which the neighborhood influences the value. In the case of excess acreage, it is a quantity or size adjustment factor

Site - Land line one only and displays the adjustment factor, if any, associated with the description.

Road - A brief description of the road such as paved or gravel.
Dway - Land line one only and displays the adjustment factor, if any, associated with the description.

Topography - Each land line can have a topography description and adjustment associated and displayed with it.

Cond - Condition - area to enter other land adjustments, such as: wet, shape, undeveloped, etc.

Ad Valorem - Market value.
SPI - Soil Potential Index is used to regulate the per acre rate of the current use land based on the range of value provided by the state. Current use condition for grade, location \& site quality as defined in DRA Current Use Rules for forest categories. An entry of 100 means the maximum value and 0 means the minimum. The SPI is provided by the landowner for farm land.
$\underline{\mathrm{R}}$ - This is used for the current use recreation discount. If the recreation discount is granted, a "Y" will appear in this column.

Tax Value - Is the taxable value of all land being appraised, including the land assessed under current use.

Notes - Brief information about each land line or the "COND" adjustment.
12) See Section 1.D. Listing the Property - Views. Views \& Section 9.C. Final Valuation Tables (Views \& Waterfront).


1) PICTURE - A color or black and white digital picture, if one is attached, usually a picture of the sketched building.
2) OWNER INFORMATION - Repeats the owner information from the front for ease of use.
3) TAXABLE DISTRICTS - This area lists any town districts and the percentage of the property in each district.
4) BUILDING DETAILS - The title bar displays the story height, building style and year built.

Model - Story Height/Building Type
Roof - Style \& Material Cover
Fireplaces
Ext - Exterior Wall Cover
Int - Interior Wall Material
Floor - Floor Cover Material
Heat - Type \& Fuel
Bedrooms - \# of Bedrooms
Bath - \# of Baths
A/C - Central Air
Generators
Quality - Building Quality Description
Com Wall - Commercial Wall Structure
Size Adj - Size Adj Factor
Base Rate - Bldg Sq Ft Cost
Bldg Rate - Overall bldg factor, based on prior bldg description
Fixtures - Total \# of Bath Fixtures
Sq. Foot Cost - Final Adjusted Bld Sq Ft Cost Extra Kitchens - In-law or Living Area Kitchen
5) PERMITS - Area to keep track of issued building permits, manually or automatically from the Avitar Building Permit module, if town building inspector is using that module.
6) BUILDING SKETCH - It is the area in which the CAMA generated sketch can be found. Labeling of all sections is located within each area. The acronyms in the sketch, which consists of three letters, are shown to the right of the sketch in the Building Sub Area Details section in a more readable, but still in an abbreviated format.
7) BUILDING SUB AREA DETAILS - This shows the Sub Area ID and description, the actual area for each sub area, the cost factor associated with it as a percentage of the Building Square Foot Cost and the effective area, which is the actual area times the cost factor.

Example: A first floor finished (FFF) might be worth $\$ 86 / \mathrm{sq} \mathrm{ft}$, but an attached deck would not be. By using the $10 \%$ cost factor, the square foot cost of the deck would be $\$ 8.60$. So, if you have a 100 square foot deck at $\$ 8.60 /$ sf, it would be valued at $\$ 860$. Put another way, 100 sf times cost adjustment factor of $10 \%=10 \mathrm{sf}$. $10 \mathrm{sf} \times \$ 86$ base rate $=\$ 860$. As you can see, using the adjustment this way is the same, but it enables the computation of the total effective area for use in the overall size adjustment computation and for comparing the effective area of comparable structures.
8) BASE YEAR BUILDING VALUATION - Is calculated by multiplying the total effective area by the Building Adjusted Base Rate, displayed just above and to the right of the sketch. This represents the undepreciated value of the structure, or rather the cost to replace the structure with a similar structure at the time the assessment was made,
based on the local market data. The base year is the year of the last valuation update and the year from which the age depreciation of the building is computed.

- Normal - Depreciation based on the age and condition of the building.
- Physical - Is added depreciation to account for the loss in value due to wear and tear and the forces of nature.
- Functional - Added depreciation is the loss in value due to the inability of the structure to perform adequately the function for which it is used, based on problems with design, layout and/or use of the buildings.
- Economic - Added depreciation based on factors influencing value that are external to the property and generally not controlled by the owner.
- Temporary - Generally used for a building in a transitional phase such as renovation, remodeling or new construction not completed as of April 1st. It is expected to change yearly as construction is completed.

This approach ensures consistent age depreciation, but also allows the supervisor to make individual added depreciation on final field review, as deemed needed for each property. See Section 4 - Depreciation - Manual Calculation

- Total Dpr - Total all depreciation.
- Assessment is the actual assessed value of the building and is calculated by multiplying the Building Market Cost New value by (100\% - Total Depreciation \%).

Building Market Cost New $\quad=\$ 227,000$
Total Depreciation $=21 \% \quad \frac{\mathrm{x} \quad .79}{\$ 179,330}(100 \%-21 \%=79 \%$ or .79$)$
Rounded to $\$ 179,300=$ Building Assessment

|  | GENERALCOMMONLY USED ABBREVIATIONS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A/C | Air Conditioning | LOC | Location |
| AC | Acres | LUCT | Land Use Change Tax |
| ACC | Access | ME | Measured \& Estimated |
| AMNTY | Amenity | MH | Manufactured Home |
| ATT | Attached | MHD | Manufactured Home-Double Wide |
| AVG | Average | MHS | Manufactured Home-Single Wide |
| BC | Blind Curve | MKB | Modern Kitchen/Bath |
| BCH | Beach | M/L | Measured \& Listed |
| BKL | Backland | MPU | Most Probable Use |
| BR | Bedroom | NBD | Non-Buildable |
| BSMNT/BMT | Basement | NC | No Change |
| BTH | Bath | NICU | Not in Current Use |
| CB | Cinder/Concrete Block | NOH | No One Home |
| CE | Conservation Easement | NSFA | No Show for Appointment |
| CK/CHK | Check | NV | No Value |
| CLR | Clear | OKB | Outdated Kitchen/Bath |
| COF | Comm Office Area | P\&B | Post \& Beam |
| COND | Condition | PDS | Pull Down Stairs/Attic Stairs |
| CTD | Cost to Develop | PF | Pond Frontage |
| CTR | Close to Road | PLE | Power Line Easement |
| CU | Current Use | PR | Poor |
| CW | Common Wall | PRS | Pier Foundation |
| DB | Dirt Basement | PU | Pickup |
| DNPU | Did Not Pick UP | RBL | Road Bisects Lot |
| DNV | Did Not View | RD | Road |
| DNVI | Did Not View Interior | REF | Refused |
| DTW | Distance to Waterfront | RF | River Frontage |
| DV | Data Verification | ROW | Right of Way (R/W) |
| DW | Driveway | SHDW | Shared Driveway |
| ENT | Entrance | SUBD | Subdivision |
| ESMNT | Easement | TOPO | Topography |
| EST | Estimate | UC | Under Construction |
| EXC | Excellent | UNB | Unbuildable |
| EXT | Exterior | UND | Undeveloped |
| FF | Front Feet on Road | UNF | Unfinished |
| FIN | Finished | VBO | Verified by Owner |
| FLR | Floor | VGD | Very Good |
| FND | Foundation | VPR | Very Poor |
| FP | Flood Plain | VU | View |
| FPL | Fireplace | WA | Water Access |
| FR | Fair | WB | Wet Basement |
| FS | Field Stone | WF | Water Frontage |
| GAR | Garage | WH | Wall Height |
| GD | Good | WOB | Walkout Basement |
| HO | Homeowner | W\&D | Windows \& Door |
| INCL | Included | XFOB | Extra Features |
| INFO | Information | XSWF | Excess Water Frontage |
| INT | Interior | YB | Year Built |
| LB | Low Basement |  |  |
| LDK | Loading Dock |  |  |
| LLA | Lot Line Adjustment |  |  |
| LTD | Limited |  |  |

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Map Lot Sub : 000404000031000000

June 6, 2022

## INTERIOR INSPECTIONS

## Dear Property Owner:

The Town of Anytown has contracted Avitar Associates of New England, Inc. to perform a data verification process. Annually, properties are chosen and the data is verified for accuracy. This process helps to maintain an accurate database and will help maintain fair and equitable assessments.

At this time, Avitar is scheduling appointments for Interior Inspections for Monday, June 20, 2022 thru Wednesday, June 22, 2022 (additional days may be added, if needed). You will not be able to make an appointment after 4:00 $\mathbf{~ p m}$ on June $\mathbf{1 7 , 2 0 2 2}$. This appointment scheduling is for an interior inspection at your property location, no phone appointments are currently available for your town. The purpose of the interior inspection is to verify the data listed on your property record card for accuracy i.e., number of bedrooms and baths and to determine the overall condition. This is not required by law, but does ensure your data is accurately listed.

To schedule an interior inspection appointment, go to www.avitarassociates.com/inspections. Select TOWN OF ANYTOWN and then select an appointment timeframe ( 2 hour blocks). On the day of the appointment, a representative from Avitar will arrive at your property location between the times selected. The actual interior inspection will typically only take 15 minutes but we will have several inspections scheduled for the same time block. Therefore, please know that you must be available at your property during the entire 2 hour timeframe. For example: If you choose 8:00 am, you must be there from 8:00 am to 10:00 am.

If you do not have access to the internet and no one else is available to assist you, contact the Anytown Town Office/Hall at 603-123-4567 and they can log on to the above-mentioned website to schedule an interior inspection appointment for you. If you are unable to make an appointment at this time, you may contact the town leaving your name \& number and Avitar will try to contact you on their next scheduled visit.

Please keep in mind that the inspection of your property is very important for an accurate and equitable assessment.

Thank you for your cooperation,
Avitar Associates of NE, Inc.
Contract Assessors for the Town

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Map Lot Sub : 000202000027000024

## NOTICE OF PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT VALUES - JUNE 22, 2022

Dear Property Owner:
The Town of Anytown has contracted with Avitar Associates to perform a town wide update of values. Sales prior to the April 1st assessment date are relied upon to establish new base land and building rates with the goal of bringing all assessments to $100 \%$ of fair market value. The new assessed values established for your property during the recent update are listed below.

To view your property record card online, go to www.avitarassociates.com and select Online Data, Subscription Information (Assessment Data - Review Online). Log in using the Subscriber option with Username: townofanytown and Password: anytown. The website also provides links to resources designed to help you understand the codes, notes, abbreviations, and other information on your property record card. The Online Data at this website will only be available for 60 days to review your property record card. The informal review phone appointments will only be available during the timeframe listed below, additional days may be added, if needed.

If you feel an error exists and would like to schedule a PHONE APPOINTMENT to review your assessment or to contact us with specific questions, please go to
www.avitarassociates.com/appointments for details. Appointments are only available for the week of July 11, 2022, therefore we urge you to logon as soon as possible and schedule an appointment to ensure you are afforded the opportunity for review. If you do not have access to the internet, and no one else is available to assist you, contact the Town Office at 6603-123-4567 and they can make an appointment for you. Unlike in previous years, we will not be holding face to face meetings. But rather, we will contact you at the phone number you provide for your scheduled appointment.

Please note that you should not try to estimate your next tax bill by multiplying your new assessment and the old tax rate as it will produce an erroneous tax amount. As the total value of the Town has increased, then the tax rate will drop proportionally, barring any significant changes in spending voted in at Town \& School district meetings. The newly established values will be implemented on the December bill.

We appreciate your patience and thank you for your cooperation.

Map Lot Sub : 000001000001000001

## August 5, 2022

Dear Property Owner:

The value listed below is your final value developed from the recent townwide update after review and changes from the informal hearing process in Anytown, N.H.

Changes may have occurred whether or not you scheduled an appointment for an informal hearing.

If you have any further questions or concerns, they should be addressed through the abatement process once you have received your final tax bill in the fall. As provided under RSA $76: 16$, you have the right to apply in writing to the selectmen or assessors for an abatement of taxes assessed by March 1 following the notice of tax. If after you have filed for abatement and are still aggrieved, you may apply in writing to either the Board of Tax and Land Appeals (RSA 76:16-a) or Superior Court (RSA 76:17), but not both. The appeal shall be filed on or before September 1 after the date of notice of tax and not afterwards.

Please note that you should not multiply your new assessment by the old tax rate, as it will produce an erroneous tax amount.

Sincerely,
Avitar Associates of NE, Inc.
Contract Assessor

## DEFINITIONS

Abatement: An official reduction or elimination of one's taxes.
Abstraction Method: Method of land valuation in the absence of vacant land sales, whereby improvement values obtained from the cost model are subtracted from sales prices of improved parcels to yield residual land value estimates. Also called land residual technique.

Ad Valorem Tax: A tax levied in proportion to the value of the thing(s) being taxed. Exclusive of exemptions, use-value assessment provisions, and the like, the property tax is an ad valorem tax.

Age/Life Method (Depreciation): A method of estimating accrued depreciation founded on the premise that, in the aggregate, a neat mathematical function can be used to infer accrued depreciation from the age of a property and its economic life. Another term is "straight-line depreciation" (see depreciation, accrued; and depreciation method, straight-line).

Allocation Method: A method used to value land, in the absence of vacant land sales, by using a typical ratio of land to improvement value. Also called land ratio method.

Amenity: A feature of an improvement that enhances its suitability for its basic use. A fireplace in a single-family residence is an amenity, as is covered parking at an apartment complex. By definition, amenities always increase value. Use of land owned in common like in a condominium complex, is an added value or amenity.

Anticipated Use Method: A method used to appraise underdeveloped land. Expected improvements to the land are specified, and total development costs are estimated and subtracted from the projected selling price to give an estimate of the value of the undeveloped land.

Appeal: A process in which a property owner contests an assessment either informally or formally.

Appraisal Date: The date as of which a property's value is estimated.
Appraisal Methods: The three methods of appraisal, that is, the cost approach, income approach, and sales comparison approach.

Appreciation: Increase in value of a property, in terms of money, from causes other than additions and betterments. For example, a farm may appreciate if a shopping center is built nearby, and property of any sort may appreciate as a result of inflation.

Arm's-Length Sale: A sale in the open market between two unrelated parties, each of whom is reasonably knowledgeable of market conditions and under no undue pressure to buy or sell.

Assemblage: The assembling of adjacent parcels of land into a single unit. Compare "plottage".
Assess: To value property officially for the purpose of taxation.
Assessed Value: (1) A value set on real estate by a government as a basis for levying taxes; (2) The monetary amount for a property as officially entered on the assessment roll for purposes of
computing the tax levy. Assessed values differ from the assessor's estimate of actual (market) value for three major reasons: fractional assessment ratios, partial exemptions, and decisions by assessing officials to override market value.

Assessment: The official act of discovering, listing, and estimating property value and other property assessments.

Assessment Card: A card used by an assessor with land and building information, including acreage, sketch or photograph of a building, a description of its location, a list of the principal factors affecting its reproduction cost and depreciation, and the calculations of cost and depreciation. Also called a "property record card".

Assessment Equity: The degree to which assessments bear a consistent relationship to market value.

Assessment Progressivity or Regressivity: An estimated assessing bias such that high-value properties are appraised higher (or lower) than low-value properties in relation to market values. It is computed by the Price Related Differential; however, it is not statistically definitive, but merely an indication of a possible bias.

Assessment to Sale Price Ratio: The ratio of the assessed value to the sale price (or adjusted sale price) of a property; a simple indication of assessment accuracy.

Bias: A statistic is said to be biased if the expected value of that statistic is not equal to the population parameter being estimated. A process is said to be biased if it produces results that vary systematically with some factor that should be irrelevant.

Board of Tax and Land Appeals: Empowered by RSA 71-B, the Board of Tax and Land Appeals has responsibility for: (1) hearing appeals of individual tax assessments, exemptions or refunds, whether levied by the State or its municipalities; (2) hearing petitions for reassessment and determining the adequacy of reassessments ordered by the Board; and (3) determining any appeals of the equalization ratios established by the Commissioner of Revenue Administration.

Capitalization Rate: Any rate used to convert an estimate of future income to an estimate of market value; the ratio of net operating income to market value.

Coefficient of Dispersion (COD): The average deviation of a group of numbers from the median expressed as a percentage of the median. In ratio studies, the average percentage deviation from the median ratio.

Computer Assisted Mass Appraisal (CAMA): A system of appraising property, usually only certain types of real property, that incorporates computer-supported statistical analyses such as multiple regression analysis and adaptive estimation procedure to assist the assessor in estimating market value of a large population of properties.

Confidence Interval: For a given confidence level, the range within which one can conclude that a measure of the population (such as the median or mean appraisal ratio) lies.

Contributory Value: The amount a component of a property contributes to the total market value. For improvements, contributory value must be distinguished from cost.

Deferred Maintenance: Repairs and similar improvements that normally would have been made to a property, but were not made to the property in question, thus increasing the amount of its depreciation.

Depreciation: Loss in value of an object, relative to its replacement cost new, reproduction cost new, or original cost, whatever the cause of the loss in value. Depreciation is sometimes subdivided into three types: physical deterioration (wear and tear), functional obsolescence (suboptimal design in light of current technologies or tastes), and economic obsolescence (poor location or radically diminished demand for the product).

Double Net Lease (NN): This type of lease requires only the tenant to pay property taxes and insurance premiums in addition to rent.

Effective Gross Income (EGI): The potential gross income, less vacancy and collection loss, plus miscellaneous income.

Escheat: The right to have property reverts to the state for nonpayment of taxes or when there are no legal heirs of someone who dies without leaving a will.

Encumbrance: Any limitation that affects property rights and value.
Equalization: The process by which an appropriate governmental body attempts to ensure that all property under its jurisdiction is assessed at the same assessment ratio or at the ratio or ratios required by law. Equalization may be undertaken at many different levels. Equalization among use classes (such as agricultural and industrial property) may be undertaken at the local level, as may equalization among properties in a school district and a transportation district; equalization among counties is usually undertaken by the state to ensure that its aid payments are distributed fairly.

Equalized Values: Assessed values after they have all been multiplied by common factors during equalization.

Estate: A right or interest in property.
Expense: A cost, or that portion of a cost, which under accepted accounting procedures, is chargeable against income of the current year.

External (Economic) Obsolescence: The loss of value (relative to the cost of replacing a property with property of equal utility) resulting from causes outside the property that suffers the loss. Usually locational in nature in the depreciation of real estate, it is more commonly marketwide in personal property, and is generally considered to be economically infeasible to cure.

Fee Simple Estate: The property rights that refer to absolute ownership unencumbered by any other interest or estate (a right or interest in property), subject only to the limitations imposed by governmental powers such as eminent domain, taxation, police power, and escheat.

Field Review: The practice of reviewing the reasonableness of assessments by viewing the properties in question by looking at their exteriors.

Functional Depreciation: Synonymous with the preferred term "obsolescence".
Functional Obsolescence: Loss in value of a property resulting from changes in tastes, preferences, technical innovations, or market standards.

Gross Lease (GR): Is a monthly rent including an estimated utility cost.
IAAO: International Association of Assessing Officers.
Improvements: Buildings, other structures, and attachments or annexations to land that are intended to remain so attached or annexed, such as sidewalks, trees, drives, tunnels, drains, and sewers. Note: Sidewalks, curbing, sewers, and highways are sometimes referred to as "betterment", but the term "improvements" is preferred.

Income: The payments to its owner that a property is able to produce in a given time span, usually a year, and usually net of certain expenses of the property.

Income Approach: One of the three approaches to value, based on the concept that current value is the present worth of future benefits to be derived through income production by an asset over the remainder of its economic life. The income approach uses capitalization to convert the anticipated benefits of the ownership of property into an estimate of present value.

Land-to-Building Ratio (Land-to-Improvement Ratio): The proportion of land area to gross building (improvement) area. For a given use, the most frequently occurring ratio will be that of a functioning economic unit.

Lease: A written contract by which the lessor (owner) transfers the rights to occupy and use real or personal property to another (lessee) for a specified time in return for a specified payment (rent).

Leased Fee Estate: An ownership interest held by a lessor with the rights of use and occupancy conveyed by lease to another.

Leasehold Estate: Interests in real property under the terms of a lease or contract for a specified period of time, in return for rent or other compensation; the interests in a property that are associated with the lessee (the tenant) as opposed to the lessor (the property owner). May have value when market rent exceeds contract rent.

Lessee: The person receiving a possessory interest in property by lease.
Lessor: The person granting a possessory interest in property by lease.
Level of Assessment; Assessment Ratio: The common or overall ratio of assessed values to market values. Three concepts are commonly of interest: what the assessment ratio is legally required to be; what the assessment ratio actually is, and what the assessment ratio seems to be, on the basis of a sample and the application of inferential statistics.

Life Estate: An interest in property that lasts only for a specified person's lifetime; thus the owner of a life estate is unable to leave the property to heirs.

Listing: Performing an interior inspection of a property/building.
Market Approach: Any valuation procedure that incorporates market-derived data, such as the stock and debt technique, gross rent multiplier method and allocation by ratio.

Mass Appraisal: The process of valuing a group of properties as of a given date, using standard methods, employing common data, and allowing for statistical testing.

Mass Appraisal Model: A mathematical expression of how supply and demand factors interact in a market.

Mean: A measure of central tendency. The result of adding all the values of a variable and dividing by the number of values. For example, the mean of 3,5 , and 10 is 18 divided by 3 , or 6 . Also called arithmetic mean or average.

Median: A measure of central tendency. The value of the middle item in an uneven number of items arranged or arrayed according to size; the arithmetic average of the two central items in an even number of items similarly arranged; a positional average that is not affected by the size of extreme values.

Model Calibration: The development of adjustments, or coefficients based on market analysis that identifies specific factors with an actual effect on market value.

Modified Gross Lease (MG): This type of lease sits somewhere between a triple net lease and a gross lease and varies. Some expenses may be included and are defined on a lease by lease basis.

Neighborhood: (1) The environment of a subject property that has a direct and immediate effect on value; (2) A geographic area defined for some useful purpose, such as to ensure for later multiple regression modeling that the properties are homogeneous and share important locational characteristics.

Net Operating Income (NOI): (1) The income expected from a property, after deduction of allowable expenses; (2) Net annual income is the amount generated by a property after subtracting vacancy and collection loss, adding secondary income, and subtracting all expenses required to maintain the property for its intended use. The expenses include management fees, reserves for replacement, maintenance, property taxes, and insurance, but do not include debt service, reserves for building additions, or income tax.

Net Leasable Area (also referred to as rentable square footage): The area within a building or structure that is actually occupied by an individual tenant. Net leasable area does not include any of the common areas, such as lobbies and restrooms shared by other tenants.

Obsolescence: A decrease in the value of a property occasioned solely by shifts in demand from properties of this type to other types of property and/or to personal services. Some of the principal causes of obsolescence are: (1) changes in the esthetic arts; (2) changes in the industrial arts, such as new inventions and new processes; (3) legislative enactments; (4) change in consumer demand for products that results in inadequacy or overadequacy; (5) migration of markets that results in misplacement of the property. Contrast depreciation, physical; depreciation, economic.

Overall Rate (OAR): A capitalization rate that blends all requirements of discount, recapture, and effective tax rates for both land and improvements; used to convert annual net operating income into an indicated overall property value.

Partial Interest: An interest (in property) that is less complete than a fee simple interest. Also, known as a "fractional" interest.

Percent Good: An estimate of the value of a property, expressed as a percentage of its replacement cost, after depreciation of all kinds has been deducted.

Physical Depreciation: Depreciation arising solely from a lowered physical condition of the property or a shortened life span as the result of ordinary use, abuse, and action of the elements.

Plottage Value: (1) The increment of value ascribed to a plot because of its suitability in size, shape, and/or location with reference to other plots (preferred); (2) The excess of the value of a large parcel of land formed by assemblage over the sum of the values of the unassembled parcels. Compare "assemblage".

Potential Gross Income (PGI): The sum of potential gross rent and miscellaneous income, that is, the income from rent and other sources that a property could generate with normal management, before allowing for vacancies, collection loss and normal operating expenses.

Price Related Differential (PRD): The mean divided by the weighted mean. The statistic has a slight bias upward and is not statistically definitive; however, price-related differentials above 1.03 tend to indicate assessment regressivity; price-related differentials below 0.98 tend to indicate assessment progressivity.

Principle of Substitution: The principle of substitution states that no buyer will pay more for a good than he or she would have to pay to acquire an acceptable substitute of equal utility in an equivalent amount of time.

Ratio Study: A study of the relationship between assessed values and market sales data.
Real Property: Consists of the interests, benefits, and rights inherent in the ownership of land plus anything permanently or semi-permanently attached to the land or legally defined as immovable; the bundle of rights with which ownership of real estate is endowed. To the extent that "real estate" commonly includes land and any permanent improvements, the two terms can be understood to have the same meaning. Also called "realty".

Replacement Cost New Less Depreciation (RCNLD): In the cost approach, replacement cost new less physical incurable depreciation.

