## 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

| Residential Real Property $\mathbf{- C u r r e n t ~}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | $\mathbf{1 0 3}$ | COD | $\mathbf{1 1 . 1 5}$ |
| Total Sales Price | $\$$ | 6076121 | PRD | $\mathbf{1 0 5 . 5 2}$ |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 6098621 | COV | 21.40 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$$ | 5937292 | STD | 21.98 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 59209.91 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 10.99 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$$ | 57643.61 | Min | 65.24 |
| Median | $\mathbf{9 8 . 5 9}$ | Max | 224.00 |  |
| Wgt. Mean | 97.35 | 95\% Median C.I. | 96.15 to 100.00 |  |
| Mean | 102.73 | 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I. | 94.96 to 99.75 |  |
|  |  | 95\% Mean C.I. | 98.48 to 106.97 |  |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 15.34 |  |  |  |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  | 8.59 |  |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  | 10.88 |  |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  | 45,520 |  |


| Residential Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{9 8 . 5 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 . 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 5 . 5 2}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 88 | 98.24 | 17.76 | 103.14 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 85 | 96.00 | 21.68 | 105.54 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 105 | 93.33 | 24.39 | 110.30 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 116 | 96 | 20.55 | 112.26 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 122 | 96 | 16.82 | 103.58 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 122 | 92 | 21.96 | 97.88 |

## 2007 Commission Summary

Perkins

| Commercial Real Property - Current |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | 16 | COD | 22.92 |
| Total Sales Price | \$ | 788000 | PRD | 107.19 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | \$ | 753000 | COV | 31.37 |
| Total Assessed Value | \$ | 637643 | STD | 28.48 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | \$ | 47062.50 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 21.66 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | \$ | 39852.69 | Min | 25.64 |
| Median |  | 94.47 | Max | 125.00 |
| Wgt. Mean |  | 84.68 | 95\% Median C.I. | 64.71 to 114.00 |
| Mean |  | 90.77 | 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I. | 69.33 to 100.03 |
|  |  |  | 95\% Mean C.I. | 75.60 to 105.94 |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County |  |  |  | 9.08 |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  | 6.04 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  | 1.97 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  |  | 121,892 |


| Commercial Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 6}$ | $\mathbf{9 4 . 4 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 7 . 1 9}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 19 | 96.00 | 24.60 | 113.61 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 25 | 96.55 | 34.27 | 117.27 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 29 | 100.00 | 25.78 | 102.69 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 27 | 95 | 32.5 | 98.43 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 25 | 95 | 29.75 | 91.04 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 25 | 95 | 20.12 | 110.93 |

## 2007 Commission Summary

Perkins

| Agricultural Land - Current |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | 108 | COD |  | 10.41 |
| Total Sales Price | \$ | 15810330 | PRD |  | 100.90 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | \$ | 15619830 | COV |  | 14.57 |
| Total Assessed Value | \$ | 11451065 | STD |  | 10.78 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | - \$ | 144628.06 | Avg. |  | 7.51 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | \$ | 106028.38 | Min |  | 52.09 |
| Median |  | 72.14 | Max |  | 114.19 |
| Wgt. Mean |  | 73.31 | 95\% Median C.I. |  | 70.36 to 74.52 |
| Mean |  | 73.97 | 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I. |  | 70.58 to 76.05 |
|  |  |  | 95\% Mean C.I. |  | 71.94 to 76.01 |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County |  |  |  |  | 76.26 |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  |  | 3.61 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  |  | 3.91 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  |  |  | 90,727 |
| Agricultural Land - History |  |  |  |  |  |
| Year N | Number of |  | Median | COD | PRD |
| 2007 | 108 |  | 72.14 | 10.41 | 100.90 |
| 2006 | 111 |  | 74.52 | 10.01 | 100.59 |
| 2005 | 109 |  | 74.92 | 9.43 | 103.55 |
| 2004 | 112 |  | 73.72 | 9.77 | 101.34 |
| 2003 | 125 |  | 75 | 10.66 | 101.55 |
| 2002 | 127 |  | 75 | 12.21 | 100.17 |
| 2001 | 138 |  | 76 | 11.21 | 101.05 |

## 2007 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Perkins 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 Perkins County is $99 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Perkins County is 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 Perkins County is $94 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Perkins 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 Perkins County is $72 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Perkins County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 9th day of April, 2007.


Property Tax Administrator

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Perkins County

## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL: The percent of sales utilized for the development of the residential R\&O statistics is very reasonable and makes one confident that the sample is representative of the population. The measures of central tendency are within the range and the R\&O median has the support of the trended preliminary ratio. The percent change report indicates that sold and unsold properties are appraised similarly. The qualitative measures are indicating that the Coefficient of Dispersion is within the acceptable range while the Price Related Differential is just slightly out of the acceptable parameter. However with knowledge of the assessment practices within the residential property, it is believed that overall the county has uniform and proportionate assessments. The assessment actions for 2007 support the statistical changes from the Preliminary Report to the final R\&O Analysis.

Assessor Location: The Village of Elsie is displaying a median of 126.47; however based on my analysis of this sub-class if the vacant lot sale is hypothetically removed, the median moves to 100 percent.

Based on my judgment and correlation of the information available to me, the best indicator of the level of value for the residential property class is the R\&O Median of 99 percent. No recommendation for adjustments is made.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Perkins 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 | 148 | 103 | 69.59 |
| 2006 | 121 | 88 | 72.73 |
| 2005 | 122 | 85 | 69.67 |
| 2004 | 142 | 105 | 73.94 |
| 2003 | 163 | 116 | 71.17 |
| 2002 | 165 | 122 | 73.94 |
| 2001 | 153 | 122 | 79.74 |

RESIDENTIAL: The county has utilized a very reasonable percent of the total sales for development of the qualified statistics, making the sample reflective of the population.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Perkins 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 R\&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 $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ 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 | 96.30 | 2.59 | 98.79 | 98.59 |
| 2006 | 91.00 | 1.61 | 92.47 | 98.24 |
| 2005 | 92.31 | 0.88 | 93.12 | 96.00 |
| 2004 | 93.33 | 3.5 | 96.6 | 93.33 |
| 2003 | 95 | 1.78 | 96.69 | 96 |
| 2002 | 92 | 6.24 | 97.74 | 96 |
| 2001 | 84 | 5.18 | 88.35 | 92 |

RESIDENTIAL: The Trended Preliminary Ratio is very supportive of the R \& O Median indicating that the level of value for the residential property class is within the acceptable range. The change in the assessed base is consistent with the reported assessment actions.

## 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.
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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.98 | 2007 | 2.59 |
| 11.57 | 2006 | 1.61 |
| 1.55 | 2005 | 0.88 |
| -0.4 | 2004 | 3.5 |
| 2.25 | 2003 | 1.78 |
| 7.2 | 2002 | 6.24 |
| 12.98 | 2001 | 5.18 |

RESIDENTIAL: The percent change to the sales file and the percent change in assessed value are very similar and reflective of the assessment actions for 2007.

## 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 | $\mathbf{9 8 . 5 9}$ | 97.35 | $\mathbf{1 0 2 . 7 3}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: The median and weighted mean are both within the acceptable range - the mean is just slightly over. The similarly between the measures of central tendency would indicate the level of value has been attained.

