



Department of Local Government Finance

Cost Approach Problems and Answers

2026 Level I Tutorials

Cost Approach Class Problems

For problems 1, 2, and 3, assume the base rate for the lots is \$100 per front foot.

- 1.) The standard lot for Neighborhood 1254 is 100 feet by 132 feet. Lot # 7 is 100 feet wide by 175 feet deep. What is the adjusted base rate and the estimated value of the lot?
- 2.) The standard lot for neighborhood 781 is 100 feet by 150. Lot #12 is 125 feet wide by 175 feet deep. What is the adjusted base rate and the estimated value of the lot?
- 3.) The Standard lot for Neighborhood 832 is 100 feet by 200 feet. Lot #61 is 100 feet wide by 175 feet deep. What is the adjusted base rate and the estimated value of the lot?



Cost Approach

Class Problem Answers

For problems 1, 2, and 3, assume the base rate for the lots is \$100.

The standard lot for Neighborhood 1254 is 100 feet by 132 feet. Lot # 7 is 100 feet wide by 175 feet deep. What is the
1.) adjusted base rate and the estimated value of the lot?

Look at Table 2-7: The factor for 175 feet on the 132 foot table is 1.12. Multiply 1.12 by the base rate of \$100. The new adjusted base rate is now \$112. Multiply that by the frontage of 100 (112×100). The estimated value is \$11,200.

The standard lot for neighborhood 781 is 100 feet by 150. Lot #12 is 125 feet wide by 175 feet deep. What is the adjusted
2.) base rate and the estimated value of the lot?

From Table 2-7: The factor for 175 feet on the 150 foot table is 1.07. Multiply 1.07 by the base rate of \$100. The new adjusted base rate is then \$107. Multiply that by the frontage of 125 feet ($\$107 \times 125$). The estimated value is \$13,375 or \$13,380 which then rounds to \$13,400 to the nearest \$100.

The Standard lot for Neighborhood 832 is 100 feet by 200 feet. Lot #61 is 100 feet wide by 175 feet deep. What is the
3.) adjusted base rate and the estimated value of the lot?

From Table 2-8: The factor for 175 feet on the 200 foot table is .95. Multiply .95 by the base rate of \$100. The new adjusted base rate is \$95. Multiply that by the frontage of 100 ($100 \times \$95$). The estimated value is \$9,500.



For problems 4, 5, and 6 use Table 2-11 on Page 55, of Chapter 2

- 4.) A .70 acre tract is located in a neighborhood where 1 acre tracts are valued at \$25,000 per acre. What is the estimated value of this parcel?
- 5.) A .94 acre tract is located in a neighborhood where 1 acre tracts are valued at \$55,000 per acre. What is the estimated value of this parcel?
- 6.) A .28 acre tract is located in a neighborhood where 1 acre tracts are valued at \$40,000 per acre. What is the estimated value of this parcel?



For problems 4, 5, and 6 use Table 2-11 on Page 55, of Chapter 2

- 4.) A .70 acre tract is located in a neighborhood where 1 acre tracts are valued at \$25,000 per acre. What is the estimated value of this parcel?

Going to Table 2-11, the factor for .70 acres is 1.32. Multiply the factor times the rate per acre and then multiply that answer by the amount of acreage: $1.32 \times \$25,000 = \$33,000$. $\$33,000 \times .70 = \$23,100$. Estimated Value

- 5.) A .94 acre tract is located in a neighborhood where 1 acre tracts are valued at \$55,000 per acre. What is the estimated value of this parcel?

Going to Table 2-11, the factor for .94 acres is 1.06. Multiply the factor times the rate per acre and then multiply that answer by the amount of acreage: $1.06 \times \$55,000 = \$58,300$. $\$58,300 \times .94 = \$54,800$. Estimated Value

- 6.) A .28 acre tract is located in a neighborhood where 1 acre tracts are valued at \$40,000 per acre. What is the estimated value of this parcel?

Going to Table 2-11, the factor for .28 acres is 1.91. Multiply the factor times the rate per acre and then multiply that answer by the amount of acreage: $1.91 \times \$40,000 = \$76,400$. $\$76,400 \times .28 = \$21,400$. Estimated Value





Cost Approach

- At this time, please go back to the Cost Approach PowerPoint and resume on slide #42.

- 7.) Commercial/Industrial land that is held for future investment should be classified as what land type?
- 8.) Fill in the blank: _____ factors are applied to base rates to account for atypical conditions such as adverse topography, excess frontage, and other conditions.



7.) Commercial/Industrial land that is held for future investment should be classified as what land type?

*Chapter 2, page 62 shows that this should be classified as **Usable Undeveloped - Type 13***

8.) Fill in the blank: _____ factors are applied to base rates to account for atypical conditions such as adverse topography, excess frontage, and other conditions.

Influence factors account for atypical conditions such as adverse topography, excess frontage, shape or size, mis-improvement, and other influences on the land.





Cost Approach

- Please return to slide #57 on the main tutorial.

- Let's begin by reviewing how to calculate Agricultural land from our Example on slide 76
- For this example there is a 40 acre tract to be valued. 18.22 acres have a soil productivity factor of 0.89. 4.05 acres have a productivity factor of 0.89. 4.86 acres have a productivity factor of 0.77 and the remaining 12.87 acres have a productivity factor of 1.11. You are to arrive at the Land Value rounded to the nearest \$100. All of the acres are tillable (Land Type 4). The base rate of farmland for this example is \$2,120.