Residual Value of Land: A value ascribed to land alone by deducting from the total value of land and improvements, the value of the improvements.

Reversion: The right of possession commencing on the termination of a particular estate.

Right-of-Way: R/W or RW, an easement consisting of a right of passage through the servient estate. By extension, the strip of land traversed by a railroad or public utility, whether owned by the railroad or utility company or used under easement agreement.

Single Net Lease (N): This type of lease requires the tenant to pay only the property taxes in addition to rent.

Standard Deviation: The statistic calculated from a set of numbers by subtracting the mean from each value and squaring the remainders, adding together all the squares, dividing by the size of the sample less one, and taking the square root of the result. When the data are normally distributed, one can calculate the percentage of observations within any number of standard deviations of the mean from normal probability tables. When the data are not normally distributed, the standard deviation is less meaningful, and one should proceed cautiously.

Statistics: (1) Numerical descriptions calculated from a sample, for example, the median, mean, or coefficient of dispersion. Statistics are used to estimate corresponding measures, termed parameters, for the population; (2) the science of studying numerical data systematically and of presenting the results usefully. Two main branches exist: descriptive statistics and inferential statistics.

Stratification: The division of a sample of observations into two or more subsets according to some criterion or set of criteria. Such a division may be made to analyze disparate property types, locations, or characteristics, for example.
Subdivision: A tract of land that has been divided into marketable building lots and such public and private ways as are required for access to those lots, and that is covered by a recorded plat.

Tax-Exempt Property: Property entirely excluded from taxation because of its type or use. The most common examples are religious, charitable, educational, or governmental properties. This definition omits property for which the application of a partial exemption reduces net taxable value to zero.

Tax Map: A map drawn to scale and delineated for lot lines or property lines or both, with dimensions or areas and identifying numbers, letters, or names for all delineated lots or parcels.

Tax Rate: The amount of tax stated in terms of a unit of the tax base. For property tax, it is expressed in dollar of tax per $\$ 1,000$ of value.

Time-Adjusted Sale Price: The price at which a property sold, adjusted for the effects of price changes reflected in the market between the date of sale and the date of analysis.

Total Economic Life: The period of time or units of production over which the operation of an asset is economically feasible, not necessarily the same as its physical life.

Trending: Adjusting the values of a variable for the effects of time. Usually used to refer to adjustments of assessments intended to reflect the effects of inflation and deflation and sometimes also, but not necessarily, the effects of changes in the demand for microlocational goods and services.

Triple Net Lease (NNN): This type of lease requires the tenant to pay ALL expenses in addition to rent.

Uniformity: The equality of the burden of taxation in the method of assessment.
Use Class: (1) A grouping of properties based on their use rather than, for example, their acreage or construction; (2) one of the following classes of property: single-family residential, multifamily residential, agricultural, commercial, industrial, vacant land and institutional/exempt; (3) Any subclass refinement of the above-for example, townhouse, detached single-family, condominium, house on farm, and so on.

Variance: A measure of dispersion equal to the standard deviation squared.
Zoning: The exercise of the police power to restrict landowners as to the use of their land and/or the type, size, and location of structures to be erected thereon.

## SECTION 6

## SALES DATA

A. DATE RANGE OF SALES \& EFFECTIVE DATE OF NEW VALUE
B. QUALIFIED \& UNQUALIFIED SALES REPORT

PAGE 132

## A. Date Range of Sales \& Effective Date of New Value

Effective date of this revaluation is $4 / 1 / 2023$.
Sales that occurred between $\underline{4 / 1 / 2022}$ and $\underline{7 / 3 / 2023}$ were used in the preliminary analysis.
Sales that occurred between $\underline{4 / 1 / 2022}$ and $7 / 21 / 2023$ were used in the final analysis. Sales after $4 / 1 / 2023$ may not have been visited for verification.

A total of 81 qualified sales were used in the final analysis/testing.

## B. Qualified \& Unqualified Sales Report

The following sales listing for all sales that were verified as qualified "market sales" (via PA-34 reports filed by the buyer and seller at the time of the transaction, onsite visits, sales questionnaires or through research of MLS listing services) that were discovered and used in the analysis of costs for the revaluation. There are two listings. The first is a list of all Market Sales commonly called Qualified. The second is a listing of all the sales considered non-market or unqualified sales and not used in the cost analysis.

The sales list includes the following abbreviations, defined here:

```
LC=Land Use Code
    CI Comm/Ind
    EX-F Exempt-Federal
    EX-M Exempt-Municipal
    EX-P Exempt-PILT
    EX-S Exempt-State
    R1 1F Residential (1F = One Family)
    R1A 1F Residential Water Access
    R1W 1F Residential Waterfront
    R2 2 F Residential (2F = Two Family)
    R2A 2F Residential Water Access
    R2W 2F Residential Waterfront
    R3 3F Residential (3F = Three Family)
    R3A 3F Residential Water Access
    R3W 3F Residential Waterfront
    R4 4F Residential (4F = Four Family)
    R4A 4F Residential Water Access
    R4W 4F Residential Waterfront
    UTL Utility-Other
    UTLE Utility-Electric
    UTLG Utility-Gas
    UTLW Utility-Water
```

NC=Neighborhood Code


EF AREA $=$ Effective Area. This is the actual area of each section of the building adjusted for cost. In other words, 800 square feet of first floor is more valuable than 800 square feet of basement, so the basement square footage is adjusted down for cost and the total effective area is the sum of all the sub areas adjusted for cost.
$I=\quad$ This column will be either " $I$ " for improved, meaning a land and building sale or "V" for vacant, meaning a land only sale.
$Q=\quad$ This column is "Q" for qualified market sale or "U" for unqualified market sale.






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## SECTION 7

## SPREADSHEETS ANALYSIS

## SPREADSHEET ANALYSIS

The following pages show the spreadsheets used to develop base values for land and buildings.
Land only sales were used when available and adjusted for location, excess acreage and road frontage leaving a residual value of the base undeveloped site. Land only sales similar in size to the zone minimum are selected when available, to help eliminate any bias of excess acreage or excess road frontage as the value associated with them has yet to be determined and has to be estimated at this time.

When enough sales are available, and a base undeveloped site value can be established, then excess acreage and road frontage values can be developed by using other sales and deducting the base undeveloped site to extract an indicated preliminary value for acreage above the minimum lot size required for development. This can also be done for excess road frontage.

Once land values are determined, we can then establish the developed site value by using improved sales with relatively new homes, if available.

Then a spreadsheet can be developed, using all the prior developed values for the developed site, excess land and excess road frontage and confirm or alter the estimated building square foot cost to reflect the very specific local market.

Now with land and building values developed using the following spreadsheets, we can begin to analyze the impact of waterfront, water access, views, or any other amenity, if any exist.

All this information is further tested via the final town wide sales analysis module for the CAMA system. Final values may vary slightly from those originally developed and are generally noted as such. The sales results are found in Section $9 B$ of this manual and the final cost tables are found in Section 9C.



Excess Ac Value $=($ Acres - Site Acreage) $*$ Est. Excess Acreage Value * Parcel Acreage Size Adjustment * (Parcel Backland Acreage Cond / 100) * (Parcel Backland Topo / 100)




 Building Value $=$ Est Building Square Foot Cost＊Bldg Rate＊（ $-($ Total Depreciation／100）$) *$ Bldg Sq Ft

After analysis of the sales noted above the preliminary base developed 2 acre site was determined to be $\mathbf{\$ 1 9 0 , 0 0 0}$ ．



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 | Location |
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| Map Lot |
| 0581 HO | Location

Map Lot Sub $\quad \begin{gathered}\text { Sale } \\ \text { Date／Days Price }\end{gathered}$ Est．Building Square Foot Cost：$\$ 146.00$ Building Base Year／Depreciation：2023／1．50

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## residential was reduced to $\$ 146 /$ square foot and results in the best fit across all of the sales at this time

The preliminary sales analysis indicates $\$ 148 /$ square foot．Looking at the newest sales and the active under contract sales the base rate for

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## SECTION 8

## A. FIELD REVIEW

## B. INFORMAL HEARING

 PROCESS1. Number of Hearings
2. Results of Hearing

## A. Field Review

Preliminary values were established based on the cost tables developed and tested via the statistical analysis. The statistical results and preliminary values were reviewed with the local authority, discussing neighborhoods, the sales basis for land and building cost tables, the preliminary sales charts, base values and resulting statistics of all sales along with graphs. A report of all preliminary values in town is also reviewed with the local authority showing the overall value of the town, as well as individual values for their comment.

## Field Review

Then the job supervisor and one other assessor reviewed each parcel again for final "form and fit" testing. This review is generally done from the road or driveway checking the exterior to ensure the property structure, quality, condition and depreciation, as well as review the visible site, the lister's notes and picture of the property.

This is a slow, time consuming process that improves consistency from lot to lot and neighborhood to neighborhood, making all subjective considerations of one experienced supervisor. We find this extra effort improves the overall job quality and consistency. When anomalies are noticed, another inspection is made to correct or verify the situation.

## Property Specific Adjustment Guidelines

## Land Adjustments

| Commercial Use | +50 to +400 , depending on how extensive the use ( 150 to 500 Land Condition) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Conservation Easement | Generally -75\% (25 Land Condition) |
| Cost to Develop (CTD) | $-40 \%$ (60 Land Condition) used on "A" "B" \& "C" (below average) neighborhood locations |
| Current Use Wetlands | -90 (10 Land Condition) |
| Less than Average Access (ACC) | Varies - dependent upon severity (typically -5\% to $-10 \%$ (90 to 95 Land Condition) |
| Not Buildable (NBD) | $-90 \%$ (10 Land Condition) used on "B" (below average) neighborhood locations |
| Recreational Lot | -75\% (25 Land Condition) |
| ROW Across Lot to Access Another | Varies - dependent upon severity, defined in CAMA Value Tables |
| Second Site (w/Sep. Utilities) | +10 (110 Land Condition) |
| Shared Driveway/Access (SHDW) | $-5 \%$ or greater dependent on size \& impact |
| Three or Four Sites | +25 (125 Land Condition) |
| Topography (TOPO) | Varies - dependent upon severity, defined in CAMA Value Tables |
| Undeveloped Driveway | -10\% (90 Site Modifier) |
| Undeveloped Land - Cleared Lot | -10\% (90 Site Modifier) |
| Undeveloped Land - Wooded Lot | -20\% (80 Site Modifier) |

Bedroom thru Bedroom Acc Close to Road (CTR)

Common Wall-Int
Common Wall-Ext
Design
Dirt Basement (DB)
Layout \& Design (LOD)
Location (LOC)

Low Basement (LB)
Misc/CNotes

Utilities
Wall Height (WH)

Wet Basement (WB)
$-2 \%$ to $-5 \%$, depending on overall layout
$-5 \%$ - this adjustment is applied to homes that are abnormally close to the road
$-4 \%$ applied to condominiums with shared common walls between the units.
$-2 \%$ applied to condominiums with shared common walls between the units.
$-10 \%$ to $-20 \%$ applied to homes of a unique nature, less appealing than a traditional home
$-1 \%$ or greater depending on severity
$-10 \%$ applied to primary structures with living area above a garage
$-5 \%$ to $-10 \%$ for properties located next to unsightly properties or C/I properties, ie gravel pit or generally inferior location for type of property
$-1 \%$ or greater depending on severity; a basement with low headroom (less than $5^{\prime}$ )
Varies - Buildings require depreciation for many items. The overall condition of the home usually accounts for the majority of normal wear and tear items but often depreciation is needed to account for issues that are short lived and have a cost to cure associated with them, i.e. roof and siding. Properties may have a combination of depreciation adjustments applied and noted "CNotes".
$-5 \%$ to $-15 \%$ depreciation generally applied to living space above garage on main domicile
$-1 \%$ to $-2 \%$ dependent on severity; this adjustment is typically seen on gambrel style dwellings as there is a loss in space in the upper floor due to the pitch of the roof.
$-1 \%$ or greater depending on severity, if rectified with sump pump no adjustment may be applied.

## B. Informal Hearing Process

The informal hearing process begins with a notice of preliminary value and information on how to make an appointment to review the assessment with the assessor was mailed first class on: June 8, 2023.

Sample notice can be found in Section 5. Abbreviations \& Samples
The property owners were given $\underline{60}$ days to review their property record card on Avitar's website and if they wished to talk with an assessor they had the opportunity to arrange a phone appointment at a later date.

The phone appointment hearings were held for $\underline{2}$ days from $\underline{6 / 26 / 23}$ to $\underline{6 / 27 / 23}$ and resulted in $\underline{69}$ taxpayers making appointments to discuss their assessments.

If the taxpayer chose not to schedule a phone appointment, they were afforded the option to send their concerns to an Avitar email where the update supervisor was able to respond directly to them. They were also advised they could put their concerns in writing and forward to the town for review.

Once all the informal hearings were completed, the supervisor reviewed all the information and recommendations and made final changes and produced the final statistical results and graphs.

There were very few changes and largely taxpayers called concerned with the percent increase and the unknown tax burden.

Inspections were set up and completed on June 30, 2023 and resulted in correcting physical data errors.

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## SECTION 9

## A. CALIBRATION TECHNIQUE B. FINAL STATISTICAL ANALYSIS \& TESTING <br> C. FINAL VALUATION TABLES

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## A. MODEL CALIBRATION TECHNIQUE

Once all the local sales data has been verified via onsite measure and list of all buildings and land information, the sale date, price and circumstances are verified by the appraisal supervisor via owner interview, questionnaire, PA-34, MLS or prior owner/real estate agent interview.

That data is then used to develop preliminary costs for land and building tables needed for the CAMA system to calculate assessment values for all property in the municipality once the rest of the properties are measured and listed.

When the CAMA cost tables are defined, we compute the assessment to sales ratio for each property and produce graphs and reports which can then be used to calibrate the CAMA system to predict the market value of all property in the municipality as fairly as possibly. The following are samples of the graphs used to test and calibrate the CAMA model through multiple reiterations of the sales analysis program:


|  | \# of Parcels | $\square$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 31 | Median A/S $\times \mathbf{1 0 0}$ |
| 0 to .5 | 42 | 105.32 |
| 5 to 1 | 36 | 102.70 |
| 1 to 2 | 53 | 110.83 |
| 2 to 10 | 48 | 105.63 |
| $>10$ | 15 | 109.44 |
|  |  | 102.90 |



The hashed bars indicate the number of sales in each group, while the solid bars indicate the median assessment to sales ratio. This graph charts ratios for various lot sizes of the sales data and enables us to determine if all lots are fairly assessed regardless of size.

Here the groups, number of sales in each group and the median ratio are displayed.

The sales are charted by neighborhood designation to test if there is a neighborhood bias. This sample chart indicates that neighborhood "C" is being significantly over assessed; "D" is slightly over assessed, while the other neighborhoods are fairly evenly assessed. However, neighborhood "C" has only one sale and as such, is not a clear indication of a model bias and is disregarded.


This graph is charting building age groups and their median ratio to see if the depreciation schedule is working across all age groups.

It is important to note the number of sales in each group. In this chart, the 1886 group seems to show an over assessment, but it is only one sale and as such, is not as meaningful. However, the 1901 group has four sales with a high ratio and may indicate a problem.

## Sales Ratio Bar Graphs

Median Assessment/Sales Ratio by Year of Construction: This is a comparison of sale to assessment grouped by year of construction. This shows that effect, if any, of age on the median assessment ratio of various age groupings. It is used to help test that the depreciation used for normal age is consistently and equitably working across all ages of the sales.

Median Assessment/Sales Ratio by Effective Area: This graph is a test of the effect of size of the building and its impact on our valuation model. It is used to calibrate, as well as show whether or not the size adjustment scale is effectively working with small buildings, as well as large buildings.

Median Assessment/Sales Ratio by Story Height: This graph normally shows two to four groups based on the number of different story heights in the sales sample and demonstrates the effect of multiple floors on sales. It is used to test and calibrate story height adjustments to ensure our adjustment by story height is working.

Distribution of Sales Ratio: This shows the clustering of sales around our median ratio. The majority of sales should be at or near 1 , which is actually $100 \%$ and taper off in both directions, below and above the $100 \%$ level indicating a normal distribution of sales ratios.

Median Assessment/Sales Ratio by Sale Price: We tested our computed values to actual sales values as in all these graphs, but here we are testing to see if there is a bias between low and high values by graphing the median ratio of value groups - low to high. It is used to test if a bias exists by value.

Median Assessment/Sales Ratio by Neighborhood: This graph tests our neighborhood delineation to ensure that our neighborhood codes are fair and equitable. With a median ratio of all groups as close to $100 \%$ as possible, this demonstrates a good neighborhood delineation.

Median Assessment/Sales Ratio by Zone: If there is more than one zoning district in a town and sales exist in more than one zone, the chart will show the median ratio for each zone to test for a zoning bias and to re-calibrate, if necessary, to reflect a reasonable relationship through all zones based on the median ratio.

Median Assessment/Sales Ratio by Acreage: This graph is used to test and calibrate the value difference of various size lots. The chart shows the median ratio by various lot size groupings of the sales data.

Median Assessment/Sales Ratio by Use: This graph shows the median ratio of various groups of land use within the sales data. It is used to calibrate the CAMA model to effectively treat each use fairly at similar assessment to sales ratios.

Median Assessment/Sales Ratio by Building Grade: This graph helps test the effect of building quality of construction adjustments by showing the median ratio for each grade classification within the sales sample.

As the true value of any property falls within a range of the most likely low to the most likely high value, these bar charts should show a relatively straight line. Rarely will it ever be a straight line. It is intended to show whether or not a strong measurable and correctable bias exists. As long as there is no trend up or down from the lowest to the highest grouping, then what bias exists, is negligible. In other words, everyone is being treated the same.

However, it is important to note that 1 or even 2 sales do not provide definitive information as to whether a bias exists or not. As such, it is possible for a graph with a group of only 1 or 2 sales to show a spike or drop compared to the rest. And while it is an indication of possible bias, it is not conclusive enough to assume any type of corrective action and as such, in mass appraisal it is documented in these graphs for future monitoring, but does not necessarily affect the overall results of the revaluation program.

All these graphs enable the CAMA model to be tested beyond the standard statistics as required by the DRA and the ASB guidelines to show equity within various categories to ensure the most equitable assessments possible.

## SECTION 9

## B. FINAL STATISTICAL ANALYSIS REPORTS

|  | Sales Analysis Statistics |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales: | $\mathbf{8 1}$ | Mean Sales Ratio: | $\mathbf{0 . 9 9 8 6}$ |
| Minimum Sales Ratio: | $\mathbf{0 . 8 0 7 5}$ | Median Sales Ratio: | $\mathbf{0 . 9 9 9 2}$ |
| Maximum Sales Ratio: | $\mathbf{1 . 1 4 0 6}$ | Standard Deviation: | $\mathbf{0 . 0 6 0 3}$ |
| Aggregate Sales Ratio: | $\mathbf{0 . 9 9 4 2}$ | Coefficient of Dispersion: | 4.5553 |

## Sales Analysis Criteria

| Sold: 04/01/2022-07/21/2023 | Sale Ratios: 0.000-999.999 |
| ---: | :--- |
| Building Value: 0-99999999 | Bldg Eff. Area: 0-99999999 |
| Land Value: 0-99999999 | Land Use: ALL |
| Current Use CR: 0-99999999 | Acres: 0-999999999 |
| Year Built: 1600-2023 | Trend: 0\% Prior to 04/01/2023 |
| Story Height: ALL | Neighborhood: ALL |
| Base Rate: ALL | Zone: ALL |
| Qualified: YES | Unqualified: NO |
| Improved: YES | Vacant: YES |
| View: All | Waterfront: All |
| Include Comm./Ind./Util: YES | Water Body: ANY |
| Filter By Current: NO |  |

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Sales Analysis Results
Auburn -- 07/21/2023

|  | Sales Analysis Statistics |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales: | $\mathbf{4}$ | Mean Sales Ratio: | $\mathbf{1 . 0 0 2 2}$ |
| Minimum Sales Ratio: | $\mathbf{0 . 9 6 6 3}$ | Median Sales Ratio: | $\mathbf{1 . 0 0 7 2}$ |
| Maximum Sales Ratio: | $\mathbf{1 . 0 2 8 0}$ | Standard Deviation: | $\mathbf{0 . 0 2 8 4}$ |
| Aggregate Sales Ratio: | $\mathbf{1 . 0 0 5 2}$ | Coefficient of Dispersion: | $\mathbf{2 . 2 5 0 8}$ |

Sales Analysis Criteria

| Sold: 04/01/2022-07/21/2023 | Sale Ratios: 0.000-999.999 |
| ---: | :--- |
| Building Value: 0-99999999 | Bldg Eff. Area: 0-99999999 |
| Land Value: 0-99999999 | Land Use: ALL |
| Current Use CR: 0-99999999 | Acres: 0-999999999 |
| Year Built: 1600-2023 | Trend: 0\% Prior to 04/01/2023 |
| Story Height: ALL | Neighborhood: ALL |
| Base Rate: ALL | Zone: ALL |
| Qualified: YES | Unqualified: NO |
| Improved: NO | Vacant: YES |
| View: All | Waterfront: All |
| Include Comm./Ind./Util: YES | Water Body: ANY |
| Filter By Current: NO |  |

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| Land Type |
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| COM／IND |
| COM／IND |



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Feature Type Units Lngth x Width Size Adj Rate Cond Market Value Notes

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|  | Sales Analysis Statistics |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales: | 77 | Mean Sales Ratio: | $\mathbf{0 . 9 9 8 4}$ |
| Minimum Sales Ratio: | 0.8075 | Median Sales Ratio: | $\mathbf{0 . 9 9 9 2}$ |
| Maximum Sales Ratio: | $\mathbf{1 . 1 4 0 6}$ | Standard Deviation: | $\mathbf{0 . 0 6 1 6}$ |
| Aggregate Sales Ratio: | $\mathbf{0 . 9 9 4 0}$ | Coefficient of Dispersion: | 4.6740 |

## Sales Analysis Criteria

Sold: 04/01/2022-07/21/2023
Building Value: 0-99999999
Land Value: 0-99999999
Current Use CR: 0-99999999
Year Built: 1600-2023
Story Height: ALL
Base Rate: ALL
Qualified: YES
Improved: YES
View: All
Include Comm./Ind./Util.: YES

Sale Ratios: 0.000-999.999
Bldg Eff. Area: 0-99999999
Land Use: ALL
Acres: 0-99999999
Trend: 0\% Prior to 04/01/2023
Neighborhood: ALL
Zone: ALL
Unqualified: NO
Vacant: NO
Waterfront: All
Water Body: ANY

Filter By Current: NO

















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 |  | LISTING HISTORY |
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| $04 / 10 / 23$ | DMVL |

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Land Type 1F RES Neighborhood.
Zone: COMMERCIAL 1 \& 2 Minimum Acreage: 2.00 Minimum Frontage: 200 NOILEOTVA GNVT

| SEVERANCE BROOK | 1 | $100 \quad 126,000.00$ | 100 | 126,000 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| $03 / 27 / 18$ DMVL |
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| Feature Type |
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AUBURN, NH 03032 11 ROCKINGHAM ROAD, UNIT A GERALD J. DEMIRJIAN 2021 TRUST DEMIRJIAN, GERALD J., TRUSTEE