## 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 | 11.15 | 105.52 |
| Difference | 0 | 2.52 |

RESIDENTIAL: It appears by the chart that the Price Related Differential is slightly out of the acceptable prescribed parameter while the Coefficient of Dispersion is well within it's acceptable range. It is still believed, that overall, the county has attained uniform and proportionate assessments.

## 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 | 103 | 103 | 0 |
| Median | 96.30 | 98.59 | 2.29 |
| Wgt. Mean | 95.63 | 97.35 | 1.72 |
| Mean | 99.00 | 102.73 | 3.73 |
| COD | 15.13 | 11.15 | -3.98 |
| PRD | 103.52 | 105.52 | 2 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 31.67 | 65.24 | 33.57 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 224.00 | 224.00 | 0 |

RESIDENTIAL: The changes in the statistics are reflective of the reported assessment actions the Villages of Madrid, Elsie, Venango, Grainton and Brandon were reviewed and updated using 2004 Marshall \& Swift pricing. Single-wide mobile homes were also revalued.

Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL: The county has utilized a reasonable proportion of the available sales for the development of the commercial qualified statistics. The median is the only measure of central tendency to be within the acceptable range, the weighted mean and mean are both low. The Trended Preliminary Ratio is supportive of the median and also indicates the only assessment action was the reassessment of sub-stations for 2007. Reflected in the percent change report of the sales file to the assessed base is the revaluation of these sub-stations. The qualitative measures are both outside of the acceptable parameters prescribed for each.

The City of Grant in sub-class "Assessors Location" is indicating a level the value to be 100.84. However in my analysis and in constructing a what-if for Grant if a decrease of 4.8 percent were applied to move the midpoint to $96 \%$, it would decrease Status Improved (1) to $87 \%$. Therefore an adjustment was not recommended.

Based on the information available to me, the best indication of the level of value for this property class is the R\&O Median of 94 percent.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Perkins 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 | 32 | $\mathbf{1 6}$ | $\mathbf{5 0}$ |
| 2006 | 36 | 19 | $\mathbf{5 2 . 7 8}$ |
| 2005 | 38 | 25 | 65.79 |
| 2004 | 38 | 29 | $\mathbf{7 6 . 3 2}$ |
| 2003 | 31 | 27 | 87.1 |
| 2002 | 37 | 25 | 67.57 |
| 2001 | 40 | 25 | 62.5 |

COMMERCIAL: The county has utilized a reasonable proportion of the total sales for the development of the qualified statistics. The proportion of sales used has varied considerably since 2001.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Perkins 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 R\&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 $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ 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 | 94.11 | 0.28 | 94.38 | 94.47 |
| 2006 | 96.00 | -0.01 | 95.99 | 96.00 |
| 2005 | 96.55 | 22.2 | 117.98 | 96.55 |
| 2004 | 83.20 | 0.28 | 83.43 | 100.00 |
| 2003 | 95 | 0.53 | 95.5 | 95 |
| 2002 | 95 | 12.72 | 107.08 | 95 |
| 2001 | 95 | 5.68 | 100.4 | 95 |

COMMERCIAL: The Trended Preliminary Ratio is very supportive of the R\&O Median indicating that the level of value for the commercial property class is within the acceptable range. The minor change in the assessed base as reported by the assessor are sub-stations in the county that were revalued for 2007.

## 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.
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 | $\mathbf{0 . 2 8}$ |
| 10.37 | 2006 | $\mathbf{- 0 . 0 1}$ |
| 0 | 2005 | 22.2 |
| 14.22 | 2004 | 0.28 |
| 1.08 | 2003 | 0.53 |
| 0 | 2002 | 12.72 |
| 0 | 2001 | 5.68 |

COMMERCIAL: The only change to the assessed base was sub-stations that the assessor revalued for 2007. This is reflective of the reported assessment actions.

## 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 Perkins County

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

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

COMMERCIAL: The median is the only measure of central tendency within the range, The weighted mean and mean are both low and outside the acceptable range. Currently there is no other information available to suggest that the overall county level of value is not best represented by the R \& O Median.

## 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 | 22.92 | 107.19 |
| Difference | $\mathbf{2 . 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 . 1 9}$ |

COMMERCIAL: The qualitative measures are outside of the acceptable parameters prescribed for each. The assessor is aware that there are issues with the commercial property that needs addressed and in her 2006 Plan of Assessment indication is that the commercial property will be reviewed and updated for the 2008 assessment year.

## 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 | $\mathbf{1 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 6}$ | 0 |
| Median | $\mathbf{9 4 . 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{9 4 . 4 7}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 3 6}$ |
| Wgt. Mean | $\mathbf{8 4 . 6 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 4 . 6 8}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 8}$ |
| Mean | $\mathbf{9 0 . 6 8}$ | $\mathbf{9 0 . 7 7}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 9}$ |
| COD | 22.92 | 22.92 | 0 |
| PRD | 107.19 | 107.19 | 0 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 25.64 | 25.64 | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 125.00 | 125.00 | 0 |

COMMERCIAL: The table above confirms the reported assessment action that, within the commercial property, there were no overall changes to the property class.

## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The percent of sales utilized for the development of the unimproved agricultural sales file resulting in the statistical measures appears reasonable. The measures of central tendency are within the acceptable level of value and the Trended Preliminary Ratio also supports the median as being within the acceptable range. The Percent Change Report indicates that sold and unsold properties are similarly appraised indicating the sample is representative of the population. The qualitative measures are both within the prescribed parameters indicating the county has uniform and proportionate assessments. The assessment actions for 2007 which involved a limited number of parcels that were given an adjustment due to low-water producing wells are reflected in the statistics from the preliminary to the final analysis.

Based on the information available to me, my judgment and knowledge of the assessment practices, the best indicator of the level of value is the R\&O Median of 72 percent. I can not identify any area where an adjustment should be recommended.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Perkins 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 | 163 | 108 | 66.26 |
| 2006 | 171 | 111 | 64.91 |
| 2005 | 185 | 109 | 58.92 |
| 2004 | 207 | 112 | 54.11 |
| 2003 | 207 | 125 | 60.39 |
| 2002 | 190 | 127 | 66.84 |
| 2001 | 185 | 138 | 74.59 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The county has utilized a very reasonable proportion of the total sales for development of the qualified statistics making the sample reflective of the population.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Perkins 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 R\&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 $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ 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 | $\mathbf{7 2 . 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{- 0 . 4 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 1 . 8 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 1 4}$ |
| 2006 | 73.97 | $\mathbf{4 . 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 7 . 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 5 2}$ |
| 2005 | $\mathbf{7 4 . 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 . 5 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 7 . 5 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 9 2}$ |
| 2004 | $\mathbf{7 3 . 7 2}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 . 7 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 . 7 2}$ |
| 2003 | 73 | $\mathbf{2 . 8 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 5}$ |
| 2002 | 73 | $\mathbf{2 . 5 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 8 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 5}$ |
| 2001 | 73 | $\mathbf{1 1 . 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{8 1 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 6}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The Trended Preliminary Ratio and the R\&O Median are supportive of each other and also consistent with the reported assessment actions. The minor change reflected in the assessed value as reported by the assessor to be - an adjustment was applied to low-water producing irrigation wells.