Agricultural PRC

Land Type	Soil I.D.	Measured Acres	Productivity Factor	Base Rate	Adjusted Rate	Extended Value	Influence Factor	Land Value	Parcel Acreage		40.00	
4	BKB2	18.22	0.89	\$2,120	\$1,887	\$34,377	1	\$34,377	81 Legal Drain NV	[-]		
4	DEA	4.05	0.89	\$2,120	\$1,887	\$7,642	1	\$7,642	82 Public Road NV	[-]		
4	GNB2	4.86	0.77	\$2,120	\$1,632	\$7,933	1	\$7,933	83 UT Towers NV	[-]		
4	PM	12.87	1.11	\$2,120	\$2,353	\$30,286	1	\$30,286	9 Homesite(s)	[-]		
									92 Ag. Excess Acres	[-]		
									TOTAL ACRES FARMLAND			40.00
									Farmland Value		\$80,240	
									Measured Acreage		40.00	
									Average Farmland Value/Acre			\$2,006
									VALUE OF FARMLAND			\$80,240
									Classified Land Total			
									Total Farmland / Classified Land Value			\$80,240
									Homesite(s)		[+]	
									92 Ag. Excess Acres		[+]	
									LAND TYPE			
									F-Front Lot	3-Undeveloped Land	8-Ag Support Land	
									R-Rear Lot	4-Tillable Land	81-Legal Ditch	
									1-Comm/Ind Land	5-Non-Tillable Land	82-Public Road	
									2-Classefied Land	6-Wood Land	83-Uttilty Trans.	
									21-Classefied Forest	7-Other Farmland	Towers	
									22-Wildlife Habitat	71-Faem Buildings	9-Homesite	
									23-Reparian Land	72-Water	91-Res. Excess	
									24-Windbreak	73-Wetlands	Acres	
									25-Filter Strip		92-Ag. Excess	
											Acres	
Supplemental Card							Supplemental Card					
Measured Acreage		40.00					LAND VALUE	\$80,240				



For problems 9, 10, and 11, assume a Homesite value of \$10,000, an excess acreage value of \$2,500 per acre and a farmland value of \$2,120 per acre with a productivity factor of 1.05.

- 9.) A residential parcel contains 4 acres and is vacant. What is the estimated value of this parcel?
- 10.) A residential parcel contains 10 acres and has a dwelling. Seven of the acres are being farmed. What is the estimated value of this parcel?
- 11.) A residential parcel contains 5 acres, and has no dwelling. It is being farmed until construction on a new home starts. What is the estimated value of this parcel?



For problems 9, 10, and 11, assume a Homesite value of \$10,000, an excess acreage value of \$2,500 per acre and a farmland value of \$2,120 per acre with a productivity factor of 1.05.

9.) A residential parcel contains 4 acres and is vacant. What is the estimated value of this parcel?

Since this parcel is vacant, you multiply the excess acreage rate of \$2,500 by the number of acres. ($\$2,500 \times 4$). The estimated value of the parcel is \$10,000.

10.) A residential parcel contains 10 acres and has a dwelling. Seven of the acres are being farmed. What is the estimated value of this parcel?

		A	B	C	D	E		
Land Type	Soil ID	Meas Acres	Prod Factor	Base Rate	Adj Rate	Ext Value	Infl Factor	Land Value
4	RAH 1	7	1.05	\$2,120	\$2,226	\$15,580		\$15,580
								\$0
1 acre for homesite		1			\$10,000	\$10,000		\$10,000
2 acres excess		2			\$2,500	\$5,000		\$5,000
GRAND TOTAL								\$30,580
								\$30,600

B TIMES C EQUALS D
A TIMES D EQUALS E

11.) A residential parcel contains 5 acres, and has no dwelling. It is being farmed until construction on a new home starts. What is the estimated value of this parcel?

Land Type	Soil ID	Meas Acres	Prod Factor	Base Rate	Adj Rate	Ext Value	Infl Factor	Land Value
4	RAH1	5	1.05	\$2,120	\$2,226	\$11,130		\$11,130
								\$0
Homesite								\$0
Excess Acres						\$0		\$0
GRAND TOTAL								\$11,130
								\$11,100

Level I - Cost Approach

Practice Problem # 2

Farm Ground Pricing

You are given the following information: You are valuing a 183 acre tract. There are 7 acres with a productivity factor of 1.04. 10 acres with productivity factor of .91. 30 acres with a productivity factor of 1.07. 4 acres with a productivity factor of .96 and the remaining 132 acres has a productivity factor of 1.02. You are to arrive at the Land Value rounded to the nearest \$10. All of the acres are tillable. The base rate of farmland for this problem is \$2,120.

Land Type	Soil I.D.	Measured Acres	Productivity Factor	Base Rate	Adjusted Rate	Extended Value	Influence Factor	Land Value
Supplemental Card			Supplemental Card					
Measured Acreage			LAND VALUE					