## SECTION 9

## C. FINAL VALUATION <br> TABLES

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| Zone 02 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Description: | RESIDENTIAL 1 \& 2 | \$80,000 @ | 0.010 ac |
| Lot Size: | 2.00 | \$ 125,000 @ | 0.100 ac |
|  |  | \$ 160,000 @ | 0.250 ac |
| Frontage: | 200 | \$ 170,000 @ | 0.500 ac |
| Lot Price: | \$ 190,000 | \$185,000 @ | 1.000 ac |
| Excess Acreage: | \$ 5,000 | \$ 190,000 @ | 2.000 ac |
|  |  | \$ 190,000 @ | 2.000 ac |
| Excess Frontage: | \$ 180 | \$ 190,000 @ | 2.000 ac |
| View: | \$ 100,000 | \$190,000 @ | 2.000 ac |




|  | Land Use Codes |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |
| $79 D$ | 79-D HISTORIC BARN |
| 79F | 79-F FARM STRUCT |
| CI | COM/IND |
| EX-F | EXEMPT-FED |
| EX-G | EX ACTIVITY TAX AREA |
| EX-M | EXEMPT-MUNIC |
| EX-P | EXEMPT-PILT |
| EX-S | EXEMPT-STATE |
| R1 | 1F RES |
| R1A | 1F RES WTR ACS |
| R1W | 1F RES WTRFRNT |
| R2 | 2F RES |
| R2A | 2F RES WTR ACS |
| R2W | 2F RES WTRFRNT |
| R3 | 3F RES |
| R3A | 3F RES WTR ACS |
| R3W | 3F RES WTRFRNT |
| R4 | 4F RES |
| R4A | 4F RES WTR ACS |
| R4W | 4F RES WTRFRNT |
| UTL | UTILITY-OTHER |
| UTLE | UTILITY-ELEC |
| UTLG | UTILITY-GAS |
| UTLW | UTILITY-WATER |
|  |  |
|  |  |


|  | Neighborhoods |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Code | Adjustment | Factor |
| A | AVG-60 | 40 |
| B | AVG -40 | 60 |
| C | AVG -20 | 80 |
| D | AVG -10 | 90 |
| E | AVG | 100 |
| F | AVG +10 | 110 |
| G | AVG +20 | 120 |
| H | AVG +30 | 130 |
| I | AVG +40 | 140 |
| J | AVG +50 | 150 |
| K | AVG +60 160\% | 160 |
| L | AVG +70 170\% | 170 |
| M | AVG +80 180\% | 180 |
| N | AVG +90 190\% | 190 |
| P | AVG +100 200\% | 200 |
| Q | SPECIAL 225\% | 225 |
| R | SPECIAL 250\% | 250 |
| S | SPECIAL 275\% | 275 |
| T | SPECIAL 300\% | 300 |
| X | BACKLAND | 100 |


|  | Site Modifiers |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Code | Description | Factor |
| A | AVERAGE | 100 |
| B | BEST | 140 |
| E | EXC | 125 |
| F | FAIR | 95 |
| G | GOOD | 105 |
| H | N/A | 100 |
| N | NATURAL | 90 |
| U | UNDEV/WOODED | 80 |
| UC | UNDEV/CLEARED | 90 |
| Y | VERY GOOD | 110 |


|  | Topography Modifiers |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Code | Description | Factor |
| A | LEVEL | 100 |
| B | MILD | 95 |
| C | ROLLING | 90 |
| D | MODERATE | 85 |
| E | STEEP | 75 |
| F | SEVERE | 50 |


|  | Road Modifiers |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Code | Description | Factor |
| D | DIRT/GRAVEL | 95 |
| H | N/A | 100 |
| P | PAVED | 100 |


| Driveway Modifiers |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Code | Description | Factor |
| C | CONCRETE | 100 |
| D | DIRT/GRAVEL | 95 |
| G | GRASS | 95 |
| H | N/A | 100 |
| PP | PART PAVED | 98 |
| PV | PAVED | 100 |
| U | UND | 90 |


|  |  | Current Use Codes |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Code | Description | Min. Value | Max. Value |
| CUDE | DISCRETNRY | $\$ 0.00$ | $\$ 0.00$ |
| CUFL | FARM LAND | $\$ 25.00$ | $\$ 425.00$ |
| CUMH | MNGD HARDWD | $\$ 39.00$ | $\$ 59.00$ |
| CUMO | MNGD OTHER | $\$ 24.00$ | $\$ 36.00$ |
| CUMW | MNGD PINE | $\$ 74.00$ | $\$ 111.00$ |
| CUUH | UNMNGD HARDWD | $\$ 65.00$ | $\$ 98.00$ |
| CUUL | UNPRODUCTIVE | $\$ 24.00$ | $\$ 24.00$ |
| CUUO | UNMNGD OTHER | $\$ 40.00$ | $\$ 60.00$ |
| CUUW | UNMNGD PINE | $\$ 123.00$ | $\$ 185.00$ |
| CUWL | WETLANDS | $\$ 24.00$ | $\$ 24.00$ |


|  | View Subjects |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Code | Description | Factor |
| HILL | HILLS | 50 |
| HAW | HILLS \& WATER | 100 |
| HAM | HILLS AND MOUNTAIN | 110 |
| WTR | LAKES AND RIVERS | 95 |
| MTN | MOUNTAINS | 100 |
| MAW | MOUNTAINS AND WAT | 135 |


|  | View Widths |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Code | Description | Factor |
| AVG | AVERAGE | 100 |
| NAR | NARROW | 50 |
| PAN | PANORAMIC | 125 |
| TUN | TUNNEL | 25 |
| WID | WIDE | 110 |


| View Depths |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Code | Description | Factor |
| FULL | FULL | 100 |
| T25 | TOP 25 | 25 |
| T50 | TOP 50 | 50 |
| T75 | TOP 75 | 75 |


| View Distances |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Code | Description | Factor |
| CLS | CLOSE OR NEAR | 50 |
| DST | DISTANT | 100 |
| RXT | EXTREME | 110 |


| Water Body Frontage Foot Factors |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Water Body Name | Base Value | Frontage Feet | Factor |
| BEAVER POND | \$ 20,000 |  |  |
|  |  | 1 ft . | 20 |
|  |  | 10 ft . | 25 |
|  |  | 50 ft . | 90 |
|  |  | 100 ft . | 100 |
|  |  | 150 ft . | 110 |
|  |  | 200 ft . | 125 |
|  |  | 250 ft . | 135 |
|  |  | 500 ft . | 145 |
|  |  | 750 ft . | 150 |
| CALEF POND | \$ 100,000 |  |  |
|  |  | 1 ft . | 20 |
|  |  | 10 ft . | 25 |
|  |  | 50 ft . | 90 |
|  |  | 100 ft . | 100 |
|  |  | 150 ft . | 110 |
|  |  | 200 ft . | 125 |
|  |  | 250 ft . | 135 |
|  |  | 500 ft . | 145 |
|  |  | 750 ft . | 150 |


| MASSABESIC LAKE | \$ 300,000 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1 ft . | 10 |
|  |  | 10 ft . | 25 |
|  |  | 50 ft . | 90 |
|  |  | 100 ft . | 100 |
|  |  | 150 ft . | 110 |
|  |  | 200 ft . | 125 |
|  |  | 250 ft . | 135 |
|  |  | 500 ft . | 145 |
|  |  | 750 ft . | 150 |
|  |  | $1,000 \mathrm{ft}$. | 200 |
|  |  | $2,000 \mathrm{ft}$. | 250 |
|  |  | $3,000 \mathrm{ft}$. | 300 |
|  |  | $4,000 \mathrm{ft}$. | 350 |
|  |  | $5,000 \mathrm{ft}$. | 400 |
|  |  | $6,000 \mathrm{ft}$. | 450 |
|  |  | $8,000 \mathrm{ft}$. | 550 |
|  |  | $9,000 \mathrm{ft}$. | 600 |
|  |  | $10,000 \mathrm{ft}$. | 650 |
|  |  | $20,000 \mathrm{ft}$. | 800 |
|  |  | $70,000 \mathrm{ft}$. | 999 |


| MASSABESIC RIVER | \$ 50,000 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 ft . | 20 |
|  | 10 ft . | 25 |
|  | 50 ft . | 90 |
|  | 100 ft . | 100 |
|  | 150 ft . | 110 |
|  | 200 ft . | 125 |
|  | 250 ft . | 135 |
|  | 500 ft . | 145 |
|  | 750 ft . | 150 |


| Water Frontage Access |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Code | Description | Factor |
| BEACH | BEACH | 125 |
| BOATL | BOAT LAUNCH | 125 |
| GRSSY | GRASSY/CLEAR | 110 |
| NAT | NATURAL | 80 |
| WEEDY | WEEDY | 90 |


| Water Frontage Location |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Code | Description | Factor |
| COVE | COVE | 90 |
| ISL | ISLAND | 100 |
| MBODY | MAIN BODY | 100 |
| MB/VU | MAIN BODY WITH VIE | 125 |


|  | Water Frontage Topography |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Code | Description | Factor |
| LEVW | LEVEL WF | 100 |
| MILDW | MILD WF | 95 |
| MODW | MODERATE WF | 85 |
| ROLLW | ROLLING WF | 90 |
| SEVW | SEVERE WF | 50 |
| STPW | STEEP WF | 75 |

Land Area Size Adjustment Factors

| Acres | Adj. | Acres | Adj. | Acres | Adj. | Acres | Adj. | Acres | Adj. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | 100.00 | 61 | 84.00 | 112 | 68.00 | 163 | 52.00 | 214 | 36.00 |
| 11 | 99.00 | 62 | 84.00 | 113 | 68.00 | 164 | 52.00 | 215 | 36.00 |
| 12 | 99.00 | 63 | 83.00 | 114 | 67.00 | 165 | 51.00 | 216 | 36.00 |
| 13 | 99.00 | 64 | 83.00 | 115 | 67.00 | 166 | 51.00 | 217 | 35.00 |
| 14 | 98.00 | 65 | 83.00 | 116 | 67.00 | 167 | 51.00 | 218 | 35.00 |
| 15 | 98.00 | 66 | 82.00 | 117 | 66.00 | 168 | 51.00 | 219 | 35.00 |
| 16 | 98.00 | 67 | 82.00 | 118 | 66.00 | 169 | 50.00 | 220 | 34.00 |
| 17 | 98.00 | 68 | 82.00 | 119 | 66.00 | 170 | 50.00 | 221 | 34.00 |
| 18 | 97.00 | 69 | 81.00 | 120 | 65.00 | 171 | 50.00 | 222 | 34.00 |
| 19 | 97.00 | 70 | 81.00 | 121 | 65.00 | 172 | 49.00 | 223 | 33.00 |
| 20 | 97.00 | 71 | 81.00 | 122 | 65.00 | 173 | 49.00 | 224 | 33.00 |
| 21 | 96.00 | 72 | 80.00 | 123 | 65.00 | 174 | 49.00 | 225 | 33.00 |
| 22 | 96.00 | 73 | 80.00 | 124 | 64.00 | 175 | 48.00 | 226 | 32.00 |
| 23 | 96.00 | 74 | 80.00 | 125 | 64.00 | 176 | 48.00 | 227 | 32.00 |
| 24 | 95.00 | 75 | 79.00 | 126 | 64.00 | 177 | 48.00 | 228 | 32.00 |
| 25 | 95.00 | 76 | 79.00 | 127 | 63.00 | 178 | 47.00 | 229 | 32.00 |
| 26 | 95.00 | 77 | 79.00 | 128 | 63.00 | 179 | 47.00 | 230 | 31.00 |
| 27 | 94.00 | 78 | 79.00 | 129 | 63.00 | 180 | 47.00 | 231 | 31.00 |
| 28 | 94.00 | 79 | 78.00 | 130 | 62.00 | 181 | 46.00 | 232 | 31.00 |
| 29 | 94.00 | 80 | 78.00 | 131 | 62.00 | 182 | 46.00 | 233 | 30.00 |
| 30 | 93.00 | 81 | 78.00 | 132 | 62.00 | 183 | 46.00 | 234 | 30.00 |
| 31 | 93.00 | 82 | 77.00 | 133 | 61.00 | 184 | 46.00 | 235 | 30.00 |
| 32 | 93.00 | 83 | 77.00 | 134 | 61.00 | 185 | 45.00 | 236 | 29.00 |
| 33 | 93.00 | 84 | 77.00 | 135 | 61.00 | 186 | 45.00 | 237 | 29.00 |
| 34 | 92.00 | 85 | 76.00 | 136 | 60.00 | 187 | 45.00 | 238 | 29.00 |
| 35 | 92.00 | 86 | 76.00 | 137 | 60.00 | 188 | 44.00 | 239 | 28.00 |
| 36 | 92.00 | 87 | 76.00 | 138 | 60.00 | 189 | 44.00 | 240 | 28.00 |
| 37 | 91.00 | 88 | 75.00 | 139 | 60.00 | 190 | 44.00 | 241 | 28.00 |
| 38 | 91.00 | 89 | 75.00 | 140 | 59.00 | 191 | 43.00 | 242 | 27.00 |
| 39 | 91.00 | 90 | 75.00 | 141 | 59.00 | 192 | 43.00 | 243 | 27.00 |
| 40 | 90.00 | 91 | 74.00 | 142 | 59.00 | 193 | 43.00 | 244 | 27.00 |
| 41 | 90.00 | 92 | 74.00 | 143 | 58.00 | 194 | 42.00 | 245 | 27.00 |
| 42 | 90.00 | 93 | 74.00 | 144 | 58.00 | 195 | 42.00 | 246 | 26.00 |
| 43 | 89.00 | 94 | 74.00 | 145 | 58.00 | 196 | 42.00 | 247 | 26.00 |
| 44 | 89.00 | 95 | 73.00 | 146 | 57.00 | 197 | 41.00 | 248 | 26.00 |
| 45 | 89.00 | 96 | 73.00 | 147 | 57.00 | 198 | 41.00 | 249 | 25.00 |
| 46 | 88.00 | 97 | 73.00 | 148 | 57.00 | 199 | 41.00 | 250 | 25.00 |
| 47 | 88.00 | 98 | 72.00 | 149 | 56.00 | 200 | 41.00 |  |  |
| 48 | 88.00 | 99 | 72.00 | 150 | 56.00 | 201 | 40.00 |  |  |
| 49 | 88.00 | 100 | 72.00 | 151 | 56.00 | 202 | 40.00 |  |  |
| 50 | 87.00 | 101 | 71.00 | 152 | 55.00 | 203 | 40.00 |  |  |
| 51 | 87.00 | 102 | 71.00 | 153 | 55.00 | 204 | 39.00 |  |  |
| 52 | 87.00 | 103 | 71.00 | 154 | 55.00 | 205 | 39.00 |  |  |
| 53 | 86.00 | 104 | 70.00 | 155 | 55.00 | 206 | 39.00 |  |  |
| 54 | 86.00 | 105 | 70.00 | 156 | 54.00 | 207 | 38.00 |  |  |
| 55 | 86.00 | 106 | 70.00 | 157 | 54.00 | 208 | 38.00 |  |  |
| 56 | 85.00 | 107 | 70.00 | 158 | 54.00 | 209 | 38.00 |  |  |
| 57 | 85.00 | 108 | 69.00 | 159 | 53.00 | 210 | 37.00 |  |  |
| 58 | 85.00 | 109 | 69.00 | 160 | 53.00 | 211 | 37.00 |  |  |
| 59 | 84.00 | 110 | 69.00 | 161 | 53.00 | 212 | 37.00 |  |  |
| 60 | 84.00 | 111 | 68.00 | 162 | 52.00 | 213 | 37.00 |  |  |

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| Description | Rate | DPR |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1/16TH OF 11-48 | 13,600.00 ea | 0.00 |
| 20 PRISCILLA LANE | 32,000.00 ea | 0.00 |
| 320 ROCKINGHAM RD | 100,000.00 ea | 0.00 |
| 71 DOLLARD | 40,000.00 ea | 0.00 |
| 792 LONDONDERRY TURN | $32,000.00$ ea | 0.00 |
| 79-F FARM STRUCTURE | 0.00 sf | 0.00 |
| 88 PRISCILLA CONDO | 32,000.00 ea | 0.00 |
| 945 LONDONDERRY TPK | 150,000.00 ea | 0.00 |
| AMENITY/LEASED SITE | 50,000.00 ea | 0.00 |
| BARN-1STRY | 18.00 sf | 40.00 |
| BARN-1STRY/BSMT | 20.00 sf | 40.00 |
| BARN-1STY/LOFT | 22.00 sf | 40.00 |
| BARN-1STY/LOFT/BSMT | 24.00 sf | 40.00 |
| BARN-2STY | 26.00 sf | 40.00 |
| BARN-2STY/BSMT | 28.00 sf | 40.00 |
| BARN-2STY/LOFT | 29.00 sf | 40.00 |
| BARN-2STY/LOFT/BSMT | 30.00 sf | 40.00 |
| BASKETBALL COURT | 18,000.00 ea | 0.00 |
| BATH HOUSE | 25.00 sf | 50.00 |
| BERRY PATCH LANE | 5,000.00 ea | 0.00 |
| BOAT DOCKS- COMMERC | 10.00 sf | 0.00 |
| BOAT HOUSE | 30.00 sf | 75.00 |
| CABANA | 30.00 sf | 0.00 |
| CABIN | 25.00 sf | 75.00 |
| CAMBRIDGE COMMON | 5,000.00 ea | 0.00 |
| CAMPSITE W/S/E | $8,000.00$ ea | 0.00 |
| CANOPY | 23.00 sf | 0.00 |
| CARPORT METAL | 8.00 sf | 50.00 |
| CARPORT WOOD | 11.00 sf | 50.00 |
| COHAS PRESERVE COMMN | $35,000.00$ ea | 0.00 |
| COLD STORAGE | 50.00 sf | 0.00 |
| COM EV CHARGING STAT | 7,500.00 ea | 0.00 |
| COMM GENERATOR | 10,000.00 ea | 0.00 |
| COMMONLAND | 5,000.00 ea | 0.00 |
| CONCRETE SLAB | 5.00 sf | 0.00 |
| COOPS-POULTRY | 10.00 sf | 40.00 |
| CRICKET COMMON | 5,000.00 ea | 0.00 |
| CU VALUE | 285.00 ea | 0.00 |
| DECK | 7.00 sf | 50.00 |
| DRIVE UP WINDOW | $10,000.00$ ea | 0.00 |
| DRIVE UP/PNEUMATIC T | 19,000.00 ea | 0.00 |
| ELEVATOR-FREIGHT | 30,000.00 ea | 0.00 |
| ELEVATOR-PASSENGER | 20,000.00 ea | 0.00 |
| FENCE COMMERCIAL/FT | 15.00 ea | 0.00 |
| FIREPLACE 1-CUST | 5,000.00 ea | 0.00 |
| FIREPLACE 1-STAND | 3,000.00 ea | 0.00 |
| FIREPLACE 2-CUST | $8,500.00$ ea | 0.00 |
| FIREPLACE 2-STAND | 5,000.00 ea | 0.00 |
| FIREPLACE 3-CUST | 12,000.00 ea | 0.00 |
| FIREPLACE 3-STAND | 6,500.00 ea | 0.00 |
| FIREPLACE 4-CUST | $15,000.00$ ea | 0.00 |
| FIREPLACE 4-STAND | 8,000.00 ea | 0.00 |
| FIREPLACE 5-CUST | 17,500.00 ea | 0.00 |
| FIREPLACE 5-STAND | 9,500.00 ea | 0.00 |
| FIREPLACE 6-CUST | 19,000.00 ea | 0.00 |
| FIREPLACE 6-STAND | $11,000.00$ ea | 0.00 |
| FOUNDATION | 20.00 sf | 60.00 |
| GARAGE-1 STY | 30.00 sf | 60.00 |
| GARAGE-1 STY/ATTIC | 33.00 sf | 60.00 |
| GARAGE-1 STY/BSMT | 34.00 sf | 60.00 |
| GARAGE-1.5 STY | 34.00 sf | 0.00 |
| GARAGE-1.5 STY/BSMT | 35.00 sf | 0.00 |
| GARAGE-1.75 STY | 35.00 sf | 0.00 |
| GARAGE-1.75 STY/BSMT | 38.00 sf | 0.00 |
| GARAGE-2 STY | 36.00 sf | 60.00 |
| GARAGE-2 STY/BSMT | 39.00 sf | 60.00 |
| GARAGE-ATTIC/BSMT | 35.00 sf | 60.00 |
| GAZEBO | 12.00 sf | 75.00 |
| GREENHOUSE-GLASS | 24.00 sf | 0.00 |
| GREENHOUSE-POLY | 5.00 sf | 0.00 |
| GRIFFIN QUARRY | 5,000.00 ea | 0.00 |
| HAWTHORNE DR | 5,000.00 ea | 0.00 |
| HISTORIC BARN | 0.00 ea | 0.00 |
| HOT TUB | 1,500.00 ea | 0.00 |


| Description | Rate | DPR |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ILLSLEY HILLS | 5,000.00 ea | 0.00 |
| KENNELS | 12.00 sf | 50.00 |
| LEAN-TO | 4.00 sf | 50.00 |
| LIFTS-COMMERCIAL | 4,000.00 ea | 60.00 |
| LIGHTS-PKG LOT/DBL | 2,700.00 ea | 0.00 |
| LIGHTS-PKG LOT/QUAD | 4,700.00 ea | 0.00 |
| LIGHTS-PKG LOT/SINGL | 1,700.00 ea | 0.00 |
| LIGHTS-PKG LOT/TRIPL | 3,700.00 ea | 0.00 |
| LOAD LEVELER | 2,900.00 ea | 0.00 |
| LOADING DOCKS | 5,000.00 ea | 0.00 |
| LONG POND WOODS | 5,000.00 ea | 0.00 |
| NATHANIEL | 5,000.00 ea | 0.00 |
| PATIO | 7.00 sf | 50.00 |
| PAVING | 3.25 sf | 60.00 |
| POLE BARN | 8.00 sf | 0.00 |
| POOL-ABOVE GROUND | 6.00 sf | 60.00 |
| POOL-ENCLOSED | 30.00 sf | 0.00 |
| POOL-INGRND-GUNITE | 33.00 sf | 60.00 |
| POOL-INGRND-VINYL | 28.00 sf | 60.00 |
| PORCH | 15.00 sf | 0.00 |
| PUMP GAS/OIL-MIXING | 8,200.00 ea | 75.00 |
| PUMP-GAS/OIL-DOUBLE | 9,400.00 ea | 75.00 |
| PUMP-GAS/OIL-SINGLE | 7,500.00 ea | 75.00 |
| RES EV CHARGER | 0.00 ea | 0.00 |
| RIDING ARENA | 18.00 sf | 75.00 |
| SADDLE HILL | 5,000.00 ea | 0.00 |
| SAUNA | 75.00 sf | 50.00 |
| SCALE 40 TON | 43,000.00 ea | 0.00 |
| SCALE 50 TON | 48,700.00 ea | 0.00 |
| SCALE 60 TON | 55,000.00 ea | 0.00 |
| SCALE 70 TON | 63,500.00 ea | 0.00 |
| SCREENHOUSE | 14.00 sf | 50.00 |
| SEVERANCE BROOK | 126,000.00 ea | 0.00 |
| SHED-EQUIPMENT | 8.00 sf | 50.00 |
| SHED-METAL | 6.00 sf | 60.00 |
| SHED-VINYL | 7.00 sf | 0.00 |
| SHED-WOOD | 10.00 sf | 50.00 |
| SHOP-AVE | 18.00 sf | 0.00 |
| SHOP-EX | 25.00 sf | 0.00 |
| SHOP-GOOD | 21.00 sf | 0.00 |
| SIGN ILLUMINATED | 106.00 sf | 0.00 |
| SIGN NON ILLUMINATED | 92.00 sf | 0.00 |
| SILO-BRICK | 32.00 sf | 0.00 |
| SILO-CONCRETE | 27.00 sf | 40.00 |
| SILO-STEEL | 32.00 sf | 40.00 |
| SILO-WOOD | 22.00 sf | 40.00 |
| SOLAR ELEC PANEL | 400.00 ea | 0.00 |
| SOLAR H20 PANEL | 400.00 ea | 0.00 |
| SPINKLERED AREA | 3.00 sf | 75.00 |
| STABLES | 21.00 sf | 50.00 |
| SUTTON CIRCLE CONDO | $32,000.00$ ea | 0.00 |
| TANKS-FUEL/WATER | 3.00 ea | 0.00 |
| TENNIS COURT(S) | 18,000.00 ea | 50.00 |
| TENT SITES | 5,000.00 ea | 0.00 |
| THE CLIFFS | 275,000.00 ea | 0.00 |
| TOWER HILL | 150,000.00 ea | 0.00 |
| TOWER SITE | 250,000.00 ea | 0.00 |
| TOWER TELECOM | 75,000.00 ea | 0.00 |
| TOWER TENANTS | 150,000.00 ea | 0.00 |
| UTILITY-DISTRIBUTION | 1.00 ea | 0.00 |
| UTILITY-GENERATION | 1.00 ea | 0.00 |
| UTILITY-TRANSMISSION | 1.00 ea | 0.00 |
| VAULTS | 150.00 sf | 75.00 |
| VILLAGE AT MT MINOR | 240,000.00 ea | 0.00 |
| WETHERSFIELD | 5,000.00 ea | 0.00 |
| WILLOWCOURT COMMON | $5,000.00$ ea | 0.00 |
| WINDMILL | 15,000.00 ea | 0.00 |
| YURT | 42.00 sf | 0.00 |