## 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.
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 | $\mathbf{- 0 . 4 6}$ |
| 3.86 | 2006 | 4.18 |
| 4.03 | 2005 | 4.59 |
| 0 | 2004 | 0.03 |
| 2.9 | 2003 | 2.81 |
| 4.88 | 2002 | 3.49 |
| 7.75 | 2001 | 11.09 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The only change to the assessed base was a limited number of agricultural properties that had a reduction in value due to an adjustment applied for low-water producing wells.

## 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 | $\mathbf{7 2 . 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 . 3 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 . 9 7}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The measures of central tendency are within the acceptable range indicating the county has attained an acceptable level of value for the unimproved agricultural property.

## 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 | $\mathbf{1 0 . 4 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 9 0}$ |
| Difference | 0 | 0 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Both qualitative measures are within the acceptable range prescribed for each and it is believed that assessment uniformity has been attained within the unimproved agricultural property class.

## 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 | 108 | $\mathbf{1 0 8}$ | 0 |
| Median | $\mathbf{7 2 . 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ |
| Wgt. Mean | $\mathbf{7 3 . 5 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 . 3 1}$ | $\mathbf{- 0 . 2 4}$ |
| Mean | $\mathbf{7 4 . 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 . 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{- 0 . 1 4}$ |
| COD | $\mathbf{1 0 . 5 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 4 1}$ | $\mathbf{- 0 . 1 7}$ |
| PRD | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 7 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 9 0}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 1 4}$ |
| Min Sales Ratio | 52.09 | 52.09 | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 114.19 | 114.19 | 0 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The above table reflects the reported action that the only change in the unimproved agricultural land was a limited number of parcels where an adjustment was given for low-water producing wells.

## 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 (2007 Form 45-2006 CTL) | Percent Change | 2007 Growth <br> (New Construction Value) | \% Change excl. Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Residential | 52,826,397 | 54,578,628 | 1,752,231 | 3.32 | 383,988 | 2.59 |
| 2. Recreational | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 3. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwellings | 24,418,639 | 24,601,251 | 182,612 | 0.75 | *---------- | 0.75 |
| 4. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 77,245,036 | 79,179,879 | 1,934,843 | 2.5 | 383,988 | 2.01 |
| 5. Commercial | 31,807,608 | 32,193,376 | 385,768 | 1.21 | 363,132 | 0.07 |
| 6. Industrial | 0 | 107,970 | 107,970 |  | 40,972 |  |
| 7. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 7,787,696 | 8,379,607 | 591,911 | 7.6 | 989,502 | -5.11 |
| 8. Minerals | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 9. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 39,595,304 | 40,680,953 | 1,085,649 | 2.74 | 404,104 | 1.72 |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 116,840,340 | 119,860,832 | 3,020,492 | 2.59 | 1,777,594 | 1.06 |
| 11. Irrigated | 116,984,150 | 115,853,587 | -1,130,563 | -0.97 |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 104,307,469 | 104,331,980 | 24,511 | 0.02 |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 16,959,204 | 16,960,670 | 1,466 | 0.01 |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 432037 | 432,001 | -36 | -0.01 |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 79,216 | 79,427 | 211 | 0.27 |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 238,762,076 | 237,657,665 | -1,104,411 | -0.46 |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of All Real Property | 355,602,416 | 357,518,497 | 1,916,081 | 0.54 | 1,777,594 | 0.04 |
| (Locally Assessed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

 outbuildings is shown in line 7.

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



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

Type: Qualified


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


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

## Type: Qualified



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



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

Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2004 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 



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



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

Type: Qualified


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



## 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



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

## Type: Qualified



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

## Type: Qualified

|  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | NUMBER of Sales: | 108 |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $15,810,330$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $15,619,830$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $11,451,065$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 144,628 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 106,028 |

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


| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Low \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10000 то | 29999 | 5 | 69.71 | 67.23 | 68.39 | 5.59 | 98.31 | 56.37 | 71.69 | N/A | 35,355 | 24,179 |
| 30000 то | 59999 | 50 | 73.16 | 73.40 | 72.46 | 8.83 | 101.30 | 52.09 | 102.90 | 70.07 to 75.69 | 69,201 | 50,145 |
| 60000 то | 99999 | 9 | 71.51 | 78.58 | 75.98 | 16.89 | 103.43 | 61.75 | 113.47 | 62.37 to 94.06 | 110,111 | 83,663 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 28 | 72.65 | 72.21 | 71.15 | 7.76 | 101.49 | 54.20 | 86.39 | 69.87 to 76.01 | 162,886 | 115,896 |
| 150000 то | 249999 | 7 | 77.09 | 80.82 | 78.34 | 13.74 | 103.17 | 60.50 | 114.19 | 60.50 to 114.19 | 280,697 | 219,888 |
| 250000 то | 499999 | 7 | 67.88 | 78.35 | 75.64 | 20.61 | 103.59 | 61.86 | 106.21 | 61.86 to 106.21 | 410,607 | 310,576 |
| 500000 + |  | 2 | 69.69 | 69.69 | 69.82 | 3.67 | 99.80 | 67.13 | 72.24 | N/A | 796,000 | 555,784 |
| _ ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 108 | 72.14 | 73.97 | 73.31 | 10.41 | 100.90 | 52.09 | 114.19 | 70.36 to 74.52 | 144,628 | 106,028 |

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

State Stat Run

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


96
MEDIAN:
WGT. MEAN: 6,076,121 6,076,121
5,810,849
58,991
56,416

COV:
95\% Median C.I.: 95.20 to 98.85
(!: Derived)

AVG.ABS.DEV: 26.29

95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 92.94 to 98.33
95\% Mean C.I.: 93.92 to 104.08

| AVG. Assessed |
| :---: |
| DATE OF SALE * |
| RANGE |
| trs |
| 07/01/04 то 09/30/04 |
| 10/01/04 то 12/31/04 |
| 01/01/05 то 03/31/05 |
| 04/01/05 то 06/30/05 |
| 07/01/05 то 09/30/05 |
| 10/01/05 то 12/31/05 |
| 01/01/06 то 03/31/06 |
| 04/01/06 TO 06/30/06 |
| Study Years |
| 07/01/04 то 06/30/05 |
| 07/01/05 то 06/30/06 |
| Calendar Yrs |
| 01/01/05 TO 12/31/05 |


| COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | 97.35 | 105.57 |
| 11 | 97.21 | 93.28 | 97.72 |
| 7 | 96.63 | 114.20 | 96.18 |
| 13 | 95.24 | 97.38 | 95.64 |
| 10 | 97.78 | 99.84 | 93.84 |
| 14 | 100.00 | 106.64 | 98.82 |
| 17 | 95.65 | 88.30 | 88.98 |
| 17 | 95.60 | 96.17 | 95.52 |
| 45 | 96.63 | 101.54 | 96.94 |
| 58 | 96.22 | 97.02 | 94.36 |
| 44 | 98.66 | 103.56 | 96.68 | Printed: 02/17/2007 13:24:16


| 14 |
| ---: |
| 11 |
| 7 |
| 13 |
| 10 |
| 14 |
| 17 |
| 17 |
| 45 |
| 58 |
| 44 |

