## Preface

The requirements for the assessment of real property for the purposes of property taxation are found in Nebraska law. The Constitution of Nebraska requires that "taxes shall be levied by valuation uniformly and proportionately upon all real property and franchises as defined by the Legislature except as otherwise provided in or permitted by this Constitution." Neb. Const. art. VIII, sec. 1 (1) (1998). The uniform standard for the assessed value of real property for tax purposes is actual value, which is defined by law as "the market value of real property in the ordinary course of trade." Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-112 (R.R.S., 2003). The assessment level for all real property, except agricultural land and horticultural land, is one hundred percent of actual value. The assessment level for agricultural land and horticultural land, hereinafter referred to as agricultural land, is seventy-five percent of actual value. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-201 (1) and (2)(R.S. Supp., 2006). More importantly, for purposes of equalization, similar properties must be assessed at the same proportion of actual value when compared to each other. Achieving the constitutional requirement of proportionality ultimately ensures the balance equity in the imposition of the property tax by local units of government on each parcel of real property.

The assessment process, implemented under the authority of the county assessor, seeks to value similarly classed properties at the same proportion to actual value. This is not a precise mathematical process, but instead depends on the judgment of the county assessor, based on his or her analysis of relevant factors that affect the actual value of real property. Nebraska law provides ranges of acceptable levels of value that must be met to achieve the uniform and proportionate valuation of classes and subclasses of real property in each county. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5023 (R.S. Supp., 2006) requires that all classes of real property, except agricultural land, be assessed within the range of ninety-two and one hundred percent of actual value; the class of agricultural land be assessed within the range of sixty-nine to seventy-five percent of actual value; the class of agricultural land receiving special valuation be assessed within the range sixty-nine to seventy-five percent of its special value; and, when the land is disqualified for special value the recapture value be assessed at actual value.

To ensure that the classes of real property are assessed at these required levels of actual value, the Department of Property Assessment and Taxation, hereinafter referred to as the Department, under the direction of the Property Tax Administrator, is annually responsible for analyzing and measuring the assessment performance of each county. This responsibility includes requiring the Property Tax Administrator to prepare statistical and narrative reports for the Tax Equalization and Review Commission, hereinafter referred to as the Commission, and the county assessors. Pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5027 (R.S. Supp., 2005):
(2) ... the Property Tax Administrator shall prepare and deliver to the commission and to each county assessor his or her annual reports and opinions.
(3) The annual reports and opinions of the Property Tax Administrator shall contain statistical and narrative reports informing the commission of the level of value and the quality of assessment of the classes and subclasses of real property within the county and a certification of the opinion of the Property Tax

Administrator regarding the level of value and quality of assessment of the classes and subclasses of real property in the county.
(4) In addition to an opinion of level of value and quality of assessment in the county, the Property Tax Administrator may make nonbinding recommendations for consideration by the commission.

The narrative and statistical reports contained in the Reports and Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator, hereinafter referred to as the R\&O, provide a thorough, concise analysis of the assessment process implemented by each county assessor to reach the levels of value and quality of assessment required by Nebraska law. The Property Tax Administrator's opinion of level of value and quality of assessment achieved by each county assessor is a conclusion based upon all the data provided by the county assessor and gathered by the Department regarding the assessment activities during the preceding year. This is done in recognition of the fact that the measurement of assessment compliance, in terms of the concepts of actual value and uniformity and proportionality mandated by Nebraska law, requires both statistical and narrative analysis.

The Department is required by Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1327 (R. S. Supp., 2005) to develop and maintain a state-wide sales file of all arm's length transactions. From this sales file the Department prepares an assessment sales ratio study in compliance with acceptable mass appraisal standards. The assessment sales ratio study is the primary mass appraisal performance evaluation tool. From the sales file, the Department prepares statistical analysis from a nonrandomly selected set of observations, known as sales, from which inferences about the population, known as a class or subclass of real property, may be drawn. The statistical reports contained in the R\&O are developed in compliance with standards developed by the International Association of Assessing Officers, hereinafter referred to as the IAAO.

However, just as the valuation of property is sometimes more art than science, a narrative analysis of assessment practices in each county is necessary to give proper context to the statistical inferences from the assessment sales ratio study. There may be instances when the analysis of assessment practices outweighs or limits the reliability of the statistical inferences of central tendency or quality measures. This may require an opinion of the level of value that is not identical to the result of the statistical calculation. The Property Tax Administrator's goal is to provide statistical and narrative analysis of the assessment level and practices to the Commission, providing the Commission with the most complete picture possible of the true level of value and quality of assessment in each county.

The Property Tax Administrator's opinions of level of value and quality of assessment are stated as a single numeric representation for level of value and a simple judgment regarding the quality of assessment practices. Based on the information collected in developing this report the Property Tax Administrator may feel further recommendations must be stated for a county to assist the Commission in determining the level of value and quality of assessment within a county. These opinions are made only after considering all narrative and statistical analysis provided by the county assessor and gathered by the Department. An evaluation of these opinions must only be made after considering all other information provided in the R\&O.

Finally, after reviewing all of the information available to the Property Tax Administrator regarding the level and quality of assessment for classes and subclasses of real property in each county, the Property Tax Administrator, pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5027(4) (R.S. Supp., 2005), may make recommendations for adjustments to value for classes and subclasses of property. All of the factors relating to the Property Tax Administrator's determination of level of value and quality of assessment shall be taken into account in the making of such recommendations. Such recommendations are not binding on the Commission.

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## 2007 Commission Summary

Cedar

| Residential Real Property $\mathbf{- C u r r e n t ~}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | $\mathbf{2 5 6}$ | COD | $\mathbf{3 1 . 8 4}$ |
| Total Sales Price | $\$$ | 12193628 | PRD | $\mathbf{1 1 3 . 1 3}$ |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 12193628 | COV | 51.78 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$$ | 10958975 | STD | 52.65 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 47631.36 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 29.75 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$$ | 42808.50 | Min | 7.20 |
| Median | $\mathbf{9 3 . 4 6}$ | Max | 629.00 |  |
| Wgt. Mean | 89.87 | 95\% Median C.I. | 89.59 to 96.98 |  |
| Mean | 101.67 | 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I. | 86.14 to 93.61 |  |
|  |  | 95\% Mean C.I. | 95.22 to 108.12 |  |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 18.01 |  |  |  |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  | 8 |  |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  | 7.51 |  |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  | 45,574 |  |


| Residential Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 6}$ | $\mathbf{9 3 . 4 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 . 8 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 3 . 1 3}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 257 | 92.53 | 26.97 | 113.41 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 250 | 94.65 | 20.39 | 108.56 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 247 | 94.62 | 21.02 | 104.64 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 250 | 95 | 26.24 | 106.77 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 240 | 95 | 25.73 | 107.55 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 248 | 94 | 33.39 | 113.39 |

## 2007 Commission Summary

Cedar

Commercial Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales |  | $\mathbf{4 7}$ | COD | $\mathbf{3 1 . 8 1}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$$ | 2267029 | PRD | $\mathbf{1 0 7 . 1 4}$ |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 2267029 | COV | 43.98 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$$ | 2027540 | STD | 42.14 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 48234.66 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 30.27 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$$ | 43139.15 | Min | 17.40 |
| Median |  | $\mathbf{9 5 . 1 5}$ | Max | 230.10 |
| Wgt. Mean | 89.44 | $95 \%$ Median C.I. | 91.15 to 107.53 |  |
| Mean |  | 95.82 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I. | 82.15 to 96.72 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 4.17 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 7.53 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period | 64,01 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base | 54,089 |

Commercial Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| ---: | :---: | ---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 7}$ | $\mathbf{9 5 . 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 . 8 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 7 . 1 4}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 42 | 107.55 | 44.26 | 142.80 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 47 | 96.00 | 48.05 | 139.42 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 48 | 93.26 | 47.01 | 129.50 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 54 | 93 | 47.29 | 138.03 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 52 | 95 | 99.88 | 214.87 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 53 | 100 | 99.49 | 208.77 |

## 2007 Commission Summary

Cedar

| Agricultural Land - Current |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | 95 | COD |  | 14.07 |
| Total Sales Price | \$ | 20824122 | PRD |  | 102.94 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | ( \$ | 20824122 | COV |  | 17.85 |
| Total Assessed Value | e \$ | 14574352 | STD |  | 12.86 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | - \$ | 219201.28 | Avg. Abs. Dev. |  | 9.80 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | - \$ | 153414.23 | Min |  | 44.80 |
| Median |  | 69.66 | Max |  | 107.20 |
| Wgt. Mean |  | 69.99 | 95\% Median C.I. |  | 67.24 to 72.33 |
| Mean |  | 72.05 | 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I. |  | 67.44 to 72.53 |
|  |  |  | 95\% Mean C.I. |  | 69.46 to 74.63 |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County |  |  |  |  | 79.56 |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  |  | 2.35 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  |  | 2.38 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  |  |  | 159,129 |
| Agricultural Land - History |  |  |  |  |  |
| Year N | Number |  | Median | COD | PRD |
| 2007 | 95 |  | 69.66 | 14.07 | 102.94 |
| 2006 | 86 |  | 78.94 | 16.47 | 102.62 |
| 2005 | 72 |  | 76.69 | 18.66 | 102.89 |
| 2004 | 68 |  | 76.63 | 15.52 | 100.20 |
| 2003 | 73 |  | 77 | 14.6 | 102.09 |
| 2002 | 81 |  | 75 | 17.95 | 103.61 |
| 2001 | 87 |  | 77 | 18.52 | 102.14 |

## 2007 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Cedar County

My opinions and recommendations are stated as a conclusion based on all of the factors known to me about the assessment practices and statistical analysis for this county. See, Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5027 (R. S. Supp., 2005). While I rely primarily on the median assessment sales ratio from the Qualified Statistical Reports for each class of real property, my opinion of level of value for a class of real property may be determined from other evidence contained in the RO. Although my primary resource regarding quality of assessment are the performance standards issued by the IAAO, my opinion of quality of assessment for a class of real property may be influenced by the assessment practices of the county assessor.

## Residential Real Property

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of residential real property in Cedar County is $93.46 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Cedar County is not in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Commercial Real Property

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of commercial real property in Cedar County is $95.15 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Cedar County is not in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Agricultural Land

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of agricultural land in Cedar County is $69.66 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Cedar County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 9th day of April, 2007.


Property Tax Administrator

## 2007 Correlation Section for Cedar County

## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL: The county utilized a reasonable percentage of available sales and did not excessively trim the sales base. The trended preliminary median ratio and the R\&O median ratio are relatively close. The difference between the percent change to the sales file and the percent change to the assessed value base is minimal and supports the assessment action taken on sold and unsold properties. The only measure of central tendency witin the acceptable range is the median. The coefficient of dispersion and the price related differential are both far outside the acceptable level of value.

The county reviewed the preliminary statistics and studied the areas that needed attention, percentage changes to various subclass groups were implemented to achieve an acceptable median level of value. Through the analysis, the quality of assessment and the uniformity still remained outside the acceptable parameters.

Based on the assessment practice of Cedar County the median appears to be the most reliable indicator of the level of value and there is nothing at this time that would improve the quality of assessment.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Cedar County

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

This section documents the utilization of total sales compared to qualified sales in the sales file. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1327 (R. S. Supp., 2005) provides that all sales are deemed to be arm's length transactions unless determined to be otherwise under professionally accepted mass appraisal techniques. The county assessor is responsible for the qualification of the sales included in the residential sales file. The Department periodically reviews the procedures utilized by the county assessor to qualify/disqualify sales.

The Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officials, (1999), indicates that low levels of sale utilization may indicate excessive trimming by the county assessor. Excessive trimming, the arbitrary exclusion or adjustment of arm's length transactions, may indicate an attempt to inappropriately exclude arm's length transactions to create the appearance of a higher level of value and quality of assessment. The sales file, in a case of excess trimming, will fail to properly represent the level of value and quality of assessment of the population of residential real property.

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 393 | 256 | $\mathbf{6 5 . 1 4}$ |
| 2006 | 412 | 257 | 62.38 |
| 2005 | 369 | 250 | 67.75 |
| 2004 | 319 | 247 | 77.43 |
| 2003 | 323 | 250 | 77.4 |
| 2002 | 318 | 240 | 75.47 |
| 2001 | 326 | 248 | 76.07 |

RESIDENTIAL: The analysis of sales grid indicates that a reasonable percentage of all available sales for the sales study were considered and indicates that the county has not excessively trimmed the residential sales.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Cedar County

## III. Analysis of the Preliminary, Trended Preliminary and R\&O Median Ratio

The trended preliminary ratio is an alternative method to calculate a point estimate as an indicator of the level of value. This table compares the preliminary median ratio, trended preliminary median ratio, and $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median ratio, presenting four years of data to reveal any trends in assessment practices. The analysis that follows compares the changes in these ratios to the assessment actions taken by the county assessor. If the county assessor's assessment practices treat all properties in the sales file and properties in the population in a similar manner, the trended preliminary ratio will correlate closely with the R\&O median ratio. The following is the justification for the trended preliminary ratio:

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

The reliability of sales ratio statistics depends on unsold parcels being appraised in the same manner as sold parcels. Selective reappraisal of sold parcels distorts sales ratio results, possibly rendering them useless. Equally important, selective reappraisal of sold parcels ("sales chasing") is a serious violation of basic appraisal uniformity and is highly unprofessional. Oversight agencies must be vigilant to detect the practice if it occurs and take necessary corrective action.
[To monitor sales chasing] A preferred approach is to use only sales that occur after appraised values are determined. However, as long as values from the most recent appraisal year are used in ratio studies, this is likely to be impractical. A second approach is to use values from the previous assessment year, so that most (or all) sales in the study follow the date values were set. In this approach, measures of central tendency must be adjusted to reflect changes in value between the previous and current year. For example, assume that the measure of central tendency is 0.924 and, after excluding parcels with changes in use or physical characteristics, that the overall change in value between the previous and current assessment years is 6.3 percent. The adjusted measure of central tendency is $0.924 \times 1.063=0.982$. This approach can be effective in determining the level of appraisal, but measures of uniformity will be unreliable if there has been any meaningful reappraisal activity for the current year.

Gloudemans, Robert J., Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 315.
III. Analysis of the Preliminary, Trended Preliminary and R\&O Median Ratio Continued

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | $\mathbf{8 9 . 2 3}$ | 5.97 | 94.55 | $\mathbf{9 3 . 4 6}$ |
| 2006 | 90.94 | 0.67 | 91.55 | 92.53 |
| 2005 | 94.03 | 1.06 | 95.03 | 94.65 |
| 2004 | 93.63 | 6.78 | 99.97 | 94.62 |
| 2003 | 95 | 0.42 | 95.4 | 95 |
| 2002 | 90 | 2.81 | 92.53 | 95 |
| 2001 | 87 | 2.84 | 89.47 | 94 |

RESIDENTIAL: The trended preliminary ratio is relatively close to the R \& O ratio. There is no information available to suggest that the median is not the best representation of the level of value for the residential class.

## IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 2007 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2007 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2006 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL) Report. For purposes of calculating the percentage change in the sales file, only the sales in the most recent year of the study period are used. If assessment practices treat sold and unsold properties consistently, the percentage change in the sale file and assessed base will be similar. The analysis of this data assists in determining if the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are an accurate measure of the population. The following is justification for such an analysis:

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

If sold and unsold properties are similarly appraised, they should experience similar changes in value over time. Accordingly, it is possible to compute the average change in value over a selected period for sold and unsold parcels and, if necessary, test to determine whether observed differences are significant. If, for example, values for vacant sold parcels in an area have increased by 45 percent since the previous reappraisal, but values for vacant unsold parcels have increased only 10 percent, sold and unsold parcels appear to have not been equally appraised. This apparent disparity between the treatment of sold and unsold properties provides an initial indication of poor assessment practices and should trigger further inquiry into the reasons for the disparity.

Gloudemans, Robert J., Mass Appraisal of Real Property, (International Association of Assessing Officers, 1999), p. 311.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Cedar County

IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value Continued

| \% Change in Total Assessed <br> Value in the Sales File | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6.71 | 2007 | 5.97 |
| 1.24 | 2006 | 0.67 |
| 2.14 | 2005 | 1.06 |
| 5.36 | 2004 | 6.78 |
| 2 | 2003 | 0 |
| 4.85 | 2002 | 2.81 |
| 2.42 | 2001 | 2.84 |

RESIDENTIAL: The difference between the percent change to the sales file and the percent change to the assessed value base is less than one percentage point and supports the assessment practices of the unsold and sold properties.
V. Analysis of the R\&O Median, Wgt. Mean, and Mean Ratios

There are three measures of central tendency calculated by the Department: median ratio, weighted mean ratio, and mean ratio. Because each measure of central tendency has its own strengths and weaknesses, the use of any statistic for equalization should be reconciled with the other two, as in an appraisal, based on the appropriateness in the use of the statistic for a defined purpose, the quantity of the information from which it was drawn, and the reliability of the data that was used in its calculation. An examination of the three measures can serve to illustrate important trends in the data if the measures do not closely correlate to each other.

The IAAO considers the median ratio the most appropriate statistical measure for use in determining level of value for "direct" equalization; the process of adjusting the values of classes or subclasses of property in response to the determination of level of value at a point above or below a particular range. Because the median ratio is considered neutral in relationship to either assessed value or selling price, its use in adjusting the class or subclass of properties will not change the relationships between assessed value and level of value already present within the class or subclass of properties, thus rendering an adjustment neutral in its impact on relative tax burden to an individual property. Additionally, the median ratio is less influenced by the presence of extreme ratios, commonly called outliers. One outlier in a small sample size of sales can have controlling influence over the other measures of central tendency. The median ratio limits the distortion potential of an outlier.

The weighted mean ratio is viewed by the IAAO as the most appropriate statistical measure for "indirect" equalization; to ensure proper funding distribution of aid to political subdivisions, particularly when the distribution in part is based on the assessable value in that political subdivision, Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999). The weighted mean, because it is a value weighted ratio, best reflects a comparison of the assessed and market value of property in the political subdivision. If the distribution of aid to political subdivisions must relate to the market value available for assessment in the political subdivision, the measurement of central tendency used to analyze level of value should reflect the dollars of value available to be assessed. The weighted mean ratio does that more than either of the other measures of central tendency.

If the weighted mean ratio, because of its dollar-weighting feature, is significantly different from the median ratio, it may be an indication of other problems with assessment proportionality. When this occurs, an evaluation of the county's assessment practices and procedures is appropriate to discover remedies to the situation.

The mean ratio is used as a basis for other statistical calculations, such as the price related differential and coefficient of variation. However, the mean ratio has limited application in the analysis of level of value because it assumes a normal distribution of the data set around the mean ratio with each ratio having the same impact on the calculation regardless of the assessed value or the selling price.
V. Analysis of the R\&O Median, Wgt. Mean, and Mean Ratios Continued

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{9 3 . 4 6}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 . 8 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 1 . 6 7}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: When reviewing the three measures of central tendency they are not closely related. The only measure within the acceptable level is the median. However, the median ratio is statistically supported by the trended preliminary ratio.

## VI. Analysis of R\&O COD and PRD

In analyzing the statistical data of assessment quality, there are two measures primarily relied upon by assessment officials. The Coefficient of Dispersion, COD, is produced to measure assessment uniformity. A low COD tends to indicate good assessment uniformity as there is a smaller "spread" or dispersion of the ratios in the sales file. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 235-237 indicates that a COD of less than 15 suggests that there is good assessment uniformity. The IAAO has issued performance standards for major property groups:

Single-family residences: a COD of 15 percent or less.
For newer and fairly homogeneous areas: a COD of 10 or less.
Income-producing property: a COD of 20 or less, or in larger urban jurisdictions, 15 or less. Vacant land and other unimproved property, such as agricultural land: a COD of 20 or less. Rural residential and seasonal properties: a COD of 20 or less.

Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 246.
The Price Related Differential, PRD, is produced to measure assessment vertical uniformity (progressivity or regressivity). For example, assessments are considered regressive if high value properties are under-assessed relative to low value properties. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 239-240 indicates that a PRD of greater than 100 suggests that high value properties are relatively under-assessed. A PRD of less than 100 indicates that high value properties are relatively over-assessed. As a general rule, except for small samples, a PRD should range between 98 and 103. This range is centered slightly above 100 to allow for a slightly upward measurement bias inherent in the PRD. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 247.

The analysis in this section indicates whether the COD and PRD meet the performance standards described above.

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{3 1 . 8 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 3 . 1 3}$ |
| Difference | $\mathbf{1 6 . 8 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 1 3}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: The measures of the quality of assessment, the coefficient of dispersion and the price related differential, are well outside the acceptable levels for the residential class of property. Review of the statistical information does not provide information that the reason for this is confined to one specific area but rather to the county as a whole.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Cedar County

## VII. Analysis of Change in Statistics Due to Assessor Actions

This section compares the statistical indicators from the Preliminary Statistical Reports to the same statistical indicators from the R\&O Statistical Reports. The analysis that follows explains the changes in the statistical indicators in consideration of the assessment actions taken by the county assessor.

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 260 | 256 | -4 |
| Median | 89.23 | 93.46 | 4.23 |
| Wgt. Mean | 83.75 | 89.87 | 6.12 |
| Mean | 96.17 | 101.67 | 5.5 |
| COD | 32.23 | 31.84 | -0.39 |
| PRD | 114.82 | 113.13 | -1.69 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 7.20 | 7.20 | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 499.63 | 629.00 | 129.37 |

RESIDENTIAL: The number of sales decreased between the preliminary statistics and the final statistics by four. When the county was reviewing the current sales to establish the 2007 values they found sales that were substantially changed and not reflective of the sale and asked that they be removed from the statistical analysis. The remainder of the statistics reflects the assessment actions. Percentage adjustments were made to various areas to achieve the level of value, but the coefficient of dispersion and the price related differential were only slightly improved by the percentage adjustments.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Cedar County

## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL: The county utilized a reasonable percentage of available sales and did not excessively trim the sales base. The trended preliminary median ratio and the R\&O median ratio are close to two percentage points different. The difference between the percent change to the sales file and the percent change to the assessed value base is minimal and supports the assessment action taken on sold and unsold properties. The median and mean are the only two measures of central tendency within the acceptable range, the weighted mean is below the acceptable range. The coefficient of dispersion and the price related differential are both far outside the acceptable level of value.

The county reviewed where the preliminary statistics indicated the county was and made percentage changes to various subclass groups to achieve an acceptable median level of value. Through the analysis the quality of assessment and the uniformity still remained outside the acceptable parameters.

Based on the assessment practices of Cedar County the median appears to be the most reliable indicator of the level of value and there is nothing at this time that would improve the quality of assessment.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Cedar County

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

This section documents the utilization of total sales compared to qualified sales in the sales file. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1327 (R. S. Supp., 2005) provides that all sales are deemed to be arm's length transactions unless determined to be otherwise under professionally accepted mass appraisal techniques. The county assessor is responsible for the qualification of the sales included in the residential sales file. The Department periodically reviews the procedures utilized by the county assessor to qualify/disqualify sales.

The Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officials, (1999), indicates that low levels of sale utilization may indicate excessive trimming by the county assessor. Excessive trimming, the arbitrary exclusion or adjustment of arm's length transactions, may indicate an attempt to inappropriately exclude arm's length transactions to create the appearance of a higher level of value and quality of assessment. The sales file, in a case of excess trimming, will fail to properly represent the level of value and quality of assessment of the population of residential real property.

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | $\mathbf{8 9}$ | 47 | 52.81 |
| 2006 | 76 | 42 | 55.26 |
| 2005 | 79 | 47 | 59.49 |
| 2004 | 82 | 48 | 58.54 |
| 2003 | 81 | 54 | 66.67 |
| 2002 | 71 | 52 | 73.24 |
| 2001 | 78 | 42 | 53.85 |

COMMERCIAL: The analysis of sales grid indicates that a reasonable percentage of all available sales for the sales study were considered and indicates that the county has not excessively trimmed the commercial sales.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Cedar County

## III. Analysis of the Preliminary, Trended Preliminary and R\&O Median Ratio

The trended preliminary ratio is an alternative method to calculate a point estimate as an indicator of the level of value. This table compares the preliminary median ratio, trended preliminary median ratio, and $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median ratio, presenting four years of data to reveal any trends in assessment practices. The analysis that follows compares the changes in these ratios to the assessment actions taken by the county assessor. If the county assessor's assessment practices treat all properties in the sales file and properties in the population in a similar manner, the trended preliminary ratio will correlate closely with the R\&O median ratio. The following is the justification for the trended preliminary ratio:

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

The reliability of sales ratio statistics depends on unsold parcels being appraised in the same manner as sold parcels. Selective reappraisal of sold parcels distorts sales ratio results, possibly rendering them useless. Equally important, selective reappraisal of sold parcels ("sales chasing") is a serious violation of basic appraisal uniformity and is highly unprofessional. Oversight agencies must be vigilant to detect the practice if it occurs and take necessary corrective action.
[To monitor sales chasing] A preferred approach is to use only sales that occur after appraised values are determined. However, as long as values from the most recent appraisal year are used in ratio studies, this is likely to be impractical. A second approach is to use values from the previous assessment year, so that most (or all) sales in the study follow the date values were set. In this approach, measures of central tendency must be adjusted to reflect changes in value between the previous and current year. For example, assume that the measure of central tendency is 0.924 and, after excluding parcels with changes in use or physical characteristics, that the overall change in value between the previous and current assessment years is 6.3 percent. The adjusted measure of central tendency is $0.924 \times 1.063=0.982$. This approach can be effective in determining the level of appraisal, but measures of uniformity will be unreliable if there has been any meaningful reappraisal activity for the current year.

Gloudemans, Robert J., Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 315.
III. Analysis of the Preliminary, Trended Preliminary and R\&O Median Ratio Continued

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 85.56 | $\mathbf{8 . 5 1}$ | 92.84 | $\mathbf{9 5 . 1 5}$ |
| 2006 | 79.64 | 9.13 | $\mathbf{8 6 . 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 7 . 5 5}$ |
| 2005 | 96.00 | -0.43 | 95.59 | 96.00 |
| 2004 | 93.26 | 0.98 | 94.18 | 93.26 |
| 2003 | 93 | -18.31 | 75.97 | 93 |
| 2002 | 90 | 0.81 | 90.73 | 95 |
| 2001 | 100 | 0.12 | 100 | 100 |

COMMERCIAL: The trended preliminary ratio is slightly over two percentage points apart from the R \& O ratio. There is no information available to suggest that the median is not the best representation of the level of value for the commercial class.

## IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 2007 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2007 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2006 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL) Report. For purposes of calculating the percentage change in the sales file, only the sales in the most recent year of the study period are used. If assessment practices treat sold and unsold properties consistently, the percentage change in the sale file and assessed base will be similar. The analysis of this data assists in determining if the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are an accurate measure of the population. The following is justification for such an analysis:

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

If sold and unsold properties are similarly appraised, they should experience similar changes in value over time. Accordingly, it is possible to compute the average change in value over a selected period for sold and unsold parcels and, if necessary, test to determine whether observed differences are significant. If, for example, values for vacant sold parcels in an area have increased by 45 percent since the previous reappraisal, but values for vacant unsold parcels have increased only 10 percent, sold and unsold parcels appear to have not been equally appraised. This apparent disparity between the treatment of sold and unsold properties provides an initial indication of poor assessment practices and should trigger further inquiry into the reasons for the disparity.

Gloudemans, Robert J., Mass Appraisal of Real Property, (International Association of Assessing Officers, 1999), p. 311.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Cedar County

IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value Continued

| \% Change in Total Assessed <br> Value in the Sales File | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9.52 | 2007 | $\mathbf{8 . 5 1}$ |
| 36.43 | 2006 | 9.13 |
| 0 | 2005 | $\mathbf{- 0 . 4 3}$ |
| 0 | 2004 | 0.98 |
| 0 | 2003 | -18 |
| -4.67 | 2002 | 0.81 |
| 0.05 | 2001 | 0.12 |

COMMERCIAL: The difference between the percent change to the sales file and the percent change to the assessed value base is close to one percentage point and supports the assessment practices of the unsold and sold properties.
V. Analysis of the R\&O Median, Wgt. Mean, and Mean Ratios

There are three measures of central tendency calculated by the Department: median ratio, weighted mean ratio, and mean ratio. Because each measure of central tendency has its own strengths and weaknesses, the use of any statistic for equalization should be reconciled with the other two, as in an appraisal, based on the appropriateness in the use of the statistic for a defined purpose, the quantity of the information from which it was drawn, and the reliability of the data that was used in its calculation. An examination of the three measures can serve to illustrate important trends in the data if the measures do not closely correlate to each other.

The IAAO considers the median ratio the most appropriate statistical measure for use in determining level of value for "direct" equalization; the process of adjusting the values of classes or subclasses of property in response to the determination of level of value at a point above or below a particular range. Because the median ratio is considered neutral in relationship to either assessed value or selling price, its use in adjusting the class or subclass of properties will not change the relationships between assessed value and level of value already present within the class or subclass of properties, thus rendering an adjustment neutral in its impact on relative tax burden to an individual property. Additionally, the median ratio is less influenced by the presence of extreme ratios, commonly called outliers. One outlier in a small sample size of sales can have controlling influence over the other measures of central tendency. The median ratio limits the distortion potential of an outlier.

The weighted mean ratio is viewed by the IAAO as the most appropriate statistical measure for "indirect" equalization; to ensure proper funding distribution of aid to political subdivisions, particularly when the distribution in part is based on the assessable value in that political subdivision, Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999). The weighted mean, because it is a value weighted ratio, best reflects a comparison of the assessed and market value of property in the political subdivision. If the distribution of aid to political subdivisions must relate to the market value available for assessment in the political subdivision, the measurement of central tendency used to analyze level of value should reflect the dollars of value available to be assessed. The weighted mean ratio does that more than either of the other measures of central tendency.

If the weighted mean ratio, because of its dollar-weighting feature, is significantly different from the median ratio, it may be an indication of other problems with assessment proportionality. When this occurs, an evaluation of the county's assessment practices and procedures is appropriate to discover remedies to the situation.

The mean ratio is used as a basis for other statistical calculations, such as the price related differential and coefficient of variation. However, the mean ratio has limited application in the analysis of level of value because it assumes a normal distribution of the data set around the mean ratio with each ratio having the same impact on the calculation regardless of the assessed value or the selling price.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Cedar County

V. Analysis of the R\&O Median, Wgt. Mean, and Mean Ratios Continued

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{9 5 . 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 . 4 4}$ | $\mathbf{9 5 . 8 2}$ |

COMMERCIAL: When reviewing the three measures of central tendency the weighted mean is the only measure outside the acceptable level. The measures within the acceptable level are the median and mean. The median ratio is statistically supported by the trended preliminary ratio.
VI. Analysis of R\&O COD and PRD

In analyzing the statistical data of assessment quality, there are two measures primarily relied upon by assessment officials. The Coefficient of Dispersion, COD, is produced to measure assessment uniformity. A low COD tends to indicate good assessment uniformity as there is a smaller "spread" or dispersion of the ratios in the sales file. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 235-237 indicates that a COD of less than 15 suggests that there is good assessment uniformity. The IAAO has issued performance standards for major property groups:

Single-family residences: a COD of 15 percent or less.
For newer and fairly homogeneous areas: a COD of 10 or less.
Income-producing property: a COD of 20 or less, or in larger urban jurisdictions, 15 or less. Vacant land and other unimproved property, such as agricultural land: a COD of 20 or less. Rural residential and seasonal properties: a COD of 20 or less.

Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 246.
The Price Related Differential, PRD, is produced to measure assessment vertical uniformity (progressivity or regressivity). For example, assessments are considered regressive if high value properties are under-assessed relative to low value properties. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 239-240 indicates that a PRD of greater than 100 suggests that high value properties are relatively under-assessed. A PRD of less than 100 indicates that high value properties are relatively over-assessed. As a general rule, except for small samples, a PRD should range between 98 and 103. This range is centered slightly above 100 to allow for a slightly upward measurement bias inherent in the PRD. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 247.

The analysis in this section indicates whether the COD and PRD meet the performance standards described above.

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 31.81 | 107.14 |
| Difference | $\mathbf{1 1 . 8 1}$ | 4.14 |

COMMERCIAL: The measures of the quality of assessment, the coefficient of dispersion and the price related differential, are well outside the acceptable levels for the commercial class of property. Review of the statistical information does not provide information that the reason for this is confined to one specific area but rather to the county as a whole.

## VII. Analysis of Change in Statistics Due to Assessor Actions

This section compares the statistical indicators from the Preliminary Statistical Reports to the same statistical indicators from the R\&O Statistical Reports. The analysis that follows explains the changes in the statistical indicators in consideration of the assessment actions taken by the county assessor.

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 48 | 47 | -1 |
| Median | 85.56 | 95.15 | 9.59 |
| Wgt. Mean | 81.08 | 89.44 | 8.36 |
| Mean | 86.43 | 95.82 | 9.39 |
| COD | 32.08 | 31.81 | -0.27 |
| PRD | 106.60 | 107.14 | 0.54 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 15.50 | 17.40 | 1.9 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 230.10 | 230.10 | 0 |

COMMERCIAL: The difference in the qualified number of sales between the preliminary statistics and the final R\& O Statistics decreased by one. This was discovered when the assessor found a property that had been substantially changed since the sale, the parcel was improved at the time of sale and now it no longer has an improvement on the parcel but is a vacant lot. The remainder of the information provides evidence of the action taken by the county which was to remove the TERC ordered adjustment for the 2006 assessment year as well as update some costing information.

# 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Cedar County 

## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The tables as well as the assessment actions taken by the county will prove that minimal changes were done to the agricultural class for the 2007 assessment year. The county has been aggressively increasing the agricultural land in the past and the preliminary statistical information along with the knowledge of the county assessor provided information for the county to stabilize the valuation of the agricultural class for 2007.

Analysis of the tables indicated that the county utilized a reasonable percentage of sales. The trended preliminary ratio and the R\&O median ratio are basically the same number. The percentage change between the sales file and the assessed value of the county is minimal and the measures of central tendency, the median, weighted mean and mean as well as the coefficient of dispersion and the price related differential are all within the acceptable ranges.

It is my opinion that the level of the agricultural class is strongly indicated my the median and that the county has achieved an acceptable level of value for the 2007 assessment year.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Cedar County

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

This section documents the utilization of total sales compared to qualified sales in the sales file. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1327 (R. S. Supp., 2005) provides that all sales are deemed to be arm's length transactions unless determined to be otherwise under professionally accepted mass appraisal techniques. The county assessor is responsible for the qualification of the sales included in the residential sales file. The Department periodically reviews the procedures utilized by the county assessor to qualify/disqualify sales.

The Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officials, (1999), indicates that low levels of sale utilization may indicate excessive trimming by the county assessor. Excessive trimming, the arbitrary exclusion or adjustment of arm's length transactions, may indicate an attempt to inappropriately exclude arm's length transactions to create the appearance of a higher level of value and quality of assessment. The sales file, in a case of excess trimming, will fail to properly represent the level of value and quality of assessment of the population of residential real property.

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 183 | 95 | 51.91 |
| 2006 | 191 | 86 | 45.03 |
| 2005 | 163 | 72 | 44.17 |
| 2004 | 147 | 68 | 46.26 |
| 2003 | 118 | 73 | 61.86 |
| 2002 | 126 | 81 | 64.29 |
| 2001 | 212 | 123 | 58.02 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The analysis of sales grid indicates that a reasonable percentage of all available sales for the sales study were considered and indicates that the county has not excessively trimmed the commercial sales.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Cedar County

## III. Analysis of the Preliminary, Trended Preliminary and R\&O Median Ratio

The trended preliminary ratio is an alternative method to calculate a point estimate as an indicator of the level of value. This table compares the preliminary median ratio, trended preliminary median ratio, and $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median ratio, presenting four years of data to reveal any trends in assessment practices. The analysis that follows compares the changes in these ratios to the assessment actions taken by the county assessor. If the county assessor's assessment practices treat all properties in the sales file and properties in the population in a similar manner, the trended preliminary ratio will correlate closely with the R\&O median ratio. The following is the justification for the trended preliminary ratio:

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

The reliability of sales ratio statistics depends on unsold parcels being appraised in the same manner as sold parcels. Selective reappraisal of sold parcels distorts sales ratio results, possibly rendering them useless. Equally important, selective reappraisal of sold parcels ("sales chasing") is a serious violation of basic appraisal uniformity and is highly unprofessional. Oversight agencies must be vigilant to detect the practice if it occurs and take necessary corrective action.
[To monitor sales chasing] A preferred approach is to use only sales that occur after appraised values are determined. However, as long as values from the most recent appraisal year are used in ratio studies, this is likely to be impractical. A second approach is to use values from the previous assessment year, so that most (or all) sales in the study follow the date values were set. In this approach, measures of central tendency must be adjusted to reflect changes in value between the previous and current year. For example, assume that the measure of central tendency is 0.924 and, after excluding parcels with changes in use or physical characteristics, that the overall change in value between the previous and current assessment years is 6.3 percent. The adjusted measure of central tendency is $0.924 \times 1.063=0.982$. This approach can be effective in determining the level of appraisal, but measures of uniformity will be unreliable if there has been any meaningful reappraisal activity for the current year.

Gloudemans, Robert J., Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 315.
III. Analysis of the Preliminary, Trended Preliminary and R\&O Median Ratio Continued

|  | Preliminary Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 69.66 | 0.12 | 69.74 | 69.66 |
| 2006 | 70.54 | 10.01 | 77.6 | 78.94 |
| 2005 | 65.67 | 14.91 | 75.46 | 76.69 |
| 2004 | 72.14 | 11.76 | 80.63 | 76.63 |
| 2003 | 74 | 10.33 | 81.64 | 77 |
| 2002 | 72 | 2.15 | 73.55 | 75 |
| 2001 | 71 | 7.79 | 76.53 | 77 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The trended preliminary ratio is relatively the same to the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ ratio. There is no information available to suggest that the median is not the best representation of the level of value for the agricultural class.

## IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 2007 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2007 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2006 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL) Report. For purposes of calculating the percentage change in the sales file, only the sales in the most recent year of the study period are used. If assessment practices treat sold and unsold properties consistently, the percentage change in the sale file and assessed base will be similar. The analysis of this data assists in determining if the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are an accurate measure of the population. The following is justification for such an analysis:

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

If sold and unsold properties are similarly appraised, they should experience similar changes in value over time. Accordingly, it is possible to compute the average change in value over a selected period for sold and unsold parcels and, if necessary, test to determine whether observed differences are significant. If, for example, values for vacant sold parcels in an area have increased by 45 percent since the previous reappraisal, but values for vacant unsold parcels have increased only 10 percent, sold and unsold parcels appear to have not been equally appraised. This apparent disparity between the treatment of sold and unsold properties provides an initial indication of poor assessment practices and should trigger further inquiry into the reasons for the disparity.

Gloudemans, Robert J., Mass Appraisal of Real Property, (International Association of Assessing Officers, 1999), p. 311.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Cedar County

IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value Continued

| \% Change in Total Assessed <br> Value in the Sales File | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 2007 | 0.12 |
| 10.06 | 2006 | 10.01 |
| 14.21 | 2005 | 14.91 |
| 15.67 | 2004 | 11.76 |
| 9 | 2003 | 12 |
| 2.91 | 2002 | 2.15 |
| 4.83 | 2001 | 7.79 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The difference between the percent change to the sales file and the percent change to the assessed value base less than one percentage point and supports the assessment practices of the unsold and sold properties.
V. Analysis of the R\&O Median, Wgt. Mean, and Mean Ratios

There are three measures of central tendency calculated by the Department: median ratio, weighted mean ratio, and mean ratio. Because each measure of central tendency has its own strengths and weaknesses, the use of any statistic for equalization should be reconciled with the other two, as in an appraisal, based on the appropriateness in the use of the statistic for a defined purpose, the quantity of the information from which it was drawn, and the reliability of the data that was used in its calculation. An examination of the three measures can serve to illustrate important trends in the data if the measures do not closely correlate to each other.

The IAAO considers the median ratio the most appropriate statistical measure for use in determining level of value for "direct" equalization; the process of adjusting the values of classes or subclasses of property in response to the determination of level of value at a point above or below a particular range. Because the median ratio is considered neutral in relationship to either assessed value or selling price, its use in adjusting the class or subclass of properties will not change the relationships between assessed value and level of value already present within the class or subclass of properties, thus rendering an adjustment neutral in its impact on relative tax burden to an individual property. Additionally, the median ratio is less influenced by the presence of extreme ratios, commonly called outliers. One outlier in a small sample size of sales can have controlling influence over the other measures of central tendency. The median ratio limits the distortion potential of an outlier.

The weighted mean ratio is viewed by the IAAO as the most appropriate statistical measure for "indirect" equalization; to ensure proper funding distribution of aid to political subdivisions, particularly when the distribution in part is based on the assessable value in that political subdivision, Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999). The weighted mean, because it is a value weighted ratio, best reflects a comparison of the assessed and market value of property in the political subdivision. If the distribution of aid to political subdivisions must relate to the market value available for assessment in the political subdivision, the measurement of central tendency used to analyze level of value should reflect the dollars of value available to be assessed. The weighted mean ratio does that more than either of the other measures of central tendency.

If the weighted mean ratio, because of its dollar-weighting feature, is significantly different from the median ratio, it may be an indication of other problems with assessment proportionality. When this occurs, an evaluation of the county's assessment practices and procedures is appropriate to discover remedies to the situation.

The mean ratio is used as a basis for other statistical calculations, such as the price related differential and coefficient of variation. However, the mean ratio has limited application in the analysis of level of value because it assumes a normal distribution of the data set around the mean ratio with each ratio having the same impact on the calculation regardless of the assessed value or the selling price.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Cedar County

V. Analysis of the R\&O Median, Wgt. Mean, and Mean Ratios Continued

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 69.66 | 69.99 | 72.05 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The measures of central tendency are all within the acceptable range. The median is supported by the Trended Preliminary Ratio.
VI. Analysis of R\&O COD and PRD

In analyzing the statistical data of assessment quality, there are two measures primarily relied upon by assessment officials. The Coefficient of Dispersion, COD, is produced to measure assessment uniformity. A low COD tends to indicate good assessment uniformity as there is a smaller "spread" or dispersion of the ratios in the sales file. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 235-237 indicates that a COD of less than 15 suggests that there is good assessment uniformity. The IAAO has issued performance standards for major property groups:

Single-family residences: a COD of 15 percent or less.
For newer and fairly homogeneous areas: a COD of 10 or less.
Income-producing property: a COD of 20 or less, or in larger urban jurisdictions, 15 or less. Vacant land and other unimproved property, such as agricultural land: a COD of 20 or less. Rural residential and seasonal properties: a COD of 20 or less.

Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 246.
The Price Related Differential, PRD, is produced to measure assessment vertical uniformity (progressivity or regressivity). For example, assessments are considered regressive if high value properties are under-assessed relative to low value properties. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 239-240 indicates that a PRD of greater than 100 suggests that high value properties are relatively under-assessed. A PRD of less than 100 indicates that high value properties are relatively over-assessed. As a general rule, except for small samples, a PRD should range between 98 and 103. This range is centered slightly above 100 to allow for a slightly upward measurement bias inherent in the PRD. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 247.

The analysis in this section indicates whether the COD and PRD meet the performance standards described above.

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 14.07 | 102.94 |
| Difference | 0 | 0 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The coefficient of dispersion and the price related differential are both within the acceptable ranges. These measures appear to indicate that the agricultural properties are uniformly and proportionately valued.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Cedar County

## VII. Analysis of Change in Statistics Due to Assessor Actions

This section compares the statistical indicators from the Preliminary Statistical Reports to the same statistical indicators from the R\&O Statistical Reports. The analysis that follows explains the changes in the statistical indicators in consideration of the assessment actions taken by the county assessor.

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 95 | 95 | 0 |
| Median | 69.66 | 69.66 | 0 |
| Wgt. Mean | 70.02 | 69.99 | -0.03 |
| Mean | 72.26 | 72.05 | -0.21 |
| COD | 14.37 | 14.07 | -0.3 |
| PRD | 103.19 | 102.94 | -0.25 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 44.80 | 44.80 | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 107.20 | 107.20 | 0 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The preliminary statistics indicated that the assessment level for the agricultural property was at an acceptable level. The county made only minor changes to value when discovering land use issues. The above table is a true representation of the assessment action of the agricultural property for 2007.

