## 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.

## Table of Contents

## Commission Summary

## Property Tax Administrator's Opinions and Recommendations

## Correlation Section

## Residential Real Property

I. Correlation
II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used
III. Analysis of the Preliminary, Trended Preliminary, and R\&O Median Ratios
IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value
V. Analysis of the R\&O Median, Weighted Mean, and Mean Ratios
VI. Analysis of R\&O COD and PRD
VII. Analysis of Changes in the Statistics Due to the Assessor Actions

Commercial Real Property
I. Correlation
II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used
III. Analysis of the Preliminary, Trended Preliminary, and R\&O Median Ratios
IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value
V. Analysis of the R\&O Median, Weighted Mean, and Mean Ratios
VI. Analysis of R\&O COD and PRD
VII. Analysis of Changes in the Statistics Due to the Assessor Actions

Agricultural Land
I. Correlation
II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used
III. Analysis of the Preliminary, Trended Preliminary, and R\&O Median Ratios
IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value
V. Analysis of the R\&O Median, Weighted Mean, and Mean Ratios
VI. Analysis of R\&O COD and PRD
VII. Analysis of Changes in the Statistics Due to the Assessor Actions

2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property Compared with the 2006 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL) Report

## Statistical Reports Section

R\&O Statistical Reports
Residential Real Property, Qualified
Commercial Real Property, Qualified
Agricultural Unimproved, Qualified
Preliminary Statistical Reports
Residential Real Property, Qualified
Commercial Real Property, Qualified
Agricultural Unimproved, Qualified

## Assessment Survey Section

## County Reports Section

2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45
2007 County Agricultural Land Detail
County Assessor's Three Year Plan of Assessment
Special Valuation Section
Certification

Map Section

## Valuation History Chart Section

## 2007 Commission Summary

| Residential Real Property - Current |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | 318 | COD | 19.97 |
| Total Sales Price | \$ | 24014656 | PRD | 108.49 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | \$ | 24052656 | COV | 27.11 |
| Total Assessed Value | \$ | 21902542 | STD | 26.78 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | \$ | 75637.28 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 18.66 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | \$ | 68875.92 | Min | 50.96 |
| Median |  | 93.42 | Max | 228.73 |
| Wgt. Mean |  | 91.06 | 95\% Median C.I. | 91.24 to 95.30 |
| Mean |  | 98.79 | 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I. | 88.95 to 93.17 |
|  |  |  | 95\% Mean C.I. | 95.85 to 101.73 |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County |  |  |  | 32.81 |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  | 8.35 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  | 8.77 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  |  | 65,546 |


| Residential Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{9 3 . 4 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 . 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 8 . 4 9}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 299 | 94.50 | 19.29 | 107.25 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 332 | 97.95 | 18.97 | 107.28 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 335 | 95.61 | 18.70 | 106.14 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 353 | 96 | 22.82 | 110.9 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 346 | 98 | 22.27 | 111.21 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 368 | 95 | 20.12 | 108.17 |

## 2007 Commission Summary

Commercial Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales |  | $\mathbf{3 7}$ | COD | $\mathbf{3 1 . 6 7}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$$ | 2758030 | PRD | $\mathbf{1 3 1 . 0 5}$ |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 2758030 | COV | 41.88 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$$ | 2185097 | STD | 43.48 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 74541.35 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 30.85 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$$ | 59056.68 | Min | 40.32 |
| Median |  | $\mathbf{9 7 . 4 3}$ | Max | 237.50 |
| Wgt. Mean | 79.23 | $95 \%$ Median C.I. | 79.58 to 114.20 |  |
| Mean |  | 103.82 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I. | 67.90 to 90.55 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 7.62 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 6.51 |
| $\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period | 3.77 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base | 102,087 |

Commercial Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{3 7}$ | $\mathbf{9 7 . 4 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 . 6 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 1 . 0 5}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 33 | 97.72 | 26.35 | 123.17 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 44 | 94.97 | 28.32 | 116.40 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 46 | 94.50 | 39.36 | 131.58 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 41 | 92 | 36.95 | 125.21 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 50 | 95 | 32.16 | 110.48 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 54 | 96 | 29.53 | 113.57 |

## 2007 Commission Summary

| Agricultural Land - Current |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | 51 | COD |  | 13.88 |
| Total Sales Price | \$ | 12385920 | PRD |  | 102.79 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | \$ | 12385920 | COV |  | 17.79 |
| Total Assessed Value | \$ | 8785910 | STD |  | 12.97 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | \$ | 242861.18 | Avg. Abs. Dev. |  | 10.12 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | \$ | 172272.75 | Min |  | 46.92 |
| Median |  | 72.89 | Max |  | 110.69 |
| Wgt. Mean |  | 70.93 | 95\% Median C.I. |  | 68.80 to 77.69 |
| Mean |  | 72.92 | 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I. |  | 67.65 to 74.22 |
|  |  |  | 95\% Mean C.I. |  | 69.36 to 76.47 |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County |  |  |  |  | 61.02 |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  |  | 2 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  |  | 3.71 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  |  |  | 182,146 |
| Agricultural Land - History |  |  |  |  |  |
| Year N | Number o |  | Median | COD | PRD |
| 2007 | 51 |  | 72.89 | 13.88 | 102.79 |
| 2006 | 43 |  | 77.27 | 16.69 | 97.20 |
| 2005 | 62 |  | 76.91 | 12.52 | 104.51 |
| 2004 | 67 |  | 76.11 | 11.10 | 102.60 |
| 2003 | 76 |  | 79 | 15.34 | 102.68 |
| 2002 | 95 |  | 79 | 16.39 | 102.78 |
| 2001 | 98 |  | 77 | 18.91 | 106.24 |

## 2007 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Phelps 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 Phelps County is $93 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Phelps County is not in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Commercial Real Property

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of commercial real property in Phelps County is $97 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Phelps 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 Phelps County is $73 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Phelps County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 9th day of April, 2007.


Property Tax Administrator

## 2007 Correlation Section for Phelps County

## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL: A review of the 2007 Residential statistics indicates that an accurate measurement of the residential property in Phelps County has been achieved. The measures of central tendency all appear within or very close to the acceptable range. Although the COD and PRD are above the acceptable range, they are not a significant cause for concern in a county of this size. The relationship between the trended preliminary median and the R\&O median suggests the assessment practices are applied to the sales file and population in a similar manner.