## Auburn

Features \& Outbuildings Size Adjustment Factors

| Area | Adj. | Area | Adj. | Area | Adj. | Area | Adj. | Area | Adj. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 4.00 | 165 | 1.57 | 285 | 1.16 | 495 | 0.92 | 1,885 | 0.68 |
| 50 | 3.80 | 170 | 1.54 | 290 | 1.15 | 510 | 0.91 | 2,135 | 0.67 |
| 55 | 3.51 | 175 | 1.51 | 295 | 1.14 | 525 | 0.90 | 2,465 | 0.66 |
| 60 | 3.27 | 180 | 1.49 | 300 | 1.13 | 545 | 0.89 | 2,910 | 0.65 |
| 65 | 3.06 | 185 | 1.46 | 305 | 1.12 | 565 | 0.88 | 3,560 | 0.64 |
| 70 | 2.89 | 190 | 1.44 | 315 | 1.11 | 585 | 0.87 | 4,575 | 0.63 |
| 75 | 2.73 | 195 | 1.42 | 320 | 1.10 | 605 | 0.86 | 6,405 | 0.62 |
| 80 | 2.60 | 200 | 1.40 | 325 | 1.09 | 630 | 0.85 | 10,670 | 0.61 |
| 85 | 2.48 | 205 | 1.38 | 330 | 1.08 | 655 | 0.84 | 32,005 | 0.60 |
| 90 | 2.38 | 210 | 1.36 | 340 | 1.07 | 685 | 0.83 |  |  |
| 95 | 2.28 | 215 | 1.34 | 345 | 1.06 | 715 | 0.82 |  |  |
| 100 | 2.20 | 220 | 1.33 | 355 | 1.05 | 745 | 0.81 |  |  |
| 105 | 2.12 | 225 | 1.31 | 360 | 1.04 | 785 | 0.80 |  |  |
| 110 | 2.05 | 230 | 1.30 | 370 | 1.03 | 825 | 0.79 |  |  |
| 115 | 1.99 | 235 | 1.28 | 380 | 1.02 | 865 | 0.78 |  |  |
| 120 | 1.93 | 240 | 1.27 | 390 | 1.01 | 915 | 0.77 |  |  |
| 125 | 1.88 | 245 | 1.25 | 400 | 1.00 | 970 | 0.76 |  |  |
| 130 | 1.83 | 250 | 1.24 | 410 | 0.99 | 1,035 | 0.75 |  |  |
| 135 | 1.79 | 255 | 1.23 | 420 | 0.98 | 1,105 | 0.74 |  |  |
| 140 | 1.74 | 260 | 1.22 | 430 | 0.97 | 1,190 | 0.73 |  |  |
| 145 | 1.70 | 265 | 1.20 | 440 | 0.96 | 1,285 | 0.72 |  |  |
| 150 | 1.67 | 270 | 1.19 | 455 | 0.95 | 1,395 | 0.71 |  |  |
| 155 | 1.63 | 275 | 1.18 | 465 | 0.94 | 1,525 | 0.70 |  |  |
| 160 | 1.60 | 280 | 1.17 | 480 | 0.93 | 1,685 | 0.69 |  |  |

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| Building Base Rate Codes \& Values |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | :--- | :---: |
| Code | Description | 1.75 | 146.00 | RES |  |
| CAP | APARTMENTS | 1.25 | 246.00 | COM |  |
| CFF | FAST FOOD/ DRIVE INS | 1.25 | 400.00 | COM |  |
| CHO | SURGERY CENTER | 1.25 | 266.00 | COM |  |
| CHS | CHURCH | 1.75 | 146.00 | COM |  |
| CLC | LODGE/CLUB | 1.25 | 187.00 | COM |  |
| CMM | MINI MARKET W/ GAS | 1.25 | 67.00 | COM |  |
| CMW | MINI WAREHOUSE | 1.25 | 100.00 | COM |  |
| COF | OFFICES | 1.50 | 146.00 | RES |  |
| CRE | HOUSE | 1.25 | 176.00 | COM |  |
| CRS | RESTAURANTS | 1.50 | 74.00 | COM |  |
| CSG | SERVICE GARAGE | 1.25 | 84.00 | RES |  |
| CST | STORES | 1.50 | 50.00 | COM |  |
| CWH | WAREHOUSE | 1.25 | 64.00 | RES |  |
| ECO | CONCESSION | 1.25 | 135.00 | RES |  |
| ELB | LIBRARY | 1.25 | 41.00 | COM |  |
| ERC | RECYCLE CENTER | 1.25 | 238.00 | COM |  |
| ESC | SAFETY COMPLEX | 1.25 | 150.00 | COM |  |
| ETH | TOWN HALL | 1.25 | 71.00 | RES |  |
| EXF | FIRESTATION BLDGS | 1.50 | 146.00 | RES |  |
| EXH | EXEMPT HOUSING | 1.25 | 264.00 | COM |  |
| EXS | SCHOOLS/ COLLEGES | 2.50 | 115.00 | RES |  |
| MHD | DOUBLE WIDE MH | 3.00 | 115.00 | MFH |  |
| MHS | MOBILE HOMES | 6.00 | 80.00 | MFH |  |
| MRV | RV/CAMPER | 1.50 | 146.00 | RES |  |
| RCD | CONDOMINIUMS | 1.50 | 146.00 | RES |  |
| RCT | CONDO TOWNHOUSES | 1.75 | 146.00 | RES |  |
| RMF | MULTI FAMILY | 1.50 | 146.00 | RES |  |
| RSA | RESIDENTIAL |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 10 |  |  |


| Building Quality Adjustments <br> Code |  | Description |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | Factor | A0 | AVG | 1.00 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| A1 | AVG+10 | 1.10 |
| A2 | AVG+20 | 1.20 |
| A3 | AVG+30 | 1.30 |
| B1 | AVG-10 | 0.90 |
| B2 | AVG-20 | 0.80 |
| B3 | AVG-30 | 0.70 |
| B4 | AVG-40 | 0.60 |
| B5 | AVG-50 | 0.50 |
| A4 | EXC | 1.45 |
| A5 | EXC+10 | 1.50 |
| A6 | EXC+20 | 1.60 |
| A7 | EXC+40 | 1.80 |
| A8 | EXC+60 | 2.00 |
| A9 | LUXURIOUS | 2.50 |
| AA | SPECIAL USE | 3.00 |


|  | Building Roof Structures |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Code | Description | Points |
| A | FLAT | 2.00 |
| B | SHED | 2.00 |
| C | GABLE OR HIP | 3.00 |
| D | WOOD TRUSS | 4.00 |
| E | SALT BOX | 4.00 |
| F | MANSARD | 5.00 |
| G | GAMBREL | 5.00 |
| H | IRREGULAR | 6.00 |


|  | Building Roof Materials <br> Code | Description |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | Points | A | METAL/TIN | 2.00 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| B | ROLLED/COMPO | 2.00 |
| C | ASPHALT | 3.00 |
| D | TAR/GRAVEL | 3.00 |
| F | ASBESTOS | 3.00 |
| G | CLAY/TILE | 7.00 |
| H | WD SHINGLE | 5.00 |
| I | SLATE | 6.00 |
| J | CORRUGATED COMP | 3.00 |
| K | PREFAB METALS | 6.00 |
| L | RUBBER MEMBRANE | 5.00 |
| M | STANDING SEAM | 7.00 |



| Building Accessories |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Description | Points |
| CENTRAL AIR CONDITIONING | 4.00 |
| EXTRA KITCHEN | 2.00 |
| FIREPLACE | 0.00 |
| GENERATOR | 3.00 |



|  | Standard Age Only Building Depreciation Schedule <br> Building Age Condition Classifications <br> For Standard Depreciation 1.00 \% |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Age | Very Poor | Poor | Fair | Average | Good | Very Good | Excellent |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | -5 | -4 | -3 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | -11 | -9 | -7 | -5 | -4 | -3 | -2 |
| $\mathbf{1 0}$ | -16 | -13 | -9 | -8 | -6 | -5 | -3 |
| $\mathbf{1 5}$ | -19 | -15 | -12 | -10 | -8 | -6 | -4 |
| $\mathbf{2 0}$ | -22 | -18 | -13 | -11 | -9 | -7 | -4 |
| $\mathbf{3 0}$ | -27 | -22 | -16 | -14 | -11 | -8 | -5 |
| $\mathbf{4 0}$ | -32 | -25 | -19 | -16 | -13 | -9 | -6 |
| $\mathbf{5 0}$ | -35 | -28 | -21 | -18 | -14 | -11 | -7 |
| $\mathbf{6 0}$ | -39 | -31 | -23 | -19 | -15 | -12 | -8 |
| $\mathbf{7 0}$ | -42 | -33 | -25 | -21 | -17 | -13 | -8 |
| $\mathbf{8 0}$ | -45 | -36 | -27 | -22 | -18 | -13 | -9 |
| $\mathbf{9 0}$ | -47 | -38 | -28 | -24 | -19 | -14 | -9 |
| $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ | -50 | -40 | -30 | -25 | -20 | -15 | -10 |
| $\mathbf{1 2 5}$ | -56 | -45 | -34 | -28 | -22 | -17 | -11 |
| $\mathbf{1 5 0}$ | -61 | -49 | -37 | -31 | -24 | -18 | -12 |
| $\mathbf{1 7 5}$ | -66 | -53 | -40 | -33 | -26 | -20 | -13 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0}$ | -71 | -57 | -42 | -35 | -28 | -21 | -14 |
| $\mathbf{2 2 5}$ | -75 | -60 | -45 | -38 | -30 | -23 | -15 |
| $\mathbf{2 5 0}$ | -79 | -63 | -47 | -40 | -32 | -24 | -16 |
| $\mathbf{2 7 5}$ | -83 | -66 | -50 | -41 | -33 | -25 | -17 |
| $\mathbf{3 0 0}$ | -87 | -69 | -52 | -43 | -35 | -26 | -17 |

Depreciation can also be added for physical, functional, or economic reasons or conditions over and above the normal age depreciation.

The standard age depreciation can be further adjusted based on the standard depreciation rate of various buildings. The standard depreciation rate of residential buildings is typically $1 \%$, while manufactured housing might be $3 \%$. As such, a 10 year-old house in good condition would have $6 \%$ total depreciation, while similar manufactured homes would have $18 \%$ depreciation. See Building Base Rate Codes \& Values chart for unique depreciation by building type.

Auburn
Residential Building Area Size Adjustment Factors
Median Effective Area $=2600$ sf Fixed Site Cost Adjustment $=\mathbf{2 5 \%}$

| Size | Adj. | Size | Adj. | Size | Adj. | Size | Adj. | Size | Adj. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 200 | 4.00 | 267 | 3.18 | 369 | 2.51 | 596 | 1.84 | 1,548 | 1.17 |
| 201 | 3.99 | 269 | 3.17 | 371 | 2.50 | 602 | 1.83 | 1,585 | 1.16 |
| 202 | 3.97 | 270 | 3.16 | 374 | 2.49 | 607 | 1.82 | 1,625 | 1.15 |
| 203 | 3.95 | 271 | 3.15 | 376 | 2.48 | 613 | 1.81 | 1,667 | 1.14 |
| 204 | 3.94 | 272 | 3.14 | 378 | 2.47 | 619 | 1.80 | 1,711 | 1.13 |
| 205 | 3.92 | 273 | 3.13 | 380 | 2.46 | 625 | 1.79 | 1,757 | 1.12 |
| 206 | 3.91 | 274 | 3.12 | 382 | 2.45 | 631 | 1.78 | 1,806 | 1.11 |
| 207 | 3.89 | 275 | 3.11 | 385 | 2.44 | 637 | 1.77 | 1,857 | 1.10 |
| 208 | 3.88 | 277 | 3.10 | 387 | 2.43 | 644 | 1.76 | 1,912 | 1.09 |
| 209 | 3.86 | 278 | 3.09 | 389 | 2.42 | 650 | 1.75 | 1,970 | 1.08 |
| 210 | 3.85 | 279 | 3.08 | 392 | 2.41 | 657 | 1.74 | 2,031 | 1.07 |
| 211 | 3.83 | 280 | 3.07 | 394 | 2.40 | 663 | 1.73 | 2,097 | 1.06 |
| 212 | 3.82 | 281 | 3.06 | 396 | 2.39 | 670 | 1.72 | 2,167 | 1.05 |
| 213 | 3.80 | 283 | 3.05 | 399 | 2.38 | 677 | 1.71 | 2,241 | 1.04 |
| 214 | 3.79 | 284 | 3.04 | 401 | 2.37 | 684 | 1.70 | 2,321 | 1.03 |
| 215 | 3.78 | 285 | 3.03 | 404 | 2.36 | 691 | 1.69 | 2,407 | 1.02 |
| 216 | 3.76 | 286 | 3.02 | 406 | 2.35 | 699 | 1.68 | 2,500 | 1.01 |
| 217 | 3.75 | 288 | 3.01 | 409 | 2.34 | 707 | 1.67 | 2,600 | 1.00 |
| 218 | 3.73 | 289 | 3.00 | 411 | 2.33 | 714 | 1.66 | 2,708 | 0.99 |
| 219 | 3.72 | 290 | 2.99 | 414 | 2.32 | 722 | 1.65 | 2,826 | 0.98 |
| 220 | 3.71 | 291 | 2.98 | 417 | 2.31 | 730 | 1.64 | 2,955 | 0.97 |
| 221 | 3.69 | 293 | 2.97 | 419 | 2.30 | 739 | 1.63 | 3,095 | 0.96 |
| 222 | 3.68 | 294 | 2.96 | 422 | 2.29 | 747 | 1.62 | 3,250 | 0.95 |
| 223 | 3.67 | 295 | 2.95 | 425 | 2.28 | 756 | 1.61 | 3,421 | 0.94 |
| 224 | 3.65 | 297 | 2.94 | 428 | 2.27 | 765 | 1.60 | 3,611 | 0.93 |
| 225 | 3.64 | 298 | 2.93 | 430 | 2.26 | 774 | 1.59 | 3,824 | 0.92 |
| 226 | 3.63 | 300 | 2.92 | 433 | 2.25 | 783 | 1.58 | 4,062 | 0.91 |
| 227 | 3.61 | 301 | 2.91 | 436 | 2.24 | 793 | 1.57 | 4,333 | 0.90 |
| 228 | 3.60 | 302 | 2.90 | 439 | 2.23 | 802 | 1.56 | 4,643 | 0.89 |
| 229 | 3.59 | 304 | 2.89 | 442 | 2.22 | 812 | 1.55 | 5,000 | 0.88 |
| 230 | 3.58 | 305 | 2.88 | 445 | 2.21 | 823 | 1.54 | 5,417 | 0.87 |
| 231 | 3.56 | 307 | 2.87 | 448 | 2.20 | 833 | 1.53 | 5,909 | 0.86 |
| 232 | 3.55 | 308 | 2.86 | 451 | 2.19 | 844 | 1.52 | 6,500 | 0.85 |
| 233 | 3.54 | 310 | 2.85 | 455 | 2.18 | 855 | 1.51 | 7,222 | 0.84 |
| 234 | 3.53 | 311 | 2.84 | 458 | 2.17 | 867 | 1.50 | 8,125 | 0.83 |
| 235 | 3.52 | 312 | 2.83 | 461 | 2.16 | 878 | 1.49 | 9,286 | 0.82 |
| 236 | 3.51 | 314 | 2.82 | 464 | 2.15 | 890 | 1.48 | 10,833 | 0.81 |
| 237 | 3.49 | 316 | 2.81 | 468 | 2.14 | 903 | 1.47 | 13,000 | 0.80 |
| 238 | 3.48 | 317 | 2.80 | 471 | 2.13 | 915 | 1.46 | 16,250 | 0.79 |
| 239 | 3.47 | 319 | 2.79 | 474 | 2.12 | 929 | 1.45 | 21,667 | 0.78 |
| 240 | 3.46 | 320 | 2.78 | 478 | 2.11 | 942 | 1.44 | 32,500 | 0.77 |
| 241 | 3.45 | 322 | 2.77 | 481 | 2.10 | 956 | 1.43 | 65,000 | 0.76 |
| 242 | 3.44 | 323 | 2.76 | 485 | 2.09 | 970 | 1.42 | 100,000 | 0.76 |
| 243 | 3.43 | 325 | 2.75 | 489 | 2.08 | 985 | 1.41 | 200,000 | 0.7533 |
| 244 | 3.41 | 327 | 2.74 | 492 | 2.07 | 1,000 | 1.40 | 300,000 | 0.7522 |
| 245 | 3.40 | 328 | 2.73 | 496 | 2.06 | 1,016 | 1.39 | 400,000 | 0.7516 |
| 246 | 3.39 | 330 | 2.72 | 500 | 2.05 | 1,032 | 1.38 | 500,000 | 0.7513 |
| 247 | 3.38 | 332 | 2.71 | 504 | 2.04 | 1,048 | 1.37 | 600,000 | 0.7511 |
| 248 | 3.37 | 333 | 2.70 | 508 | 2.03 | 1,066 | 1.36 | 700,000 | 0.7509 |
| 249 | 3.36 | 335 | 2.69 | 512 | 2.02 | 1,083 | 1.35 | 800,000 | 0.7508 |
| 250 | 3.35 | 337 | 2.68 | 516 | 2.01 | 1,102 | 1.34 | 900,000 | 0.7507 |
| 251 | 3.34 | 339 | 2.67 | 520 | 2.00 | 1,121 | 1.33 | 1,000,000 | 0.7507 |
| 252 | 3.33 | 340 | 2.66 | 524 | 1.99 | 1,140 | 1.32 |  |  |
| 253 | 3.32 | 342 | 2.65 | 528 | 1.98 | 1,161 | 1.31 |  |  |
| 254 | 3.31 | 344 | 2.64 | 533 | 1.97 | 1,182 | 1.30 |  |  |
| 255 | 3.30 | 346 | 2.63 | 537 | 1.96 | 1,204 | 1.29 |  |  |
| 256 | 3.29 | 348 | 2.62 | 542 | 1.95 | 1,226 | 1.28 |  |  |
| 257 | 3.28 | 349 | 2.61 | 546 | 1.94 | 1,250 | 1.27 |  |  |
| 258 | 3.27 | 351 | 2.60 | 551 | 1.93 | 1,275 | 1.26 |  |  |
| 259 | 3.26 | 353 | 2.59 | 556 | 1.92 | 1,300 | 1.25 |  |  |
| 260 | 3.25 | 355 | 2.58 | 560 | 1.91 | 1,327 | 1.24 |  |  |
| 261 | 3.24 | 357 | 2.57 | 565 | 1.90 | 1,354 | 1.23 |  |  |
| 262 | 3.23 | 359 | 2.56 | 570 | 1.89 | 1,383 | 1.22 |  |  |
| 263 | 3.22 | 361 | 2.55 | 575 | 1.88 | 1,413 | 1.21 |  |  |
| 264 | 3.21 | 363 | 2.54 | 580 | 1.87 | 1,444 | 1.20 |  |  |
| 265 | 3.20 | 365 | 2.53 | 586 | 1.86 | 1,477 | 1.19 |  |  |
| 266 | 3.19 | 367 | 2.52 | 591 | 1.85 | 1,512 | 1.18 |  |  |

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Auburn
Commercial Building Area Size Adjustment Factors
Median Effective Area $=4600$ sf Fixed Site Cost Adjustment $=\mathbf{2 5} \%$

| Size | Adj. | Size | Adj. | Size | Adj. | Size | Adj. | Size | Adj. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 354 | 4.00 | 451 | 3.30 | 622 | 2.60 | 1,000 | 1.90 | 2,556 | 1.20 |
| 355 | 3.99 | 453 | 3.29 | 625 | 2.59 | 1,009 | 1.89 | 2,614 | 1.19 |
| 356 | 3.98 | 455 | 3.28 | 628 | 2.58 | 1,018 | 1.88 | 2,674 | 1.18 |
| 357 | 3.97 | 456 | 3.27 | 632 | 2.57 | 1,027 | 1.87 | 2,738 | 1.17 |
| 358 | 3.96 | 458 | 3.26 | 635 | 2.56 | 1,036 | 1.86 | 2,805 | 1.16 |
| 359 | 3.95 | 460 | 3.25 | 639 | 2.55 | 1,045 | 1.85 | 2,875 | 1.15 |
| 361 | 3.94 | 462 | 3.24 | 642 | 2.54 | 1,055 | 1.84 | 2,949 | 1.14 |
| 362 | 3.93 | 464 | 3.23 | 646 | 2.53 | 1,065 | 1.83 | 3,026 | 1.13 |
| 363 | 3.92 | 466 | 3.22 | 650 | 2.52 | 1,075 | 1.82 | 3,108 | 1.12 |
| 364 | 3.91 | 467 | 3.21 | 653 | 2.51 | 1,085 | 1.81 | 3,194 | 1.11 |
| 365 | 3.90 | 469 | 3.20 | 657 | 2.50 | 1,095 | 1.80 | 3,286 | 1.10 |
| 366 | 3.89 | 471 | 3.19 | 661 | 2.49 | 1,106 | 1.79 | 3,382 | 1.09 |
| 367 | 3.88 | 473 | 3.18 | 665 | 2.48 | 1,117 | 1.78 | 3,485 | 1.08 |
| 369 | 3.87 | 475 | 3.17 | 669 | 2.47 | 1,127 | 1.77 | 3,594 | 1.07 |
| 370 | 3.86 | 477 | 3.16 | 673 | 2.46 | 1,139 | 1.76 | 3,710 | 1.06 |
| 371 | 3.85 | 479 | 3.15 | 676 | 2.45 | 1,150 | 1.75 | 3,833 | 1.05 |
| 372 | 3.84 | 481 | 3.14 | 680 | 2.44 | 1,162 | 1.74 | 3,966 | 1.04 |
| 373 | 3.83 | 483 | 3.13 | 685 | 2.43 | 1,173 | 1.73 | 4,107 | 1.03 |
| 375 | 3.82 | 485 | 3.12 | 689 | 2.42 | 1,186 | 1.72 | 4,259 | 1.02 |
| 376 | 3.81 | 487 | 3.11 | 693 | 2.41 | 1,198 | 1.71 | 4,423 | 1.01 |
| 377 | 3.80 | 489 | 3.10 | 697 | 2.40 | 1,211 | 1.70 | 4,600 | 1.00 |
| 378 | 3.79 | 491 | 3.09 | 701 | 2.39 | 1,223 | 1.69 | 4,792 | 0.99 |
| 380 | 3.78 | 494 | 3.08 | 706 | 2.38 | 1,237 | 1.68 | 5,000 | 0.98 |
| 381 | 3.77 | 496 | 3.07 | 710 | 2.37 | 1,250 | 1.67 | 5,227 | 0.97 |
| 382 | 3.76 | 498 | 3.06 | 714 | 2.36 | 1,264 | 1.66 | 5,476 | 0.96 |
| 383 | 3.75 | 500 | 3.05 | 719 | 2.35 | 1,278 | 1.65 | 5,750 | 0.95 |
| 385 | 3.74 | 502 | 3.04 | 723 | 2.34 | 1,292 | 1.64 | 6,053 | 0.94 |
| 386 | 3.73 | 504 | 3.03 | 728 | 2.33 | 1,307 | 1.63 | 6,389 | 0.93 |
| 387 | 3.72 | 507 | 3.02 | 732 | 2.32 | 1,322 | 1.62 | 6,765 | 0.92 |
| 389 | 3.71 | 509 | 3.01 | 737 | 2.31 | 1,337 | 1.61 | 7,187 | 0.91 |
| 390 | 3.70 | 511 | 3.00 | 742 | 2.30 | 1,353 | 1.60 | 7,667 | 0.90 |
| 391 | 3.69 | 513 | 2.99 | 747 | 2.29 | 1,369 | 1.59 | 8,214 | 0.89 |
| 392 | 3.68 | 516 | 2.98 | 752 | 2.28 | 1,386 | 1.58 | 8,846 | 0.88 |
| 394 | 3.67 | 518 | 2.97 | 757 | 2.27 | 1,402 | 1.57 | 9,583 | 0.87 |
| 395 | 3.66 | 520 | 2.96 | 762 | 2.26 | 1,420 | 1.56 | 10,455 | 0.86 |
| 397 | 3.65 | 523 | 2.95 | 767 | 2.25 | 1,437 | 1.55 | 11,500 | 0.85 |
| 398 | 3.64 | 525 | 2.94 | 772 | 2.24 | 1,456 | 1.54 | 12,778 | 0.84 |
| 399 | 3.63 | 528 | 2.93 | 777 | 2.23 | 1,474 | 1.53 | 14,375 | 0.83 |
| 401 | 3.62 | 530 | 2.92 | 782 | 2.22 | 1,494 | 1.52 | 16,429 | 0.82 |
| 402 | 3.61 | 532 | 2.91 | 788 | 2.21 | 1,513 | 1.51 | 19,167 | 0.81 |
| 404 | 3.60 | 535 | 2.90 | 793 | 2.20 | 1,533 | 1.50 | 23,000 | 0.80 |
| 405 | 3.59 | 537 | 2.89 | 799 | 2.19 | 1,554 | 1.49 | 28,750 | 0.79 |
| 406 | 3.58 | 540 | 2.88 | 804 | 2.18 | 1,575 | 1.48 | 38,333 | 0.78 |
| 408 | 3.57 | 542 | 2.87 | 810 | 2.17 | 1,597 | 1.47 | 57,500 | 0.77 |
| 409 | 3.56 | 545 | 2.86 | 816 | 2.16 | 1,620 | 1.46 | 115,000 | 0.7600 |
| 411 | 3.55 | 548 | 2.85 | 821 | 2.15 | 1,643 | 1.45 | 200,000 | 0.7558 |
| 412 | 3.54 | 550 | 2.84 | 827 | 2.14 | 1,667 | 1.44 | 300,000 | 0.7538 |
| 414 | 3.53 | 553 | 2.83 | 833 | 2.13 | 1,691 | 1.43 | 400,000 | 0.7529 |
| 415 | 3.52 | 556 | 2.82 | 839 | 2.12 | 1,716 | 1.42 | 500,000 | 0.7523 |
| 417 | 3.51 | 558 | 2.81 | 846 | 2.11 | 1,742 | 1.41 | 600,000 | 0.7519 |
| 418 | 3.50 | 561 | 2.80 | 852 | 2.10 | 1,769 | 1.40 | 700,000 | 0.7516 |
| 420 | 3.49 | 564 | 2.79 | 858 | 2.09 | 1,797 | 1.39 | 800,000 | 0.7514 |
| 421 | 3.48 | 567 | 2.78 | 865 | 2.08 | 1,825 | 1.38 | 900,000 | 0.7513 |
| 423 | 3.47 | 569 | 2.77 | 871 | 2.07 | 1,855 | 1.37 | 1,000,000 | 0.7512 |
| 424 | 3.46 | 572 | 2.76 | 878 | 2.06 | 1,885 | 1.36 |  |  |
| 426 | 3.45 | 575 | 2.75 | 885 | 2.05 | 1,917 | 1.35 |  |  |
| 428 | 3.44 | 578 | 2.74 | 891 | 2.04 | 1,949 | 1.34 |  |  |
| 429 | 3.43 | 581 | 2.73 | 898 | 2.03 | 1,983 | 1.33 |  |  |
| 431 | 3.42 | 584 | 2.72 | 906 | 2.02 | 2,018 | 1.32 |  |  |
| 432 | 3.41 | 587 | 2.71 | 913 | 2.01 | 2,054 | 1.31 |  |  |
| 434 | 3.40 | 590 | 2.70 | 920 | 2.00 | 2,091 | 1.30 |  |  |
| 436 | 3.39 | 593 | 2.69 | 927 | 1.99 | 2,130 | 1.29 |  |  |
| 437 | 3.38 | 596 | 2.68 | 935 | 1.98 | 2,170 | 1.28 |  |  |
| 439 | 3.37 | 599 | 2.67 | 943 | 1.97 | 2,212 | 1.27 |  |  |
| 441 | 3.36 | 602 | 2.66 | 950 | 1.96 | 2,255 | 1.26 |  |  |
| 442 | 3.35 | 605 | 2.65 | 958 | 1.95 | 2,300 | 1.25 |  |  |
| 444 | 3.34 | 608 | 2.64 | 966 | 1.94 | 2,347 | 1.24 |  |  |
| 446 | 3.33 | 612 | 2.63 | 975 | 1.93 | 2,396 | 1.23 |  |  |
| 447 | 3.32 | 615 | 2.62 | 983 | 1.92 | 2,447 | 1.22 |  |  |
| 449 | 3.31 | 618 | 2.61 | 991 | 1.91 | 2,500 | 1.21 |  |  |