$\qquad$ ALI
ASSESSOR LOCATION
RANGE
BRANDON
ELSIE
GRAINTON
GRANT
KENTON HEIGHTS
MADRID
RURAL
VENANGO

|  | 103 | 96.30 | 99.00 | 95.63 | 15.13 | 103.52 | 31.67 | 224.00 | 95.20 to 98.85 | 58,991 | 56,416 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 | 84 | 96.22 | 100.17 | 95.89 | 15.86 | 104.46 | 31.67 | 224.00 | 94.44 to 99.53 | 48,035 | 46,061 |
| 2 | 8 | 99.20 | 98.37 | 98.71 | 4.95 | 99.65 | 83.51 | 112.50 | 83.51 to 112.50 | 113,337 | 111,875 |
| 3 | 11 | 94.38 | 90.55 | 92.27 | 16.63 | 98.14 | 45.36 | 118.26 | 65.24 to 107.62 | 103,127 | 95,156 |
| $\ldots$ ALL__ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 103 | 96.30 | 99.00 | 95.63 | 15.13 | 103.52 | 31.67 | 224.00 | 95.20 to 98.85 | 58,991 | 56,416 |

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



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

State Stat Run


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

State Stat Run


PA\&T 2007 Preliminary Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2004 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 



## Type: Qualified <br> 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 



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


Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007
NUMBER of Sales:
(AgLand)
(AgLand) TOTAL Sales Price: (AgLand) TOTAL Adj. Sales Price: (AgLand) TOTAL Assessed Value: VG. Adj. Sales Price: AVG. Assessed Value
108
$15,808,891$
$15,618,391$
$11,486,715$
144,614
106,358

95\% Median C.I.: 70.36 to 74.52
(!: Derived)
(!: land+NAT=0)
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## DATE

RANGE
$\qquad$ 10/01/03 то 12/31/03 01/01/04 тO 03/31/04 04/01/04 TO 06/30/04 07/01/04 то 09/30/04 10/01/04 тO 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 тO 12/31/05 01/01/06 то 03/31/06
$\qquad$ TO 06/30/0
$\qquad$ Study Years 07/01/03 T0 06/30/04 07/01/04 тO 06/30/05 07/01/05 TO 06/30/06
$\qquad$ Calendar Yrs $\qquad$ 1/01/05 т0 12/31/05 01/01/05 TO 12/31/05
$\qquad$ ALL $\qquad$

| COUNT |
| ---: |
| 1 |


| MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| :---: | :---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |
| 80.35 | 80.35 | 80.35 |
| 74.32 | 79.87 | 77.79 |
| 75.69 | 76.12 | 71.90 |
| 73.92 | 73.80 | 69.56 |
| 76.49 | 74.58 | 72.42 |
| 73.97 | 73.45 | 74.13 |
| 71.69 | 74.80 | 76.95 |
| 67.78 | 70.93 | 71.00 |
| 70.27 | 72.34 | 74.16 |
| 69.29 | 66.71 | 66.39 |
| 70.76 | 73.68 | 76.68 |
| 71.08 | 74.33 | 73.05 |
|  |  |  |
| 74.52 | 76.45 | 72.43 |
| 71.69 | 73.42 | 74.11 |
| 70.54 | 72.54 | 74.19 |
|  |  |  |
| 74.52 | 74.69 | 70.87 |
| 70.54 | 72.24 | 73.47 |
| 72.14 | 74.11 | 73.55 |


| COD | PRD |
| ---: | ---: |
|  |  |
| 15.07 | 102.67 |
| 7.08 | 105.87 |
| 7.73 | 106.10 |
| 4.86 | 102.99 |
| 2.55 | 99.08 |
| 10.85 | 97.21 |
| 13.17 | 99.91 |
| 3.48 | 97.55 |
| 8.26 | 100.48 |
| 12.99 | 96.09 |
| 6.01 | 101.75 |
|  |  |
| 9.69 | 105.55 |
| 10.78 | 99.06 |
| 10.15 | 97.77 |
|  |  |
| 6.90 | 105.40 |
| 10.85 | 98.33 |
|  |  |
| 10.58 | 100.76 |

80.35
63.93
66.07
60.50
68.05
70.36
59.74
54.20
69.71
52.09
56.37
68.65
60.50
54.20
52.09
60.50
52.09
52.09
80.35
106.21
94.30
86.39
79.20
76.0
114.19
99.9
77.05
76.4
113.4
90.78

106.21
114.19
113.47
94.
N/A
66.72 to 102.90
67.13 to 80.66
67.88 to 81.10
$\mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A}$
$\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$
68.51 to 78.19
61.86 to 80.05
$\mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A}$

| 65,400 | 52,548 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 134,196 | 104,389 |
| 155,518 | 111,818 |
| 182,442 | 126,900 |
| 88,789 | 64,299 |
| 95,008 | 70,427 |
| 125,001 | 96,186 |
| 168,350 | 119,524 |
| 96,800 | 71,787 |
| 81,416 | 54,055 |
| 121,602 | 93,250 |
| 281,571 | 205,690 |
|  |  |
| 156,851 | 113,604 |
| 133,692 | 99,081 |
| 143,943 | 106,793 |
|  |  |
| 154,461 | 109,463 |
| 129,353 | 95,038 |
|  |  |
| 144,614 | 106,358 |

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


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


# 2007 Assessment Survey for Perkins County <br> January 18, 2007 

## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

1. Deputy(ies) on staff: 1
2. Appraiser(s) on staff: 0
3. Other full-time employees: 0
4. Other part-time employees: 1
5. Number of shared employees: 0
6. Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year: $\$ 77,354$
7. Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system: $\$ 6,600$
8. Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above: NA
9. Amount of total budget set aside for appraisal work: 0 - Appraisal work for 2007 was done in-house by the assessor and staff except for the ethanol plant which is in a separate appraisal budget
10. Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops: $\$ 700$ which covers courses or workshop fees (mileage, lodging and meals are separated in the budget).
11. Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget: \$44,500 (\$40,000 for GIS payment one and two and $\$ 4,500$ for appraisal).
12. Other miscellaneous funds: $\$ 70,054$
13. Total budget: $\$ 121,854$ (includes assessor’s budget and appraisal budget)
a. Was any of last year's budget not used? \$160 of Assessor's Budget \$20,000 of the Reappraisal Budget which was allocated for GIS.
B. Residential Appraisal Information
(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)
14. Data collection done by: Assessor and staff
15. Valuation done by: Assessor
16. Pickup work done by: Assessor and staff

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | 23 | 39 | 10 | 72 |

4. What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? June 2004
5. What was the last year the depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? 2006 - City of Grant; 2005 - Rural Residential; 2007 - Villages.
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? The assessor has not built specific models; however she utilizes the comparable sales that the Terra Scan System recognizes when valuing like properties in the County.
7. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: 5
8. How are these defined? Similar characteristics and location in the county.
9. Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? Yes
10. Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural residential? Yes - the suburban is more comparable to Grant.
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 and staff
13. Valuation done by: Assessor (An appraiser is contracted to assist in the valuation of special properties)
14. Pickup work done by whom: Assessor and staff

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commercial | 1 | 10 | 3 | 14 |

4. What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? 2003 - with the exception of large facilities which are on a 2004 replacement cost.
5. When was the last time the depreciation schedule for this property class or any subclass was developed using market-derived information? 2004-2005 for large facilities.
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? Not applicable; except for large facilities in which the income approach was used in 2005 and 2006 for land fill.
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? 2004 for as many properties as possible - 2005 for large facilities.
8. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class? 1
9. How are these defined? Similar characteristics
10. Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? No
11. Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural commercial? No
D. Agricultural Appraisal Information
12. Data collection done by: Assessor and staff
13. Valuation done by: Assessor
14. Pickup work done by whom: Assessor and staff