Phleps County has a new assessor,following the retirement of the former assessor, for assessment year 2007. Based on the statistical information contained in this report it is believed that the county has attained the level of value, but the qualitative measures are indicating that assessment uniformity is not in compliance for this year.

2007 Correlation Section for Phelps 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 | 425 | $\mathbf{3 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 8 2}$ |
| 2006 | 419 | 299 | $\mathbf{7 1 . 3 6}$ |
| 2005 | 431 | 332 | $\mathbf{7 7 . 0 3}$ |
| 2004 | 439 | 335 | $\mathbf{7 6 . 3 1}$ |
| 2003 | 451 | 353 | $\mathbf{7 8 . 2 7}$ |
| 2002 | 415 | $\mathbf{3 4 6}$ | $\mathbf{8 3 . 3 7}$ |
| 2001 | 432 | 368 | $\mathbf{8 5 . 1 9}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: The percentage of qualified residential sales indicates an increase when compared to the previous year. Table II illustrates Phelps County determined $74.82 \%$ of the total residential sales to be qualified for use in setting values. The sales verification process in Phelps County has been in place for a number of years and Phelps County appears to be using an acceptable number of qualified sales.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Phelps 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 R\&O median ratio. The following is the justification for the trended preliminary ratio:

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 90.79 | 2.92 | 93.44 | 93.42 |
| 2006 | 92.37 | 7.45 | 99.25 | 94.50 |
| 2005 | 96.43 | 1.54 | 97.91 | 97.95 |
| 2004 | 92.59 | 4.9 | 97.13 | 95.61 |
| 2003 | 95 | -0.03 | 94.96 | 96 |
| 2002 | 93 | 2.31 | 95.15 | 98 |
| 2001 | 91 | 11.01 | 101.02 | 95 |

RESIDENTIAL: The minor difference between the trended preliminary ratio and the R \& O median is inconsequential. These statistics are also supported by the reported assessment actions and offer their own confirmation that the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median is indicative of the level of value for residential property in Phelps County.

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

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

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

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

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Phelps County

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

| \% Change in Total Assessed <br> Value in the Sales File | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4.11 | 2007 | 2.92 |
| 2.74 | 2006 | 7.45 |
| 2.1 | 2005 | 1.54 |
| 3.77 | 2004 | 4.9 |
| 1.11 | 2003 | $\mathbf{- 0 . 0 3}$ |
| 4.76 | 2002 | 2.31 |
| 3.7 | 2001 | 11.01 |

RESIDENTIAL: As with table III the percentage change in the assessed valuation of the resdiential sales file and the percentage change in the residential property base in Phelps County are very similar and offer support of each other as well as the median in determining the level of value in Phelps County.
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 Phelps County

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 93.42 | 91.06 | 98.79 |

RESIDENTIAL: The measures of central tendency shown here reflect that the median and mean for the qualified residentiall sales file are within the acceptable level of value. The aggregate is slightly low but not significantly outside of the range. The measures being sufficiently in support of each other indicate that the median is a reliable measure of the level of assessment in this class of 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 | 19.97 | 108.49 |
| Difference | 4.97 | $\mathbf{5 . 4 9}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: A review of Table VI shows that the qualitative measures for the residential class of property are both above the acceptable range. Removal of some outliers brings these measures much closer to within the acceptable range and as Phelps County uses a high percentage of their total residential sales, this is not a cause for concern.

## 2007 Correlation Section for Phelps County

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | $\mathbf{3 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 8}$ | 0 |
| Median | $\mathbf{9 0 . 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{9 3 . 4 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 6 3}$ |
| Wgt. Mean | $\mathbf{8 8 . 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{9 1 . 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 0 1}$ |
| Mean | $\mathbf{9 5 . 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{9 8 . 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 5 5}$ |
| COD | 20.28 | 19.97 | $\mathbf{- 0 . 3 1}$ |
| PRD | 108.17 | $\mathbf{1 0 8 . 4 9}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 3 2}$ |
| Min Sales Ratio | 46.67 | 50.96 | 4.29 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 224.18 | 228.73 | $\mathbf{4 . 5 5}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: The preliminary statistics and the final R \& O statistics show no change in the number of sales. After reviewing the Preliminary Statistical Report, the reported assessment actions and the 2007 R \& O Statistical Report for residential real property, the statistical measurements appear to be a realistic reflection of the assessment action taken in Phelps County.

2007 Correlation Section for Phelps County

## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL: A review of the statistics in the commercial class of property reveal that no overall changes were made to the class, only valuation changes to 2 sales causing some disparity in the movement of the sales file when compared to the base. Table II reveals that only $45.68 \%$ of the total sales were determined to be qualified for use in the state sales file. These sales when compared to the history charts show an overrepresentation of the sales of commercial property in the Assessor Location of Holdrege. Historically, the Holdrege has made up approximately $57 \%$ of the total commercial base value. In the current sales file, over $81 \%$ can be attributed to Holdrege. There are only 37 sales in the qualified sales file with 31 of them being in the Assessor Location of Holdrege; the statistical analysis is generally based on the sales in this location. The statistics do reveal some uniformity issues, but there is no adjustment that would increase uniformity in the commercial class of property.A review of the 2007 Commercial statistics indicates that an accurate measurement of the commercial property in Phelps County has been achieved.

Phleps County has a new assessor,following the retirement of the former assessor, for assessment year 2007. Based on the statistical information contained in this report it is believed that the county has attained the level of value, but the qualitative measures are indicating that assessment uniformity is not in compliance for this year.

2007 Correlation Section for Phelps 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 | 81 | 37 | 45.68 |
| 2006 | 79 | 33 | 41.77 |
| 2005 | 72 | 44 | 61.11 |
| 2004 | 72 | 46 | 63.89 |
| 2003 | 69 | 41 | 59.42 |
| 2002 | 79 | 50 | 63.29 |
| 2001 | 85 | 54 | 63.53 |

COMMERCIAL: The percentage of qualified commercial sales indicates an increase when compared to the previous year. Table II illustrates Phelps County determined $45.68 \%$ of the total commercial sales to be qualified for use in setting values. The sales verification process in Phelps County has been in place for a number of years and Phelps County appears to be using an acceptable number of qualified sales.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Phelps 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 R\&O median ratio. The following is the justification for the trended preliminary ratio:

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

Gloudemans, Robert J., Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 315.