## 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45 Compared with the 2006 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL)

|  | 2006 CTL <br> County Total | 2007 Form 45 County Total | Value Difference <br> (2007 Form 45-2006 CTL) | Percent Change | 2007 Growth <br> (New Construction Value) | \% Change excl. Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Residential | 132,331,640 | 142,255,030 | 9,923,390 | 7.5 | 1,969,110 | 6.01 |
| 2. Recreational | 3,399,475 | 3,583,325 | 183,850 | 5.41 | 39,130 | 4.26 |
| 3. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwellings | 65,476,975 | 75,800,740 | 10,323,765 | 15.77 | *---------- | 15.77 |
| 4. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 201,208,090 | 221,639,095 | 20,431,005 | 10.15 | 2,008,240 | 9.16 |
| 5. Commercial | 27,350,860 | 31,796,243 | 4,445,383 | 16.25 | 1,143,715 | 12.07 |
| 6. Industrial | 2,698,780 | 1,955,075 | -743,705 | -27.56 | 0 | -27.56 |
| 7. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 35,856,055 | 38,267,745 | 2,411,690 | 6.73 | 3,774,560 | -3.8 |
| 8. Minerals | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 9. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 65,905,695 | 72,019,063 | 6,113,368 | 9.28 | 3,412,140 | 4.1 |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 267,113,785 | 293,658,158 | 26,544,373 | 9.94 | 6,926,515 | 7.34 |
| 11. Irrigated | 148,296,520 | 151,666,120 | 3,369,600 | 2.27 |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 334,800,495 | 332,179,330 | -2,621,165 | -0.78 |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 58,340,140 | 58,215,255 | -124,885 | -0.21 |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 820795 | 821,050 | 255 | 0.03 |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 542,257,950 | 542,881,755 | 623,805 | 0.12 |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of All Real Property | 809,371,735 | 836,539,913 | 27,168,178 | 3.36 | 6,926,515 | 2.5 |
| (Locally Assessed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

 outbuildings is shown in line 7.
NUMBER of Sales:
TOTAL Sales Price:
TOTAL Adj.Sales Price:
TOTAL Assessed Value:
AVG. Adj. Sales Price:
AVG. Assessed Value:
256
$12,193,628$
$12,193,628$
$10,958,975$
47,631
42,808

| MEDIAN: | $\mathbf{9 3}$ | COV: | 51.78 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| WGT. MEAN: | 90 | STD: | 52.65 |
| MEAN: | 102 | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 29.75 |
|  |  |  |  |
| COD $:$ | 31.84 | MAX Sales Ratio: | 629.00 |
| PRD $:$ | 113.13 | MIN Sales Ratio: | 7.20 |

95\% Median C.I.: 89.59 to 96.98
TOTAL Sales Price:

TOTAL Assessed Value:

AVG. Assessed Value:
2,808

| RANGE | COUNT |
| :---: | :---: |
| Qrtrs |  |
| 07/01/04 то 09/30/04 | 34 |
| 10/01/04 то 12/31/04 | 28 |
| 01/01/05 то 03/31/05 | 23 |
| 04/01/05 то 06/30/05 | 36 |
| 07/01/05 то 09/30/05 | 38 |
| 10/01/05 TO 12/31/05 | 33 |
| 01/01/06 TO 03/31/06 | 21 |
| 04/01/06 TO 06/30/06 $\qquad$ Study Years $\qquad$ | 43 |
| 07/01/04 TO 06/30/05 | 121 |
| 07/01/05 то 06/30/06 $\qquad$ Calendar Yrs $\qquad$ | 135 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 01/01/05 TO } 12 / 31 / 05 \\ \text { ALL__ } \end{gathered}$ | 130 |
|  | 256 |


| MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |
| 96.29 | 104.54 | 94.57 |
| 91.22 | 93.54 | 91.20 |
| 96.44 | 106.80 | 89.32 |
| 87.39 | 95.19 | 90.75 |
| 91.38 | 98.81 | 86.79 |
| 95.70 | 99.44 | 86.50 |
| 95.25 | 91.44 | 91.01 |
| 91.33 | 116.63 | 88.65 |
|  |  |  |
| 95.00 | 99.64 | 91.74 |
| 92.17 | 103.49 | 87.99 |
| 93.46 | 99.38 | 88.30 |
| 93.46 | 101.67 | 89.87 |

COD
24.31
24.20
27.24
36.08
36.79
24.89
21.51
49.10
27.64
35.62
31.50
31.84
PRD
110.54
102.57
119.57
104.88
113.84
114.96
100.47
131.57
108.62
117.62
112.55
113.13
MIN
57.46
42.78
49.80
7.20
35.05
16.32
37.33
28.60
7.20
16.32
7.20

| MAX | $95 \%$ Median C.I. |
| ---: | :---: |
| 184.88 | 84.41 to 106.76 |
| 183.77 | 75.42 to 101.70 |
| 190.00 | 85.04 to 122.40 |
| 262.47 | 75.35 to 101.93 |
| 283.84 | 74.64 to 99.97 |
| 200.75 | 89.32 to 106.26 |
| 156.89 | 78.80 to 106.13 |
| 629.00 | 79.91 to 111.34 |
| 262.47 | 87.06 to 100.88 |
| 629.00 | 89.32 to 98.00 |
| 283.84 | 89.31 to 97.34 |
| 629.00 | 89.59 to 96.98 |

89.87
31.84
113.13
7.20
629.00
.59 to 96.98
49,602

| 52,452 | 49,602 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 59,062 | 53,863 |
| 45,908 | 41,007 |
| 45,465 | 41,261 |
| 43,559 | 37,806 |
| 43,745 | 37,838 |
| 44,262 | 40,283 |
| 47,336 | 41,963 |
| 50,659 | 46,473 |
| 44,917 | 39,523 |
| 44,549 | 39,337 |
| 47,631 | 42,808 |

NUMBER of Sales: TOTAL Sales Price: TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: TOTAL Assessed Value: AVG. Adj. Sales Price: AVG. Assessed Value:
(!: Derived)


Printed: 03/27/2007 22:38:55

| AVG. Assessed Value: | 47,63 |
| :---: | :--- |
| ASSESSOR LOCATION |  |



# Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007 

NUMBER of Sales: TOTAL Sales Price: TOTAL Adj. Sales Price: TOTAL Assessed Value: AVG. Adj. Sales Price:

AVG. Assessed Value:

95\% Median C.I.: 89.59 to 96.98
(!: Derived)


## PA\&T 2007 R\&O Statistics

NUMBER of Sales: TOTAL Sales Price: TOTAL Adj. Sales Price: TOTAL Assessed Value: AVG. Adj. Sales Price:

Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007

## 12,193,628

 12,193,628 10,958,97547,631
42,808

95\% Median C.I.: 89.59 to 96.98
(!: Derived)

| YEAR BUILT * |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| RANGE | COUNT |
| O OR Blank | 48 |
| Prior TO 1860 |  |
| 1860 TO 1899 | 84 |
| 1900 TO 1919 | 27 |
| 1920 TO 1939 | 8 |
| 1940 TO 1949 | 15 |
| 1950 TO 1959 | 15 |
| 1960 TO 1969 | 31 |
| 1970 TO 1979 | 9 |
| 1980 TO 1989 | 3 |
| 1990 TO 1994 | 2 |
| 1995 TO 1999 | 5 |
| 2000 TO Present | 100 |
| ALL_- |  |


| ALL_ | 256 |
| :--- | ---: |
| SALE PRICE * COUNT |  |



|  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 12 | 129.64 | 156.69 | 197.83 |
| 24 | 124.12 | 124.75 | 120.98 |
| 36 | 124.12 | 135.40 | 132.55 |
| 67 | 101.27 | 112.03 | 109.76 |
| 67 | 92.86 | 94.35 | 93.88 |
| 59 | 82.36 | 85.40 | 85.38 |
| 21 | 95.60 | 90.31 | 91.13 |
| 6 | 63.92 | 65.17 | 65.95 |
| 256 | 93.46 | 101.67 | 89.87 |

COD
77.90
25.62

44.20
36.48
23.80
15.99
13.93
20.39
31.84
79.21
103.12
102.15
102.07
100.50
100.02
99.10
98.82

| 7.20 | 629.00 | 42.76 to 190.00 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 65.00 | 200.75 | 98.00 to 151.92 |
| 7.20 | 629.00 | 98.00 to 148.41 |
| 35.45 | 293.02 | 93.33 to 111.30 |
| 16.32 | 262.47 | 86.42 to 99.84 |
| 40.91 | 136.53 | 78.65 to 88.44 |
| 60.33 | 129.28 | 81.11 to 100.17 |
| 41.32 | 94.11 | 41.32 to 94.11 |
|  |  |  |
| 7.20 | 629.00 | 89.59 to 96.98 |

2,438
6,875
4,823
6

| 5,396 | 7,152 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 17,568 | 19,282 |
| 39,783 | 37,350 |
| 77,404 | 66,087 |
| 121,115 | 110,369 |
| 174,416 | 115,025 |
|  |  |
| 47,631 | 42,808 |

## PA\&T 2007 R\&O Statistics

NUMBER of Sales: TOTAL Sales Price: TOTAL Adj. Sales Price: TOTAL Assessed Value: AVG. Adj. Sales Price: AVG. Assessed Value:

Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007
256
$12,193,628$ 12,193,628 10,958,975

47,631
42,808
GT. MEAN: $\quad 90 \quad$ COV: $\quad 51.78$ STD: $\quad 52.65$ 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 86.14 to 93.61

102 AVG.ABS.DEV: 29.75
(!: Derived) $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Printed: 03/27/2007 22:38:55 } \\ \text { Avg. Adj. } & \text { Avg. }\end{array}$

| ASSESSED VALUE * |  | COUNT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Low \$ |  |  |
| 1 TO | 4999 | 9 |
| 5000 то | 9999 | 32 |
| Total \$ |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 41 |
| 10000 TO | 29999 | 73 |
| 30000 то | 59999 | 79 |
| 60000 TO | 99999 | 45 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 16 |
| 150000 TO | 249999 | 2 |
| _ALL |  |  |

MEDIAN

| MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |
| 65.00 | 81.96 | 78.87 |
| 90.87 | 101.96 | 76.72 |
|  |  |  |
| 89.56 | 97.57 | 76.85 |
| 96.44 | 108.66 | 89.66 |
| 92.86 | 103.64 | 91.65 |
| 86.98 | 91.07 | 84.45 |
| 98.58 | 99.18 | 96.44 |
| 111.70 | 111.70 | 108.99 |

95\% Mean C.I.: 95.22 to 108.12

| QUALITY |
| :--- |
| RANGE |
| (blank) |
| 10 |
| 15 |
| 20 |
| 25 |
| 30 |
| 35 |


|  | 256 | 93.46 | 101.67 | 89.87 | 31.84 | 113.13 | 7.20 | 629.00 | 89.59 to 96.98 | 47,631 | 42,808 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| STYLE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | Count | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) | 46 | 94.65 | 103.86 | 85.86 | 46.00 | 120.97 | 7.20 | 629.00 | 73.39 to 108.64 | 17,758 | 15,247 |
| 100 | 7 | 89.82 | 90.93 | 97.87 | 14.52 | 92.91 | 71.88 | 112.71 | 71.88 to 112.71 | 24,142 | 23,627 |
| 101 | 123 | 96.42 | 103.39 | 91.82 | 26.71 | 112.60 | 35.05 | 293.02 | 90.92 to 101.27 | 54,743 | 50,268 |
| 102 | 16 | 88.55 | 86.88 | 82.55 | 19.23 | 105.24 | 41.32 | 121.63 | 70.32 to 105.42 | 91,303 | 75,370 |
| 103 | 2 | 84.46 | 84.46 | 85.83 | 4.56 | 98.40 | 80.61 | 88.31 | N/A | 87,362 | 74,985 |
| 104 | 55 | 90.19 | 104.43 | 91.35 | 35.83 | 114.32 | 40.91 | 263.34 | 80.82 to 105.57 | 46,458 | 42,438 |
| 106 | 3 | 57.46 | 94.30 | 48.41 | 89.66 | 194.79 | 35.45 | 190.00 | N/A | 11,333 | 5,486 |
| 111 | 4 | 73.06 | 77.90 | 81.26 | 14.06 | 95.86 | 66.75 | 98.72 | N/A | 62,375 | 50,685 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 256 | 93.46 | 101.67 | 89.87 | 31.84 | 113.13 | 7.20 | 629.00 | 89.59 to 96.98 | 47,631 | 42,808 |

## PA\&T 2007 R\&O Statistics

Type: Qualified

|  | NUMBER of Sales: <br> TOTAL Sales Price: <br> TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: <br> TOTAL Assessed Value: <br> AVG. Adj. Sales Price: <br> AVG. Assessed Value: |
| :---: | :---: |
| CONDITION |  |
| RANGE | COUNT |
| (blank) | 49 |
| 10 | 2 |
| 15 | 3 |
| 20 | 78 |
| 25 | 26 |
| 30 | 79 |
| 35 | 9 |
| 40 | 10 |
| ALL |  |
|  | 256 |

Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 12,193,628 \\
& 12,193,628 \\
& 10,958,975
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
47,631
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
42,808 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