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural | 2 | 26 | 9 | 37 |

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? Not applicable at this time.
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? NA
6. What is the date of the soil survey currently used? 1989
7. What date was the last countywide land use study completed? Land use is kept current annually. Currently using GIS for land use studies.
a. By what method? GIS (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.)
b. By whom? Assessor and staff
c. What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? $100 \%$
8. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: 1
2. How are these defined? Similar characteristics i.e. land use and land classification groups.
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: TerraScan
2. CAMA software: TerraScan
3. Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? Yes (1991)
a. Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? Assessor and staff
4. Does the county have GIS software? Yes
a. Who maintains the GIS software and maps? Assessor and staff
5. Personal Property software: TerraScan
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? Grant and Madrid
c. When was zoning implemented? 2001
G. Contracted Services
7. Appraisal Services: Knoche Appraisal and Consulting LLC
8. Other Services: TerraScan
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-following the Plan of assessment, valuations in the Villages of Madrid, Elsie, Venango, Grainton and Brandon were updated using June 2004 Marshall and Swift costing. Single-wide mobile home values were also updated An updated 2007 depreciation schedule using market derived information was applied to the new costing to arrive at current 2007 values. Sales review and pick up work was completed for 2007.
2. Commercial-the majority of values for the commercial class of property were not changed for assessment year 2007. The ethanol plant in Madrid is currently under construction with an expected completion date of April 2007 for phase one. Knoche Appraisal was contracted to perform the appraisal and set the value for what was completed as of January 1, 2007. Sales review and pick up work was completed for 2007.
3. Agricultural-no major adjustments were made to this class of property for 2007. There were however; some adjustments to certain parcel of irrigated land based on information provided by the farmers and a local well driller on the pumping capacity of wells in Perkins County. The adjustment was tied back to sales in the county. The sales review and pick up work was completed.

## County 68 - Perkins



Exhibit 68 - Page 75

## County 68 - Perkins



Exhibit 68 - Page 76

## County 68 - Perkins



| Schedule V: Agricultural Records | Urban | Value | SubUrban | Value | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Records |  |  |  |  | Records | Value | Records | Value |
| 27. Ag-Vacant Land | 1 | 918 | 10 | 24,966 | 2,372 | 182,969,840 | 2,383 | 182,995,724 |
| 28. Ag-Improved Land | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4,134 | 567 | 59,312,847 | 568 | 59,316,981 |
| 29. Ag-Improvements | 1 | 230 | 1 | 40,219 | 608 | 28,285,369 | 610 | 28,325,818 |
| 30. Ag-Total Taxable |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,993 | 270,638,523 |

## County 68 - Perkins

Schedule VI: Agricultural Records:
Non-Agricultural Detail
Records Urban

## County 68 - Perkins

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 |  | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 41,476.360 | 38,487,112 | 41,476.360 | 38,487,112 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 18,953.120 | 17,209,668 | 18,953.120 | 17,209,668 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 20,154.750 | 17,832,854 | 20,154.750 | 17,832,854 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 16,780.720 | 14,959,000 | 16,780.720 | 14,959,000 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 7,317.010 | 6,156,264 | 7,317.010 | 6,156,264 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 28,278.630 | 21,080,247 | 28,278.630 | 21,080,247 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 213.330 | 128,442 | 213.330 | 128,442 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 133,173.920 | 115,853,587 | 133,173.920 | 115,853,587 |


| Dryland: |
| :--- |
| 54. 1D1 |

Grass:

| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.1G | 3.700 | 777 | 27.050 | 5,682 | 3,449.570 | 724,443 | 3,480.320 | 730,902 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,289.760 | 690,868 | 3,289.760 | 690,868 |
| 66. 2G | 0.670 | 141 | 5.730 | 1,204 | 3,721.510 | 781,534 | 3,727.910 | 782,879 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,640.030 | 1,128,006 | 5,640.030 | 1,128,006 |
| 68.3G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,484.120 | 1,096,824 | 5,484.120 | 1,096,824 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 53,089.470 | 10,087,073 | 53,089.470 | 10,087,073 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 12,863.720 | 2,444,118 | 12,863.720 | 2,444,118 |
| 71. Total | 4.370 | 918 | 32.780 | 6,886 | 87,538.180 | 16,952,866 | 87,575.330 | 16,960,670 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.410 | 33 | 5,399.680 | 431,968 | 5,400.090 | 432,001 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 992.920 | 79,427 | 992.920 | 79,427 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 303.540 |  | 303.540 |  |
| 75. Total | 4.370 | 918 | 86.530 | 24,966 | 549,199.990 | 237,631,781 | 549,290.890 | 237,657,665 |

## County 68 - Perkins

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

Schedule X: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Totals

| AgLand | Acres | Value | SubU <br> Acres | Value | Rura <br> Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 76.Irrigated | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 133,173.920 | 115,853,587 | 133,173.920 | 115,853,587 |
| 77.Dry Land | 0.000 | 0 | 53.340 | 18,047 | 322,095.290 | 104,313,933 | 322,148.630 | 104,331,980 |
| 78.Grass | 4.370 | 918 | 32.780 | 6,886 | 87,538.180 | 16,952,866 | 87,575.330 | 16,960,670 |
| 79.Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.410 | 33 | 5,399.680 | 431,968 | 5,400.090 | 432,001 |
| 80.Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 992.920 | 79,427 | 992.920 | 79,427 |
| 81.Exempt | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 303.540 | 0 | 303.540 | 0 |
| 82.Total | 4.370 | 918 | 86.530 | 24,966 | 549,199.990 | 237,631,781 | 549,290.890 | 237,657,665 |