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Median Effective Area $=$ 8000sf Fixed Site Cost Adjustment $=\mathbf{2 5 \%}$

| Size | Adj. | Size | Adj. | Size | Adj. | Size | Adj. | Size | Adj. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 615 | 4.00 | 784 | 3.30 | 1,081 | 2.60 | 1,739 | 1.90 | 4,444 | 1.20 |
| 617 | 3.99 | 787 | 3.29 | 1,087 | 2.59 | 1,754 | 1.89 | 4,545 | 1.19 |
| 619 | 3.98 | 791 | 3.28 | 1,093 | 2.58 | 1,770 | 1.88 | 4,651 | 1.18 |
| 621 | 3.97 | 794 | 3.27 | 1,099 | 2.57 | 1,786 | 1.87 | 4,762 | 1.17 |
| 623 | 3.96 | 797 | 3.26 | 1,105 | 2.56 | 1,802 | 1.86 | 4,878 | 1.16 |
| 625 | 3.95 | 800 | 3.25 | 1,111 | 2.55 | 1,818 | 1.85 | 5,000 | 1.15 |
| 627 | 3.94 | 803 | 3.24 | 1,117 | 2.54 | 1,835 | 1.84 | 5,128 | 1.14 |
| 629 | 3.93 | 806 | 3.23 | 1,124 | 2.53 | 1,852 | 1.83 | 5,263 | 1.13 |
| 631 | 3.92 | 810 | 3.22 | 1,130 | 2.52 | 1,869 | 1.82 | 5,405 | 1.12 |
| 633 | 3.91 | 813 | 3.21 | 1,136 | 2.51 | 1,887 | 1.81 | 5,556 | 1.11 |
| 635 | 3.90 | 816 | 3.20 | 1,143 | 2.50 | 1,905 | 1.80 | 5,714 | 1.10 |
| 637 | 3.89 | 820 | 3.19 | 1,149 | 2.49 | 1,923 | 1.79 | 5,882 | 1.09 |
| 639 | 3.88 | 823 | 3.18 | 1,156 | 2.48 | 1,942 | 1.78 | 6,061 | 1.08 |
| 641 | 3.87 | 826 | 3.17 | 1,163 | 2.47 | 1,961 | 1.77 | 6,250 | 1.07 |
| 643 | 3.86 | 830 | 3.16 | 1,170 | 2.46 | 1,980 | 1.76 | 6,452 | 1.06 |
| 645 | 3.85 | 833 | 3.15 | 1,176 | 2.45 | 2,000 | 1.75 | 6,667 | 1.05 |
| 647 | 3.84 | 837 | 3.14 | 1,183 | 2.44 | 2,020 | 1.74 | 6,897 | 1.04 |
| 649 | 3.83 | 840 | 3.13 | 1,190 | 2.43 | 2,041 | 1.73 | 7,143 | 1.03 |
| 651 | 3.82 | 844 | 3.12 | 1,198 | 2.42 | 2,062 | 1.72 | 7,407 | 1.02 |
| 654 | 3.81 | 847 | 3.11 | 1,205 | 2.41 | 2,083 | 1.71 | 7,692 | 1.01 |
| 656 | 3.80 | 851 | 3.10 | 1,212 | 2.40 | 2,105 | 1.70 | 8,000 | 1.00 |
| 658 | 3.79 | 855 | 3.09 | 1,220 | 2.39 | 2,128 | 1.69 | 8,333 | 0.99 |
| 660 | 3.78 | 858 | 3.08 | 1,227 | 2.38 | 2,151 | 1.68 | 8,696 | 0.98 |
| 662 | 3.77 | 862 | 3.07 | 1,235 | 2.37 | 2,174 | 1.67 | 9,091 | 0.97 |
| 664 | 3.76 | 866 | 3.06 | 1,242 | 2.36 | 2,198 | 1.66 | 9,524 | 0.96 |
| 667 | 3.75 | 870 | 3.05 | 1,250 | 2.35 | 2,222 | 1.65 | 10,000 | 0.95 |
| 669 | 3.74 | 873 | 3.04 | 1,258 | 2.34 | 2,247 | 1.64 | 10,526 | 0.94 |
| 671 | 3.73 | 877 | 3.03 | 1,266 | 2.33 | 2,273 | 1.63 | 11,111 | 0.93 |
| 673 | 3.72 | 881 | 3.02 | 1,274 | 2.32 | 2,299 | 1.62 | 11,765 | 0.92 |
| 676 | 3.71 | 885 | 3.01 | 1,282 | 2.31 | 2,326 | 1.61 | 12,500 | 0.91 |
| 678 | 3.70 | 889 | 3.00 | 1,290 | 2.30 | 2,353 | 1.60 | 13,333 | 0.90 |
| 680 | 3.69 | 893 | 2.99 | 1,299 | 2.29 | 2,381 | 1.59 | 14,286 | 0.89 |
| 683 | 3.68 | 897 | 2.98 | 1,307 | 2.28 | 2,410 | 1.58 | 15,385 | 0.88 |
| 685 | 3.67 | 901 | 2.97 | 1,316 | 2.27 | 2,439 | 1.57 | 16,667 | 0.87 |
| 687 | 3.66 | 905 | 2.96 | 1,325 | 2.26 | 2,469 | 1.56 | 18,182 | 0.86 |
| 690 | 3.65 | 909 | 2.95 | 1,333 | 2.25 | 2,500 | 1.55 | 20,000 | 0.85 |
| 692 | 3.64 | 913 | 2.94 | 1,342 | 2.24 | 2,532 | 1.54 | 22,222 | 0.84 |
| 694 | 3.63 | 917 | 2.93 | 1,351 | 2.23 | 2,564 | 1.53 | 25,000 | 0.83 |
| 697 | 3.62 | 922 | 2.92 | 1,361 | 2.22 | 2,597 | 1.52 | 28,571 | 0.82 |
| 699 | 3.61 | 926 | 2.91 | 1,370 | 2.21 | 2,632 | 1.51 | 33,333 | 0.81 |
| 702 | 3.60 | 930 | 2.90 | 1,379 | 2.20 | 2,667 | 1.50 | 40,000 | 0.80 |
| 704 | 3.59 | 935 | 2.89 | 1,389 | 2.19 | 2,703 | 1.49 | 50,000 | 0.79 |
| 707 | 3.58 | 939 | 2.88 | 1,399 | 2.18 | 2,740 | 1.48 | 66,667 | 0.78 |
| 709 | 3.57 | 943 | 2.87 | 1,408 | 2.17 | 2,778 | 1.47 | 100,000 | 0.77 |
| 712 | 3.56 | 948 | 2.86 | 1,418 | 2.16 | 2,817 | 1.46 | 200,000 | 0.7600 |
| 714 | 3.55 | 952 | 2.85 | 1,429 | 2.15 | 2,857 | 1.45 | 300,000 | 0.7567 |
| 717 | 3.54 | 957 | 2.84 | 1,439 | 2.14 | 2,899 | 1.44 | 400,000 | 0.7550 |
| 719 | 3.53 | 962 | 2.83 | 1,449 | 2.13 | 2,941 | 1.43 | 500,000 | 0.7540 |
| 722 | 3.52 | 966 | 2.82 | 1,460 | 2.12 | 2,985 | 1.42 | 600,000 | 0.7533 |
| 725 | 3.51 | 971 | 2.81 | 1,471 | 2.11 | 3,030 | 1.41 | 700,000 | 0.7529 |
| 727 | 3.50 | 976 | 2.80 | 1,481 | 2.10 | 3,077 | 1.40 | 800,000 | 0.7525 |
| 730 | 3.49 | 980 | 2.79 | 1,493 | 2.09 | 3,125 | 1.39 | 900,000 | 0.7522 |
| 733 | 3.48 | 985 | 2.78 | 1,504 | 2.08 | 3,175 | 1.38 | 1,000,000 | 0.7520 |
| 735 | 3.47 | 990 | 2.77 | 1,515 | 2.07 | 3,226 | 1.37 |  |  |
| 738 | 3.46 | 995 | 2.76 | 1,527 | 2.06 | 3,279 | 1.36 |  |  |
| 741 | 3.45 | 1,000 | 2.75 | 1,538 | 2.05 | 3,333 | 1.35 |  |  |
| 743 | 3.44 | 1,005 | 2.74 | 1,550 | 2.04 | 3,390 | 1.34 |  |  |
| 746 | 3.43 | 1,010 | 2.73 | 1,563 | 2.03 | 3,448 | 1.33 |  |  |
| 749 | 3.42 | 1,015 | 2.72 | 1,575 | 2.02 | 3,509 | 1.32 |  |  |
| 752 | 3.41 | 1,020 | 2.71 | 1,587 | 2.01 | 3,571 | 1.31 |  |  |
| 755 | 3.40 | 1,026 | 2.70 | 1,600 | 2.00 | 3,636 | 1.30 |  |  |
| 758 | 3.39 | 1,031 | 2.69 | 1,613 | 1.99 | 3,704 | 1.29 |  |  |
| 760 | 3.38 | 1,036 | 2.68 | 1,626 | 1.98 | 3,774 | 1.28 |  |  |
| 763 | 3.37 | 1,042 | 2.67 | 1,639 | 1.97 | 3,846 | 1.27 |  |  |
| 766 | 3.36 | 1,047 | 2.66 | 1,653 | 1.96 | 3,922 | 1.26 |  |  |
| 769 | 3.35 | 1,053 | 2.65 | 1,667 | 1.95 | 4,000 | 1.25 |  |  |
| 772 | 3.34 | 1,058 | 2.64 | 1,681 | 1.94 | 4,082 | 1.24 |  |  |
| 775 | 3.33 | 1,064 | 2.63 | 1,695 | 1.93 | 4,167 | 1.23 |  |  |
| 778 | 3.32 | 1,070 | 2.62 | 1,709 | 1.92 | 4,255 | 1.22 |  |  |
| 781 | 3.31 | 1,075 | 2.61 | 1,724 | 1.91 | 4,348 | 1.21 |  |  |

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## Auburn

Manufactured Building Area Size Adjustment Factors
Median Effective Area = 325sf Fixed Site Cost Adjustment = 25\%

| Size | Adj. | Size | Adj. | Size | Adj. | Size | Adj. | Size | Adj. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25 | 4.00 | 61 | 2.09 | 98 | 1.58 | 173 | 1.22 | 739 | 0.86 |
| 26 | 3.93 | 62 | 2.07 | 99 | 1.57 | 177 | 1.21 | 813 | 0.85 |
| 27 | 3.81 | 63 | 2.05 | 100 | 1.56 | 181 | 1.20 | 903 | 0.84 |
| 28 | 3.70 | 64 | 2.02 | 102 | 1.55 | 185 | 1.19 | 1,016 | 0.83 |
| 29 | 3.60 | 65 | 2.00 | 103 | 1.54 | 189 | 1.18 | 1,161 | 0.82 |
| 30 | 3.50 | 66 | 1.99 | 104 | 1.53 | 193 | 1.17 | 1,354 | 0.81 |
| 31 | 3.41 | 67 | 1.97 | 106 | 1.52 | 198 | 1.16 | 1,625 | 0.80 |
| 32 | 3.32 | 68 | 1.95 | 107 | 1.51 | 203 | 1.15 | 2,031 | 0.79 |
| 33 | 3.24 | 69 | 1.93 | 108 | 1.50 | 208 | 1.14 | 2,708 | 0.78 |
| 34 | 3.17 | 70 | 1.91 | 110 | 1.49 | 214 | 1.13 | 4,062 | 0.77 |
| 35 | 3.10 | 71 | 1.90 | 111 | 1.48 | 220 | 1.12 | 8,125 | 0.76 |
| 36 | 3.03 | 72 | 1.88 | 113 | 1.47 | 226 | 1.11 | 100,000 | 0.75 |
| 37 | 2.97 | 73 | 1.87 | 114 | 1.46 | 232 | 1.10 | 200,000 | 0.7504 |
| 38 | 2.91 | 74 | 1.85 | 116 | 1.45 | 239 | 1.09 | 300,000 | 0.7503 |
| 39 | 2.86 | 75 | 1.84 | 118 | 1.44 | 246 | 1.08 | 400,000 | 0.7502 |
| 40 | 2.80 | 76 | 1.82 | 119 | 1.43 | 254 | 1.07 | 500,000 | 0.7502 |
| 41 | 2.75 | 77 | 1.81 | 121 | 1.42 | 262 | 1.06 | 600,000 | 0.7501 |
| 42 | 2.70 | 78 | 1.79 | 123 | 1.41 | 271 | 1.05 | 700,000 | 0.7501 |
| 43 | 2.66 | 79 | 1.78 | 125 | 1.40 | 280 | 1.04 | 800,000 | 0.7501 |
| 44 | 2.61 | 80 | 1.77 | 127 | 1.39 | 290 | 1.03 | 900,000 | 0.7501 |
| 45 | 2.57 | 81 | 1.75 | 129 | 1.38 | 301 | 1.02 | 1,000,000 | 0.7501 |
| 46 | 2.53 | 82 | 1.74 | 131 | 1.37 | 312 | 1.01 |  |  |
| 47 | 2.49 | 83 | 1.73 | 133 | 1.36 | 325 | 1.00 |  |  |
| 48 | 2.46 | 84 | 1.72 | 135 | 1.35 | 339 | 0.99 |  |  |
| 49 | 2.42 | 85 | 1.71 | 138 | 1.34 | 353 | 0.98 |  |  |
| 50 | 2.39 | 86 | 1.70 | 140 | 1.33 | 369 | 0.97 |  |  |
| 51 | 2.35 | 87 | 1.68 | 143 | 1.32 | 387 | 0.96 |  |  |
| 52 | 2.32 | 88 | 1.67 | 145 | 1.31 | 406 | 0.95 |  |  |
| 53 | 2.29 | 89 | 1.66 | 148 | 1.30 | 428 | 0.94 |  |  |
| 54 | 2.26 | 90 | 1.65 | 150 | 1.29 | 451 | 0.93 |  |  |
| 55 | 2.24 | 91 | 1.64 | 153 | 1.28 | 478 | 0.92 |  |  |
| 56 | 2.21 | 92 | 1.63 | 156 | 1.27 | 508 | 0.91 |  |  |
| 57 | 2.18 | 93 | 1.62 | 159 | 1.26 | 542 | 0.90 |  |  |
| 58 | 2.16 | 94 | 1.61 | 162 | 1.25 | 580 | 0.89 |  |  |
| 59 | 2.13 | 96 | 1.60 | 166 | 1.24 | 625 | 0.88 |  |  |
| 60 | 2.11 | 97 | 1.59 | 169 | 1.23 | 677 | 0.87 |  |  |

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| Code | Description |
| :---: | :---: |
| 00 | INVESTIG IN PROGRESS |
| 11 | NOT ASSESSD SEPARATE |
| 12 | SUBDIVIDED POST ASMT |
| 13 | IMPROVED POST SALE |
| 14 | IMPROVED POST ASMT |
| 15 | IMPRVMNT U/C AT ASMT |
| 16 | L/O ASMT - L/B SALE |
| 17 | L/B ASMT - L/O SALE |
| 18 | MULTIPLE PARCELS |
| 19 | MULTI-TOWN PROPERTY |
| 20 | MPC-CANT SELL SEPRTL |
| 21 | MPC-CAN SELL SEPRTLY |
| 22 | INDETERMINATE PRICE |
| 23 | NO STAMP PER DEED |
| 24 | ABUTTER SALE |
| 25 | INSUFCNT MKT EXPOSUR |
| 26 | MINERAL RIGHTS ONLY |
| 27 | LESS THAN 100\% INT |
| 28 | LIFE EST/DEFER 1YR+ |
| 29 | PLOTAGE/ASMBL IMPACT |
| 30 | TIMESHARE |
| 31 | EASEMENT/BOATSLIPS |
| 32 | TIMBER RIGHTS |
| 33 | LNDLRD/TENANT SALE |
| 34 | PUBLIC UTIL GRNTR/E |
| 35 | GOVMT AGENCY GRNTR/E |
| 36 | REL/CHAR/EDU GRNTR/E |
| 37 | FINANCIAL CO GRNTR/E |
| 38 | FAMILY/RELAT GRNTR/E |
| 39 | DIVORCE PRTY GRNTR/E |
| 40 | BUSIN AFFIL GRNTR/E |
| 41 | GOV REL ENT/NHH/FNMA |
| 43 | SHORT SALE RQ 3RDPTY |
| 44 | NONMKT TRUST GRNTR/E |
| 45 | BOUNDARY ADJUSTMT |
| 47 | OTHR SALE OF CONVENC |
| 48 | COURT/SHERIFF SALE |
| 49 | DEED INLIEU FORECLSR |
| 50 | TAX SALE |
| 51 | FORECLOSURE |
| 52 | OTHER FORCED SALE |
| 54 | DEED TO QUIET TITLE |
| 55 | UNSPECFIED DEED CONV |
| 56 | OTHER DOUBTFUL TITLE |
| 57 | LARGE VALUE IN TRADE |
| 58 | INSTALLMENT SALE |
| 60 | UNIDENT IN ASSR RECS |
| 66 | COMPLEX COMMRCL SALE |
| 67 | UNK PERSONAL PROPRTY |
| 69 | LEASE W/ UNK TERMS |
| 70 | BUYR/SELR COST SHIFT |
| 77 | ASSMNT ENCUMBRANCES |
| 80 | SUBSID/ASSIST HOUSNG |
| 81 | ESTATE SALE/FDCY COV |
| 82 | DEED DATE OLD/INCMPL |
| 83 | CEMETERY LOTS |
| 87 | XS LOCALE IN SAMPLE |
| 88 | XS PRP TYP IN SAMPLE |
| 89 | RESALE IN EQ PERIOD |
| 90 | RSA 79-A CURRENT USE |
| 97 | RSA 79-B CONSRV ESMT |
| 98 | SALE RELATD ASMT CHG |
| 99 | UNCLASSFYD EXCLUSION |

# SECTION 10 <br> WATERFRONT, VIEW \& BUILDING GRADE INFORMATION <br> A. WATERFRONT <br> B. VIEW REPORT <br> C. BUILDING GRADE REPORT 

FOLLOWED BY PICTURE CATALOG

## A. WATERFRONT

Grading waterfront, although somewhat objective due to the amount of waterfront, topography and presence or lack of a beach, the overall value different buyers are willing to spend for the same property varies dramatically due to individual likes and dislikes making the purchase somewhat emotional and to a degree subjective. This makes the assessing process more subjective than one may like, but it is a fact that buying and selling of property is not $100 \%$ objective. Docks are not separately assessed, as the value is inherent in the waterfront value.

Although the total market value of the property is expressed or displayed in separate parts, such as land, building, views and waterfront, it is the total value of the property that is most important. You may feel the view, waterfront, building or land is high or low, but if the total value represents market value and is equitable with similar properties, then your assessment is reasonable and fair.

The quality and desirability of waterfront varies widely as does the value attributed to various bodies of water and even the same body of water in two different municipalities.

Topography and access to the site, as well as to the waterfront itself varies and can greatly affect the market value. Because of this, it is rare to find two properties that are identical and as such adjustments must be made for water quality and access based on $3^{\text {rd }}$ party data such as, NH DES when sales are lacking or limited.

Despite the possible lack of sales data, the assessor must still produce an equitable opinion of value for each and every property in town; sometimes making subjective adjustments for differences from property to property for what they feel affects the market value positively and/or negatively. This unfortunately may not always be demonstrated in sales data due to the lack of sales, so experience and common sense play a large part in this process, when local direct sales are lacking.

The following illustrates the waterfront properties in town on properties where pictures were available. These properties illustrate the values associated as developed for this town wide update and lacking sufficient recent sales provides testing against older sales when available.

## Massabesic Lake

## Base Value \$300,000

The largest water body is Massabesic Lake and is largely owned by Manchester Water Works. Pursuant to an agreement/settlement with the town, they make annual payments in lieu of taxes. There are several other property owners (4) with frontage on Massabesic (Map 3 Lots 3 \& 6 and Map 6 Lots $2 \& 3$ ). They are assessed at the base WF amount and the site is adjusted for linear WF amount, water access, location and topography. See Codes \& Adjustments section for the detailed factors and adjustments/factors.

## Calef Pond

## Base Value \$100,000

There are 14 parcels with frontage on Calef Pond. All parcels start at the base and then are adjusted site specifically for linear frontage, access, location and topography. See Codes \& Adjustments section for the detailed breakdown of adjustments/factors.

This is a small private pond that 6 properties abut. Parcels abutting are 5-71-12, 5-71-13, 5-82, $5-82-1,7-29-1 \& 26-2$. All parcels start at the base value and then are site specifically adjusted for linear frontage, access, location and topography. See Codes \& Adjustments section for the detailed breakdown of adjustments/factors.

## Massabesic Inlet/Outlet Base Value \$50,000

There are 3 properties with access to Massabesic Lake via this inlet/outlet. They are Map 7 Lot 29 and Map 10 Lots 26 \& 28. All parcels start at the base value and then are site specifically adjusted for linear frontage, access, location and topography. See Codes \& Adjustments section for the detailed breakdown of adjustments/factors.