95\% Median C.I.:
89.59 to 96.98

| MEDIAN: | 93 | COV: | 51.78 | $95 \%$ Median C.I. | 89.59 to 96.98 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| GT. MEAN: | 90 | STD: | 52.65 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I. $:$ | 86.14 to 93.61 |
| MEAN: | 102 | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 29.75 | $95 \%$ Mean C.I. $:$ | 95.22 to 108.12 |

Printed: 03/27/2007 22:38:55
MEDIAN
95.00
104.36
129.00
91.38
97.14
89.82
99.93
96.35
93.46
101.67
89.87
113.13
7.20
629.00
89.59 to 96.98

47,631
42,808

## PA\&T 2007 R\&O Statistics



## PA\&T 2007 R\&O Statistics

## Type: Qualified



## PA\&T 2007 R\&O Statistics



## PA\&T 2007 R\&O Statistics <br> Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007




## PA\&T 2007 R\&O Statistics

## Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007

|  |  | 95 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| (AgLand) | NUMBER of Sales: | $20,824,122$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $20,824,122$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $14,574,352$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 219,201 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 153,414 |

## MEDIAN:

WGT. MEAN:
70 COV: 17.85 95\% Median C.I.: 67.24 to 72.33
5\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 67.44 to 72.53
(!: Derived)
(AgLand) VG. Adj. Sales Price:

219,201
MEAN :
2.86
(!: land+NAT=0)

DATE essed Value

COUNT
MEDIAN
MEAN WGT. MEAN

| 0.94 | MIN Sales Ratio: $\quad 44.80$ |
| :--- | ---: |

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
10/01/03 TO 09/30/03 10/01/03 то 12/31/03 01/01/04 то 03/31/04 04/01/04 тO 06/30/04 07/01/04 тO 09/30/04 10/01/04 TO 12/31/04 01/01/05 TO 03/31/05 04/01/05 то 06/30/05 07/01/05 TO 09/30/05 10/01/05 то 12/31/05 01/01/06 то 03/31/06 04/01/06 TO 06/30/06
$\qquad$ Study Years $\qquad$ 07/01/03 то 06/30/04 07/01/04 TO 06/30/05 07/01/05 TO 06/30/06
$\qquad$ Calendar Yrs $\qquad$ 1/01/05 т0 12/31/05 01/01/05 то 12/31/05
$\qquad$ ALL $\qquad$

| 72.31 | 79.57 | 77.76 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 77.40 | 78.41 | 74.29 |
| 65.17 | 71.28 | 81.66 |
|  |  |  |
| 67.36 | 68.65 | 69.90 |
| 75.74 | 75.84 | 74.89 |
| 65.81 | 67.42 | 64.95 |
|  |  |  |
| 66.17 | 67.37 | 62.76 |
| 66.10 | 68.64 | 66.28 |
| 69.18 | 68.00 | 64.98 |
|  |  |  |
| 71.88 | 77.02 | 76.81 |
| 73.80 | 71.57 | 70.60 |
| 66.65 | 68.17 | 65.32 |
|  |  |  |
| 71.00 | 73.58 | 74.57 |
| 72.15 | 70.83 | 68.40 |
| 69.66 | 72.05 | 69.99 |

17.25
11.50
19.91

15.71
8.64
7.97
14.14
11.87
10.11
16.35
12.01
12.30
15.84
11.91
4.80

| MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. <br> Sale Price | Avg. <br> Assd Val |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 107.20 | 64.72 to 96.59 | 149,401 | 116,179 |
| 94.04 | 69.08 to 93.35 | 220,992 | 164,167 |
| 102.99 | 52.27 to 102.99 | 146,237 | 119,422 |
| 87.18 | 50.78 to 82.72 | 178,738 | 124,941 |
| 95.67 | 67.24 to 82.93 | 239,109 | 179,071 |
| 79.31 | N/A | 360,230 | 233,975 |
| 90.08 | 53.29 to 79.10 | 174,758 | 109,673 |
| 104.00 | 60.60 to 70.08 | 268,679 | 178,091 |
| 81.42 | 50.86 to 81.42 | 255,548 | 166,060 |
| 107.20 | 69.08 to 88.46 | 177,694 | 136,485 |
| 95.67 | 66.89 to 79.17 | 241,599 | 170,565 |
| 104.00 | 63.24 to 70.09 | 239,418 | 156,386 |
| 102.99 | 66.68 to 79.17 | 188,381 | 140,467 |
| 95.67 | 64.89 to 75.77 | 235,322 | 160,965 |
| 107.20 | 67.24 to 72.33 | 219,201 | 153,414 | Avg.

Assd Val


## Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007



90-0017
NonValid School

|  |  | 95 | 69.66 | 72.05 | 69.99 | 14.07 | 102.94 | 44.80 | 107.20 | 67.24 to 72.33 | 219,201 | 153,414 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ACRES IN | SALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 10.01 TO | 30.00 | 2 | 55.91 | 55.91 | 54.43 | 9.17 | 102.71 | 50.78 | 61.03 | N/A | 17,692 | 9,630 |
| 30.01 то | 50.00 | 14 | 73.32 | 76.16 | 73.62 | 10.71 | 103.45 | 64.72 | 104.00 | 67.36 to 82.72 | 60,264 | 44,364 |
| 50.01 TO | 100.00 | 32 | 68.72 | 70.62 | 69.27 | 17.63 | 101.94 | 44.80 | 107.20 | 60.48 to 79.17 | 133,858 | 92,729 |
| 100.01 TO | 180.00 | 38 | 69.62 | 71.34 | 69.69 | 9.78 | 102.36 | 50.86 | 93.87 | 66.10 to 72.31 | 306,115 | 213,337 |
| $\begin{gathered} 180.01 \mathrm{TO} \\ 650.01+ \\ \text { ALL_ } \end{gathered}$ | 330.00 | 8 |  | 80.16 | 73.69 | 20.27 | 108.77 | 61.55 | 102.99 | 61.55 to 102.99 | 431,826 | 318,218 |
|  |  | 1 | $54.66$ | 54.66 | 54.66 |  |  | 54.66 | 54.66 | N/A | 574,563 | 314,065 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $44.80$ | $107.20$ |  |  | 153,414 |
|  |  | 95 | 69.66 | 72.05 | 69.99 | 14.07 | 102.94 |  |  | 67.24 to 72.33 | 219,201 |  |
| MAJORITY LAND USERANGE |  | 95\% |  |  | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
|  |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 95 \% \text { Median C.I. } \\ \text { N/A } \end{gathered}$ | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| ! zeroes! |  | 1 | 79.10 | 79.10 | 79.10 |  |  | 79.10 | 79.10 |  | 15,500 | 12,260 |
| DRY |  | 42 | 69.65 | 71.90 | 68.98 | 13.12 | 104.24 | 48.55 | 107.20 | 66.10 to 75.30 | 204,062 | 140,753 |
| DRY-N/A |  | 24 | 72.52 | 74.40 | 75.99 | 17.77 | 97.92 | 44.80 | 102.99 | 67.12 to 88.46 | 181,459 | 137,883 |
| GRASS |  | 6 | 65.68 | 73.36 | 70.07 | 14.85 | 104.70 | 61.03 | 104.00 | 61.03 to 104.00 | 59,766 | 41,877 |
| GRASS-N/A |  | 6 | 70.74 | 73.86 | 83.76 | 18.75 | 88.19 | 50.78 | 96.59 | 50.78 to 96.59 | 123,530 | 103,463 |
| IRRGTD |  | 1 | 81.42 | 81.42 | 81.42 |  |  | 81.42 | 81.42 | N/A | 170,000 | 138,420 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { IRRGTD-N/A } \\ \text { ALL_ } \end{gathered}$ |  | 15 | 66.6869.66 | 66.3572.05 | 65.4969.99 | 5.9914.07 | 101.31102.94 | 59.57 | 74.41 | 61.68 to 70.08 | 440,880 | 288,719 |
|  |  | 95 |  |  |  |  |  | 44.80 | 107.20 | 67.24 to 72.33 |  |  |

14 - CEDAR COUNTY

## Type: Qualified



## PA\&T 2007 R\&O Statistics

Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007



NUMBER of Sales: TOTAL Sales Price: TOTAL Adj. Sales Price: TOTAL Assessed Value: AVG. Adj. Sales Price:
260
$12,383,628$
$12,383,628$
$10,371,600$
47,629
39,890

## MEDIAN:

WGT. MEAN. MEAN : 84
96
89 CoV: 49.49

95\% Median C.I.: 82.73 to 93.33
$\begin{aligned} \text { STD: } & 47.59 \\ \text { AVG.ABS.DEV: } & 28.76\end{aligned}$
COD: $\quad 32.23$ MAX Sales Ratio: 499.63
95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 80.06 to 87.45
95\% Mean C.I.: 90.38 to 101.95

Printed: 02/17/2007 12:57:47
AVG. Assessed Value:
ASSESSOR LOCATION
BELDEN
BOW VALLEY
COLERIDGE
COLERIDGE V
MEDIAN
98.95
70.07
93.99

FORDYCE
HART BUD BECKER
HART BUD BECKER V
HARTINGTON
HARTINGTON V
LAUREL
LAUREL V
MAGNET
OBERT
RANDOLPH
RANDOLPH V
REC BROOKY BOTTOM REC BROOKY BOTTOM MH REC NOHR SUB REC V
RURAL
RURAL ATEN
RURAL LEWIS/CLARK V RURAL V
ST HELENA
ST HELENA V
WYNOT
WYNOT V
$\qquad$

|  | 260 | 89.23 | 96.17 | 83.75 | 32.23 | 114.82 | 7.20 | 499.63 | 82.73 to 93.33 | 47,629 | 39,890 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LOCATIONS: URBAN, | SUBURBAN | \& RURAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 1 | 200 | 89.63 | 99.19 | 86.99 | 33.46 | 114.02 | 7.20 | 499.63 | 84.41 to 95.25 | 43,092 | 37,488 |
| 3 | 60 | 82.26 | 86.09 | 76.33 | 29.52 | 112.78 | 16.20 | 160.53 | 70.90 to 95.00 | 62,752 | 47,899 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 260 | 89.23 | 96.17 | 83.75 | 32.23 | 114.82 | 7.20 | 499.63 | 82.73 to 93.33 | 47,629 | 39,890 |



NUMBER of Sales: TOTAL Sales Price: TOTAL Adj. Sales Price: total Assessed Value: AVG. Adj. Sales Price: AVG. Adj. Sales Price:
Assessed Value:
260
$12,383,628$
$12,383,628$
$10,371,600$
47,629
39,890
GTT. MEAN: $\quad 84 \quad$ COV: $49.49 \quad$ STD: 47.59 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 80.06 to 87.45

95\% Median C.I.: 82.73 to 93.33

95\% Mean C.I.: 90.38 to 101.95




# Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007 

State Stat Run


Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007


# Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007 

State Stat Run


# Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007 

State Stat Run


# Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007 

State Stat Run


Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007


Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007


Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007


90-0017
NonValid School


Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007


Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007


# 2007 Assessment Survey for Cedar County 

 3/13/2007
## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

1. Deputy(ies) on staff: 1
2. Appraiser(s) on staff: 1 (Assessor)
3. Other full-time employees: 3
4. Other part-time employees: 1
5. Number of shared employees: 0
6. Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year: $\$ 163,775.00$
7. Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system $\$ 2,000$
8. Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above: $\$ 163,775.00$
9. Amount of total budget set aside for appraisal work: 0
10. Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops: $\$ 1,500$
11. Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget: 0
12. Other miscellaneous funds:
13. Total budget:
a. Was any of last year's budget not used? $\$ 3,354.00$
B. Residential Appraisal Information
(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)
14. Data collection done by: Assessor/Part Time Staff
15. Valuation done by: Assessor
16. Pickup work done by: Assessor/Part Time Staff