Level I - Cost Approach

Practice Problem # 2 Answer

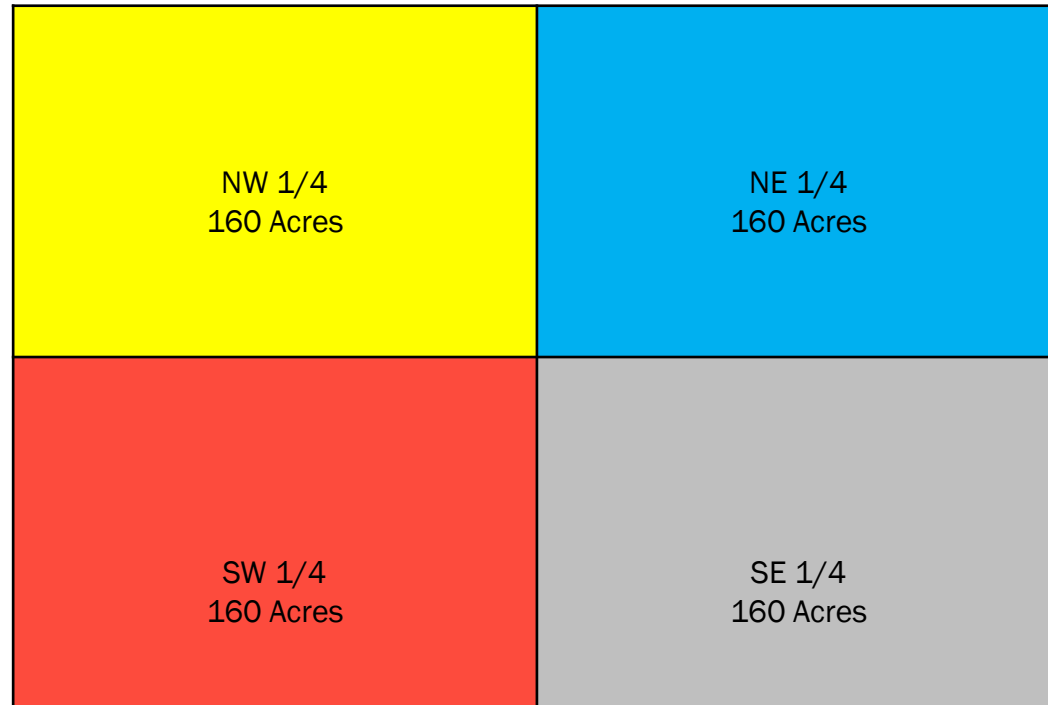
Farm Ground Pricing

	A	B	C	D	E		F
Land Type	Measured Acres	Productivity Factor	Base Rate	Adjusted Rate	Extended Value	Influence Factor	Land Value
4	7.00	1.04	\$2,120	\$2,205	\$15,440		\$15,440
4	10.00	0.91	\$2,120	\$1,929	\$19,290		\$19,290
4	30.00	1.07	\$2,120	\$2,268	\$68,040		\$68,040
4	4.00	0.96	\$2,120	\$2,035	\$8,140		\$8,140
4	132.00	1.02	\$2,120	\$2,162	\$285,380		\$285,380
Supplemental Card					Supplemental Card		
Measured Acreage	183.00				LAND VALUE		\$396,300
	B TIMES C EQUALS D			F IS ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST \$10.00			
	A TIMES D EQUALS E						



Cost Approach
Practice Problem # 4
Combination Legal Description and Depth Chart Calculations

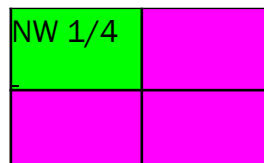
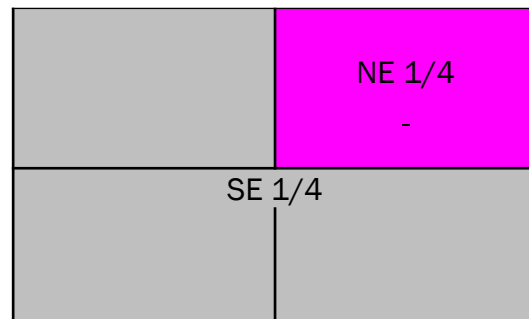
Section 10



NW1/4 NE1/4 SE1/4 OF SECTION 10

READ DESCRIPTION FROM RIGHT TO LEFT
ALL 4 QUARTERS EQUALS 640 ACRES

- 1.) HOW MANY ACRES IN THE ABOVE DESCRIPTION?
- 2.) HOW MANY SQ. FT. IN THE ABOVE DESCRIPTION?

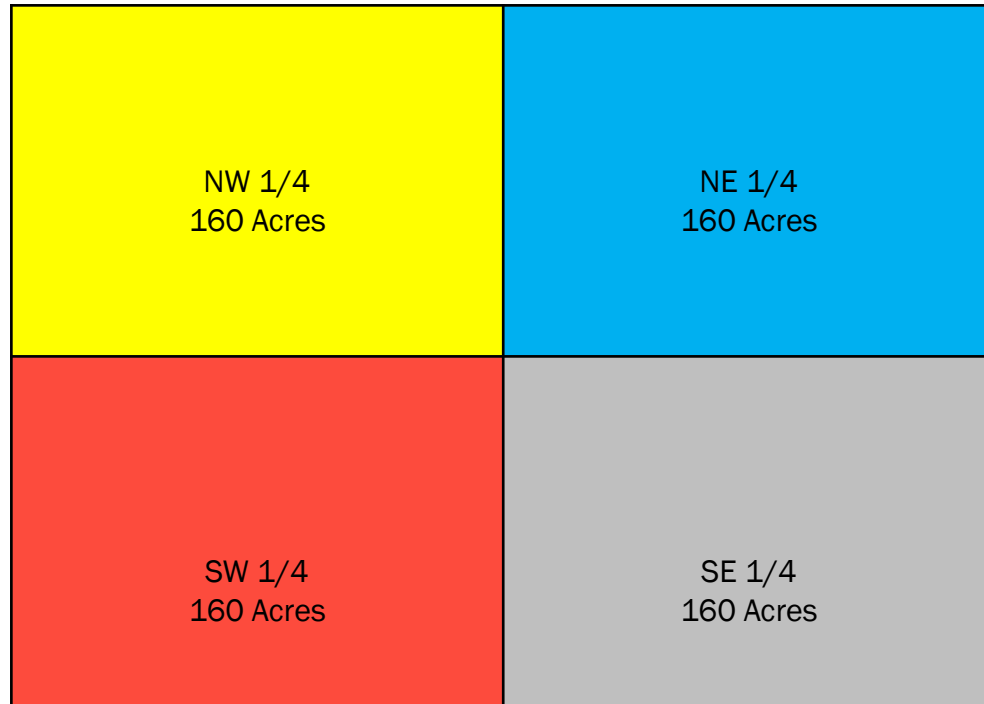


NW 1/4 NE 1/4 SE 1/4



Cost Approach
Practice Problem # 4 Answer
Combination Legal Description and Depth Chart Calculations

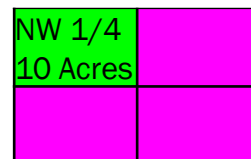
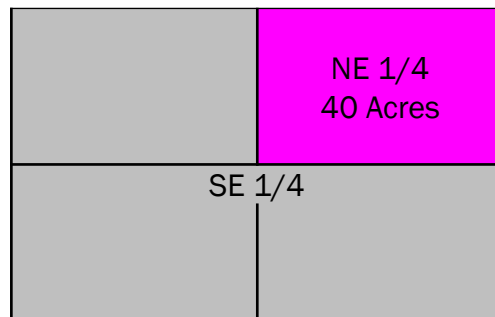
Section 10



NW1/4 NE1/4 SE1/4 OF SECTION 10
READ DESCRIPTION FROM RIGHT TO LEFT

ALL 4 QUARTERS EQUALS 640 ACRES

- 1.) HOW MANY ACRES IN THE ABOVE DESCRIPTION?
- 2.) HOW MANY SQ. FT. IN THE ABOVE DESCRIPTION?