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 92.50 | 0.36 | 92.83 | 97.43 |
| 2006 | 97.43 | -1 | 96.45 | 97.72 |
| 2005 | 93.33 | -0.71 | 92.66 | 94.97 |
| 2004 | 93.30 | -0.35 | 92.98 | 94.50 |
| 2003 | 91 | 0.79 | 91.72 | 92 |
| 2002 | 96 | -2.29 | 93.8 | 95 |
| 2001 | 96 | 3.49 | 99.35 | 96 |

COMMERCIAL: The difference between the trended preliminary ratio and the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median, as shown in Table III, isf 4.6 percentage points. While this is not a substantial difference, it does appear to be in disagreement with the reported assessment actions. A review of the qualified commercial sales revealed two commercial sales received changes in value from the preliminary statistic to the R \& O statistic. One sale included residential property with the commercial property and as stated in the assessment actions report the residential property received valuation changes. The other commercial parcel that changed in value was a commercial property reviewed by the contract appraiser who updated the value of that commercial parcel during pick-up work. Both the trended median and the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median are within the acceptable range offering support that level of value for commercial property in Phelps County is represented by the R \& O Median.

## 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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3.17 | 2007 | 0.36 |
| 1.33 | 2006 | -1 |
| 0 | 2005 | -0.71 |
| 4.66 | 2004 | -0.35 |
| 2.78 | 2003 | 0.79 |
| -5.13 | 2002 | -2.29 |
| -0.23 | 2001 | 3.49 |

COMMERCIAL: As with table III the percentage change in the assessed valuation of the commercial sales file and the percentage change in the commercial property base in Phelps County reveal a difference in the movement, but it is not significant. This difference is supported by the reported assessment actions as well as the explanation of valuation changes in only two commercial sales. There is no additional information that would indicate that the R \& O Median should not be used in the determination of the commercial level of value in Phelps County.
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 Phelps County

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 97.43 | 79.23 | 103.82 |

COMMERCIAL: The measures of central tendency reveal that only the median is within the acceptable range. A review of the sales indicates that only 8 of the sales actually fall within the acceptable range. No overall valuation changes were made to the commercial properties as evidenced by the movement of the base as shown in tables III and IV. The mean and the weighted mean are affected by the outliers and high dollar sales. It would appear that this class of property has some issues with uniformity although there is no additional information that would indicate that the median is not the best indication of the level of value.
VI. Analysis of R\&O COD and PRD

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 31.67 | 131.05 |
| Difference | 11.67 | 28.05 |

COMMERCIAL: As discussed in Table V, only eight sales are actually within the range, consequently the qualitative measures also do not fall within the range. Trimming of the extreme out liers brings these measures closer to the range.

## 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 | $\mathbf{3 7}$ | $\mathbf{3 7}$ | 0 |
| Median | $\mathbf{9 2 . 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 7 . 4 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 . 9 3}$ |
| Wgt. Mean | $\mathbf{7 8 . 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 9 . 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 8 8}$ |
| Mean | 101.91 | 103.82 | $\mathbf{1 . 9 1}$ |
| COD | 33.49 | $\mathbf{3 1 . 6 7}$ | $\mathbf{- 1 . 8 2}$ |
| PRD | 130.07 | $\mathbf{1 3 1 . 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 9 8}$ |
| Min Sales Ratio | 40.32 | 40.32 | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 237.50 | 237.50 | 0 |

COMMERCIAL: The preliminary statistics and the final $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ statistics show minimal changes attributed to two corrections made in the sales file. The number of sales, minimum and maximum sales ratio indicate no changes. After reviewing the Preliminary Statistical Report, the reported assessment actions and the 2007 R \& O Statistical Report for commercial real property, the statistical measurements appear to be a realistic reflection of the assessment action taken in Phelps County.

## 2007 Correlation Section for Phelps County

## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: A review of the 2007 Unimproved Agricultual statistics indicates that an accurate measurement of the agricultural property in Phelps County has been achieved. The measures of central tendency all appear within the acceptable range. Tthe COD and PRD are also within the acceptable range. The relationship between the trended preliminary median and the R\&O median suggests the assessment practices are applied to the sales file and population in a similar manner. The majority of the agricultural land in Phelps County is irrigated and the land usage breakdown shows this subclass to be within the range.

2007 Correlation Section for Phelps 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 | 118 | 51 | 43.22 |
| 2006 | 125 | 43 | 34.4 |
| 2005 | 126 | 62 | 49.21 |
| 2004 | 133 | 67 | 50.38 |
| 2003 | 136 | 76 | 55.88 |
| 2002 | 155 | 95 | 61.29 |
| 2001 | 154 | 98 | 63.64 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The percentage of qualified unimproved agricultural sales indicates a substantial increase when compared to the previous year. Table II illustrates Phelps County determined $43.22 \%$ of the total unimproved agricultural sales to be qualified for use in setting values. The sales verification process in Phelps County has been in place for a number of years and Phelps County appears to be using an acceptable number of qualified sales.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Phelps 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 R\&O median ratio. The following is the justification for the trended preliminary ratio:

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 72.89 | 0.03 | 72.91 | 72.89 |
| 2006 | 75.96 | 1.99 | 77.47 | 77.27 |
| 2005 | 74.14 | 4.6 | 77.55 | 76.91 |
| 2004 | 72.56 | 3.95 | 75.42 | 76.11 |
| 2003 | 79 | -1.38 | 77.91 | 79 |
| 2002 | 79 | 0.28 | 79.22 | 79 |
| 2001 | 77 | 0.06 | 77.05 | 77 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The minor difference between the trended preliminary ratio and the R \& O median is inconsequential. These statistics are also supported by the reported assessment actions and offer their own confirmation that the R \& O median is indicative of the level of value for agricultural property in Phelps County.

## 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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.32 | 2007 | 0.03 |
| 2.64 | 2006 | 1.99 |
| 3.13 | 2005 | 4.6 |
| 5.7 | 2004 | 3.95 |
| 0 | 2003 | -1.38 |
| -1.28 | 2002 | 0.28 |
| -0.8 | 2001 | 0.06 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: As with table III the percentage change in the assessed valuation of the unimproved agricultural sales file and the percentage change in the assessed property base in Phelps County are very similar and offer support of each other as well as the median in determining the level of valuefor this class of property in Phelps County.
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 for Phelps County

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{7 2 . 8 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 0 . 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 9 2}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The measures of central tendency shown in table 5 reflect that the median, weighted mean and mean for the qualified unimproved agricultural sales file are all within the acceptable level of value. This is another indication that the median is a reliable measure of the level of assessment in this class of 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 | 13.88 | 102.79 |
| Difference | 0 | 0 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The coefficient of dispersion and price-related differential are both within the acceptable range. These qualitative measures support each other to indicate that Phelps County has achieved a general level of good assessment uniformity for the agricultural property class as a whole.

