How Univers Calculates Value

Residential Cost

- n 106 Killingly Drive is a Colonial built in 1950.
- n It has 1882 square feet of living area, not including a 252 square foot enclosed porch or 400 square foot rec room.
- n It has 1 ½ baths and a fireplace.
- A 240 square foot detached garage built in 1990 is also located on the property.
- n It is all situated on a .560 acre lot.



- n Table 300 Residential Control Table tells me three things.
- n The Date of Value is 1994.
- n The Level of Assessment is .7
- n The Local Modifier is 1.8.



n The Table Level determines what cost level will be used. n The Local Modifier adjusts the costs by the indicated factor. Multiply all costs including outbuildings by this modifier.

- n Land sizes is Killingly, where the property is located, were dictated by zoning.
- n This lot is over the zoning size of .23, Primary is .23 and Secondary is .33.
- n The property is located in neighborhood 108.
- n The land value is \$17,580.

n By going to Table 250 – Neighborhood -Model Assignment that neighborhood 108 is assigned to model 4.

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- Now I will look at
 Table 251 Standard
 Land Rates by Type.
- n Column 1 tells me that the Standard Acre Size is 1 Acre.
- n Column 2 tells me that Primary in Model 4 is priced at \$20,000 per acre.



- n Since the Primary lot is less than 1 acre, I will look at Table 252 – Inc/Dec (+/-) Rate by Type.
- n According to the table, the Incremental for Model 4 is \$2,000 and the Decremental is \$4,000.
- n This means that for every acre above, \$2,000 will be added to the base rate of \$20,000 OR \$4,000 will be subtracted for every acre below.



n My Primary acreage is .23, I must subtract it from the base of 1.

1 - .23 = .77

n Since it is under 1 acre, we must use a Decremental of \$4,000/acre.

 $.77 \times 4,000 = \$3,080$

n We now subtract this amount from our base rate of \$20,000.

20,000 - 30,000 = 16,920

- n Now we will calculate the value of the remaining land of .33 acres.
- n By referring to Table 251 again, I see that Secondary in Model 4 is \$2,000.
- n Table 252 tells me that both the Incremental and Decremental for Secondary in Model 4 is \$2,000.



n Since .33 is less than 1 acre, subtract it from 1.

1 - .33 = .67

- n The Decremental is \$2,000. .67 X 2,000 = \$1,340
- n We now subtract this amount from the base rate of \$2,000. \$2,000 - \$1,340 = \$660.

n By adding our two values together, we have now calculated the land value for this parcel.

16,920 + 660 = 17,580

- n Let's move on to the Dwelling.
- n It is a 2 story Colonial with a BASE AREA of 900 square feet.
- n Table 301 Residential Pricing Schedules tells us that a 2 Story Frame Dwelling with 900 sq ft of Base Area is \$48,467, but we,re not done.
- n This number must be multiplied by the Local Modifier of 1.8.



\$48, 467 X 1.8 = \$87,240 (rounded)

- n Now we will calculate the value of the additions.
- n The additions include a 252 sq ft enclosed porch and a 60 sq ft frame overhang.



- n Let's do the enclosed porch first.
- n Table 305 Residential Porches/Patios/Utility Sheds tells me that a 240 sq ft enclosed porch is worth 43 addition points. A 260 sq ft enclosed porch is worth 47 points.

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n Our enclosed porch is 252 sq ft. 12(252-240)/20(260-240) = .6 $.6 \times 4(47-43) = 2.4$ 43 + 2.4 = 45.4 Addition Points n Multiply Addition Points by 100 to calculate the value. 45 (rounded) X 100 = \$4,500n Don't forget our Local Modifier of 1.8. $4,500 \times 1.8 = 8,100$.

- n Next we'll tackle that overhang.
- n The overhang is really a 2nd story addition.
- n A 60 sq ft Upper FIr Full addition is worth 9 Addition Points.



9 x 100 = \$900 \$900 X 1.8 = \$1,600 (rounded)

- n Now let's value the Rec Room.
- n Table 309 Residential Other Features tells me that Rec Rooms are worth \$5.20/sq ft.



400 X 5.20 = \$2,080 \$2,080 X 1.8 = \$3,740 (rounded)

- n Next we add for plumbing.
- n Our house has 1 ¹/₂ baths.
- In Table 309 we see
 that extra fixtures are
 \$400 each.
- n One bath is standard, meaning we have 2 additional fixtures.



2 X 400 = \$800 \$800 X 1.8 = \$1,440

- n Our house has a fireplace opening on 1 chimney.
- n Again in Table 309, I learn that 1 fireplace opening is worth \$1,800.



 $1,800 \times 1.8 = 3,240$

n Let's see what we have so far. 87,240 – Base Price 9,700 – Additions 3,740 – Rec Room 1,440 – Plumbing <u>3,240 – Fireplace</u> 105,360 - Subtotal

- n Our house is graded a C+.
- n Table 303 Residential Grade Factors tells me that a C+ = 1.08 times the Subtotal.



 $105,360 \times 1.08 = 113,790$

- n Table 307 Percent Good Table – Dwelling is a standard 40 year life depreciation table.
- n The Rows correspond to the Year Built beginning with the Date of Value found in your Residential Control Table (1994).
- n The Columns represent the condition as described in the CDU field.
- n 1=EX, 2=VG, 3=GD, 4=AV, 5=FR, 6=PR, 7=VP, 8=UN

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Year built = 1950 CDU = AV 1994 - 1950 = 44 44 + 1 = 45Row 45 / Column 4 = 72 \$113,790 X .72 = \$81,930

- n All we have left is our 240 sq ft Detached Garage built in 1990.
- Table 401 OBY Pricing
 Setup tells us a couple of things.
- n Line 2 tells us that there is a flat rate of \$1,810.
- n Line 4 tells us that we should add \$7.25/sq ft to the flat rate.
- n Line 5 tells us that the Grade is used in the calculation.
- n Line 6 tells us which column in the depreciation schedule we're to use.



- n Our garage is a C grade in Average condition.
- n Table 403 OBY Grade Types tells me a C grade is 1.00 X the base price.
- n Table 405 OBY Percent Good Tables under Column 1 tells me that a garage in Ave condition(Line 4) is 92% good.





 $1,810 + (240 \times 7.25) = $3,550$

$3,550 \times 1.8 = 6,390$

\$6,390 X .92 = \$5,880 (rounded)

The Value for the Garage = \$5,880

Land Value = 17,580 Building Value = 81,930 Garage Value = 5,880

Total = \$105,390



Thanks!