NW 1/4 NE 1/4 SE 1/4

- 1.) 10 Acres
- 2.) 435,600 Square Feet



For depth table calculations Chapter 2

- | | |
|---------|--|
| First | Determine what the standard depth is. |
| Second | Find that table |
| Third | Find the factor in that table that relates to the depth of the lot you are pricing |
| Fourth | Take that factor and multiply it times the front foot price that is given to you |
| Fifth | This gives you the adjusted rate |
| Sixth | Take this times the front foot of the lot you are pricing |
| Seventh | This gives you the price of the lot |

Example:

Standard lot size is 125 X 132
Lot we are pricing is 125 X 150
Front foot price is \$150
Adjusted front foot price is _____
Lot value is _____



For depth table calculations

Chapter 2

First	Determine what the standard depth is.	132'
Second	Find that table	
	Find the factor in that table that relates to the depth of the lot you	
Third	are pricing	1.06
	Take that factor and multiply it times the front foot price that is	
Fourth	given to you	1.06 times \$150
Fifth	This gives you the adjusted rate	\$159
Sixth	Take this times the front foot of the lot you are pricing	\$159 Times 125
Seventh	This gives you the price of the lot	\$19,875

Example:

Standard lot size is 125 X 132

Lot we are pricing is 125 X 150

Front foot price is \$150

Adjusted front foot price is

\$159

Lot value is

\$19,875

Round to nearest \$100

\$19,900

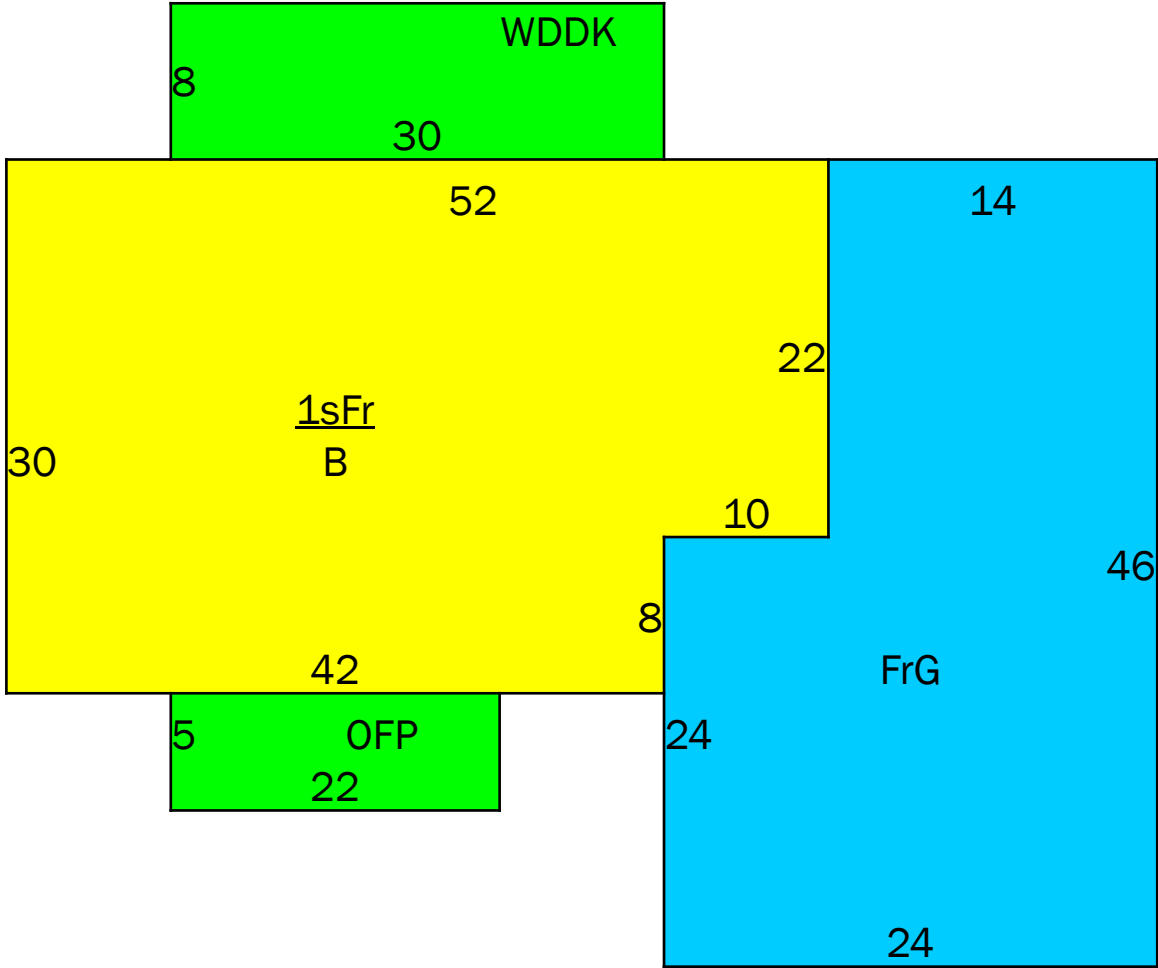




Cost Approach

- At this time, please go back to the Cost Approach PowerPoint and resume on slide #90.

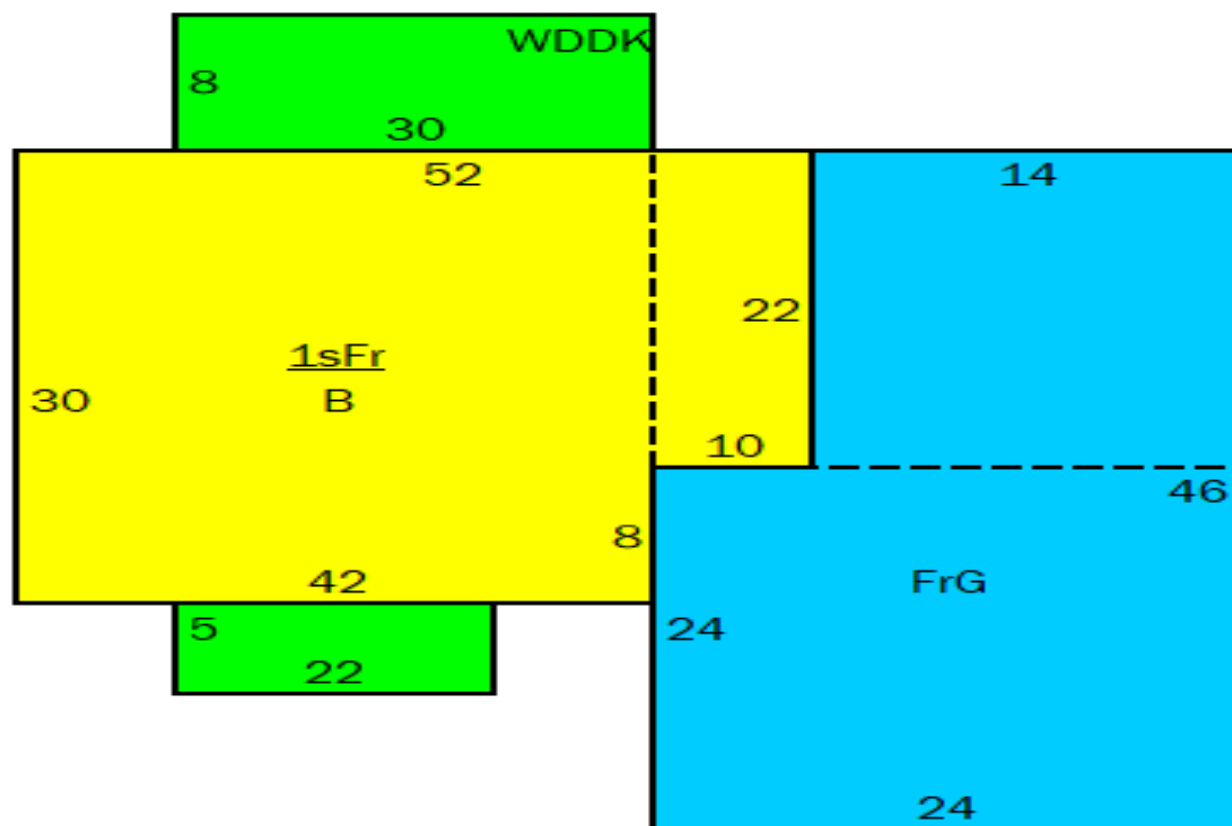
Cost Approach
Practice Problem # 6 House # 1
Additional Square Foot Calculation Problems