## Auburn Waterfront Report

Sorted By Waterfront Value



Map Lot Sub: 000007000029000001
Location: 0015 GRIFFIN MILL ROAD
Owner: FUSCO, JAMES R.
Waterfront Value: \$ 500
Water Body: BEAVER POND
Access: BEACH
Location: MAIN BODY
Topography: LEVEL WF
Condition: 10 Frontage Feet:
Notes: WF


Map Lot Sub: 000007000029000000
Location: 0014 GRIFFIN MILL ROAD
Owner: FUSCO, JANICE A.
Waterfront Value: \$ 10,500
Water Body: MASSABESIC RIVER
Access: GRASSY/CLEAR
Location: MAIN BODY
Topography: MILD WF
Condition: $100 \quad$ Frontage Feet: 1
Notes:


Map Lot Sub: 000005000082000001
Location: 0538 BUNKER HILL ROAD
Owner: ORIOL, GILBERT
Waterfront Value: \$ 22,800
Water Body: BEAVER POND
Access: NATURAL
Location: MAIN BODY
Topography: MILD WF
Condition: 100 Frontage Feet: 1,872
Notes: WF


Map Lot Sub: 000005000071000013
Location: 0050 MAVERICK DRIVE
Owner: MESSENGER, KEVIN T.
Waterfront Value: \$ 26,300
Water Body: BEAVER POND
Access: GRASSY/CLEAR
Location: MAIN BODY
Topography: MILD WF
Condition: 100 Frontage Feet:
Notes:

Map Lot Sub: 000005000071000012
Location: 0056 MAVERICK DRIVE
Owner: WALTERS, AIMEE
Waterfront Value: \$ 28,800
Water Body: BEAVER POND
Access: GRASSY/CLEAR
Location: MAIN BODY
Topography: MILD WF
Condition: $100 \quad$ Frontage Feet: 300
Notes:

Map Lot Sub: 000005000082000000
Location: 0530 BUNKER HILL ROAD
Owner: RAMOS, RICHARD S., TRUSTEE
Waterfront Value: \$ 31,500
Water Body: BEAVER POND
Access: GRASSY/CLEAR
Location: MAIN BODY
Topography: MILD WF
Condition: $100 \quad$ Frontage Feet: 1,000
Notes: est lf

Map Lot Sub: 000010000028000000
Location: 0051 HOOKSETT ROAD
Owner: CHAMPAGNE, SCOTT G.
Waterfront Value: \$52,500
Water Body: MASSABESIC RIVER
Access: GRASSY/CLEAR
Location: MAIN BODY
Topography: MILD WF
Condition: 100 Frontage Feet: 100
Notes:



Map Lot Sub: 000005000058000002
Location: 0507 CHESTER ROAD
Owner: GERLITZ, WAYNE T., TRUSTEE
Waterfront Value: \$ 87,400
Water Body: CALEF POND
Access: NATURAL
Location: MAIN BODY
Topography: MILD WF
Condition: 100 Frontage Feet: 168
Notes:

Map Lot Sub: 000005000060000000
Location: 0547 CHESTER ROAD
Owner: ELLSTON, CLIFFORD A.
Waterfront Value: \$ 131,300
Water Body: CALEF POND
Access: GRASSY/CLEAR
Location: MAIN BODY
Topography: MILD WF
Condition: 100 Frontage Feet: 200
Notes:

Map Lot Sub: 000005000064000000
Location: 0591 CHESTER ROAD
Owner: HIDDEN TRAILS VENTURES INC
Waterfront Value: \$ 137,500
Water Body: CALEF POND
Access: BEACH
Location: MAIN BODY
Topography: LEVEL WF
Condition: 100 Frontage Feet: 150
Notes:

Map Lot Sub: 000005000058000001
Location: 0519 CHESTER ROAD
Owner: SELFRIDGE, JR., ROBERT B.
Waterfront Value: \$ 141,300
Water Body: CALEF POND
Access: BEACH
Location: MAIN BODY
Topography: LEVEL WF
Condition: $100 \quad$ Frontage Feet: 160
Notes:




Map Lot Sub: 000003000006000000
Location: LONDONDERRY TURNPIKE
Owner: A FOX FARMLAND, LLC
Waterfront Value: \$ 1,650,000
Water Body: MASSABESIC LAKE
Access: GRASSY/CLEAR
Location: MAIN BODY
Topography: LEVEL WF
Condition: 200 Frontage Feet: 2,000
Notes: LF EST/USE

## B. VIEWS

Views, by their nature are subjective. However, isn't buying and selling of real estate also subjective? Is it not all based on the likes and dislikes of the market? And, do we not all like and dislike differently?

While there are some subjective measures involved in buying and selling of real estate, a large portion of the purchase price is based on likes and dislikes and the emotion of the buyer and seller.

Like land and building values, the contributory value of a view is extracted from the actual sales data. If you review Section 7 , you can see how these values are developed, when sales data is available. However, it is a known fact and part of historical sales data, that views can and do contribute to the total market value. The lack of sales data in any particular neighborhood of properties with views does not mean views have no contributing value but rather that the need for the use of historic data, experience and common sense must prevail.

Once various views are analyzed and the market contributory value extracted, the assessor can then apply that value whenever the same view occurs, similar to land and building values. That part is easy. It becomes more difficult when more or less substantial views or total different views are found in the town then were found in the sales data. When this occurs, the assessor, using all the sales data available, must then give an opinion of the value of the view. To assist in that process, the views are further defined by their width, depth, distance and subject matter as outlined in Section 1. D. Here experience and common sense play a large part in this process.

The following report of all views is provided, to show consistency in the application of views, as well as document the contributory value assessed in each one.

The following illustrates the view properties in town on properties where pictures were available. These properties illustrate the values associated as developed for this town wide update and lacking sufficient recent sales provides testing against older sales when available.

There are $\underline{76}$ out of $\underline{2,770}$ total properties that have views associated with them. Views of substantially greater degree, depth, width and subject matter were found during the field review, and while not all were represented by local sales, they were clearly of value and needed to be addressed. Comparing pictures of the sales to these properties and drawing upon our experience from surrounding areas, we developed an opinion of the contributory value of those views.

## Auburn View Report

Sorted By View Value



Map Lot Sub: 000008000015000000
Location: 0213 EATON HILL ROAD
Owner: EATON, HARLAND W., TRUSTEE
View Value: \$ 3,000
Subject: HILLS
Width: NARROW
Depth: TOP 25
Distance: CLOSE OR NEAR
Condition: 100
Notes:

Map Lot Sub: 000005000084000000
Location: 0521 BUNKER HILL ROAD
Owner: FICHERA, SEAN M.
View Value: \$ 6,000
Subject: LAKES AND RIVERS
Width: TUNNEL
Depth: FULL
Distance: CLOSE OR NEAR
Condition: 50
Notes: seasonal/obst



Map Lot Sub: 000008000033000000
Location: 0346 BUNKER HILL ROAD
Owner: DEWITT, SHEILA H.
View Value: \$ 6,000
Subject: HILLS
Width: AVERAGE
Depth: TOP 25
Distance: CLOSE OR NEAR
Condition: 100
Notes:

Map Lot Sub: 000021000006000000
Location: 0222 CHESTER ROAD
Owner: TASILLO, JAMES J. JR.
View Value: \$ 10,000
Subject: HILLS \& WATER
Width: NARROW
Depth: TOP 50
Distance: CLOSE OR NEAR
Condition: 80
Notes: seas/obst

Map Lot Sub: 000021000015000000
Location: 0225 CHESTER ROAD
Owner: RILEY, LEE ANN
View Value: \$ 10,000
Subject: HILLS \& WATER
Width: NARROW
Depth: TOP 50
Distance: CLOSE OR NEAR
Condition: 80
Notes: obst/pl

Map Lot Sub: 000023000005000000
Location: 0081 CHESTER ROAD
Owner: MCCARTHY, DENNIS G.
View Value: \$ 11,000
Subject: LAKES AND RIVERS
Width: TUNNEL
Depth: FULL
Distance: CLOSE OR NEAR
Condition: 90
Notes: SEAS/OBST
Map Lot Sub: 000028000003000000
Location: 0380 MANCHESTER ROAD
Owner: RAYCHEL, CHRISTOPHER ROBERT
View Value: \$ 11,000
Subject: HILLS \& WATER
Width: TUNNEL
Depth: FULL
Distance: CLOSE OR NEAR
Condition: 90
Notes: OBST/PL

Map Lot Sub: 000017000071000000
Location: 0136 APPLETREE ROAD
Owner: LANDRY, JOSEPH M., TRUSTEE
View Value: \$ 12,000
Subject: LAKES AND RIVERS
Width: AVERAGE
Depth: TOP 50
Distance: CLOSE OR NEAR
Condition: 50
Notes: SEAS WTR VU
Map Lot Sub: 000023000014000000
Location: 0012 BUNKER HILL ROAD
Owner: CAVANAUGH, CHRISTOPHER W.
View Value: \$ 12,000
Subject: LAKES AND RIVERS
Width: NARROW
Depth: FULL
Distance: CLOSE OR NEAR
Condition: 50
Notes: SEAS OBST

|  | Date | Book/Page | Type | Price |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Most Recent Sale: | $12 / 16 / 22$ | $6458 / 1997$ | Q I | $\$ 410,000$ |
| Current Assessment: |  |  |  | $\$ 396,000$ |




Map Lot Sub: 000019000007000000
Location: 0264 CHESTER ROAD
Owner: GELINAS, LAUREN
View Value: \$ 17,000
Subject: MOUNTAINS AND WATER
Width: TUNNEL
Depth: TOP 50
Distance: DISTANT
Condition: 100
Notes:

Map Lot Sub: 000009000028 001-13
Location: 0090 CEDAR CREST LANE
Owner: KUSLAKA-CLEMENT, KATHLEEN, TR
View Value: \$ 20,000
Subject: MOUNTAINS
Width: NARROW
Depth: TOP 50
Distance: DISTANT
Condition: 80
Notes: obst

Map Lot Sub: 000009000028 001-17
Location: 0060 CEDAR CREST LANE
Owner: YANG, VICKI J.
View Value: \$ 20,000
Subject: MOUNTAINS
Width: AVERAGE
Depth: TOP 25
Distance: DISTANT
Condition: 80
Notes: obst/oc

Map Lot Sub: 000021000007000000
Location: 0220 CHESTER ROAD
Owner: EDWARDS, TABITHA ELIZABETH
View Value: \$ 20,000
Subject: HILLS \& WATER
Width: AVERAGE
Depth: TOP 50
Distance: CLOSE OR NEAR
Condition: 80
Notes: SEAS/OBST

|  | Date | Book/Page | Type | Price |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Most Recent Sale: | $05 / 05 / 22$ | $6405 / 912$ | Q I | $\$ 360,000$ |
| Current Assessment: |  |  |  | $\$ 343,300$ |



Map Lot Sub: 000021000008000000
Location: 0210 CHESTER ROAD
Owner: DAVIS, ROGER E., TRUSTEE
View Value: \$ 20,000
Subject: HILLS \& WATER
Width: AVERAGE
Depth: TOP 50
Distance: CLOSE OR NEAR
Condition: 80
Notes: seas/obst

Map Lot Sub: 000023000004000000
Location: 0079 CHESTER ROAD
Owner: VINCENT, THERESE D.
View Value: \$ 21,000
Subject: LAKES AND RIVERS
Width: NARROW
Depth: FULL
Distance: CLOSE OR NEAR
Condition: 90
Notes: SEAS/OBST

Map Lot Sub: 000023000006000000
Location: 0083 CHESTER ROAD
Owner: MCCARTHY, DENNIS G.
View Value: \$ 21,000
Subject: LAKES AND RIVERS
Width: NARROW
Depth: FULL
Distance: CLOSE OR NEAR
Condition: 90
Notes: SEAS/OBST

Map Lot Sub: 000023000007000000
Location: 0087 CHESTER ROAD
Owner: ROY, THOMAS R.
View Value: \$ 21,000
Subject: LAKES AND RIVERS
Width: NARROW
Depth: FULL
Distance: CLOSE OR NEAR
Condition: 90
Notes: SEAS/OBST


Map Lot Sub: 000009000028 001-19
Location: 0044 CEDAR CREST LANE
Owner: BERNARD, DANIEL G., TRUSTEE
View Value: \$ 23,000
Subject: MOUNTAINS
Width: AVERAGE
Depth: TOP 25
Distance: DISTANT
Condition: 90
Notes: HOUSE IN VIEW


Map Lot Sub: 000021000012000000
Location: 0206 CHESTER ROAD
Owner: HAYWARD, DOUGLAS
View Value: \$ 23,000
Subject: HILLS \& WATER
Width: AVERAGE
Depth: TOP 50
Distance: CLOSE OR NEAR
Condition: 90
Notes: CTD/OBST


Map Lot Sub: 000002000039000001
Location: 0588 PINGREE HILL ROAD
Owner: GUINESSO LIVING TRUST
View Value: \$ 25,000
Subject: MOUNTAINS
Width: NARROW
Depth: TOP 50
Distance: DISTANT
Condition: 100
Notes:


Map Lot Sub: 000004000011 0002-9
Location: 0025 WILDWOOD ROAD
Owner: KING, STANLEY J.
View Value: \$ 25,000
Subject: MOUNTAINS
Width: AVERAGE
Depth: TOP 25
Distance: DISTANT
Condition: 100
Notes:


Map Lot Sub: 000008000017000009
Location: 0106 COLEMAN ROAD
Owner: BEAURIVAGE, ROBERT G., TRUSTEE
View Value: \$ 25,000
Subject: MOUNTAINS
Width: NARROW
Depth: TOP 50
Distance: DISTANT
Condition: 100
Notes:


Map Lot Sub: 000009000028 001-18
Location: 0050 CEDAR CREST LANE
Owner: MORAN, SUSAN M., TRUSTEE
View Value: \$ 25,000
Subject: MOUNTAINS
Width: AVERAGE
Depth: TOP 25
Distance: DISTANT
Condition: 100
Notes:

Map Lot Sub: 000009000028 001-21
Location: 0028 CEDAR CREST LANE
Owner: HARRIS, STEVEN E.
View Value: \$ 25,000
Subject: HILLS \& WATER
Width: AVERAGE
Depth: TOP 50
Distance: CLOSE OR NEAR
Condition: 100
Notes:

Map Lot Sub: 000004000009000000
Location: 0447 LONDONDERRY TURNPIKE
Owner: ROBBINS, III, HARRY C.
View Value: \$ 27,000
Subject: MOUNTAINS AND WATER
Width: NARROW
Depth: FULL
Distance: CLOSE OR NEAR
Condition: 80
Notes: PL OBST


Map Lot Sub: 000021000005000000
Location: 0226 CHESTER ROAD
Owner: GAGNON, GEORGE L., TRUSTEE
View Value: \$ 27,000
Subject: MOUNTAINS AND WATER
Width: NARROW
Depth: TOP 50
Distance: DISTANT
Condition: 80
Notes: seas/obst


Map Lot Sub: 000008000008000006
Location: 0066 NOLL'S FARM ROAD
Owner: LACROIX, THOMAS G.
View Value: \$ 28,000
Subject: MOUNTAINS
Width: NARROW
Depth: TOP 50
Distance: EXTREME
Condition: 100
Notes:


Map Lot Sub: 000008000014000005
Location: 0099 COLEMAN ROAD
Owner: EATON, CECILIA, TRUSTEE
View Value: \$ 28,000
Subject: HILLS AND MOUNTAINS
Width: AVERAGE
Depth: TOP 50
Distance: CLOSE OR NEAR
Condition: 100
Notes:

|  | Map Lot Sub: 000002000009000010 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Location: 0072 WINCHESTER WAY |  |  |  |  |
|  | Owner: GRODEN, MICHAEL J., TRUSTEE |  |  |  |  |
|  | View Value: \$ 30,000 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Subject: HILLS AND MOUNTAINS |  |  |  |  |
|  | Width: NARROW |  |  |  |  |
|  | Depth: TOP 50 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Distance: EXTREME |  |  |  |  |
|  | Condition: 100 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Notes: |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Date | Book/Page | Type | Price |
|  | Most Recent Sale: | 06/27/22 | 6419/164 | Q I | \$825,000 |
| - | Current Assessment: |  |  |  | \$824,300 |


Map Lot Sub: 000003000005000000
Location: 0464 LONDONDERRY TURNPIKE
Owner: BLACKWOOD, CATHERINE
View Value: \$ 38,000
Subject: MOUNTAINS
Width: AVERAGE
Depth: TOP 50
Distance: DISTANT
Condition: 75
Notes: SEAS/OBST VU

Map Lot Sub: 000019000009000000
Location: 0248 CHESTER ROAD
Owner: GREGG, DAVID A.
View Value: \$ 38,000
Subject: LAKES AND RIVERS
Width: AVERAGE
Depth: FULL
Distance: CLOSE OR NEAR
Condition: 80
Notes: CTD/OBST

Map Lot Sub: 000023000002000000
Location: 0073 CHESTER ROAD
Owner: VILLENEUVE, ALAN
View Value: \$ 43,000
Subject: LAKES AND RIVERS
Width: AVERAGE
Depth: FULL
Distance: CLOSE OR NEAR
Condition: 90
Notes: SEAS/OBST

|  | Date | Book/Page | Type | Price |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Most Recent Sale: | $03 / 04 / 22$ | $6388 / 547$ | Q I | $\$ 230,000$ |
| Current Assessment: |  |  |  | $\$ 397,200$ |

Map Lot Sub: 000023000002 00000A
Location: 0075 CHESTER ROAD
Owner: EISMAN, ALEX M., TRUSTEE
View Value: \$ 43,000
Subject: LAKES AND RIVERS
Width: AVERAGE
Depth: FULL
Distance: CLOSE OR NEAR
Condition: 90
Notes: SEAS/OBST


```
            Map Lot Sub: 000023000011000000
                            Location: 0013 BUNKER HILL ROAD
                            Owner: NADEAU, JERILYN
            View Value: $ 43,000
            Subject: LAKES AND RIVERS
            Width: AVERAGE
            Depth: FULL
    Distance: CLOSE OR NEAR
    Condition: 90
        Notes: SEAS OBST
                            Date Book/Page Type Price
                            Most Recent Sale: 09/27/22 6442/262 Q I $435,000
Current Assessment: $425,400
```


Map Lot Sub: 000025000038000000
Location: 0408 MANCHESTER ROAD
Owner: AZAROVA PROPERTIES, LLC
View Value: \$ 45,000
Subject: HILLS \& WATER
Width: AVERAGE
Depth: FULL
Distance: CLOSE OR NEAR
Condition: 90
Notes: SEAS/OBST
Map Lot Sub: 000002000009000009
Location: 0064 WINCHESTER WAY
Owner: LACOURSE, SUSAN D., TRUSTEE
View Value: \$ 48,000
Subject: HILLS AND MOUNTAINS
Width: AVERAGE
Depth: TOP 50
Distance: EXTREME
Condition: 80
Notes: OBST
Map Lot Sub: 000009000028 001-20
Location: 0034 CEDAR CREST LANE
Owner: PAPINEAU, JUSTINE NICOLE
View Value: \$ 50,000
Subject: MOUNTAINS
Width: AVERAGE
Depth: TOP 50
Distance: DISTANT
Condition: 100
Notes: VU


Map Lot Sub: 000028000001000000
Location: 0360 MANCHESTER ROAD
Owner: RIIK, JUDITH
View Value: \$ 50,000
Subject: HILLS \& WATER
Width: WIDE
Depth: FULL
Distance: CLOSE OR NEAR
Condition: 90
Notes: PL/OBST

Map Lot Sub: 000028000001000001
Location: 0368 MANCHESTER ROAD
Owner: TSETSERANOS, REGINA
View Value: \$ 50,000
Subject: HILLS \& WATER
Width: WIDE
Depth: FULL
Distance: CLOSE OR NEAR
Condition: 90
Notes: OBST/OC

Map Lot Sub: 000028000002000000
Location: 0374 MANCHESTER ROAD
Owner: SOARES-GABLE, BRENDA J.
View Value: \$ 50,000
Subject: HILLS \& WATER
Width: WIDE
Depth: FULL
Distance: CLOSE OR NEAR
Condition: 90
Notes: PL OBST

Map Lot Sub: 000028000004000000
Location: 0376 MANCHESTER ROAD
Owner: MONTECALVO, CHRISTINA
View Value: \$ 50,000
Subject: HILLS \& WATER
Width: WIDE
Depth: FULL
Distance: CLOSE OR NEAR
Condition: 90
Notes: PL OBST



Map Lot Sub: 000002000043000000
Location: 0608 PINGREE HILL ROAD
Owner: GUINESSO, JASON R.
View Value: \$55,000
Subject: MOUNTAINS
Width: AVERAGE
Depth: TOP 50
Distance: EXTREME
Condition: 100
Notes:


Map Lot Sub: 000008000031000001
Location: 0333 BUNKER HILL ROAD
Owner: MANCINI, JOSEPH M.
View Value: \$ 55,000
Subject: HILLS AND MOUNTAINS
Width: AVERAGE
Depth: TOP 50
Distance: DISTANT
Condition: 100
Notes: LTD/SEAS/PL/OC


Map Lot Sub: 000009000028 001-22
Location: 0020 CEDAR CREST LANE
Owner: HENRY, JANET, TRUSTEE
View Value: \$ 55,000
Subject: HILLS AND MOUNTAINS
Width: AVERAGE
Depth: TOP 50
Distance: DISTANT
Condition: 100
Notes:


Map Lot Sub: 000008000008000004
Location: 0086 NOLL'S FARM ROAD
Owner: PARISEAU, DANIEL W.
View Value: \$ 61,000
Subject: MOUNTAINS
Width: WIDE
Depth: TOP 50
Distance: EXTREME
Condition: 100
Notes:


Map Lot Sub: 000002000009000016
Location: 0059 WINCHESTER WAY
Owner: FOLSOM, NICHOLAS L.
View Value: \$ 67,000
Subject: HILLS AND MOUNTAINS
Width: WIDE
Depth: TOP 50
Distance: EXTREME
Condition: 100
Notes:


Map Lot Sub: 000004000010000000
Location: 0477 LONDONDERRY TURNPIKE Owner: SOCHA, WILLIAM R.

View Value: \$ 68,000
Subject: MOUNTAINS AND WATER
Width: AVERAGE
Depth: TOP 50
Distance: DISTANT
Condition: 100
Notes:

Map Lot Sub: 000003000003000001
Location: 0546 LONDONDERRY TURNPIKE
Owner: HAYDOCK, SUSAN M., TRUSTEE
View Value: \$ 74,000
Subject: MOUNTAINS AND WATER
Width: WIDE
Depth: TOP 50
Distance: DISTANT
Condition: 100
Notes:

Map Lot Sub: 000004000011000002
Location: 0547 LONDONDERRY TURNPIKE
Owner: SOCHA, WILLIAM- EJS TRUST
View Value: \$ 74,000
Subject: MOUNTAINS AND WATER
Width: WIDE
Depth: TOP 50
Distance: DISTANT
Condition: 100
Notes:


Map Lot Sub: 000008000014000000
Location: 0093 COLEMAN ROAD
Owner: SAHNI, SANJEEV SINGH
View Value: \$ 74,000
Subject: MOUNTAINS AND WATER
Width: WIDE
Depth: TOP 50
Distance: DISTANT
Condition: 100
Notes:
Date Book/Page Type Price
Most Recent Sale: 03/31/23 6474/2918 Q I \$1,100,000
Current Assessment:


Map Lot Sub: 000004000011 002-11
Location: 0489 LONDONDERRY TURNPIKE
Owner: E.J.S. TRUST
View Value: \$ 89,000
Subject: MOUNTAINS AND WATER
Width: WIDE
Depth: TOP 75
Distance: DISTANT
Condition: 80
Notes: WTR SEAS/OBST

Map Lot Sub: 000004000013000000
Location: 0223 SPOFFORD ROAD
Owner: HYVONEN, LINDSAY A.
View Value: \$ 98,000
Subject: MOUNTAINS AND WATER
Width: WIDE
Depth: TOP 75
Distance: EXTREME
Condition: 80
Notes: WTR SEAS/OBST

Map Lot Sub: 000004000011000001
Location: 0569 LONDONDERRY TURNPIKE
Owner: MILNE, WALTER P., TRUSTEE
View Value: \$ 108,000
Subject: MOUNTAINS AND WATER
Width: AVERAGE
Depth: FULL
Distance: DISTANT
Condition: 80
Notes: PL/OBST

Map Lot Sub: 000004000011 0002-2
Location: LONDONDERRY TURNPIKE
Owner: THE CIMARRON TIMBERS, LLC
View Value: \$ 111,000
Subject: MOUNTAINS AND WATER
Width: WIDE
Depth: TOP 75
Distance: DISTANT
Condition: 100
Notes:


Map Lot Sub: 000025000001000000
Location: 0415 MANCHESTER ROAD
Owner: PROVOST, MATTHEW J.
View Value: \$ 125,000
Subject: HILLS \& WATER
Width: AVERAGE
Depth: FULL
Distance: CLOSE OR NEAR
Condition: 250
Notes: obst/wtr infl

Map Lot Sub: 000025000002000000
Location: 0417 MANCHESTER ROAD
Owner: PROVOST, MATTHEW J.
View Value: \$ 125,000
Subject: HILLS \& WATER
Width: AVERAGE
Depth: FULL
Distance: CLOSE OR NEAR
Condition: 250
Notes: obst/wtr infl

Map Lot Sub: 000025000003000000
Location: 0423 MANCHESTER ROAD
Owner: PIPER, DEBRA J., TRUSTEE
View Value: \$ 125,000
Subject: HILLS \& WATER
Width: AVERAGE
Depth: FULL
Distance: CLOSE OR NEAR
Condition: 250
Notes: obst/wtr infl


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## C. BUILDING GRADING

B5 - Bare Minimum House - Minimum camp. Typically no interior finish, foundation, central heat, plumbing or electric service.