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 51 | 51 | 0 |
| Median | 72.89 | 72.89 | 0 |
| Wgt. Mean | 70.86 | 70.93 | 0.07 |
| Mean | 72.85 | 72.92 | 0.07 |
| COD | 13.88 | 13.88 | 0 |
| PRD | 102.82 | 102.79 | -0.03 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 46.92 | 46.92 | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 110.69 | 110.69 | 0 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The preliminary statistics and the final R \& O statistics show minimal changes attributed to a few corrections made in the sales file. The number of sales, median, COD, minimum and maximum sales ratio indicate no changes. After reviewing the Preliminary Statistical Report, the reported assessment actions and the 2007 R \& O Statistical Report for unimproved agricultural real property, the statistical measurements appear to be a realistic reflection of the assessment action taken in Phelps County.

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

|  | 2006 CTL <br> County Total | 2007 Form 45 County Total | Value Difference <br> (2007 Form 45-2006 CTL) | Percent Change | 2007 Growth <br> (New Construction Value) | \% Change excl. Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Residential | 239,999,371 | 249,719,249 | 9,719,878 | 4.05 | 2,718,154 | 2.92 |
| 2. Recreational | 12,500 | 12,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwellings | 33,229,320 | 33,859,650 | 630,330 | 1.9 | *---- | 1.9 |
| 4. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 273,241,191 | 283,591,399 | 10,350,208 | 3.79 | 2,718,154 | 2.79 |
| 5. Commercial | 46,511,233 | 47,482,356 | 971,123 | 2.09 | 765,772 | 0.44 |
| 6. Industrial | 10,503,305 | 10,503,305 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 28,642,835 | 28,771,688 | 128,853 | 0.45 | 406,306 | -0.97 |
| 8. Minerals | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 9. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 85,657,373 | 86,757,349 | 1,099,976 | 1.28 | 1,003,886 | 0.11 |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 358,898,564 | 370,348,748 | 11,450,184 | 3.19 | 3,890,232 | 2.11 |
| 11. Irrigated | 371,955,349 | 372,088,651 | 133,302 | 0.04 |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 15,523,165 | 15,508,851 | -14,314 | -0.09 |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 12,530,231 | 12,543,373 | 13,142 | 0.1 |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 6562 | 6,896 | 334 | 5.09 |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 2,257,830 | 2,247,580 | -10,250 | -0.45 |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 402,273,137 | 402,395,351 | 122,214 | 0.03 |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of All Real Property | 761,171,701 | 772,744,099 | 11,572,398 | 1.52 | 3,890,232 | 1.01 |
| (Locally Assessed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

 outbuildings is shown in line 7.

# 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:
318
$24,014,656$
$24,052,656$
$21,902,542$
75,637
68,875

## MEDIAN:

93
COV:
95\% Median C.I.: 91.24 to 95.30
(!: Derived)
NGT. MEAN
93
91
DEV
26.78

95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 88.95 to 93.17
AVG.ABS.DEV: 18.66 95\% Mean C.I.: 95.85 to 101.73

| DATE OF SALE * |
| :---: |
| RANGE |
| Qrtrs |
| 07/01/04 то 09/30/04 |
| 10/01/04 TO 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 TO 03/31/06 |
| 04/01/06 TO 06/30/06 |
| Study Years___ |
| 07/01/04 TO 06/30/05 |
| 07/01/05 TO 06/30/06 |
| Calendar Yrs |
| 01/01/05 TO 12/31/05 |

$\qquad$ ALI
ASSESSOR LOCATION
RANGE

| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| ATLANTA | 4 | 90.46 | 96.67 | 88.39 |
| BERTRAND | 23 | 94.33 | 96.30 | 89.52 |
| FUNK | 1 | 59.89 | 59.89 | 59.89 |
| HOLDREGE | 241 | 93.19 | 98.14 | 90.87 |
| LOOMIS | 14 | 93.35 | 116.64 | 92.84 |
| RURAL | 26 | 95.19 | 99.78 | 92.57 |
| RURAL B | 1 | 87.96 | 87.96 | 87.96 |
| RURAL H | 8 | 94.66 | 98.33 | 96.46 |

$\qquad$
$\qquad$


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 



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



## 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 <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 

State Stat Run


## 69 - PHELPS COUNTY

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

## Type: Qualified



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



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

AVG. Assessed Value:


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


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


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


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

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

COV:
43.14

95\% Median C.I.: 79.17 to 104.08
(!: Derived)
TOTAL Sales Price:
TOTAL Adj. Sales Price:
TOTAL Assessed Value:
AVG. Adj. Sales Price:
AVG. Assessed Value:
$2,758,030$
$2,758,030$
$2,160,908$
74,541
58,402

| DATE |
| :--- |
| RANGE |

07/01/
10/01/
$01 / 01 / 04$
$04 / 01 / 0$
$07 / 01 / 04$
$10 / 01 / 0$
$01 / 01 / 05$
$04 / 01$
$07 / 01 / 05$
$10 / 01$
$01 / 01 / 06$
$04 / 01$ Qrtrs $\qquad$ 07/01/03 TO 09/30/0 10/01/03 то 12/31/03 1/04 тO 03/31/0 04/01/04 тO 06/30/04 07/01/04 то 09/30/04 10/01/04 TO 12/31/04 01/01/05 то 03/31/05 04/01/05 то 06/30/05 07/01/05 TO 09/30/05 10/01/05 то 12/31/05 01/01/06 TO 03/31/06
$\qquad$ -10 06/30/06
$\qquad$ 07/01/05 06/30/05
$\qquad$ 06/30/0 01/01/04 то 01/01/05 TO 12/31/0
$\qquad$ ALI

- $\quad$| 37 |
| ---: |
| SSESSOR IOCATION |


## SSOR LOCATION

RANGE

## HOLDREGE

COUNT MEDIAN

| 3 |
| ---: |
| 3 |
| 3 |
| 4 |
| 2 |
| 5 |
| 1 |
| 8 |
| 3 |
| 4 |
| 1 |
| 9 |
| 9 |
| 12 |
| 16 |
| 9 |
| 17 | COUNT

MEDIA
MEAN COD
MEAN :
MEAN :