	Sq. Feet	Value
1sFr		
B		
FrG		
OFP		
Wddk		
	-	
	-	
TOTAL		\$0



Cost Approach
Practice Problem # 6 House # 1 Answer
Additional Square Foot Calculation Problems

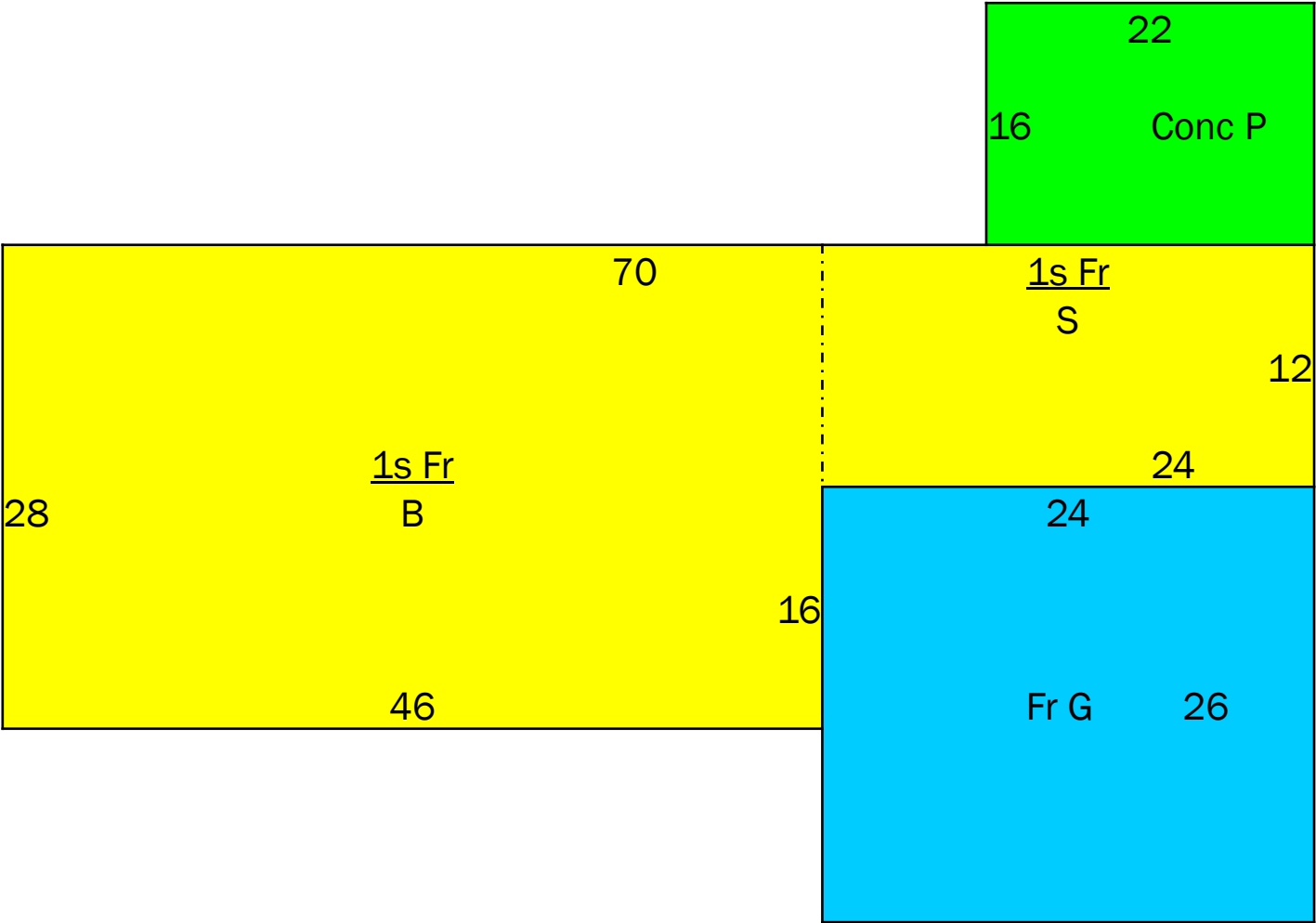


	Sq. Feet	Value
1sFr	1,480	\$167,300
B	1,480	\$72,200
FrG	884	\$38,100
OFP	110	\$5,600
Wddk	240	\$4,900
TOTAL		\$288,100

30 X 42 = 1,260 + 10 X 22 = 220 for total first story of	1480
same for basement	1480
24 X 24 = 576	
14 X 22 = 308 for a total square footage of	884
5 X 22 = 110 for a total square footage of	110
8 X 30 = 240 for a total square footage of	240