B4 - Below Minimum House - Basic camp style construction, typically no interior finish, may lack central heat. May lack plumbing and/or electric service. Typically no foundation.

B3 - Minimum House - Average camp style construction. No specific style and having minimal interior and/or exterior finish and features. May not have enclosed foundation and may lack water, sewer or electric.

B2 - Basic Weather Tight House - Very plain shelter with few doors or windows, low grade design interior and exterior. Typically without an enclosed foundation.

B1 - Below Average House - Basic box, minimal to no fenestration, little to no design, low quality materials and windows may consist of a mix of average grade material and low grade design, or may be an average house without an enclosed foundation.

A0 - Average House - Basic box, reasonable number of windows, may be double hung single pane with or without storm windows or double pane windows, no extras, plain interior and exterior.

A1 - Above Average House - Typically more than a box with some design features, roof overhang, and upgraded windows or not, may have some angles or roof cuts, appealing layout of windows and initial appeal somewhat better than average. Generally above average materials for trim and floor finish.

A2 - Good Quality House - Generally of good to high quality materials or a mix of average and high, has good exterior trim design normally with roof overhang, some designer roof cover and/or trim accents, not plain, windows are typically casement or thermopane, entrance may be elaborate, roof may have multiple angles.

A3 - Very Good Quality House - All of A2 above, but also custom work on trim, kitchen \& baths, recessed lighting, high quality floor cover, exterior high quality and design, exterior and interior trim of good quality and design, may have features like window "eyebrows" and a splash board around the lower exterior walls. May have some custom windows and cathedral areas typically with good lighting.

A4 - Excellent Quality House - All of the above, but with greater fenestration and attention to detail, custom trim, custom kitchen and/or baths. Multiple high quality floor cover, excellent design and curb appeal. Generally multi floor with angles and/or roof cuts. Generally high quality usually includes built-ins cabinets, bookcases and shelving.

A5-Excellent + Quality House - All of the features of an A4 (Excellent) house, but with some additional custom details and design features. Typically older homes of high quality, center chimney, detailed cove molding, excellent roof overhang on four sides with custom design and molding, wide or detailed corner boards and window trim, generally multi-story with good fenestration having great curb presentation.

Grades Above A5 - Generally have all the features of the A5 grade, including some or all of the following: multi-story, angles, roof cuts, recessed lighting inside and out, built-ins, great curb presentation and marketability, features and appeal that in the marketplace make this building somewhat more desirable than the A5 grade building in stages up to luxurious which may contain all of the features above with a progressively higher degree of quality and design found in town.

## Manufactured Homes

B3 - Generally $8^{\prime}$ wide or less $2 \times 4$ or $2 \times 3$ construction.
B2 - Generally $10^{\prime}$ wide, $2 \times 4$ or $2 \times 3$ construction.
B1 - Generally 12 ' wide, $2 \times 4$ construction.
A 0 - Generally 14 ' wide with gable roof, could be $2 \times 4$ or $2 \times 6$ construction.
A1 - Generally 14 ' wide with added ornamentation or detail or $2 \times 6$ construction.
A2 - Generally $16^{\prime}$ wide with $2 \times 6$ construction.
This is merely a guideline and a home's quality could be adjusted up or down for the presence (or lack of) the following: upgraded windows, gable or pitched roof, foundation or basement.

The following pictures samples will help, as words do not always express or capture the essence of the building as much as pictures do. The above text is meant as a guideline and not meant, nor would it be possible to describe or include every possible situation.


B1 -- AVG-10 (000005 000067000000$)$


A0 -- AVG (000005 000006000000 )


A0 -- AVG (000005 000048000000 )


A0 -- AVG (000005 000091000000 )


A0 -- AVG (000007 000005000000 )


A0 -- AVG (000013 000023000008 )


A0 -- AVG (000014 000015000000 )


A0 -- AVG (000013 000032 000000)


A0 -- AVG (000021 000007 000000)


A0 -- AVG (000015 000014 000000)


A0 -- AVG (000014 000001 000000)


A0 -- AVG (000030 000009 000000)


A1 -- AVG+10 (000031 000019 00000A)


A1 -- AVG+10 (000023 000011 000000)


A1 -- AVG+10 (000025 000021 000000)


A1 -- AVG+10 (000014 000006000000$)$


A1 -- AVG+10 (000023 000014 000000)


A1 -- AVG+10 (000025 000027 000000)


A1 -- AVG+10 (000027 000015 000000)


A1 -- AVG+10 (000017 000085000000$)$


A1 -- AVG+10 (000009 000016 000017)


A1 -- AVG+10 (000016 000015 000000)


A1 -- AVG+10 (000013 000025 000000)


A1 -- AVG+10 (000008 000066 000004)


A1 -- AVG+10 (000011 000030000002 )


A1 -- AVG+10 (000011 000037 000023)


A1 -- AVG+10 (000012 000007 000019)


A1 -- AVG+10 (000011 000037 000002)


A1 -- AVG+10 (000011 000045 000019)


A1 -- AVG+10 (000012 000016 000031)


A1 -- AVG+10 (000013 000023000001$)$


A1 -- AVG+10 (000008 000032 000000)


A1 -- AVG+10 (000001 000015000010$)$


A1 -- AVG+10 (000004 000024 0011-1)


A1 -- AVG+10 (000005 000009000022 )


A1 -- AVG+10 (000001 000015 000013)


A1 -- AVG+10 (000001 000016 000007)


A1 -- AVG+10 (000001 000036000022 )


A2 -- AVG+20 (000005 000105 000000)


A1 -- AVG+10 (000001 000016 0023-5)


A1 -- AVG+10 (000005 000101 000000)


A2 -- AVG+20 (000006 000018 000004)


A2 -- AVG+20 (000005 000069000015$)$


A2 -- AVG+20 (000004 000003000002 )


A2 -- AVG+20 (000005 000069 000031)


A2 -- AVG+20 (000005 000069 000018)


A2 -- AVG+20 (000008 000034 000000)


A2 -- AVG+20 (000008 000013 000018)


A2 -- AVG+20 (000007 000025 000029)


A2 -- AVG+20 (000008 000002 000001)


A2 -- AVG+20 (000008 000066000006 )


A2 -- AVG+20 (000007 000025 000070)


A2 -- AVG+20 (000011 000037 0001-8)


A2 -- AVG+20 (000011 000018 000001)


A2 -- AVG+20 (000011 000018 000011)


A2 -- AVG+20 (000022 000010000000$)$


A3 -- AVG+30 (000010 000019000078 )


A2 -- AVG+20 (000030 000005000000 )


A3 -- AVG+30 (000018 000052 000001)


A3 -- AVG+30 (000009 0028-1 003732)


A3 -- AVG+30 (000009 0028-1 003733)


A3 -- AVG+30 (000009 0028-1 003806)


A3 -- AVG+30 (000008 000002 000029)


A3 -- AVG+30 (000009 0028-1 003803)


A3 -- AVG+30 (000008 000002 000022)


A3 -- AVG+30 (000008 000048 0001-7)


A3 -- AVG+30 (000008 000025 000017)


A3 -- AVG+30 (000004 000011 0002-5)


A3 -- AVG+30 (000003 000004 000000)


A3 -- AVG+30 (000008 000029 000009)


A3 -- AVG+30 (000002 000009 000010)


A3 -- AVG+30 (000005 000069 000029)


A4 -- EXC (000008 000042 000009)


A4 -- EXC (000008 000014 000000)


A5 -- EXC+10 (000010 000006000000 )

## SECTION 11

## PUBLIC UTILITY VALUATION

## Avitar Associates of New England, Inc. Municipal Services Company

# PUBLIC UTILITY TRANSMISSION ASSETS ASSESSMENT REPORT For <br> Town of Auburn 2023 <br> Utility: PSNH dba Eversource <br> Utility: Liberty Utilities <br> Utility: NH Electric Coop 

Loren J. Martin, Sr. Assessor
NH DRA Certified Assessor Supervisor

[^0]Avitar Associates of New England, Inc.

September 1, 2023

## Town of Auburn

## Board of Selectmen

P.O. Box 309

47 Chester Road
Auburn, NH 03032

## Re: Assessment of Your Public Utilities

Dear Board Members:
As Public Utility distribution assets are valued via the NH Legislative Formula commonly referred to as HB700 and not Market Value, they are not included in this Assessment Report. Only the Transmission assets are still assessed via an opinion of Market Value and therefore further detailed in the enclosed report Public Utilities Assessment Report.

The attached report is a complete review and explanation of my market value opinion as of $4 / 1 / 2023$, as well as pertinent facts resulting in this opinion.

I have relied upon the data provided by the following identifying all their property in the town. No field data collection was undertaken by me or anyone from my office.

Utility: PSNH dba Eversource
Utility: Liberty Utilities
Utility: NH Electric Coop
All assumptions and limiting conditions are identified in this report.

LJM/sjc


Apitar Associates of NE, Inc.

## PUBLIC UTILITY VALUATION

As New Hampshire law, HB700, dictates how all "distribution assets" of a public utility are to be assessed, all utilities are first classified and/or separated into three categories, as follows:

## 1. Distribution Assets

All assets used to distribute and deliver the service to the user.

## 2. Transmission Assets

These are assets used to send the power, water, gas or oil from generation point to point across state or country to a point wherein a distribution system takes over to deliver to the user.

## 3. Generation Assets

As the name implies, this is all the assets used for generation and/or to create the service being transmitted elsewhere or distributed locally.

For the years of 2020 thru 2024, the law provides a phased in use of HB700. What this means is that in 2020 , each municipality will use $80 \%$ of the 2018 MS-1 reported utility value plus $20 \%$ of the HB700 value. In 2021, each municipality will use $60 \%$ of the 2018 MS-1 reported utility value plus $40 \%$ of the HB700 value, then $40-60,20-80$ and in $2025100 \%$ HB700 value. This applies only to the distribution assets of all public utilities.

Distribution assets will be valued based on HB700 which requires the assessor to annually combine $70 \%$ of the original cost and $30 \%$ of the netbook value for Electric and Oil or Gas Pipelines. That total is them multiplied by 1.03 for the use of the Public Right-of-Way, to arrive at the taxable value.

For public Water Utilities, HB700 requires the assessor to annually combine $25 \%$ of the original costs and $75 \%$ of the netbook value. That total is them multiplied by 1.03 for the use of the Public Right-of-Way, to arrive at the taxable value.

Transmission assets will be valued based on the Replacement Cost New approach to value using the original cost data and year in service provided by the utility and the use of Whitman, Requardt \& Associates, LLP Handy-Whitman Index of Public Utility Construction Costs. This is a well-recognized authority in cost trending that uses data from across the country and is updated annually. It is proprietary and copy protected for which Avitar holds and maintains a license to use.

Generation assets will be valued by either the Income Approach to Value, if data is available or based on the Replacement Cost New approach to value using the original cost data and year in service provided by the utility and the use of Whitman, Requardt \& Associates, LLP HandyWhitman Index of Public Utility Construction Costs. This is a well-recognized authority in cost trending that uses data from across the country and is updated annually. It is proprietary and copy protected for which Avitar holds and maintains a license to use.

Or when possible, both approaches are used, with the assessor determining the final opinion of value being one or the other or a combination of both and noting such on the assessment record card.

## $\underline{\text { Transmission \& Generation Assets }}$

Assumptions
a) Report of inventory provided by each utility is accurate.
b) If no original year in service provided, an estimate will be made.

Methodology - Replacement Cost New Less Depreciation
The nationally recognized Whitman, Requardt \& Associates, LLP Handy-Whitman Index of Public Utilities Construction Costs manual will be used to trend original costs forward to the present year or the valuation base year for the municipality. As an example:

Towers - Reported Original Cost \$150,000 Year in Service 1984
1984 Index $=233$
2009 Base Year Index $=553$
$150,000 \div 2.33=64,377.68 \times 5.53=\$ 356,008.57$ Replacement Cost New This replacement cost must then be depreciated for age.
If that depreciation was $59 \%$, the value would be $\$ 356,008 \times 41 \%$ Good $=\$ 145,964$ or $\$ 146,000$, rounded.

As all Public Utility distribution assets are now assessed via NH legislative formula and not market value, only Transmission assets are detailed further via the enclosed Assessment Report.

## Objective

To determine the fair market value of the public utility transmission assets in your town for the following:

Utility Name: PSNH dba Eversource
Utility Name: Liberty Utilities
Utility Name: NH Electric Coop

Map/Lot: 2-47-UTL<br>Map/Lot: 1-1-UTL<br>Map/Lot: 1-1-UTIL

## Fair Market Value

Market Value - Market value is the major focus of most real property appraisal assignments. Both economic and legal definitions of market value have been developed and refined. A current economic definition agreed upon by agencies that regulate federal financial institutions in the United States is: The most probable price (in terms of money) which a property should bring in a competitive and open market under all conditions requisite to a fair sale, the buyer and seller each acting prudently and knowledgeably, and assuming the price is not affected by undue stimulus. Implicit in this definition is the consummation of a sale as of a specified date and the passing of title from seller to buyer under conditions whereby: The buyer and seller are typically motivated.

Both parties are well informed or well advised, and acting in what they consider their best interests.

A reasonable time is allowed for exposure in the open market.
Payment is made in terms of cash in United States dollars or in terms of financial arrangements comparable thereto.

The price represents the normal consideration for the property sold unaffected by special or creative financing or sales concessions granted by anyone associated with the sale. As defined by the "Glossary for Property Appraisal and Assessment".

## These are three accepted approaches to fair market value:

1. Comparable Sales Approach
2. Capitalized Income Approach
3. Replacement Cost Less Depreciation Approach

Although only one approach applies in the writer's opinion, all three are discussed and an explanation provided as to why they do or do not apply in this situation.

## Highest \& Best Use

A principle of appraisal and assessment requiring that each property be appraised as though it were being put to its most profitable use (highest possible present net worth), given probable legal, physical, and financial constraints. The principle entails first identifying the most appropriate market, and second, the most profitable use within the market. ${ }^{1}$ As a legally permitted use required for the heath and wellbeing of the general public, the current use of the subject properties is estimated to be their highest and best use.

[^1]
## Comparable Sales Approach

This approach assumes the existence of similar properties which have sold and the assessor/appraiser can review and make adjustments to the comparables to develop an opinion of value for the subject property. Implicit in this approach is the existence of arms-length, fair market sales data. Since all public utility property sales are heavily regulated by the local and/or Federal Public Utilities Commission, they are not arms-length fair market transactions. They are rather closely related to Netbook Value, which is the remaining value of the original cost and any added infrastructure investment that has not been recaptured. It has nothing to do with the value of the remaining assets still in service and generating income. As such, it is my opinion that the Comparable Sales Approach to develop an opinion of market value is not valid.

## Capitalized Income Approach

This approach assumes the availability of accurate income and expense information for the property being assessed and that market data can be found for similar properties to correlate the subject's income and expense information that is provided to be market related. It further assumes normal market conditions, such as risk and no outside forces regulating income. Here again, the problem with using this approach is that the income is governmentally regulated, as well as virtually guaranteed and as such does not follow generally accepted rules of the market income approach. A rate of return of and on the investment is fairly guaranteed and total failure is not allowable for the good of the public. This is unlike reality for other income producing properties in the fair and open market for which the income approach to value was developed. Further, while we can hypothesize the income and expenses within the taxing jurisdiction, due to the interaction with other utilities within the New England Grid with pole and line sharing, as well as power pass through, local assets can be providing income elsewhere, while local income can be dependent on assets of others elsewhere. This intermingling for the good of the public, is what makes the income approach very speculative due to the assumptions, estimates and allocations necessary. This is true in my opinion whether you look at the valuation locally or even statewide because the UNIT, so to speak, is not one company but rather all of them working together to maintain the Electrical Grid for the betterment of the public beyond the local community, as well as beyond the state boundaries. One cannot exist without the other and as such, the so called UNIT is not any one company. As such, it is my opinion that to attempt to use the Income Approach, beyond the known problems of protected return, regional monopoly and protection against failure issues that do not exist for the properties that the market income approach was developed for, the amount of estimates, hypotheses and allocations that are needed make the results highly unreliable. It is therefore my opinion that this approach to value for transmission assets is also inappropriate, however, it may be useful on generation assets if accurate income and expense data is provided.

## Replacement Cost Less Depreciation

This approach is based on the principal of substitution. It assumes that a prudent purchaser will pay no more for any real property then the cost of acquiring an equally desirable substitute. And, in this case, acquiring a substitute means determining the replacement cost and depreciating for age. This approach is very useful when confronted with unique properties such as Public Utility Companies, where no substitutes exist or arm's length sales exist. As such, to develop an opinion of market value for the property, one must develop what it would cost to replace it and then allow depreciation for age to arrive at a reasonable opinion of market value for the property that exists in that jurisdiction. This approach values what actually exists in the local jurisdiction. As a rate of return of and on the investment is virtually guaranteed, as well as the fact that if any part is destroyed by accident or nature, it will be promptly rebuilt, as such this approach is very appropriate. Cost data and accurate age life depreciation data is readily available. Therefore, it is
the most practical and accurate method of developing an opinion of market value in my judgment whether locally, statewide or even New England wide.

Age / Life depreciation data is readily available within the data of the utility companies themselves. As a rate of return is virtually guaranteed of and on the investment, the need for any type of economic depreciation is nullified in my opinion, because, while the rate of return is controlled and may be below general market investor desired returns at times, the risk inherent in normal investments has been removed as has normal market competition! As such, in my opinion, regulation is as positive, if not more positive, than the regulated rate of return is negative and no economic adjustment is needed. However, as repeated Superior and Supreme Court decisions have found in favor of some amount of economic depreciation, I have allowed some minor additional economic depreciation

The "Encyclopedia of Real Estate Appraising", Third Edition 1978, by Edith J. Friedman, Published by Prentice Hall, Inc., states on Page 68,
"The cost approach is often the only method suitable for estimating the value of special purpose properties such as churches, funeral homes and schools. Similarly, in the case of residential properties, unique or highly individualized structure for which there are no effective market comparisons can frequently be appraised only by the Cost Approach." (Underline added for emphasis). In the writers' opinion, public utilities clearly fall into this group.

## Assumptions \& Limiting Conditions

1. The data provided by the local Public Utilities was a complete and accurate inventory for the Town.
2. No asset still in use will depreciate more than $80 \%$ despite actual age.
3. No item of the inventory should depreciate to zero value until it has failed.
4. As this is a highly regulated public utility, it is my opinion that I am limited to the use of only the Replacement Cost New Less Depreciation Approach to establish an opinion of market value as discussed on the prior pages of this report.
5. Non-Utility land, owned by the local Public Utilities is valued similarly to all other land in the town.

## Replacement Cost New Less Depreciation Approach to Value, (RCNLD)

The first step in this approach is to inventory or acquire an inventory of all of the subject property assets by category, original year in service and original cost. This was not done by the writer, but rather provided by the local Public Utilities and assumed to be complete and accurate. That provided report can be found in the Exhibits section.

The original costs by classification were then trended forward from the original year, by using a nationally recognized utility cost trend manual, The Handy-Whitman Index of Public Utility Construction Costs, published annually by Whitman, Requardt \& Associates, LLP, to arrive at the total replacement cost.
The average life expectancy, based on the data provide by other utilities varies by classification. The following is the depreciation schedule developed from the most recent data:

| Transmission Plant | $1.65 \%$ Per Year $=$ | 60 Year Average Life |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Trans Towers \& Fixtures | $1.65 \%$ Per Year $=$ | 60 Year Average Life |
| Trans Poles \& Fixtures | $1.65 \%$ Per Year $=$ | 60 Year Average Life |
| Trans Overhead Conductor | $1.65 \%$ Per Year $=$ | 60 Year Average Life |
| Trans Underground Conduit | $1.65 \%$ Per Year $=$ | 60 Year Average Life |
| Generation | $2.00 \%$ Per Year $=$ | 50 Year Average Life |

Gas

| Transmission Plant | $1.50 \%$ Per Year $=$ | 66.6 Year Average Life |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Trans Structures \& Improve | $1.50 \%$ Per Year $=$ | 66.6 Year Average Life |
| Trans Mains | $1.50 \%$ Per Year $=$ | 66.6 Year Average Life |
| Trans Meas \& Reg Equip | $1.50 \%$ Per Year $=$ | 66.6 Year Average Life |
| Productions | $1.50 \%$ Per Year $=$ | 66.6 Year Average Life |

Water

| Transmission Tanks | 3.00\% Per Year $=$ | 33.3 Year Average Life |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Trans Concrete Reservoir | $2.00 \%$ Per Year $=$ | 50 Year Average Life |
| Tans Mains | $2.00 \%$ Per Year $=$ | 50 Year Average Life |

Max Depreciation - All Utility Categories is $80 \%$

As a regulated utility, it is virtually guaranteed a rate of a return of/on the investment at an accelerated rate, meaning their investment is returned long before the items life expires and/or needs to be replaced. What this means is that the company carries a zero value for that item, despite it still being in use and earning income. This is the reason "Netbook" is not an opinion of market value. It only represents the value of the utility yet to be returned, while all other parts of the utility carry a "zero value". Not a realistic approach to market value.

## Public Right of Way (PRW) \& Utilities Valuation

## PRW

## Assumptions

a.) DOT miles of road to be accurate and complete.
b.) Data provided by companies to be accurate and complete.
c.) Width of Public Right-of-Way (PRW) to be 10 feet.
d.) Linear feet of PRW used $x 10$ feet width $\div 43,560=$ acres. Value of PRW acre $=$ average 1 acre residential site $\times 10 \%$ of right of way value x $.25 \%$ for shape \& limited use. Example: $\$ 40,000$ residential site value x $10 \%$ right of way value $\mathrm{x} .25 \%(-75 \%$ limited use) limited use $=\$ 1,000$.

## Final Opinion of Market Value 4/1/2023

Utility: PSNH dba Eversource
Utility: Liberty Utilities
Utility: NH Electric Coop

Map/Lot: 2-47-UTL Value: $\mathbf{\$ 1 5 , 3 1 1 , 5 0 0}$
Map/Lot: 1-1-UTL Value: $\mathbf{\$ 1 2 8 , 5 0 0}$
Map/Lot: 1-1-UTIL Value: $\mathbf{\$ 5 6 3 , 5 0 0}$

Land rights or easements are not included here, but listed and valued on each property record card, according to the concurrent town wide revaluation.

The following spreadsheets showing the Replacement Cost New Less Depreciation (RCNLD) approach to value, document the final values stated above.

Once the final values are established, the Towns prior year Median Equalization Ratio is applied to arrive at the final assessment. This ensures all of the utility assets, distribution, transmission and generation are equitably assessed, as by law the distribution assets are required to be equalized in that manner. Even in a revaluation year, the prior year ratio should be used and not the assumed $100 \%$ of the revaluation update year in our opinion as that would result in the equalization ratio $100 \%$ being used two years in a row, once in the year of the revaluation and again in the following year when you then apply the prior year ratio.

## Certification (Resume Located on Page 3)

I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief,

1. The statements contained herein are accurate and true.
2. The analysis and results are my personal unbiased professional opinion and conclusions.
3. I have no present or prospective interest in the property.
4. I am aware of no bias with respect to this property or any part of this report.
5. My analysis, opinion and conclusions are my own.