COD :
PRD :

95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 67.55 to 89.15
AVG.ABS.DEV: 30.98
30.98
33.49 MAX Sales Ratio: 237.50
130.07 MIN Sales Ratio:

Printed: 02/17/2007 13:24:39

| 114.58 | 109.10 | 107.15 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 127.21 | 113.58 | 127.27 |
|  |  |  |
| 86.20 | 86.30 | 90.31 |
| 88.51 | 78.76 | 89.92 |
| 91.63 | 91.63 | 84.38 |
| 70.94 | 88.37 | 65.65 |
| 166.78 | 166.78 | 166.78 |
| 92.50 | 118.49 | 78.89 |
| 100.00 | 92.36 | 93.85 |
| 68.32 | 104.88 | 72.94 |
| 92.41 | 92.41 | 92.41 |
|  |  |  |
| 114.20 | 102.99 | 106.38 |
| 88.51 | 92.24 | 75.18 |
| 92.46 | 108.56 | 77.32 |
|  |  |  |
| 86.20 | 84.13 | 89.10 |
| 92.50 | 107.86 | 71.36 |

COD
$\qquad$


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

State Stat Run


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

State Stat Run


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


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: AVG. Adj. Sales Price: AVG. Assessed Value:
$12,385,920$ MEAN : MEAN : $12,385,920$
8,776,387 242,861
73 COV: 17.77 95\% Median C.I.: 68.80 to 77.69 (!: Derived)

95\% Median C.I.: 68.80 to 77.69
(!: Derived)
95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 67.58 to 74.13
95\% Mean C.I.: 69.30 to 76.41
AVG.ABS.DEV: 10.12
110.69
10.69
46.92

Printed: 02/24/2007 17:23:24
DATE

| RANGE | COUNT |
| :---: | :---: |
| Qrtrs |  |
| 07/01/03 то 09/30/03 | 1 |
| 10/01/03 то 12/31/03 | 6 |
| 01/01/04 то 03/31/04 | 3 |
| 04/01/04 то 06/30/04 | 7 |
| 07/01/04 то 09/30/04 | 1 |
| 10/01/04 TO 12/31/04 | 4 |
| 01/01/05 то 03/31/05 | 6 |
| 04/01/05 TO 06/30/05 | 6 |
| 07/01/05 то 09/30/05 | 2 |
| 10/01/05 тO 12/31/05 | 5 |
| 01/01/06 то 03/31/06 | 5 |
| 04/01/06 TO 06/30/06 | 5 |
| __Study Years |  |
| 07/01/03 то 06/30/04 | 17 |
| 07/01/04 то 06/30/05 | 17 |
| 07/01/05 TO 06/30/06 | 17 |
| Calendar Yr |  |
| 01/01/04 TO 12/31/04 | 15 |
| 01/01/05 то 12/31/05 | 19 |
| _ ALL |  |
|  | 51 |


| MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 88.82 | 88.82 | 88.82 |
| 77.35 | 77.59 | 77.19 |
| 89.38 | 86.09 | 80.28 |
| 75.24 | 77.57 | 78.53 |
| 80.93 | 80.93 | 80.93 |
| 73.04 | 71.89 | 71.09 |
| 62.81 | 65.36 | 66.48 |
| 72.70 | 71.39 | 70.02 |
| 78.65 | 78.65 | 75.38 |
| 59.63 | 62.42 | 61.74 |
| 65.71 | 72.13 | 68.47 |
| 78.75 | 68.17 | 66.61 |
| 76.28 | 79.74 | 78.72 |
| 68.80 | 69.94 | 69.01 |
| 65.67 | 68.88 | 66.40 |
| 76.28 | 77.98 | 77.18 |
| 64.63 | 67.89 | 67.15 |
|  |  |  |
| 72.89 | 72.85 | 70.86 |


| COD | PRD | MIN |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | 88.82 |
| 5.33 | 100.52 | 72.03 |
| 9.86 | 107.24 | 71.22 |
| 6.95 | 98.77 | 71.27 |
|  |  | 80.93 |
| 10.09 | 101.13 | 60.24 |
| 12.71 | 98.33 | 50.71 |
| 11.44 | 101.95 | 57.80 |
| 17.83 | 104.34 | 64.63 |
| 6.54 | 101.10 | 57.47 |
| 21.65 | 105.35 | 47.48 |
| 17.12 | 102.34 | 46.92 |
|  |  |  |
| 8.83 | 101.30 | 71.22 |
| 12.92 | 101.35 | 50.71 |
| 18.38 | 103.73 | 46.92 |
|  |  |  |
| 9.73 | 101.03 | 60.24 |
| 13.09 | 101.09 | 50.71 |
| 13.88 | 102.82 | 46.92 |

MAX
88.82
83.43
97.66
89.18
80.93
81.26
79.40
82.73
92.67
70.30
110.69
84.97
97.66
82.73
110.69
97.66
92.67
110.
Median
Avg. Adj. Avg.

號

[^0]70.86
46.92
110.69

172,086

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


## 2007 Assessment Survey for Phelps County

## 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: 1
4. Other part-time employees: 0
5. Number of shared employees: 0
6. Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year: $\$ 163,641$
7. Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system: $\$ 4,000.00$
8. Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above: -0-
9. Amount of total budget set aside for appraisal work: $\$ 7,500.00$
10. Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops: $\$ 1,000.00$
11. Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget: $\$ 7,500.00$
12. Other miscellaneous funds:
13. Total budget: $\$ 163,641.00$
a. Was any of last year's budgets not used? $\$ 7,500.00$
B. Residential Appraisal Information
(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)
14. Data collection done by: Assessor and office staff
15. Valuation done by: Assessor and office staff
16. Pickup work done by: Assessor, office staff and Contracted Appraiser only for feed lots.

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | 96 | 12 | 657 | 765 |

4. What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? June 2005
5. What was the last year the depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? 2006
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? 2006
7. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: 8
8. How are these defined? These are defined by neighborhoods.
9. Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? Yes
10. Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural residential? No, there is no assessor location of suburban.
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: Contracted Appraiser
13. Valuation done by: Contracted Appraiser
14. Pickup work done by whom: Contracted Appraiser

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commercial | 16 | 3 | 33 | 52 |

4. What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? 1999
5. When was the last time the depreciation schedule for this property class or any subclass was developed using market-derived information? 1999
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? 2006
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? 2006
8. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class? Three market areas are located in Holdrege, while Bertrand, Loomis, Funk, Atlanta and Rural are each defined as a market area.
9. How are these defined? These are defined by location.
10. Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? Yes
11. Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural commercial? There is no suburban location.
D. Agricultural Appraisal Information
12. Data collection done by: Office staff and GIS
13. Valuation done by: Janet Dietz, office staff
14. Pickup work done by whom: Janet Dietz, office staff
15. 