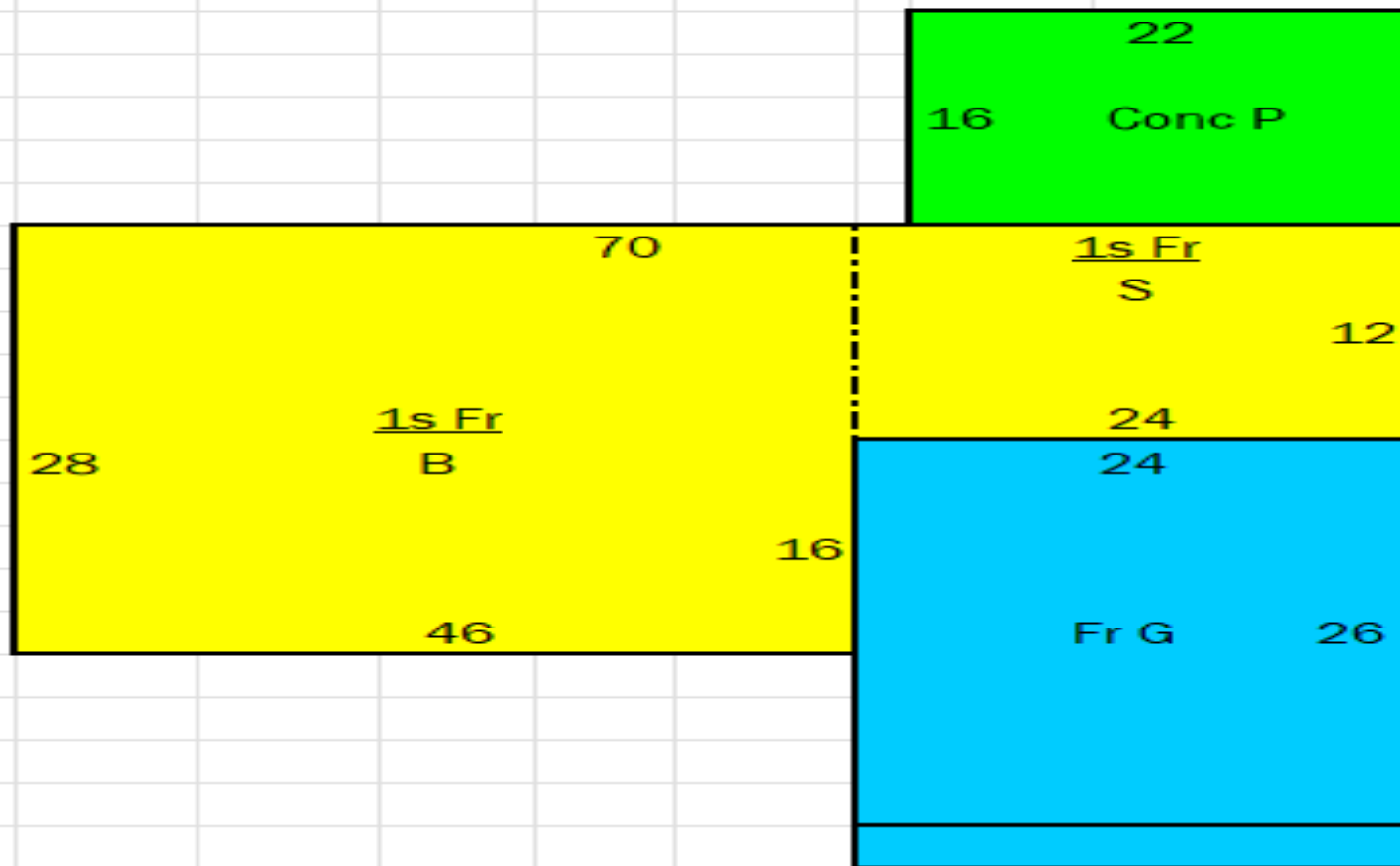
Cost Approach
Practice Problem # 6 House # 2
Additional Square Foot Calculation Problems



	Sq. Feet	Value
1sFr		
B		
FrG		
Conc P		
TOTAL		\$0



Cost Approach
Practice Problem # 6 House # 2 Answer
Additional Square Foot Calculation Problems



	Sq. Feet	Value
1sFr	1,576	\$176,000
B	1,288	\$65,700
FrG	624	\$26,800
Conc P	352	\$2,900
TOTAL		\$271,400

$46 \times 28 = 1,288$ +
 $24 \times 12 = 288$ for a total square footage of 1,576
 $46 \times 28 = 1,288$ (For the Basement)
 $24 \times 26 = 624$
 $16 \times 22 = 352$



Cost Approach

Dwelling/Yard Structures

- 1.) You are assessing a basement of 1,500 square feet. Of the total, 850 square feet is finished space. What amount would you put on the property record card to reflect the assessment for the basement?
- 2.) A 1,400 square foot one-story frame house has two increments of brick on the front. What base price would you put on the property record card for the home?
- 3.) A brick home has 2,500 square feet on the first floor and 1,750 square feet on the second floor. You also have an unfinished basement of 2,500 square feet. What base prices would you record on the property record card for each floor? What would be the subtotal for the base prices?
- 4.) On January 1, a dwelling is not complete. When you do your field work, you discover that the house is complete to the point where the owners are ready to install the plumbing fixtures, floor coverings and light fixtures. You have calculated a remainder value for this home of \$195,700. Since it is not finished, what value would you place on the property record card for this home?



Level I - Cost Approach
Dwelling/Yard Structures Answers

# 1.)	1500 square foot basement. 850 square feet is finished.	
	price for 1500 square foot basement unfinished PLUS	\$73,300
	price for 850 square feet of finish in basement	\$36,800
	Appendix C, Schedule A	\$110,100
# 2.)	1400 square foot one story frame house with two increments of brick.	\$161,000
	Value for increment and home	\$5,000
	Chapter 3, page 26 for brick increment explanation	\$166,000
	Appendix C, page 2 for value	
# 3.)	Brick two story home	
	2500 square feet on first floor	\$270,400
	1750 square feet on second floor	\$140,300
	2500 square feet unfinished basement	\$108,200
	Appendix C, Schedule A	\$518,900
# 4.)	Ready to install plumbing fixtures	
	RCN of home	\$195,700
	percent complete Appendix C, Schedule A.1	83%
		\$162,431
	Round	\$162,430



- 5.) A home has a basement recreation room that has flooring and ceiling finish. It occupies 968 square feet. What value will you put on the property record card for the basement recreation room?
- 6.) Using the square footage from problem 3 above, how much would you add on the property record card for air conditioning?
- 7.) A house has 2 full baths and 2 half baths. How much will you show on the property record card for plumbing?
- 8.) The house in problem 3 has an attached brick garage that is 20 feet X 22 feet. What amount will you show on the property record card for this garage?