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential |  | 175 | 0 | 175 |

4. What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? 2003
5. What was the last year the depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? 2003
6. What was the last year that the Market or Sales Comparison Approach was used to estimate the market value of the properties in this class? 2007
7. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: 7
8. How are these defined? Small towns as one, larger towns individually, rural residential and rural recreational
9. Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? Yes
10. Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural residential? No
11. Are the county's ag residential and rural residential improvements classified and valued in the same manner? Yes
C. Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information
12. Data collection done by: Assessor/Part Time Staff
13. Valuation done by: Assessor
14. Pickup work done by whom: Assessor/Part Time Staff

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commercial |  | 25 | 0 | 25 |

4. What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? 1989
5. When was the last time the depreciation schedule for this property class or any subclass was developed using market-derived information? 2006 and 2007
6. When was the last time that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? N/A
7. When was the last time that the Market or Sales Comparison Approach was used to estimate the market value of the properties in this class? 2007
8. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class? 7
9. How are these defined? Small towns as one, larger towns individually, rural residential and rural recreational
10. Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? Yes
11. Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural commercial? No
D. Agricultural Appraisal Information
12. Data collection done by: Assessor/Part Time Staff
13. Valuation done by: Assessor
14. Pickup work done by whom: Assessor/Part Time Staff

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural |  | 100 | 0 | 100 |

4. Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? No

How is your agricultural land defined? Land use.
5. When was the last date that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? N/A
6. What is the date of the soil survey currently used? 1982, Conversion date 8/23/95
7. What date was the last countywide land use study completed? 1998
a. By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.) Physical inspection and FSA maps.
b. By whom? Employees
c. What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? All
8. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: 2
9. How are these defined? Market area and soil types
10. Has the county implemented (or is in the process of implementing) special valuation for agricultural land within the county? No
E. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

1. Administrative software: MIPS
2. CAMA software: County Solutions
3. Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? Yes
a. Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? Assessor's office
4. Does the county have GIS software? No
a. Who maintains the GIS software and maps? N/A
5. Personal Property software: MIPS
F. Zoning Information
6. Does the county have zoning? Yes
a. If so, is the zoning countywide? Yes
b. What municipalities in the county are zoned? All
c. When was zoning implemented? 2000
G. Contracted Services
7. Appraisal Services: In House
8. Other Services:

## H. Additional comments or further explanations on any item from A through G:

## II. Assessment Actions

## 2007 Assessment Actions taken to address the following property classes/subclasses:

1. Residential— Increased Hartington all $8 \%$, increased Fordyce all $10 \%$, Increased all rural residential 15\%, increased all home site values, reviewed all other assessor locations and determined no other changes were necessary.
2. Commercial - Desk reviewed all, took off the 10.74 adjustments and made some adjustments on the cost of construction.
3. Agricultural- Reviewed sales and did a market analysis for both market areas. Did not make any changes as both areas are at $70 \%$, within the acceptable range.

## County 14-Cedar



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Exhibit 14 - Page 79

## County 14 - Cedar

Schedule II:Tax Increment Financing (TIF)
Records

| Schedule V: Agricultural Records | Urban | Value | SubUrban Records | Value | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Records |  |  |  |  | Records | Value | Records | Value |
| 27. Ag-Vacant Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,347 | 278,360,715 | 2,347 | 278,360,715 |
| 28. Ag-Improved Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,995 | 288,535,545 | 1,995 | 288,535,545 |
| 29. Ag-Improvements | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,709 | 90,053,980 | 1,709 | 90,053,980 |
| 30. Ag-Total Taxable |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,056 | 656,950,240 |

## County 14-Cedar



Growth
$3,774,560$

## County 14-Cedar

2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45
Schedule IX: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Detail
Market Area:

| Irrigated: | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,647.050 | 8,292,455 | 4,647.050 | 8,292,455 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,535.080 | 9,731,550 | 5,535.080 | 9,731,550 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,820.880 | 9,893,025 | 5,820.880 | 9,893,025 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,197.300 | 6,952,660 | 4,197.300 | 6,952,660 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,727.630 | 10,467,420 | 6,727.630 | 10,467,420 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,645.530 | 8,070,995 | 5,645.530 | 8,070,995 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 11,991.260 | 15,927,330 | 11,991.260 | 15,927,330 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,618.310 | 1,909,615 | 1,618.310 | 1,909,615 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 46,183.040 | 71,245,050 | 46,183.040 | 71,245,050 |
| Dryland: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54.1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 10,872.610 | 15,210,190 | 10,872.610 | 15,210,190 |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 24,274.820 | 33,223,400 | 24,274.820 | 33,223,400 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 10,831.860 | 14,618,250 | 10,831.860 | 14,618,250 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 15,910.820 | 21,017,535 | 15,910.820 | 21,017,535 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 24,343.710 | 31,412,505 | 24,343.710 | 31,412,505 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 21,105.830 | 25,861,810 | 21,105.830 | 25,861,810 |
| 60.4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 51,772.190 | 53,471,790 | 51,772.190 | 53,471,790 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 10,581.440 | 8,463,145 | 10,581.440 | 8,463,145 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 169,693.280 | 203,278,625 | 169,693.280 | 203,278,625 |

Grass

| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,410.410 | 1,105,080 | 1,410.410 | 1,105,080 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 7,080.270 | 5,504,580 | 7,080.270 | 5,504,580 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,900.370 | 1,958,375 | 2,900.370 | 1,958,375 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,406.370 | 4,516,635 | 6,406.370 | 4,516,635 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,555.190 | 4,347,505 | 6,555.190 | 4,347,505 |
| 68.3G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,901.220 | 4,598,895 | 6,901.220 | 4,598,895 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 28,856.310 | 17,056,905 | 28,856.310 | 17,056,905 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 33,959.560 | 14,759,390 | 33,959.560 | 14,759,390 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 94,069.700 | 53,847,365 | 94,069.700 | 53,847,365 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,183.320 | 671,040 | 4,183.320 | 671,040 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 314,129.340 | 329,042,080 | 314,129.340 | 329,042,080 |


| County 14 - Cedar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Schedule IX: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Detail |  |  |  |  | Market Area: 2 |  |  |  |
| Urban |  |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| Irrigated: | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,250.690 | 2,625,550 | 1,250.690 | 2,625,550 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,382.300 | 10,950,270 | 5,382.300 | 10,950,270 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,284.660 | 8,568,735 | 4,284.660 | 8,568,735 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 933.270 | 1,846,705 | 933.270 | 1,846,705 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 7,077.740 | 13,679,405 | 7,077.740 | 13,679,405 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 12,518.240 | 23,047,085 | 12,518.240 | 23,047,085 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 11,431.310 | 19,497,580 | 11,431.310 | 19,497,580 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 152.400 | 205,740 | 152.400 | 205,740 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 43,030.610 | 80,421,070 | 43,030.610 | 80,421,070 |
| Dryland: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,968.860 | 3,739,310 | 1,968.860 | 3,739,310 |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 10,081.770 | 18,940,460 | 10,081.770 | 18,940,460 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 8,373.900 | 15,238,640 | 8,373.900 | 15,238,640 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,821.700 | 5,021,765 | 2,821.700 | 5,021,765 |
| 58.3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 14,705.140 | 24,881,120 | 14,705.140 | 24,881,120 |
| 59. 3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 21,595.760 | 35,101,560 | 21,595.760 | 35,101,560 |
| 60. 4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 18,071.480 | 25,676,450 | 18,071.480 | 25,676,450 |
| 61.4 D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 279.070 | 301,400 | 279.070 | 301,400 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 77,897.680 | 128,900,705 | 77,897.680 | 128,900,705 |
| Grass: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 57.370 | 50,045 | 57.370 | 50,045 |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 662.260 | 528,005 | 662.260 | 528,005 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 973.820 | 716,850 | 973.820 | 716,850 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 621.160 | 446,935 | 621.160 | 446,935 |
| 67. 3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 736.410 | 509,475 | 736.410 | 509,475 |
| 68. 3G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,318.650 | 874,180 | 1,318.650 | 874,180 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,696.150 | 1,047,595 | 1,696.150 | 1,047,595 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 363.080 | 194,805 | 363.080 | 194,805 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,428.900 | 4,367,890 | 6,428.900 | 4,367,890 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 971.570 | 150,010 | 971.570 | 150,010 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 128,328.760 | 213,839,675 | 128,328.760 | 213,839,675 |

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## County 14-Cedar

## 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

Schedule X: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Totals

| AgLand | Acres | Value | SubU Acres | Value | Rura <br> Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 76.Irrigated | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 89,213.650 | 151,666,120 | 89,213.650 | 151,666,120 |
| 77.Dry Land | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 247,590.960 | 332,179,330 | 247,590.960 | 332,179,330 |
| 78.Grass | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 100,498.600 | 58,215,255 | 100,498.600 | 58,215,255 |
| 79.Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,154.890 | 821,050 | 5,154.890 | 821,050 |
| 80.Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 81.Exempt | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 82.Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 442,458.100 | 542,881,755 | 442,458.100 | 542,881,755 |

## 2007 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 14 - Cedar

Market Area:

| Value | \% of Value | Average Assessed Value |
| ---: | ---: | :---: |

Dry:

| 1D1 | $10,872.610$ | $6.41 \%$ | $15,210,190$ | $7.48 \%$ | $1,398.945$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1D | $24,274.820$ | $14.31 \%$ | $33,223,400$ | $16.34 \%$ | $1,368.636$ |
| 2D1 | $10,831.860$ | $6.38 \%$ | $14,618,250$ | $7.19 \%$ | $1,349.560$ |
| 2D | $15,910.820$ | $9.38 \%$ | $21,017,535$ | $10.34 \%$ | $1,320.958$ |
| 3D1 | $24,343.710$ | $14.35 \%$ | $31,412,505$ | $15.45 \%$ | $1,290.374$ |
| 3D | $21,105.830$ | $12.44 \%$ | $25,861,810$ | $12.72 \%$ | $1,225.339$ |
| 4D1 | $51,772.190$ | $30.51 \%$ | $53,471,790$ | $26.30 \%$ | $1,032.828$ |
| 4D | $10,581.440$ | $6.24 \%$ | $8,463,145$ | $4.16 \%$ | 799.810 |
| Dry Total | $169,693.280$ | $100.00 \%$ | $203,278,625$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,197.917$ |

Grass:

| 1G1 | $1,410.410$ | $1.50 \%$ | $1,105,080$ | $2.05 \%$ | 783.516 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | $7,080.270$ | $7.53 \%$ | $5,504,580$ | $10.22 \%$ | 777.453 |
| 2G1 | $2,900.370$ | $3.08 \%$ | $1,958,375$ | $3.64 \%$ | 675.215 |
| 2G | $6,406.370$ | $6.81 \%$ | $4,516,635$ | $8.39 \%$ | 705.022 |
| 3G1 | $6,555.190$ | $6.97 \%$ | $4,347,505$ | $8.07 \%$ | 663.215 |
| 3G | $6,901.220$ | $7.34 \%$ | $4,598,895$ | $8.54 \%$ | 666.388 |
| 4G1 | $28,856.310$ | $30.68 \%$ | $17,056,905$ | $31.68 \%$ | 591.097 |
| 4G | $33,959.560$ | $36.10 \%$ | $14,759,390$ | $27.41 \%$ | 434.616 |
| Grass Total | $94,069.700$ | $100.00 \%$ | $53,847,365$ | $100.00 \%$ | 572.419 |
| Irrgated Total | $46,183.040$ | $14.70 \%$ | $71,245,050$ | $21.65 \%$ | $1,542.666$ |
| Dry Total | $169,693.280$ | $54.02 \%$ | $203,278,625$ | $61.78 \%$ | $1,197.917$ |
| Grass Total | $94,069.700$ | $29.95 \%$ | $53,847,365$ | $16.36 \%$ | 572.419 |
| Waste | $4,183.320$ | $1.33 \%$ | 671,040 | $0.20 \%$ | 160.408 |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  | 0.000 |
| Market Area Total | $314,129.340$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |  |  |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $46,183.040$ | $51.77 \%$ | $71,245,050$ | $46.97 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $169,693.280$ | $68.54 \%$ | $203,278,625$ | $61.20 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $94,069.700$ | $93.60 \%$ | $53,847,365$ | $92.50 \%$ |
| Waste | $4,183.320$ | $81.15 \%$ | 671,040 | $81.73 \%$ |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
|  | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  |
| Exempt | $314,129.340$ | $71.00 \%$ | $329,042,080$ | $60.61 \%$ |