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural | 12 | 33 | 72 | 117 |

4. Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? Not at this time.

How is your agricultural land defined? Ag land is defined by statute.
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? 2006
6. What is the date of the soil survey currently used? 1974
7. What date was the last countywide land use study completed? 2006
a. By what method? Physical inspection, FSA maps and GIS
b. By whom? Janet Dietz, office staff
c. What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? $100 \%$
8. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: 2
9. How are these defined? The two areas are predominately defined by soils and topography.
10. Has the county implemented (or is in the process of implementing) special valuation for agricultural land within the county? No
E. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

1. Administrative software: MIPS
2. CAMA software: CAMA 2000
3. Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? Yes, they will be new in 2007
a. Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? Janet Dietz, office staff
4. Does the county have GIS software? Yes
a. Who maintains the GIS software and maps? Janet Dietz, office staff
5. Personal Property software: MIPS
F. Zoning Information
6. Does the county have zoning? Yes
a. If so, is the zoning countywide? Yes
b. What municipalities in the county are zoned? All municipalities are zoned.
c. When was zoning implemented? 2000
G. Contracted Services
7. Appraisal Services: These are contracted services
8. Other Services: CAMA and MIPS

## 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—Phelps County staff completed physical reviews of rural residential properties. There were 10 townships left to complete. Physical reviews consisted of visiting properties with the record card. If there was no answer at the property, a call back questionnaire was left for the property owner to return. A depreciation study was done and calibrated according to the market. New economic depreciation based on the market was done. All mobile homes parks throughout the county were also physically reviewed by the Phelps County assessor and staff.

Phelps County staff completed sketches and data for website. The website is updated once a month.

The Phelps County Assessor reviewed all sales by questionnaire, as well as existing and possible neighborhoods for 2007. The depreciation study was developed from the annual sales file to determine depreciation from that market.

All pickup work was completed in a timely manner. Residential pickup work was determined by building permits. Zoning permits. Improvement statements and other information.
2. Commercial—The Phelps County Assessor reviewed all sales, as well as existing and possible neighborhoods. A sales study was completed and it was determined that no changes needed to be made.

The Phelps County staff completed the project of attaching digital photos to commercial property.

All pickup work was completed in a timely manner. Commercial pickup work was determined by building permits. Zoning permits. Improvement statements and other information.
3. Agricultural - The Phelps County Assessor reviewed all sales, as well as existing and possible market areas. A sales study was completed and it was determined that no changes in value needed to be made.

2006 FSA imagery was used to review land use for the entire county and the changes have been made.

All pickup work was completed in a timely manner. The Phelps County Assessor's office continues to effectively utilize GIS. A new urban cadastral map was printed from the GIS.

## County 69 - Phelps



Exhibit 69 - Page 73

## County 69 - Phelps



Exhibit 69 - Page 74

## County 69 - Phelps



| Schedule V: Agricultural Records | Urban | Value | SubUrban Records | Value | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Records |  |  |  |  | Records | Value | Records | Value |
| 27. Ag-Vacant Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,796 | 282,965,980 | 1,796 | 282,965,980 |
| 28. Ag-Improved Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 754 | 134,482,326 | 754 | 134,482,326 |
| 29. Ag-Improvements | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 754 | 47,578,383 | 754 | 47,578,383 |
| 30. Ag-Total Taxable |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,550 | 465,026,689 |

## County 69 - Phelps

Schedule VI: Agricultural Records:
Non-Agricultural Detail Records

## County 69 - Phelps

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

| Irrigated: | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 249.740 | 288,337 | 249.740 | 288,337 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 192,027.200 | 309,135,128 | 192,027.200 | 309,135,128 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,418.740 | 6,296,758 | 4,418.740 | 6,296,758 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 15,587.630 | 21,031,537 | 15,587.630 | 21,031,537 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 8,237.660 | 8,237,660 | 8,237.660 | 8,237,660 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 828.160 | 621,157 | 828.160 | 621,157 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 7,521.530 | 5,453,199 | 7,521.530 | 5,453,199 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 14,751.090 | 9,219,485 | 14,751.090 | 9,219,485 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 243,621.750 | 360,283,261 | 243,621.750 | 360,283,261 |


| 54. 1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 53.310 | 56,509 | 53.310 | 56,509 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 9,457.870 | 9,931,070 | 9,457.870 | 9,931,070 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 422.300 | 346,285 | 422.300 | 346,285 |
| 57.2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,532.650 | 1,149,573 | 1,532.650 | 1,149,573 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 479.620 | 196,655 | 479.620 | 196,655 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 224.580 | 80,848 | 224.580 | 80,848 |
| 60. 4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,015.300 | 330,010 | 1,015.300 | 330,010 |
| 61. 4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 645.240 | 193,572 | 645.240 | 193,572 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 13,830.870 | 12,284,522 | 13,830.870 | 12,284,522 |

Grass

| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 149.480 | 56,173 | 149.480 | 56,173 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64. 1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,225.610 | 1,563,191 | 3,225.610 | 1,563,191 |
| 65.2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 447.760 | 258,646 | 447.760 | 258,646 |
| 66.2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,311.570 | 599,221 | 1,311.570 | 599,221 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 334.310 | 125,789 | 334.310 | 125,789 |
| 68.3G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 52.530 | 15,720 | 52.530 | 15,720 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,204.710 | 709,300 | 2,204.710 | 709,300 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 8,362.320 | 2,572,235 | 8,362.320 | 2,572,235 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 16,088.290 | 5,900,275 | 16,088.290 | 5,900,275 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 208.640 | 6,262 | 208.640 | 6,262 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,017.726 | 2,247,580 | 3,017.726 | 2,247,580 |
| 74. Exempt | 3,381.672 |  | 0.000 |  | 11,355.238 |  | 14,736.910 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 276,767.276 | 380,721,900 | 276,767.276 | 380,721,900 |