5.) Basement Rec Room with ceiling & floor finish
 968 square feet
 Rec Room Value
 This is a Rec Room 1–Chapter 3, Page 28-Table 3-11

\$5,600

6.) Add for A/C based on Problem 3 square footage
 2500 square feet on first floor
 1750 square feet on second floor
 Total A/C
 Appendix C, Schedule C, Page 6

\$5,500

\$5,100

\$10,600

7.) What needs to be added for plumbing for house in #3?

2 full baths 3 fixtures in each one =

6

2 half bath 2 fixtures in each one=

4

1 kitchen sink 1 fixture allowed

1

1 water heater 1 fixture allowed

1

12

Less number allowed in pricing in App C

-5

Number of fixtures to add for

7

Price to add from App C, Schedule D, page 7

\$1,400

Total value to add 7 fixtures X \$1400

\$9,800

Base Price Includes 1 Full bath,
 Kitchen Sink & Water Heater

So you know you have:

1 Full Bath Extra 3 Fixtures = 3

2 Half Baths Extra 2 Fixtures = 4

Number of fixtures to add for 7

\$9,800

8.) Attached Brick Garage for House in # 3

20 by 22

440 square feet

Value to add for Garage From App C, Sch. E.2, page 7

\$26,600



- 9.) The house in problem 3 also has a brick patio that contains 650 square feet, an open masonry porch of 348 square feet and a stoop of 80 square feet. What amount will you show on the property record card?
- 10.) A quality grade factor of B-1 is what percent?
- 11.) You are trying to determine the value of a detached frame garage that measures 30 feet by 50 feet. It is a Grade C-1. What is the base rate for the garage? It is in Benton County. What is the adjusted base rate?
- 12.) A dwelling is 12 years old, has a Quality Grade of C+2, and is in Average condition. What is the depreciation percentage for this dwelling? If the dwelling has an RCN of \$210,500, what is its Remainder Value? Round your answer to the nearest \$10.



# 9.) House in problem has exterior features: BrP 650 sq ft, OMP 348 sq ft, & MStp 80 sq ft			
Brick Patio 650 square feet - Schedule only goes to 400 sq ft			
Brick Patio:	650 sq ft - 400 sq ft = 250 sq ft left	\$9,100 (first 400 sq ft)	
	250 is rounded to nearest 100 = 300		
	Per 100 add \$2,300 = 3 x \$2,300	\$6,900 (300 sq ft additional)	
Total Brick Patio		\$16,000 →	\$16,000
Open Masonry Porch 348 square feet			\$18,000
Stoop, 80 square feet			\$2,500
All values come from App C, Sch E.2, page 9			\$36,500
# 10.) Quality grade factor of B-1 is what percent?			115%
App C, Schedule F, page 9 at the bottom			
# 11.) Detached Frame Garage			
30 by 50	1500 square feet	\$35.96	
Grade C-1		95%	
Base Rate - ?		\$34.16	
Benton County	L/M = .92	92.00%	
Adjusted base rate - ?			\$31.43
App C, Schedule G.1, Page 10			
# 12.) A dwelling is 12 years old, has a Quality Grade of C+2, and is in Average condition			11%
Appendix B, C Grade Chart, page 11			
Dwelling has an RCN of		\$210,500	
Depreciation %		11%	
Depreciation \$ Amount		\$23,155	
Remainder Value (Rounded to nearest \$10)			\$187,350



Level I - Cost Approach

Practice Problem # 1

You are valuing a detached garage. The following information is given to you. What total improvement value will you provide?

Detached Frame Garage	600 square feet
Grade	C-1
Location Multiplier Dearborn County	0.96
Neighborhood Factor	0.93
Age	69 Years
Condition	Fair



Cost Approach

Practice Problem #1 Answer

Level I - Cost Approach	
Practice Problem # 1	
You are valuing a detached garage. The following information is given to you. What total improvement value will you provide?	
Detached Frame Garage	600 square feet
Grade	C-1
Location Multiplier Dearborn County	0.96
Neighborhood Factor	0.93
Age	69 Years
Condition	Fair

Calculate Base Rate

Det. Garage Base Price (Schedule G.1) =	\$48.08
C-1 Quality Grade Factor	x 95%
BASE RATE	\$45.68

ID	Use	Story Hgt.	Const. Type	Grade	Year Const.	Eff Age	Cond.	Base Rate	Features	L / M	Adj. Rate	Size or Area	Replacement Cost	Total Depr.	Remainder Value	% Comp	Nhbd Factor	Improvement Value
01	Det Gar	1.0	Fr	C-1		69	Fair	\$45.68		0.96	\$43.85	600	\$26,310	47%	\$13,940		0.93	\$13,000



Cost Approach

House # 1

This house is in Marshall County. It is a frame house that is 100 years old. It is in good condition with a B-1 Grade. The neighborhood factor is 1.01. The house contains 1,173 square feet and has one bath. It has central air. There is an open frame porch of 149 square feet. There is a detached concrete block garage that measures 22 feet by 20 feet. It is 32 years old and is a grade C+1 in average condition.

What is the total improvement value?