2007 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 68 - Perkins

Market Area:
Average Assessed Value*

| Irrigated: | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1A1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| 1A | $41,476.360$ | $31.14 \%$ | $38,487,112$ | $33.22 \%$ | 927.928 |
| 2A1 | $18,953.120$ | $14.23 \%$ | $17,209,668$ | $14.85 \%$ | 908.012 |
| 2A | $20,154.750$ | $15.13 \%$ | $17,832,854$ | $15.39 \%$ | 884.796 |
| 3A1 | $16,780.720$ | $12.60 \%$ | $14,959,000$ | $12.91 \%$ | 891.439 |
| 3A | $7,317.010$ | $5.49 \%$ | $6,156,264$ | $5.31 \%$ | 841.363 |
| 4A1 | $28,278.630$ | $21.23 \%$ | $21,080,247$ | $18.20 \%$ | 745.447 |
| 4A | 213.330 | $0.16 \%$ | 128,442 | $0.11 \%$ | 602.081 |
| Irrigated Total | $133,173.920$ | $100.00 \%$ |  | $115,853,587$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| Dry: |  |  |  |  | 869.942 |
| 1D1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  | $0.00 \%$ |  |
| 1D | $146,345.660$ | $45.43 \%$ | $51,222,108$ | $49.10 \%$ | 0.000 |
| 2D1 | $33,698.480$ | $10.46 \%$ | $11,794,752$ | $11.31 \%$ | 350.007 |
| 2D | $52,640.200$ | $16.34 \%$ | $17,371,361$ | $16.65 \%$ | 350.008 |
| 3D1 | $39,411.120$ | $12.23 \%$ | $12,611,560$ | $12.09 \%$ | 330.001 |
| 3D | $16,418.350$ | $5.10 \%$ | $4,268,774$ | $4.09 \%$ | 320.000 |
| 4D1 | $30,087.540$ | $9.34 \%$ | $6,318,491$ | $6.06 \%$ | 260.000 |
| 4D | $3,547.280$ | $1.10 \%$ | 744,934 | $0.71 \%$ | 210.003 |
| Dry Total | $322,148.630$ | $100.00 \%$ | $104,331,980$ | $100.00 \%$ | 210.001 |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | $3,480.320$ | $3.97 \%$ | 730,902 | $4.31 \%$ |
| 2G1 | $3,289.760$ | $3.76 \%$ | 690,868 | $4.07 \%$ |
| 2G | $3,727.910$ | $4.26 \%$ | 782,879 | $4.62 \%$ |
| 3G1 | $5,640.030$ | $6.44 \%$ | $1,128,006$ | $6.65 \%$ |
| 3G | $5,484.120$ | $6.26 \%$ | $1,096,824$ | $6.47 \%$ |
| 4G1 | $53,089.470$ | $60.62 \%$ | $10,087,073$ | $59.47 \%$ |
| 4G | $12,863.720$ | $14.69 \%$ | $2,444,118$ | $14.41 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $87,575.330$ | $100.00 \%$ | $16,960,670$ | $100.00 \%$ |
|  | $133,173.920$ | $24.24 \%$ | $115,853,587$ | $48.75 \%$ |
| Irrigated Total | $322,148.630$ | $58.65 \%$ | $104,331,980$ | $43.90 \%$ |
| Dry Total | $87,575.330$ | $15.94 \%$ | $16,960,670$ | $7.14 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $5,400.090$ | $0.98 \%$ | 432,001 | $0.18 \%$ |
| Waste | 992.920 | $0.18 \%$ | 79,427 | $0.03 \%$ |
| Other | 303.540 | $0.06 \%$ |  | 1900.000 |
| Exempt | $549,290.890$ | $100.00 \%$ |  | 190.000 |
| Market Area Total |  |  |  | 193.660 |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $133,173.920$ | $100.00 \%$ | $115,853,587$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $322,148.630$ | $100.00 \%$ | $104,331,980$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $87,575.330$ | $100.00 \%$ | $16,960,670$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| Waste | $5,400.090$ | $100.00 \%$ | 432,001 | $100.00 \%$ |
| Other | 992.920 | $100.00 \%$ | 79,427 | $100.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | 303.540 | $100.00 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $549,290.890$ | $100.00 \%$ | $237,657,665$ | $100.00 \%$ |

County 68 - Perkins

| AgLand | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acr |  | Value | Acres | Value |
| Irrigated | 0.000 | 0 |  | 000 | $0 \quad 133$ | 133,173.920 | 115,853,587 |
| Dry | 0.000 | 0 |  | 340 | 18,047 322 | 322,095.290 | 104,313,933 |
| Grass | 4.370 | 918 |  | 80 | 6,886 | 87,538.180 | 16,952,866 |
| Waste | 0.000 | 0 |  | 410 | 33 | 5,399.680 | 431,968 |
| Other | 0.000 | 0 |  | . 00 | 0 | 992.920 | 79,427 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | 0 |  | 000 | 0 | 303.540 | 0 |
| Total | 4.370 | 918 | 86.5 | 530 | 24,966 5 | 549,199.990 | 237,631,781 |
| AgLand | Total <br> Acres | Value | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| Irrigated | 133,173.920 | 115,853,587 | 133,173.920 | 24.24\% | 115,853,587 | 7 48.75\% | 869.942 |
| Dry | 322,148.630 | 104,331,980 | 322,148.630 | 58.65\% | 104,331,980 | - 43.90\% | 323.862 |
| Grass | 87,575.330 | 16,960,670 | 87,575.330 | 15.94\% | 16,960,670 | 0 7.14\% | 193.669 |
| Waste | 5,400.090 | 432,001 | 5,400.090 | 0.98\% | 432,001 | $10.18 \%$ | 79.998 |
| Other | 992.920 | 79,427 | 992.920 | 0.18\% | 79,427 | 7 0.03\% | 79.993 |
| Exempt | 303.540 | 0 | 303.540 | 0.06\% |  | $0 \quad 0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |


| Total | $549,290.890$ | $237,657,665$ | $549,290.890$ | $100.00 \%$ | $237,657,665$ | $100.00 \%$ | 432.662 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

* Department of Property Assessment \& Taxation Calculates


# 2006 Plan of Assessment for Perkins County Assessment Years 2007, 2008, and 2009 

Date: June 15, 2006

## Plan of Assessment Requirements:

Pursuant to Neb. Laws 2005, LB 263, Section 9, on or before June 15 each year, the assessor shall prepare a plan of assessment, (herein after referred to as the "plan"), which describes the assessment actions planned for the next assessment year and two years thereafter. The plan shall indicate the classes or subclasses of real property that the county assessor plans to examine during the years contained in the plan of assessment. The plan shall describe all the assessment actions necessary to achieve the levels of value and quality of assessment practices required by law, and the resources necessary to complete those actions. On or before July 31 each year, the assessor shall present the plan to the county board of equalization and the assessor may amend the plan, if necessary, after the budget is approved by the county board. A copy of the plan and any amendments thereto shall be mailed to the Department of Property Assessment and Taxation on or before October 31 each year.

## Real Property Assessment Requirements:

All property in the State of Nebraska is subject to property tax unless expressly exempt by Nebraska Constitution, Article VIII, or is permitted by the constitution and enabling legislation adopted by the legislature. 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(Reissue 2006).

Assessment levels required for real property are as follows:

1) $100 \%$ of actual value for all classes of real property excluding agricultural and horticultural land:
2) $80 \%$ of actual value for agricultural land and horticultural land.

Reference, Neb. Rev. Stat. 77-201 (R.S. Supp 2004)

## General Description of Real Property in Perkins County*

|  | Parcels | \% of <br> Total <br> Parcels | Total Value | \% of Taxable <br> Value Base |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Residential | 1206 | $26 \%$ | $\$ 85,133,874$ | $24 \%$ |  |
| Commercial <br> \& Industrial | 273 | $6 \%$ | $\$ 31,810,515$ | $9 \%$ |  |
| Agricultural | 3010 | $63 \%$ | $\$ 238,780,147$ | $67 \%$ |  |
| Tax Exempt | 256 | $5 \%$ |  |  |  |
| Total | 4745 | $100 \%$ | $\$ 355,724,536$ | $100 \%$ |  |

*2006 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property
Agricultural land - taxable acres - 549,337 acres
Other pertinent facts: 67\% of Perkins County Valuation is agricultural and of that $67 \%$, the primary land use is dry but the greatest amount of valuation is in irrigated land with $\$ 117$ million of value.

New Property: For assessment year 2006, an estimated 90 building or improvement statements or zoning permits were filed for new property construction/additions in the county.

For more information see 2006 Reports \& Opinions, Abstract and Assessor Survey.