## County 69 - Phelps

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

Schedule X: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Totals

|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AgLand | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 76.Irrigated | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 254,461.550 | 372,088,651 | 254,461.550 | 372,088,651 |
| 77.Dry Land | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 19,390.890 | 15,508,851 | 19,390.890 | 15,508,851 |
| 78.Grass | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 39,362.520 | 12,543,373 | 39,362.520 | 12,543,373 |
| 79.Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 229.770 | 6,896 | 229.770 | 6,896 |
| 80.Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,017.726 | 2,247,580 | 3,017.726 | 2,247,580 |
| 81.Exempt | 3,381.672 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 12,400.068 | 0 | 15,781.740 | 0 |
| 82.Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 316,462.456 | 402,395,351 | 316,462.456 | 402,395,351 |

2007 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 69 - Phelps

Market Area:
Average Assessed Value*
Value $\quad$ \% of Value*

| Irrigated: |
| :--- |
| Acres |
| 1A1 |
| 1A |
| 2A1 |
| 2A |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 149.480 | $0.93 \%$ | 56,173 | $0.95 \%$ | 375.789 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| IG | $3,225.610$ | $20.05 \%$ | $1,563,191$ | $26.49 \%$ | 484.618 |
| 2G1 | 447.760 | $2.78 \%$ | 258,646 | $4.38 \%$ | 577.644 |
| 2G | $1,311.570$ | $8.15 \%$ | 599,221 | $10.16 \%$ | 456.873 |
| 3G1 | 334.310 | $2.08 \%$ | 125,789 | $2.13 \%$ | 376.264 |
| 3G | 52.530 | $0.33 \%$ | 15,720 | $0.27 \%$ | 299.257 |
| 4G1 | $2,204.710$ | $13.70 \%$ | 709,300 | $12.02 \%$ | 321.720 |
| 4G | $8,362.320$ | $51.98 \%$ | $2,572,235$ | $43.60 \%$ | 307.598 |
| Grass Total | $16,088.290$ | $100.00 \%$ | $5,900,275$ | $100.00 \%$ | 366.743 |
| Irrigated Total | $243,621.750$ | $88.02 \%$ | $360,283,261$ | $94.63 \%$ | $1,478.863$ |
| Dry Total | $13,830.870$ | $5.00 \%$ | $12,284,522$ | $3.23 \%$ | 888.195 |
| Grass Total | $16,088.290$ | $5.81 \%$ | $5,900,275$ | $1.55 \%$ | 366.743 |
| Waste | 208.640 | $0.08 \%$ | 6,262 | $0.00 \%$ | 30.013 |
| Other | $3,017.726$ | $1.09 \%$ | $2,247,580$ | $0.59 \%$ | 744.792 |
| Exempt | $14,736.910$ | $5.32 \%$ |  |  | 1,375 |
| Market Area Total | $276,767.276$ | $100.00 \%$ | $380,721,900$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $243,621.750$ | $95.74 \%$ | $360,283,261$ | $96.83 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $13,830.870$ | $71.33 \%$ | $12,284,522$ | $79.21 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $16,088.290$ | $40.87 \%$ | $5,900,275$ | $47.04 \%$ |
| Waste | 208.640 | $90.80 \%$ | 6,262 | $90.81 \%$ |
| Other | $3,017.726$ | $100.00 \%$ | $2,247,580$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | $14,736.910$ | $93.38 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $276,767.276$ | $87.46 \%$ | $380,721,900$ | $94.61 \%$ |

2007 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 69 - Phelps

Market Area: 2
Average Assessed Value*

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


| Dry: |
| :--- |
| 1D1 0.000 $0.00 \%$ 0 $0.00 \%$ 0.000 <br> 1D $2,278.690$ $40.98 \%$ $2,050,821$ $63.60 \%$ 900.000 <br> 2D1 19.000 $0.34 \%$ 13,300 $0.41 \%$ 700.000 <br> 2D 17.630 $0.32 \%$ 11,108 $0.34 \%$ 630.062 <br> 3D1 $2,044.300$ $36.77 \%$ 817,720 $25.36 \%$ 400.000 <br> 3D 240.210 $4.32 \%$ 81,670 $2.53 \%$ 339.994 <br> 4D1 448.580 $8.07 \%$ 134,574 $4.17 \%$ 300.000 <br> 4D 511.610 $9.20 \%$ 115,136 $3.57 \%$ 225.046 <br> Dry Total $5,560.020$ $100.00 \%$ $3,224,329$ $100.00 \%$ 579.913 |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | $1,540.420$ | $6.62 \%$ | 574,123 | $8.64 \%$ | 372.705 |
| 2G1 | 248.350 | $1.07 \%$ | 81,956 | $1.23 \%$ | 330.002 |
| 2G | 291.070 | $1.25 \%$ | 90,236 | $1.36 \%$ | 310.014 |
| 3G1 | 652.930 | $2.81 \%$ | 201,819 | $3.04 \%$ | 309.097 |
| 3G | 174.310 | $0.75 \%$ | 52,295 | $0.79 \%$ | 300.011 |
| 4G1 | $1,394.340$ | $5.99 \%$ | 419,079 | $6.31 \%$ | 300.557 |
| 4G | $18,972.810$ | $81.52 \%$ | $5,223,590$ | $78.63 \%$ | 275.319 |
| Grass Total | $23,274.230$ | $100.00 \%$ | $6,643,098$ | $100.00 \%$ | 285.427 |
| Irrigated Total | $10,839.800$ | $27.31 \%$ |  | $11,805,390$ | $54.47 \%$ |
| Dry Total | $5,560.020$ | $14.01 \%$ | $3,224,329$ | $14.88 \%$ | $1,089.078$ |
| Grass Total | $23,274.230$ | $58.63 \%$ | $6,643,098$ | $30.65 \%$ | 579.913 |
| Waste | 21.130 | $0.05 \%$ | 634 | $0.00 \%$ | 285.427 |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 30.004 |
| Exempt | $1,044.830$ | $2.63 \%$ |  |  | 0.000 |
| Market Area Total | $39,695.180$ | $100.00 \%$ | $21,673,451$ | $100.00 \%$ | 54 |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $10,839.800$ | $4.26 \%$ | $11,805,390$ | $3.17 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $5,560.020$ | $28.67 \%$ | $3,224,329$ | $20.79 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $23,274.230$ | $59.13 \%$ | $6,643,098$ | $52.96 \%$ |
| Waste | 21.130 | $9.20 \%$ | 634 | $9.19 \%$ |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | $1,044.830$ | $6.62 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $39,695.180$ | $12.54 \%$ | $21,673,451$ | $5.39 \%$ |



| Total | $316,462.456$ | $402,395,351$ | $316,462.456$ | $100.00 \%$ | $402,395,351$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,271.542$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

[^1]
# 2006 Plan of Assessment for Phelps County Assessment years 2007-2008-2009 <br> Date:07-31-2006 

## Plat 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 and 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 Jaly 31 each year, the assessor shall present the plan to the county board of equalization and the assessor may amend the plan, if necessaty, 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 Conslitution, Article VIM, 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."