## PA-81 <br> ELECTRIC UTILITY COMPANY REPORT OF UTILITY COMPANY ASSETS

TO BE FILED BY ALL ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION COMPANIES ANNUALLY BY MAY 1ST
(See RSA 72:8-d: N.H. Admin Rule Rev 1907
CURRENT TAX YEAR:
2023
AUBURN,NH
Municipality

## A. COMPANY INFORMATION:

Name of Uitlity Company Name of Owner: Business Adress Billing Address (if different): Authorized Agent Name \& Title Agents Phone Number Agents E-mail:

| Public Service Co of NH dba Eversource |
| :--- |
| PO Box 270 Hartford, CT 06141 |
|  |
| Richard Heitz, Tax Manager or Nancy Cadwallader, Senor Tax Accountant |
| $860-665-2746 \quad$ Or 86-665-2323 <br> richard.heitz@eversource.com or nancy.cadwallader@eversource.com |

B.SUMMARY. SEE 72:8-D, VI(a). Lines 1(a), 3(b) and 4(b) to be completed by Assessing Officials.

|  | Utility Company Assets (a) | Formula (b) | Value (c) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) Final Locally Assessed Value 2018 | 10,970,010 |  |  |
| (2) 2018 Adjustment (sec. D, line 7(c) | 791,399 |  |  |
| (3) TAX YEAR 2018 (add lines 1and 2) | 11,761,409 | 20\% | 2,352,282 |
| (4) CURRENT TAX YEAR (sec. C, line 5(c)) | 9,164,154 | 80\% | 7,331,323 |
| (5) CURRENT YEAR VALUE OF UTILITY COMPANY ASSETS (add lines (3)(c) and (4)(c)) |  |  | 9,683,605 |

C. CURRENT TAX YEAR. See RSA 72:8-d, ii(c)

| Y ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Utility Company ssets (a) | Formula (b) | Value (c) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) Original Cost (sec E, line 24(b)) | 9,811,252 | 70\% | 6,867,876 |
| (2) Net Book Value (sec E, line 24(d)) | 6,764,535 | 30\% | 2,029,361 |
| M | (3) Weighted Average (add lines (1)(c) and (2)(c)) |  | 8,897,237 |
| (4) Public Rights of Way Assessment (multiply line (3)(c) by line (4)(b)) $\mathbf{3 \%}$ |  |  | 266,917 |
|  |  | (5) TOTAL (add lines (3)(c) and (4)(c)) | 9,164,154 |

D. TAX YEAR 2018 ADJUSTMENT. See RSA 72:8-d, VI(a)(5).

|  | Original Costs (a) | Net Book Value (b) | Weighted Average (c) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) Current Tax Year (sec E, line 24) | 9,811,252 | 6,764,535 |  |
| (2) Tax Year 2018 (Form PA-84-4, line 8) | 8,993,090 | 6,112,418 |  |
| (3) Change (subtract line 2 from line 1) | 818,162 | 652,117 |  |
| (4) RSA 72:8-d, II(a)(1) Formula | 70\% | 30\% |  |
| (5) Adjustment (multiply line 3 by line4) | 572,713 | 195,635 | 768,349 |
| 16) Public Rights of Way (multiply line (5)(c) by line (6)(b)) |  | 3\% | 23,050 |
| , U, + |  | (7) TOTAL (add lines (5)(c) and (6)(c)) | 791,399 |

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ADDITIONAL NOTES
    0
    0
```

FINAL ASSESSMENT MUST BE EQUALIZED BY THE PRIOR YEAR RATIO EVEN IN REVALUATION YEARS
PR YR RATIO


## AVITAR ASSOCIATES OF NEW ENGLAND INC.

Utility Valuation Report Listing
(Using Handy Whitman Cost Index Manual -- North Atlantic Section)
UTILITY NAME: AUBURN PSNH TRANS 2023
UTILITY VALUATION YEAR: 2023
E350 TRANSMISSION PLANT

| Year In | Units | Original Cost | Replacement Cost | Depreciation | Factor | Assessment Value |
| :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2015 | 1 | $\$ 18,351$ | $\$ 26,967$ | $\% 0.13$ | $\$ 23,408$ |  |
| E350 Subtotals: | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 1 8 , 3 5 1}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 2 6 , 9 6 7}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 2 3 , 4 0 8}$ |  |  |

## E355 TRANS, POLES \& FIXTURES

| Year In | Units | Original Cost | Replacement Cost | Depreciation | Factor | Assessment Value |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1970 | 1 | $\$ 1,806$ | $\$ 19,500$ | $\% 0.80$ | $\$ 3,900$ |  |
| 1971 | 1 | $\$ 7,179$ | $\$ 71,700$ | $\% 0.80$ | $\$ 14,340$ |  |
| 2018 | 1 | $\$ 359,409$ | $\$ 420,451$ | $\% 0.08$ | $\$ 385,763$ |  |
| 2019 | 2 | $\$ 1,343,498$ | $\$ 1,531,320$ | $\% 0.07$ | $\$ 1,430,253$ |  |
| 2022 | 2 | $\$ 2,443,844$ | $\$ 2,516,277$ | $\% 0.02$ | $\$ 2,474,759$ |  |
| E355 Subtotals: | 7 | $\$ 4,155,736$ | $\mathbf{\$ 4 , 5 5 9 , 2 4 8}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 4 , 3 0 9 , 0 1 5}$ |  |  |

## E356 TRANS, OVER CONDUCT \& DE

| Year In | Units | Original Cost | Replacement Cost | Depreciation | Factor | Assessment Value |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1970 | 1 | $\$ 9,278$ | $\$ 106,064$ | $\% 0.80$ | $\$ 21,213$ |  |
| 1971 | 1 | $\$ 6,313$ | $\$ 65,473$ | $\% 0.80$ | $\$ 13,095$ |  |
| 1995 | 1 | $\$ 28$ | $\$ 77$ | $\% 0.46$ | $\$ 42$ |  |
| 2010 | 1 | $\$ 9,484$ | $\$ 15,514$ | $\% 0.21$ | $\$ 12,186$ |  |
| 2012 | 1 | $\$ 26,899$ | $\$ 44,289$ | $\% 0.18$ | $\$ 36,250$ |  |
| 2014 | 2 | $\$ 790$ | $\% 0.15$ | $\$ 648$ |  |  |
| 2018 | 1 | $\$ 17,922$ | $\$ 24,903$ | $\% 0.08$ | $\$ 22,848$ |  |
| E356 Subtotals: | $\mathbf{8}$ | $\mathbf{7 0 , 4 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 7 , 0 8 2}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 1 0 6 , 2 8 2}$ |  |  |

E400 UNCLASSIFIED CONSTRUCTIO

| Year In | Units | Original Cost | Replacement Cost | Depreciation | Factor | Assessment Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2023 | 1 | $\$ 1,416,058$ | $\$ 1,416,058$ | $\% 0.00$ | $\$ 1,416,058$ |  |
| E400 Subtotals: | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 1 , 4 1 6 , 0 5 8}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 1 , 4 1 6 , 0 5 8}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 1 , 4 1 6 , 0 5 8}$ |  |  |

GRAND TOTALS FOR AUBURN PSNH TRANS 2023:
$\$ 5,660,559$
$\$ 6,259,355$
$\mathbf{\$ 5 , 8 5 4 , 8 0 0}$





## PA-81

## ELECTRIC UTILITY COMPANY REPORT OF UTILITY COMPANY ASSETS

TO BE FILED BY ALL ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION COMPANIES ANNUALLY BY MAY 1ST
(See RSA 72:8-d: N.H. Admin Rule Rev 1907
CURRENT TAX YEAR:
2023
AUBURN NH
Municipality

## A. COMPANY INFORMATION:

Name of Uitlity Company
Name of Owner:
Business Adress: Billing Address (if different): Authorized Agent Name \& Title: Agents Phone Number: Agents E-mail:

NH Electric Cooperative

579 Tenney Mountain Highway, Plymouth NH 03264-3154
Karen Hanks, Fianancial Analyst
603-536-8788
hanksk@nhec.com
B.SUMMARY. SEE 72:8-D, VI(a). Lines $1(\mathrm{a}), 3(\mathrm{~b})$ and $4(\mathrm{~b})$ to be completed by Assessing Officials.

|  | Utility Company Assets (a) | Formula (b) | Value (c) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) Final Locally Assessed Value 2018 | 461,384 |  |  |
| (2) 2018 Adjustment (sec. D, line 7(c) | 87,343 |  |  |
| (3) TAX YEAR 2018 (add lines 1and 2) | 548,727 | 20\% | 109,745 |
| (4) CURRENT TAX YEAR (sec. C, line 5(c)) | 567,143 | 80\% | 453,714 |
| (5) CURRENT YEAR VALUE OF UTILITY COMPANY ASSETS (add lines (3)(c) and (4)(c)) |  |  | 563,459 |

C. CURRENT TAX YEAR. See RSA 72:8-d, ii(c)

|  | Utility Company ssets (a) | Formula (b) | Value (c) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) Original Cost (sec E, line 24(b)) | 632,891 | 70\% | 443,024 |
| (2) Net Book Value (sec E, line 24(d)) | 358,667 | 30\% | 107,600 |
| $\cdots$ | (3) Weighted Average (add lines (1)(c) and (2)(c)) |  | 550,624 |
| (4) Public Rights of Way Assessment (multiply line (3)(c) by line (4)(b)) 3\% |  |  | 16,519 |
|  | Wrum | (5) TOTAL (add lines (3)(c) and (4)(c )) | 567,143 |

D. TAX YEAR 2018 ADJUSTMENT. See RSA 72:8-d, VI(a)(5).

|  | Original Costs (a) | Net Book Value (b) | Weighted Average (c) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) Current Tax Year (sec E, line 24) | 632,891 | 358,667 |  |
| (2) Tax Year 2018 (Form PA-84-4, line 8) | 538,736 | 295,699 |  |
| (3) Change (subtract line 2 from line 1) | 94,155 | 62,968 |  |
| (4) RSA 72:8-d, II(a)(1) Formula | 70\% | 30\% |  |
| (5) Adjustment (multiply line 3 by line4) | 65,909 | 18,890 | 84,799 |
| 16) Public Rights of Way (multiply line (5)(c) by line (6)(b)) |  | 3\% | 2,544 |
|  |  | (7) TOTAL (add lines (5)(c) and (6)(c)) | 87,343 |





# PA-82 <br> <br> GAS UTILITY COMPANY REPORT OF UTILITY COMPANY ASSETS 

 <br> <br> GAS UTILITY COMPANY REPORT OF UTILITY COMPANY ASSETS}

TO BE FILED BY ALL GAS DISTRIBUTION COMPANIES ANNUALLY BY MAY 1ST
(See RSA 72:8-d: N.H. Admin Rule Rev 1907

CURRENT TAX YEAR:
4/22/2022

## AUBURN NH

Municipality

## A. COMPANY INFORMATION:

Name of Uitlity Company Name of Owner: Business Adress: Billing Address (if different): Authorized Agent Name \& Title: Agents Phone Number: Agents E-mail:

Liberty Utilities ENG Corp.

15 Buttrick Rd., Londondery NH, 03053

Cynthia Trottier, Director of Finance E.R.
603-216-3539
cynthia.trottier@libertyutilities.com
B.SUMMARY. SEE 72:8-D, VI(a). Lines 1(a), 3(b) and 4(b) to be completed by Assessing Officials.

|  | Utility Company Assets (a) | Formula (b) | Value (c) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) Final Locally Assessed Value 2018 | 80,140 |  |  |
| (2) 2018 Adjustment (sec. D, line 7(c) | 40,957 |  |  |
| (3) TAX YEAR 2018 (add lines 1and 2) | 121,097 | 20\% | 24,219 |
| (4) CURRENT TAX YEAR (sec. C, line 5(c)) | 130,340 | 80\% | 104,272 |
| (5) CURRENT YEAR VALUE OF UTILITY COMPANY ASSETS (add lines (3)(c) and (4)(c)) |  |  | 128,492 |

## CURRENT TAX YEAR. See RSA 72:8-d, ii(c)

|  | Utility Company ssets (a) | Formula (b) | Value (c) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) Original Cost (sec E, line 24(b)) | 138,032 | 70\% | 96,622 |
| (2) Net Book Value (sec E, line 24(d)) | 99,739 | 30\% | 29,922 |
|  | (3) Weighted Average (add lines (1)(c) and (2)(c)) |  | 126,544 |
| (4) Public Rights of Way Assessment (multiply line (3)(c) by line (4)(b)) 3\% |  |  | 3,796 |
|  | K+ | (5) TOTAL. (add lines (3)(c) and (4)(c)) | 130,340 |

D. TAX YEAR 2018 ADJUSTMENT. See RSA 72:8-d, VI(a)(5).

|  | Original Costs (a) | Net Book Value (b) | Weighted Average (c) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) Current Tax Year (sec E, line 24) | 138,032 | 99,739 |  |
| (2) Tax Year 2018 (Form PA-84-4, line 8) | 95,035 | 67,520 |  |
| (3) Change (subtract line 2 from line 1) | 42,997 | 32,219 |  |
| (4) RSA 72:8-d, II(a)(1) Formula | 70\% | 30\% |  |
| (5) Adjustment (multiply line 3 by line4) | 30,098 | 9,666 | 39,764 |
| 16) Public Rights of Way (multiply line (5)(c) by line (6)(b)) |  | 3\% | 1,193 |
|  | hisither | (7) TOTAL (add lines (5)(c) and (6)(c )) | 40,957 |

## ADDITIONAL NOTES

0
0

## FINAL ASSESSMENT MUST BE EQUALIZED BY THE PRIOR YEAR RATIO EVEN IN REVALUATION YEARS

## pr yr Ratio

$\left.\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { DISTRIBUTION ASSESSMENT: } & 1.000 & 128,492 & & \text { FINAL ASSESSMENT: }\end{array}\right]$| \$128,500 |
| :--- |
| TRANMISSION ASSESSMENT: |




Town Of

## AUBURN

Rockingham County New Hampshire

A NEIGHBORHOOD
AND
SALES MAP 2023

## NEIGHBORHOOD

nbhd62623
UNKNOWN PID


S
Map information was taken from GRANIT with some info added by Terra-Map Sale information was acquired from Avitar.


AUBURN SALES 2023

| SALE ID \# | PID | DATED | воок | PAGE | QUAL |  | PRICE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 000005000069000018 | 2022-04-08 | 6398 | 418 | Q | \$ | 701,000.00 |
| 2 | 000007000025000070 | 2022-04-14 | 6399 | 2029 | Q | \$ | 680,000.00 |
| 3 | 000011000018000011 | 2022-04-14 | 6399 | 1337 | Q | \$ | 700,000.00 |
| 4 | 0000010000160023-5 | 2022-04-15 | 6400 | 881 | Q | \$ | 175,000.00 |
| 5 | 000018000052000001 | 2022-04-28 | 6403 | 775 | Q | \$ | 725,000.00 |
| 6 | 000009000016000017 | 2022-05-02 | 6404 | 832 | Q | \$ | 450,000.00 |
| 7 | 000013000032000000 | 2022-05-05 | 6405 | 1396 | Q | \$ | 400,000.00 |
| 8 | 000021000007000000 | 2022-05-05 | 6405 | 912 | Q | \$ | 360,000.00 |
| 9 | 000015000014000000 | 2022-05-12 | 6407 | 1288 | Q | \$ | 475,000.00 |
| 10 | 000008000013000018 | 2022-05-13 | 6407 | 1788 | Q | \$ | 680,000.00 |
| 11 | 000008000042000010 | 2022-05-17 | 6408 | 1686 | Q | \$ | 1,137,533.00 |
| 12 | 000005000009000022 | 2022-05-23 | 6409 | 2849 | Q | \$ | 460,000.00 |
| 13 | 000006000018000004 | 2022-05-26 | 6411 | 688 | Q | \$ | 4,300,000.00 |
| 14 | 000001000016000007 | 2022-05-27 | 6411 | 2436 | Q | \$ | 429,000.00 |
| 15 | 000005000105000000 | 2022-05-31 | 6412 | 571 | Q | \$ | 700,000.00 |
| 16 | 000008000042000009 | 2022-06-08 | 6414 | 819 | Q | \$ | 1,100,000.00 |
| 17 | 000025000027000000 | 2022-06-09 | 6414 | 1939 | Q | \$ | 475,000.00 |
| 18 | 0000110000370001-8 | 2022-06-14 | 6415 | 1969 | Q | \$ | 707,000.00 |
| 19 | 000005000048000000 | 2022-06-17 | 6416 | 1985 | Q | \$ | 365,000.00 |
| 20 | 000008000029000009 | 2022-06-24 | 6418 | 1500 | Q | \$ | 780,000.00 |
| 21 | 000008000066000004 | 2022-06-24 | 6418 | 435 | Q | \$ | 665,000.00 |
| 22 | 000013000025000000 | 2022-06-24 | 6418 | 836 | Q | \$ | 525,000.00 |
| 23 | 000002000009000010 | 2022-06-27 | 6419 | 164 | Q | \$ | 825,000.00 |
| 24 | 000011000015000002 | 2022-06-27 | 6419 | 48 | Q | \$ | 150,000.00 |
| 25 | 0000080000480001-7 | 2022-06-27 | 6418 | 2618 | Q | \$ | 725,000.00 |
| 26 | 000005000069000029 | 2022-07-01 | 6420 | 2504 | Q | \$ | 730,000.00 |
| 27 | 000011000037000002 | 2022-07-07 | 6422 | 289 | Q | \$ | 550,000.00 |
| 28 | 000011000045000019 | 2022-07-08 | 6422 | 1065 | Q | \$ | 620,000.00 |
| 29 | 000005000050000002 | 2022-07-26 | 6426 | 1173 | Q | \$ | 165,000.00 |
| 30 | 000005000069000015 | 2022-07-28 | 6427 | 561 | Q | \$ | 750,000.00 |
| 31 | 0000090028-1003806 | 2022-07-29 | 6427 | 2352 | Q | \$ | 875,000.00 |
| 32 | 000013000023000001 | 2022-07-29 | 6427 | 1539 | Q | \$ | 620,000.00 |

GRANTOR<br>MURPHY, SHANNA G. STRAHOSKY, SUSAN M. KENT, CHRISTOPHER R., TRUSTEE BRBNK PROPERTIES, LLC ROBERT STARACE HOMES, LLC WOOLES, III, RONALD H. TURNER, DAVID<br>MANNING, JOHN GRODEN, MICHAEL J., TRUSTEE<br>NYE, DAVID N.<br>LIBERTY WOODS, LLC<br>ELRICK, MICHAEL JAMES<br>KB AUBURN SURGERY CENTER, LLC GULA, JOSEPH J., TRUSTEE<br>DILLON, WILLIAM<br>LIBERTY WOODS, LLC<br>COUGHLIN, JR., THOMAS M. stewart, shawn m., Trustee DOBBINS, DONNA L. BARBER, ROSS F. MORRISON, KEMBLE D.<br>CARRIER, KARA PAYNTER, JONATHAN L. CHERRY HILL HOMES, INC. WAITE, REBECCA-LYNN C. BERNIER, BRYAN M., TRUSTEE KROHN, SUZANNE C. igo, STEVEN E., TRUSTEE LONGMEADOW CONGREG CHURCH SHEIDOW, MATTHEW JOHNSTON, DANA A. WIGGLESWORTH, WILLIAM J.

| 000025000021000000 | $2022-08-01$ | 6428 | 688 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $400,000.00$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 000008000002000022 | $2022-08-05$ | 6429 | 1728 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $789,000.00$ |
| 000004000003000002 | $2022-08-09$ | 6430 | 551 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $660,000.00$ |
| 000017000085000000 | $2022-08-18$ | 6431 | 1488 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $451,000.00$ |
| 000030000009000000 | $2022-08-22$ | 6433 | 938 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $405,000.00$ |
| 000008000032000000 | $2022-09-02$ | 6436 | 1654 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $450,000.00$ |
| 000011000018000001 | $2022-09-16$ | 6439 | 1469 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $752,500.00$ |
| 000014000015000000 | $2022-09-19$ | 6440 | 38 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $495,000.00$ |
| 000016000015000000 | $2022-09-23$ | 6441 | 415 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $652,000.00$ |
| 000025000044000000 | $2022-09-23$ | 6441 | 433 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $400,000.00$ |
| 000007000005000000 | $2022-09-23$ | 6441 | 1273 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $430,000.00$ |
| 000014000001000000 | $2022-09-23$ | 6441 | 337 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $365,000.00$ |
| 000023000011000000 | $2022-09-27$ | 6442 | 262 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $435,000.00$ |
| $0000090028-1003803$ | $2022-09-29$ | 6442 | 2471 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $788,933.00$ |
| 000022000010000000 | $2022-10-04$ | 6444 | 110 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $410,000.00$ |
| 000005000050000001 | $2022-10-12$ | 6445 | 1083 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $205,000.00$ |
| 000014000006000000 | $2022-10-20$ | 6447 | 1592 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $435,000.00$ |
| 000027000015000000 | $2022-10-21$ | 6447 | 2908 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $419,000.00$ |
| $0000090028-1003733$ | $2022-11-04$ | 6414 | 1098 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $821,000.00$ |
| 000030000005000000 | $2022-11-07$ | 6451 | 211 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $555,066.00$ |
| 000008000002000029 | $2022-11-08$ | 6451 | 1009 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $780,000.00$ |
| 000005000006000000 | $2022-11-15$ | 6452 | 1951 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $299,933.00$ |
| 000010000006000000 | $2022-11-17$ | 6453 | 62 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $1,265,000.00$ |
| $0000040000110002-5$ | $2022-11-17$ | 6453 | 19 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $855,000.00$ |
| 000011000037000023 | $2022-11-18$ | 6453 | 1047 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $530,000.00$ |
| 000005000091000000 | $2022-12-08$ | 6456 | 1572 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $350,000.00$ |
| 000012000016000031 | $2022-12-08$ | 6456 | 2077 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $575,000.00$ |
| 000003000004000000 | $2022-12-09$ | 6457 | 59 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $699,933.00$ |
| 000011000030000002 | $2022-12-13$ | 6457 | 1392 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $395,000.00$ |
| 000023000014000000 | $2022-12-16$ | 6458 | 1997 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $410,000.00$ |
| $00003100001900000 A$ | $2023-01-04$ | 6461 | 1109 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $410,000.00$ |
| 000012000007000019 | $2023-01-09$ | 6461 | 2681 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $715,000.00$ |
| 000005000067000000 | $2023-01-23$ | 6464 | 767 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $299,933.00$ |
| 000001000015000013 | $2023-02-02$ | 6465 | 2928 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $515,000.00$ |
| 000008000025000017 | $2023-02-16$ | 6468 | 315 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $795,000.00$ |
| 000001000015000010 | $2023-03-08$ | 6468 | 2439 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $627,533.00$ |
| 0 |  |  |  | $Q$ |  |  |
| 0 | $Q$ | $Q$ | $Q$ | $Q$ | $Q$ | $Q$ |
| 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

BATTISTELLI, ERIC
FONDA, JEREMY D.
CASE, JOHN B., TRUSTEE
KOBILARCSIK, PAMELA A.
STROUT, AARON
JOYCE, CRAIG MICHAEL
BROWN, KEVIN T.
BROOM, GRANT T.
GOSSELIN, LISA CAROL
22 DARTMOUTH DRIVE, LLC
CARROLL, JOHN J.
DAVIS, ROLAND K.
MADER, HEIDI R. \& JEFFREY
LOVE, JAMES F.
SWANSON, SCOTT L.
ROLFE BUILDERS, LLC
MDR REHAB \& DEVELOPMENT, LLC
BLAIS, LEO P.
VILLAGE AT MT. MINER, LLC
WEITZEL, DANIEL D.
FLORENZANO, PETER M.
CASPER, RICHARD F, TRUSTEE
DEMIRJIAN, GERALD J., TRUSTEE
TYBURSKI, JASON
DOWNEY, STEPHEN A.
QUIROZ, LEIRY
DONAHUE, CHRISTOPHER
CAMPFIRE PROPERTIES, LLC
STANTON, MATTHEW
GURLEY, TIFFANIE S.
PIENIAZEK, CHRISTOPHER
STONE, KRIS A., TRUSTEE
RONNING, CINDY T.
ALLY, JARED R.
TEUFEL, JASON G.
CONNELLY JR., RAYMOND J., TRUSTEE

| 69 | $0000040000240011-1$ | $2023-03-23$ | 6473 | 1152 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $490,000.00$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| 70 | 000008000014000000 | $2023-03-31$ | 6474 | 2918 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $1,100,000.00$ |
| 71 | 000008000066000006 | $2023-04-14$ | 6476 | 2859 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $790,000.00$ |
| 72 | 000005000069000031 | $2023-04-17$ | 6477 | 1435 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $805,000.00$ |
| 73 | 000013000023000008 | $2023-04-21$ | 6478 | 800 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $500,000.00$ |
| 74 | 000007000025000029 | $2023-04-25$ | 6478 | 2788 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $593,000.00$ |
| 75 | $0000110000150002-2$ | $2023-04-28$ | 3479 | 2463 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $1,169,000.00$ |
| 76 | 000008000002000001 | $2023-06-12$ | 6487 | 2876 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $700,000.00$ |
| 77 | 000001000036000022 | $2023-06-21$ | 6489 | 2395 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $550,000.00$ |
| 78 | $0000090028-1003732$ | $2023-06-22$ | 6490 | 61 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $725,000.00$ |
| 79 | 000008000034000000 | $2023-06-30$ | 6492 | 310 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $550,000.00$ |
| 80 | 000010000019000078 | $2023-06-30$ | 6492 | 281 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $709,933.00$ |
| 81 | 000005000101000000 | $2023-07-03$ | 6492 | 1255 | $Q$ | $\$$ | $490,000.00$ |

DE MAIO, MICHAEL CHRISTOPHER
FELIX, JESSICA C.
BELAIR, STEVEN M., TRUSTEE CONYERS, WILLIAM, TRUSTEE MERCER, DENNIS YAN, ARTHUR W. CHERRY HILL HOMES, INC. CARPENTER, MICHAEL F. ELLISON, CHRISTINE D. BOOR, II, JOHN RAYMOND LAQUERRE, CINDY A. CHINBURG DEVELOPMENT LLC FERDINANDO, KENNETH


[^0]:    Avitar Associates of New England, Inc.
    150 Suncook Valley Highway •Chichester, NH 03258•(603) 798-4419
    www.avitarassociates.com

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Glossary for Property Appraisal and Assessment