Occupancy

Story Height

Attic

Bsmnt Crawl

1 Single Family

2 Duplex

3 Triplex

4 4-6 Family

5 M. Home

0 Row-type

[]

2 Bi-level

3 Tri-level

0 None

1 Unfinished

2 1/2 Finished

3 3/4 Finished

4 Finished

0 None

1 1/4

2 1/2

3 3/4

4 Full

Construction

Base Area

Floor

Finished Living Area

Value

1 Frame or Aluminum

2 Stucco

3 Tile

4 Concrete Block

5 Metal

6 Concrete

7 Brick

8 Stone

9 Frame w/Masonry

1 1,173

1.0

1,173

\$142,600

Roofing

Asphalt Shingles

Slate or Tile

Metal

Floors

Earth

Slab

Sub & Joist

Wood

Parquet

Tile

Carpet

Unfinished

Interior Finish

Plaster or Dry Wall

Paneling

Fiberboard

Earth

Unfinished

No Electrical

Accommodations

Total Number of Rooms

Bedrooms

Family Room

Formal Dining Room

Loft Area

Rec. Room

Fire Place

Masonry

Metal

Openings

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

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Cost Approach

House # 2:

This brick 2 story home is located in Monroe County. It is 29 years old. It is in average condition and graded a C. The neighborhood factor is 1.03. The house contains 2,329 square feet on the first floor and 1,209 square feet in the full upper story. There is a finished basement of 1,925 square feet. The home also has an open frame porch of 312 square feet, a brick patio of 466 square feet, and a wood deck of 594 square feet. The house has four full baths and central air conditioning throughout. There is one masonry fireplace with one opening. There is also an attached brick garage that is 24 by 24. There is also a detached brick garage that measures 20 feet by 30 feet. It was just built and is in good condition with a grade of B-1.

What is the total improvement value?



Occupancy		Story Height	Attic	Bsmt Crawl
1	Single Family	[]	0 None	0 None
2	Duplex	2 Bi-level	1 Unfinished	1 1/4
3	Triplex		2 1/2 Finished	2 1/2
4	4-6 Family	3 Tri-level	3 3/4 Finished	3 3/4
5	M. Home		4 Finished	4 Full
Construction		Base Area	Floor	Value
1	Frame or Aluminum	7	2,329	1.0
2	Stucco	7	1,209	2.0
3	Tile			
4	Concrete Block			
5	Metal			
6	Concrete			
7	Brick			
8	Stone			
9	Frame w/Masonry			
Roofing				
Asphalt Shingles				
Slate or Tile				
Metal				
Floors				
Earth				
Slab				
Sub & Joist				
Wood				
Parquet				
Tile				
Carpet				
Unfinished				
Interior Finish				
Plaster or Dry Wall				
Paneling				
Fiberboard				
Earth				
Unfinished				
No Electrical				
Accommodations				
Total Number of Rooms				
Bedrooms				
Family Room				
Formal Dining Room				
Loft Area				
Rec. Room				
Fire Place				
Masonry				
Metal				

Cost Approach

Monroe County 92%

Attached Garage 24 X 24 also brick (576 sq ft) \$32,800

Basement:
Unfin Bsmt 1,925 sq ft \$ 89,100
Bsmt Fin 1,925 sq ft \$ 72,100
\$ 161,200

Open Frame Porch 312 square feet \$13,200
Brick Patio 466 square feet * \$11,400
Wood Deck 594 square feet * \$10,900
\$35,500

* Brick Patio 466 - 400 = 66 so add for an additional 100 sq. feet \$9,100 + \$2,300 = \$11,400
* Wood Deck 594 - 400 = 194 so add for 200 square feet \$7,500 + \$3,400 = \$10,900

Air Conditioning
1st floor \$5,200
2nd Floor \$3,800
\$9,000

Det Garage that is Brick 20 X 30 - 600 square feet
Adjust for Grade of B-1

HOUSE # 2

Open Frame Porch 312 square feet \$13,200
Brick Patio 466 square feet * \$11,400
Wood Deck 594 square feet * \$10,900
\$35,500

Air Conditioning
1st floor \$5,200
2nd Floor \$3,800
\$9,000

Det Garage that is Brick 20 X 30 - 600 square feet
Adjust for Grade of B-1

IMPROVEMENT FEATURES

Major Items	Agricultural
C Concrete Floor	Barns
D Dirt floor	T/S/L/P/E/I/D/Q
E Electric Lights	Open Side
G Grade	Confinement
H Heating	T/P/E/C/I
I Insulation	Slatted Floors
L Loft	Pits
P Plumbing	Corn Crib
Q Living Quarters	T
S Stalls	Frame/Wire
T Type of Const.	Free standing
	Drive-thru
	No Roof
BOAT HOUSE	Floor
T/G/D/Q	GRANARIES
Open Side	L
CAR SHED	Storage Bins
T/G/D	Pole Type
Open/Enclosed	GRAIN BINS
Back-To-Back	Diameter & Height
Stall Walls	or Bushel Capacity
DETACH GARAGE	QUONSET BUILDING
T/G/D/L/Q	E/I/H
GREENHOUSE	Floor:Asph/Conc
G	SLURRY TANKS
Free Standing	In/above ground
Attached at End	Round/Rectangle
Lean-to	Plank / No Cover
STABLES	SILO
T/G/D/L	Concrete:
SWIMMING POOL	Conc.Stave/Rein'd
T	Masonry:
Underwater Lighting	Tile/Conc.. Blk/Brick
Tile: Ceramic/Plastic	Steel:
Filter	Unlined/Glass Lined
Heater	No Roof
Non-Rect.Shape	TRENCH AND BUNKER
Concrete Apron	SILO
Enclosure Type	Depth
TENNIS COURT	Width
Clay/Sod/Asphalt	
UTILITY SHED	
T/G	

SUMMARY OF RESIDENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS

ID	Use	Story Hgt.	Const. Type	Grade	Year Const.	Eff Age	Cond.	Base Rate	Features	L / M	Adj. Rate	Size or Area	Replacement Cost	Total Depr.	Remainder Value	% Comp	Nhbd Factor	Improvement Value
01	Dwelling	2.0	Br	C	1996	30	Avg						\$569,110	24%	\$432,520		1.03	\$445,500
02	Det garage	1.0	Br	B-1	2026		Good	\$74.85		0.92	\$68.87	600	\$41,320	0%	\$41,320		1.03	\$42,600
03																		
04																		
05																		
06																		
07																		

Supplemental Card Residential Improvement Total

Total Residential Improvement Value **\$488,100**

SUMMARY OF NON-RESIDENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS

ID	Use	Story Hgt.	Const. Type	Grade	Year Const.	Eff Age	Cond.	Base Rate	Features	L / M	Adj. Rate	Size or Area	Replacement Cost	Total Depr.	Remainder Value	% Comp	Nhbd Factor	Improvement Value
01																		
02																		
03																		
04																		
05																		
06																		
07																		

Supplemental Card Non-Residential Improvement Total

Total Non-Residential Improvement Value



Level I Cost Approach

This concludes the cost approach tutorial and is a reminder that should you have questions you can email these questions to the Department.

Please send emails to Level1@dlgf.in.gov.