Assessment levels required for real property are as follows:

1) $100 \%$ of actual value for all classes of real property excluding agricultural and
borticultural land; borticultural land;
2) $80 \%$ of actual value for agricultural land and horticulture land

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF REAL PROPERTY IN PHELPS COUNTY

Per the 2006 County Abstract, Phelps County consists of the following real property types:

|  | Parcels | \% of Total Parcels |
| :--- | ---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Residential | 3805 | $54 \%$ |
| Commercial | 563 | $8 \%$ |
| Industrial | 9 | $1 \%$ |
| Recreational | 1 |  |
| Agricultural | 2550 | $37 \%$ |

Agricultural land-taxable acres for 2006 assessment was $343,841$.
Agricultural land is approx $55 \%$ of the real property valuation base in Phelps County and of that approx $74 \%$ is taxed as irrigated.

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

## CURRENT RESOURCES

There are currently four full time employees on staff including the Assessor. The Assessor and Deputy are certified by the Property Tax Administrator. Both will continue to keep their certifications current by attending continuing education and obtaining the number of hours as required by the Property Tax Division. The assessor or staff member will attend all the district meetings and workshops provided. Current statues and regulations will continue to be followed to the best of our ability and the office will keep current on any changes that that may be made in them.

Proposed Office Budget for July 1, 2006 - June 30, 2007 will be \$78183. The proposed appraisal budget for July 1, 2006-June 30, 2007 will be 80135 ..

## Residential

Start review of Holdrege residential property. Do market study to insure residential Properties are in compliance for Property Tax. All residential pick-up work and building permits will be reviewed and completed by March 1, 2007.

## Commercial:

Market analysis will be conducted to ensure that the level of value and quality of assessment is in compliance with state statutes. Pick-up work and building permits will be reviewed and completed by March 1, 2007.

## Agricultural land:

Continue to monitor land use and acres with 2006 aerial put in GIS layer. Land use and water transfers will be updated in GIS as reported. Land use and market areas will be reviewed and updated as information becomes available. Market analysis will be conducted to ensure that the level of value and quality of assessment is in compliance with state statutes.

Assessment actions planned by assessment year 2008:

## Residential:

Continue with the project of Holdrege physical review. Do market study to insure residential properties are in compliance for Property Tax. All residential pick-up work and building permits will be reviewed and completed by March 1, 2008.

## Commercial:

Market analysis will be conducted to ensure that the level of value and quality of assessment is in compliance with state statutes. Pickup work and building permits will be reviewed and completed by March 1, 2007. Contract to have Commercial property data reviewed. To update records to Website.

## Agriculture:

Market analysis will be conducted to ensure that the level of value and quality of assessment is in compliance with state statutes. Land use and market areas will be reviewed and updated as information becomes available.

Assessment actions planned for assessment Year 2009:
Residential:
Finish with the physical dwelling review of Holdrege. Start on Villages physical dwelling review. Do market analysis to insure that the level of value and quality of assessment is in compliance with state statutes. Complete pick-up work and building permits by March 1, 2009. If budgeting allows start on aerial photos on the rural sites.

## Commercial:

Continue with commercial physical reviews. Market analysis will be conducted to ensure that the level of value and quality of assessment is in compliance with state statutes. Pickup and building permits will be reviewed and completed by March 1 , 2009.

Agricultural:
Market analysis will be conducted to ensure that the level of value and quality of assessment is in compliance to state statutes. Land use/water transfers will be updated in the GIS as reported. If budgeting allows start to review buildings on aerial photos.

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

1. Appraisal cards are updated yearly. Ownership changes are made as the transfers are given to the assessor's office from the register of deeds and the green sheets are worked and forward to the Property Tax Division. Splits and subdivision changes are made as they become available to the assessor's office from the surveyor or county clerk. These are updated in the GIS system at the same time they are changed on the appraisal cards and in the computer administrative package.
2. Annually prepare and file Assessor Administrative Reports required by law/regulation:
a. Abstracts ( Real and 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
g. Certificate of Taxes Levied Report
h. Report of all exempt property and taxable government owned property
i. Annual Plan of Assessment Report
3. Personal Property; administer annual filing of approximately 1400 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 270 annual filings of applications, approval/denial process, taxpayer notifications and taxpayer assistance.
7. Centrally Assessed - 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 Increment Financing - management of record/valuation information for properties in community redevelopment projects for proper reporting on administrative reports and allocation of ad valorem tax.
9. 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.
10. Tax Lists; prepare and certify tax lists to county treasurer for real property, personal property, and centrally assessed.
11. Tax List Corrections - prepare tax list correction documents for county board
approval.
12. County Board of Equalization- attend county board of equalization meetings for valuation protests- assemble and provide information.
13. TERC Appeals- prepare information and attend taxpayer appeal hearings before TERC, defend valuation.
14. TERC Statewide Equalization- attend hearings if applicable to county, defend values, and/or implement orders of the TERC.
15. Education: Assessor and/or Appraisal Education - attend meetings, workshops, and educational classes to obtain required hours of continuing education to maintain assessor certification.

## Conclusion:

For 2006-2007 a budget request of an increase of approximately $3 \%$ will be submitted to the County Board for approval.

The Phelps County Assessor's Office will strive to maintain an efficient and professional office.

Respectfully submitted:


Phelps County Assessor

# 2006 Plan of Assessment for Phelps County <br> Assessment years 2007-2008-2009 <br> Date:07-31-2006 

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## Conclusion:

For 2006-2007 a budget request of an increase of approximately $3 \%$ will be submitted to the County Board for approval.

The Phelps County Assessor's Office will strive to maintain an efficient and professional office.

Respectfully submitted:


Phelps County Assessor

## Certification

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

- One copy to the Phelps County County Assessor, by certified mail, return receipt requested, 70051160000112139638.

Dated this 9th day of April, 2007.



[^0]:    72.89
    2.85

[^1]:    * Department of Property Assessment \& Taxation Calculates