## Current Resources

A. Staff/Budget/Training

Staff
1 Assessor
1 Deputy Assessor
Temporary or Seasonal employees as needed and budget allows

## Contract Appraiser

Knoche Appraisal and Consulting will be contracted for 2007 to review the new ethanol plant in Madrid.

## Budget Request

2006 Assessor $=\$ 76,854$
2006 Reappraisal = \$25,000
The purchase of a Geographic Information System was approved in June, 2005. The total cost of the GIS will run approximately $\$ 60,000$ to be paid over a three year period. The maps and pictures will be loaded on the office computer this summer and the first installment of $\$ 20,000$ will be paid. Of the reappraisal budget, $\$ 20,000$ is for the $2^{\text {nd }}$ installment and the final installment will be paid from the 2007-2008 budget. An additional \$5,000 is requested for 2007 to fund the appraisal of the ethanol plant that is currently under construction in Madrid. All other work is done in office by the staff available and the budget available in the Assessor's budget.

## Training

The Assessor holds a current Assessor Certification dated September 21, 1995. The Deputy Assessor holds a current Assessor Certification dated February 7, 2002. The Assessor currently has all the hours needed to keep a current Assessor Certification. The Deputy Assessor needs to complete $41 / 2$ hours of continuing education to keep her certificate current and will be attending classes this summer to get the remaining hours necessary.
B. Cadastral Maps - Cadastral maps of agricultural land used in the Assessor's office were new in 1991. These have been scanned by GIS Workshop as part of the upgrade to a GIS system. They will be loaded onto our computer in the summer, 2006. Rural aerial photos of rural sites have also been taken and will be loaded the summer, 2006. These were approved as part of the proposed GIS request at a cost of approximately $\$ 60,000$ paid over a three year period.
C. Property Record Cards - Hard copies and electronic copies of the property record cards are maintained. The information contained within these property record cards meets the requirements of the law.
D. Software for CAMA, Assessment Administration, GISComputer services are contracted through ASI/Terra Scan. The Assessor’s office has both the administrative and CAMA package in operation. We have been with Terra Scan since June, 1998. As approved, GIS Workshop will be implemented in summer, 2006.

## Current Assessment Procedures for Real Property

A. Discover, List \& Inventory all property - Building permits are provided from the city of Grant on a monthly basis, and by the village of Madrid at the end of each year. No building permits are provided to the assessor's office from Elsie or Venango. Zoning permits are provided to the assessor's office by the Zoning Administrator. These building and zoning permits help us to list new construction in the incorporated areas. Zoning permits are not required for agricultural buildings. Unless the owner comes in and reports this new construction, it may be a couple of years before we actually discover it. Improvement statements are filed by the office personnel whenever new construction is observed or reported. Notice is published at the end of each year to remind the taxpayers that an improvement statement must be filed with the County Assessor on all improvements to real property amounting to a value of two thousand five hundred dollars or more.
B. Data Collection - Data collection in done yearly on different parts of the county. For the 2005 appraisal year, complete data collection was done on the rural residential. For 2006, data collection was done on Grant, Grant Suburban and Kenton Heights consisting of a questionnaire to all residential property owners, and new pictures and measurements when needed. For 2007, the same type of data collection will be done on Madrid, Elsie, Venango, Grainton, and Brandon.
C. Review assessment sales ratio studies before assessment actionsAssessment sales ratios are reviewed yearly to determine what areas need to be adjusted.
D. Approaches to Value

1) Market Approach; sales comparisons- Residential and Commercial sales books are kept updated when new sales are processed.
2) Cost Approach; cost manual used \& date of manual and latest depreciation study. - The 06/04 Marshall and Swift costs are used for the residential reappraisal. A current depreciation study is done yearly and implemented on whatever part of the county that is being revalued.
3) Income Approach; income and expense data collection/analysis from the market. - An income approach to value is done by the contracted appraiser when they appraise our commercial facilities.
4) Land valuation studies, establish market areas- Sales Books are kept updated on all vacant land sales. Agricultural sales books are kept updated as are maps of sales of specific land use.
5) Reconciliation of Final Value and documentation
E. Review assessment sales ratio studies after assessment actions-A complete review of sales ratios is done after the yearly assessment actions to determine the new ratios.
F. Notices and Public Relations - Notices are published timely to notify the public.

Level of Value, Quality, and Uniformity for assessment year 2005

| Property Class |  | $\underline{\text { Median }}$ |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  | COD |  |  |
| Residential |  | 98.24 |  | 17.76 |  |
| Commercial |  | 96.0 |  | 24.60 |  |
| Agricultural |  | 74.52 |  | 10.01 |  |
| Ag.61 |  | 100.59 |  |  |  |

## Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2007

## Residential

For 2007, all residential property in Madrid, Elsie, Venango, Brandon and Grainton including lot values will be updated and revalued. This review will include an exterior physical inspection of the property along with verifying information located on the property record card. New digital pictures and new measurements will be taken if needed. Questionnaires will be mailed to all owners to verify information located on the property record card. There are approximately 180 parcels in Madrid, 85 in Elsie, 115 in Venango and 20 in Brandon and Grainton. These properties will be valued using the 06/04 M \& S cost tables and a market derived depreciation table and sales approach to value. The county also plans to review all single-wide manufactured homes in Perkins County. There are approximately 70 singlewide manufactured homes in Perkins County. These properties will be valued using the cost approach and a market derived depreciation table and the sales approach to value. Sales review and pick-up work will also be completed for residential properties.

## Commercial

Knoche Appraisal \& Consulting will be contracted to appraise the new ethanol plant in Madrid and also to review the new blending plant that was built by Frenchman Valley Coop. Appraisal maintenance will be done on commercial property. This appraisal maintenance includes sales review and pick-up work. Sales review includes a questionnaire sent to both buyer and seller, and a physical inspection and interview with the buyer if necessary. Pick-up work includes physical inspection of all building permits, zoning permits, and information statements. Sales of commercial lots and sites will continue to be mapped and sales books will be updated as sales are received.

## Agricultural

A market analysis of agricultural sales by land classification group will be conducted to determine any possible adjustments to comply with statistical measures. A review of sales will be done to determine if an adjustment needs to be made on irrigated land that has a low pumping well. Sales will be plotted on maps for the 3 year sales period, by land classification group. A sales review on all sales that are deemed to be arms length transactions, and pick-up work which is physical inspection of all building permits, zoning permits and improvement statements, is completed. Sales review includes a questionnaire sent to both buyer and seller, and interview with the
buyer if necessary. Sales books will be updated as sales are received. Satellite pivot sale books will continue to be updated, along with a sale book trying to determine value of the pivot in an irrigated land sale.

## Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2008

## Residential

Appraisal maintenance will be done on residential properties for 2008, since all the residential properties were reappraised in 2005, 2006, and 2007. Sales review and pick-up work will also be completed for residential properties.

## Commercial

Commercial property will be updated and revalued in 2008. There are approximately 265 commercial parcels in Perkins County and this review will include an exterior physical inspection of the property with new digital pictures if needed and interior inspections if possible. Sales review and pick-up work will be done. Sales Review includes a questionnaire sent to both buyer and seller, and a physical inspection and interview with the buyer if necessary. Pick-up work includes physical inspection of all building permits, zoning permits, and information statements. Sales of commercial lots and sites will continue to be mapped and sales books will be updated as sales are received.