## 2007 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 14 - Cedar

Market Area: 2
Average Assessed Value*

| Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value ${ }^{\star}$ |
| ---: | ---: | :---: |
| $2,625,550$ | $3.26 \%$ | $2,099.281$ |
| $10,950,270$ | $13.62 \%$ | $2,034.496$ |
| $8,568,735$ | $10.65 \%$ | $1,999.863$ |
| $1,846,705$ | $2.30 \%$ | $1,978.746$ |
| $13,679,405$ | $17.01 \%$ | $1,932.736$ |
| $23,047,085$ | $28.66 \%$ | $1,841.080$ |
| $19,497,580$ | $24.24 \%$ | $1,705.629$ |
| 205,740 | $0.26 \%$ | $1,350.000$ |
| $80,421,070$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,868.927$ |


| Dry: |
| :--- |
| 1D1 $1,968.860$ $2.53 \%$    <br> 1D $10,081.770$ $12.94 \%$ $3,739,310$ $2.90 \%$ $1,899.225$ <br> 2D1 $8,373.900$ $10.75 \%$ $18,940,460$ $14.69 \%$ $1,878.684$ <br> 2D $2,821.700$ $3.62 \%$ $15,238,640$ $11.82 \%$ $1,819.778$ <br> 3D1 $14,705.140$ $18.88 \%$ $5,021,765$ $3.90 \%$ $1,779.694$ <br> 3D $21,595.760$ $27.72 \%$ $24,881,120$ $19.30 \%$ $1,692.001$ <br> 4D1 $18,071.480$ $23.20 \%$ $35,101,560$ $27.23 \%$ $1,625.391$ <br> 4D 279.070 $0.36 \%$ $25,676,450$ $19.92 \%$ $1,420.827$ <br> Dry Total $77,897.680$ $100.00 \%$ 301,400 $0.23 \%$ $1,080.015$ |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 57.370 | $0.89 \%$ | 50,045 | $1.15 \%$ | 872.320 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | 662.260 | $10.30 \%$ | 528,005 | $12.09 \%$ | 797.277 |
| 2G1 | 973.820 | $15.15 \%$ | 716,850 | $16.41 \%$ | 736.121 |
| 2G | 621.160 | $9.66 \%$ | 446,935 | $10.23 \%$ | 719.516 |
| 3G1 | 736.410 | $11.45 \%$ | 509,475 | $11.66 \%$ | 691.836 |
| 3G | $1,318.650$ | $20.51 \%$ | 874,180 | $20.01 \%$ | 662.935 |
| 4G1 | $1,696.150$ | $26.38 \%$ | $1,047,595$ | $23.98 \%$ | 617.631 |
| 4G | 363.080 | $5.65 \%$ | 194,805 | $4.46 \%$ | 536.534 |
| Grass Total | $6,428.900$ | $100.00 \%$ | $4,367,890$ | $100.00 \%$ | 679.414 |
| Irrgated Total | $43,030.610$ | $33.53 \%$ | $80,421,070$ | $37.61 \%$ | $1,868.927$ |
| Dry Total | $77,897.680$ | $60.70 \%$ | $128,900,705$ | $60.28 \%$ | $1,654.743$ |
| Grass Total | $6,428.900$ | $5.01 \%$ | $4,367,890$ | $2.04 \%$ | 679.414 |
| Waste | 971.570 | $0.76 \%$ | 150,010 | $0.07 \%$ | 154.399 |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  | 0 | 0.000 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  | 1,660 |
| Market Area Total | $128,328.760$ | $100.00 \%$ | $213,839,675$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $43,030.610$ | $48.23 \%$ | $80,421,070$ | $53.03 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $77,897.680$ | $31.46 \%$ | $128,900,705$ | $38.80 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $6,428.900$ | $6.40 \%$ | $4,367,890$ | $7.50 \%$ |
| Waste | 971.570 | $18.85 \%$ | 150,010 | $18.27 \%$ |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $128,328.760$ | $29.00 \%$ | $213,839,675$ | $39.39 \%$ |

2007 Agricultural Land Detail
County 14-Cedar

| AgLand | Urban |  | SubUrban Acres |  | Value | Rural Acres | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Irrigated | 0.000 | 0 |  | 000 | 0 | 89,213.650 | 151,666,120 |
| Dry | 0.000 | 0 |  | 000 | 024 | 247,590.960 | 332,179,330 |
| Grass | 0.000 | 0 |  | . 00 | $0 \quad 100$ | 00,498.600 | 58,215,255 |
| Waste | 0.000 | 0 |  | O00 | 0 | 5,154.890 | 821,050 |
| Other | 0.000 | 0 |  | . 00 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | 0 |  | 000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| Total | 0.000 | 0 |  | 000 | $0 \quad 44$ | 442,458.100 | 542,881,755 |
| AgLand | Total <br> Acres | Value | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| Irrigated | 89,213.650 | 151,666,120 | 89,213.650 | 20.16\% | 151,666,120 | 27.94\% | 1,700.032 |
| Dry | 247,590.960 | 332,179,330 | 247,590.960 | 55.96\% | 332,179,330 | 61.19\% | 1,341.645 |
| Grass | 100,498.600 | 58,215,255 | 100,498.600 | 22.71\% | 58,215,255 | 10.72\% | 579.264 |
| Waste | 5,154.890 | 821,050 | 5,154.890 | 1.17\% | 821,050 | 0.15\% | 159.275 |
| Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |


| Total | $442,458.100$ | $542,881,755$ | $442,458.100$ | $100.00 \%$ | $542,881,755$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,226.967$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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# Cedar County's <br> 3 Year Plan of Assessment September $1^{\text {st }}$, 2006(update) 

## Introduction

This plan of assessment is required by law, pursuant to section 77-1311, as amended by 2001 Neb. Laws LB 170, Section 5. It is submitted to the Cedar County Board of Equalization and the Department of Property Assessment \& Taxation on or before September 1, 2001 and every year thereafter. The assessor shall update the plan annually. The plan and any update shall examine the level, quality, \& uniformity of assessment in the county and may be derived from the Progress Report developed by the Department and presented to the assessor on or before July 31.

## General Description of Cedar County

Cedar County has a total parcel count of about 8,147 parcels. The residential parcel count is $39 \%$ of the total, the commercial/industrial is $7 \%$ of the total base and the agricultural is $50 \%$. Exempt property accounts for $4 \%$ of the county total. Cedar county has a total valuation of $\$ 862,615,815$. The county has about 1705 personal property schedules to process, and about 477 Homestead Exemptions to file for the 2006 year.

## Office Staff

The office staff of the Cedar County Assessor consists of the Assessor, the Deputy, 3 full time clerks, and one part time person to do the measuring and listing of the "pickup work" for the year.

## Budget

The total budget for the operation of the office is $\$ 163,775$. This amount does not include any funds for appraisal. This amount reflects only the necessary amount to run the office.

## Responsibilities

The various responsibilities include, taking care of the counter traffic, answering phone calls, keeping our record cards current and up to date, maintaining the county's cadastral maps, processing 521 real estate transfers, filling out and processing all reports due to the state, political subdivisions, and TERC, personal property filings and homestead applications, plus many more day to day jobs too numerous to mention.

## Computers

The office is furnished with 5 gateway computers, training has been for the most part self taught with staff going to short 2 or 4 hour classes offered through the extension office. We are contracted with Mips/County Solutions for the assessment software, real estate and personal property. We have been on Mips/County Solutions cama software system for 2 years so we did drop our license with Marshall \& Swift and will do our residential and rural improvement pricing through them. We are in the process of printing new house sheets on all our residential records. We have all the rural parcels completed and are close to being done with the town records. The process of converting from our Marshall \& Swift reports to the new Cama program does take a good deal of time as we also have to check and make sure all the components have transferred completely. We also have to calculate the correct value for the house. Completion of this process will take the rest of this year, if all goes well.

## Current and near Future Plan

The office has completed a residential update and review. This included all of our residential properties, rural as well as the towns. In the rural review we are also looking at the ag-outbuildings, we will use our new aerial photos to help us with this. This past year we worked on reviewing and updating most of our lot values and did reprice a number of them, especially the recreational ones. We would like to get started on our commercial properties, with a driveby inspection and cost update, and new appreciation applied. The completion of this project will most likely take us into the second year. It will and has been difficult to really spend the time needed for these types of projects as we have a huge TERC case upcoming which will consume a great deal of time this year and will occupy a good deal of my time over the next several months. This same group of taxpayers appealed for the 2003 and did not for 2004. We compromised for the year of 2003 year hoping we might be done because they dropped the ball on the 2004 year. We have a good deal of information from the 2003 year that will be helpful, but it will still require a huge amount of time preparing for this 2005 case. I will not be able to really work on very much until we get this case behind us, it includes about 40 or so taxpayers with somewhere in the area of 57 or so parcels. When that is all behind us we can start to work on the above mentioned. The completion of lots and commercial will bring us full
circle and it will be time to start over on the ag and residential again, taking us well beyond the next 3 years. Our focus on the upcoming work will not only be on our level of value, but quality as well. It will be our goal to get both the level of value and quality of assessment in the acceptable range.

## FREE HOLDING PETITIONS

This process has caused our staff to spend a great deal of time going through the legal's of the petitions, mapping them and checking which school system they are located in and providing the data that is part of each petition filed on behalf of the petitioners. I am not going to try to list all the time that has gone into this process, or the amount of time that will be required to meet the demands for the petitions that will still be filed during the rest of this calendar year. Preparing for the 2005 TERC case and the work that has been necessary for these petitions has taken a huge portion of our staffs time that would have been better spent on improving the level and quality of assessment in our county.

## Sales Review Process

The review of sales is done annually. We continue to make adjustments to ag-land annually, including implementing the use of "market areas". We have developed 2 different market areas for the 2005 year. We spent a great deal of time deciding where and how to draw the lines that map out the 2 different areas. (2006) We are still using the 2 market area concept, but will have to see what happens at TERC on cases appealing this whole concept. I am in the process of developing a sales survey to be sent to the buyers and sellers on ag and commercial properties to help inform me on whether or not the sales are deemed "arms length", and will be used or not used in the sales file. This information is readily available when these sales go through realtors, in those cases I can get the information I need from them. The review of commercial property will follow the completion of all residential property, targeting the year of 2007 for that completion.

## Submitted

This document is being submitted to the Cedar County Board of Equalization and the office of the Property Assessment and Taxation on this day, September 1 ${ }^{\text {st }}, 2006$.

I attest this to be true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and ability.

Don J. Hoesing
Cedar County Assessor

## Certification

This is to certify that the 2007 Reports and Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator have been sent to the following:
-Five copies to the Tax Equalization and Review Commission, by hand delivery.

- One copy to the Cedar County County Assessor, by certified mail, return receipt requested, 70051160000112138129.

Dated this 9th day of April, 2007.



[^0]:    * Department of Property Assessment \& Taxation Calculates