## Agricultural

A market analysis of agricultural sales by land classification group will be conducted to determine any possible adjustments to comply with statistical measures. Sales will be plotted on maps for the 3 year sales period, by land classification group. A sales review on all sales that are deemed to be arms length transactions, and pick-up work which is physical inspection of all building permits, zoning permits and improvement statements, is completed. Sales review includes a questionnaire sent to both buyer and seller, and interview with the buyer if necessary. Sales books will be updated as sales are received. Satellite pivot sale books will continue to be updated, along with a sale book trying to determine value of the pivot in an irrigated land sale.

## Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2009

## Residential

Rural residential property will be updated and revalued for 2009. There are approximately 500 rural parcels in Perkins County. These parcels were all inspected in 2005 so the review will consist of a questionnaire mailed to home owners concerning changes made since 2005. These properties will be valued using the most recent $\mathrm{M} \& \mathrm{~S}$ cost tables available and a market derived depreciation and sales approach to value. Appraisal maintenance will be done on all other residential property, which includes sales review and pick-up work. Sales Review includes a questionnaire sent to both buyer and seller, and a physical inspection and interview with the buyer if necessary. Pick-up work includes physical inspection of all building permits, zoning permits, and information statements. Sales of lots in towns, and sales of rural properties will continue to be mapped and sales books will be updated as sales are received.

## Commercial

Appraisal maintenance will be done on commercial property. This appraisal maintenance includes sales review and pick-up work. Sales review includes a questionnaire sent to both buyer and seller, and a physical inspection and interview with the buyer if necessary. Pick-up work includes physical inspection of all building permits, zoning permits, and information statements. Sales of commercial lots and sites will continue to be mapped and sales books will be updated as sales are received.

## Agricultural

A market analysis of agricultural sales by land classification group will be conducted to determine any possible adjustments to comply with statistical measures. Sales will be plotted on maps for the 3 year sales period, by land classification group. A sales review on all sales that are deemed to be arms length transactions, and pick-up work which is physical inspection of all building permits, zoning permits and improvement statements, is completed. Sales review includes a questionnaire sent to both buyer and seller, and interview with the buyer if necessary. Sales books will be updated as sales are received. Satellite pivot sale books will continue to be updated, along with a sale book of pivots in irrigated land sales.

The following is a time line table to give an overview of the narrative portion of the plan.

| Class |  | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Residential |  | Review of <br> Madrid(180) <br> Elsie(85) <br> Venango(115) <br> Brandon/ <br> Grainton(20) <br> Manufactured <br> Homes(70) | Appraisal <br> Maintenance <br> Of all <br> residential | Review of <br> all rural <br> residential <br> property <br> (500) |  |
| Commercial |  | Appraisal <br> Maintenance <br> of all <br> commercial <br> properties | Review of <br> All <br> Commercial <br> Properties in <br> County(265) | Appraisal <br> Maintenance <br> Of all <br> Commercial |  |
| Agricultural | Market <br> analysis by <br> land <br> classification | Market <br> analysis by <br> land <br> classification | Market <br> analysis by <br> land <br> classification |  |  |

## Other functions performed by the assessor's office, but not limited to:

1. Record Maintenance, Mapping updates, \& Ownership changes
2. Annually prepare and file Assessor Administrative Reports required by law/regulation:
a. Abstracts (Real \& Personal Property)
b. Assessor Survey
c. Sales information to PA \& T, rosters \& annual Assessed Value Update w/Abstract
d. Certification of Value to Political Subdivisions
e. School District Taxable Value Report
f. Homestead Exemption Tax Loss Report (in conjunction with Treasurer)
g. Certificate of Taxes Levied report
h. Report of current values for properties owned by Board of Education Lands \& Funds
i. Report of all Exempt Property and Taxable Government Owned Property
j. Annual Plan of Assessment Report
3. Personal Property - administer annual filing of approximately 675 schedules, prepare subsequent notices for incomplete filings or failure to file and penalties applied, as required.
4. Permissive Exemptions - administer annual filings of applications for new or continued exempt use, review and make recommendations to county board.
5. Taxable Government Owned Property - annual review of government owned property not used for public purpose, send notices of intent to tax, etc.
6. Homestead Exemptions - administer approximately 130 annual filings of applications, approval/denial process, taxpayer notifications, and taxpayer assistance.
7. Centrally Assess - review of valuations as certified by PA \& T for railroads and public service entities, establish assessment records and tax billing for tax list.
8. Tax Districts and Tax Rates - management of school district and other tax entity boundary changes necessary for correct assessment and tax information; input/review of tax rates used for tax billing process.
9. Tax Lists - prepare and certify tax lists to county treasurer for real property, personal property, and centrally assessed.
10. Tax List Corrections - prepare tax list corrections documents for county board approval.
11.County Board of Equalization - attend county board of equalization meetings for valuation protests, assemble and provide information.
12.TERC Appeals - prepare information and attend taxpayer appeal hearing before TERC, defend valuation.
13.TERC Statewide Equalization - attend hearings if applicable to county, defend values, and/or implement orders of the TERC.
14.Education/Assessor Education - attend meeting, workshops, and educational classes to obtain required hours of continuing education to maintain assessor certification.

## Conclusion:

Purchasing a Geographical Information System is a step that will help our office to be more efficient. Eventually, the records from the assessor's office will be accessible on the internet. Websites are appearing at all levels of government, giving the public faster, easier access to information. After the assessor's maps are on the internet, they can be accessed by different county departments including the Sheriff's Department, Planning and Zoning, Weed and Road.

The requested amount in the Reappraisal budget will be used to make the second payment in a three payment, three year contract. Adequate hardware needs have been met. The staff in the assessor's office will do as much of the work as possible to implement this system.

Respectfully submitted:
Assessor Signature: Date: $\qquad$
Copy distribution: Submit the plan to the county board of equalization on or before July 31 of each year.
Mail a copy of the plan and any amendments to Dept, of Property Assessment \& Taxation on or before October 31 of each year.

## AMENDMENT <br> 2006 PLAN OF ASSESSMENT FOR PERKINS COUNTY

## Amendment on Page 3, Budget Request:

Requested<br>2006 Assessor $=$ \$76,854<br>2006 Reappraisal $=\$ 25,000$

Amended<br>2006 Assessor $=\$ 77,354$<br>2006 Reappraisal $=\$ 44,500$

The purchase of a Geographic Information System was approved in June, 2005. The total cost of the GIS will run approximately $\$ 60,000$ to be funded over a three year budget period. The first installment of $\$ 20,000$ should have been billed and paid in January, 2006 but because of a delay, the first installment of $\$ 20,000$ has not been paid. Of the reappraisal budget, $\$ 20,000$ is for the $1^{\text {st }}$ installment, and this amount was budgeted in 2006/2007 and remains as a balance in the Reappraisal Fund. An additional $\$ 20,000$ is for the $2^{\text {nd }}$ installment which should be paid in January 2007. The final installment will be paid in January 2008. The reamining $\$ 4,500$ is requested for 2007 to fund the appraisal of the ethanol plant that is currently under construction in Madrid. All other work is done in office by the staff available and the budget available in the Assessor's budget.

## 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 Perkins County County Assessor, by certified mail, return receipt requested, 70051160000112139621.

Dated this 9th day of April, 2007.


