## Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## 2007 Commission Summary

Pierce

| Residential Real Property $\mathbf{- C u r r e n t ~}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | $\mathbf{1 7 4}$ | COD | $\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}$ |
| Total Sales Price | $\$$ | 12010178 | PRD | $\mathbf{1 0 5 . 3 5}$ |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 12002028 | COV | 26.92 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$$ | 11160085 | STD | 26.38 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 68977.17 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 14.48 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$$ | 64138.42 | Min | 19.08 |
| Median | $\mathbf{9 6 . 5 7}$ | Max | 255.20 |  |
| Wgt. Mean | 92.98 | 95\% Median C.I. | 94.67 to 97.23 |  |
| Mean | 97.96 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I. | 89.86 to 96.11 |  |
|  |  | $95 \%$ Mean C.I. | 94.04 to 101.88 |  |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 23.06 |  |  |  |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  | 6.25 |  |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  | 7.12 |  |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  | 56,339 |  |


| Residential Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 4}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 . 5 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 5 . 3 5}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 203 | 97.00 | 14.27 | 104.48 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 228 | 97.38 | 15.28 | 105.37 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 232 | 97.42 | 12.42 | 105.99 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 230 | 97 | 17.72 | 107.09 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 225 | 97 | 15.33 | 105.2 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 232 | 96 | 14.54 | 103.26 |

## 2007 Commission Summary

Pierce

Commercial Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales |  | $\mathbf{1 6}$ | COD | $\mathbf{2 2 . 1 0}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$$ | 1577500 | PRD | $\mathbf{1 2 1 . 5 8}$ |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 1531950 | COV | 40.58 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$$ | 1227930 | STD | 39.55 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 95746.88 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 20.84 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$$ | 76745.63 | Min | 38.30 |
| Median |  | $\mathbf{9 4 . 2 7}$ | Max | 224.74 |
| Wgt. Mean | 80.15 | $95 \%$ Median C.I. | 87.46 to 104.71 |  |
| Mean | 97.45 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I. | 50.84 to 109.47 |  |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 5.04 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 3.98 |
| $\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period | 3.58 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base | 85,262 |


| Commercial Real Property - History <br> Year <br> Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 6}$ | $\mathbf{9 4 . 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 1 . 5 8}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 18 | 91.62 | 23.65 | 110.19 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 35 | 95.95 | 25.83 | 122.08 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 34 | 96.99 | 24.38 | 133.70 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 34 | 97 | 14.5 | 130.31 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 31 | 101 | 28.31 | 146.62 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 28 | 95 | 29.54 | 122.24 |

## 2007 Commission Summary

Pierce

| Agricultural Land - Current |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | 46 | COD |  | 24.20 |
| Total Sales Price | \$ | 9439173 | PRD |  | 103.89 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | - \$ | 9093803 | COV |  | 41.17 |
| Total Assessed Value | - \$ | 6696400 | STD |  | 31.50 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | - \$ | 197691.37 | Avg. Abs. Dev. |  | 17.41 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | \$ | 145573.91 | Min |  | 41.93 |
| Median |  | 71.95 | Max |  | 240.85 |
| Wgt. Mean |  | 73.64 | 95\% Median C.I. |  | 65.88 to 82.37 |
| Mean |  | 76.50 | 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I. |  | 68.32 to 78.96 |
|  |  |  | 95\% Mean C.I. |  | 67.40 to 85.61 |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County |  |  |  |  | 72.83 |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  |  | 1.6 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  |  | 2.94 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  |  |  | 172,389 |
| Agricultural Land - History |  |  |  |  |  |
| Year N | Number of |  | Median | COD | PRD |
| 2007 | 46 |  | 71.95 | 24.20 | 103.89 |
| 2006 | 54 |  | 75.35 | 32.18 | 109.83 |
| 2005 | 55 |  | 78.60 | 22.03 | 110.80 |
| 2004 | 53 |  | 75.91 | 17.16 | 106.96 |
| 2003 | 52 |  | 77 | 16.57 | 105.87 |
| 2002 | 43 |  | 77 | 16.24 | 103.11 |
| 2001 | 51 |  | 76 | 16.7 | 103.22 |

## 2007 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Pierce 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 Pierce County is $97 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Pierce 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 Pierce County is $94 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Pierce County is 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 Pierce County is $72 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Pierce County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 9th day of April, 2007.


Property Tax Administrator

2007 Correlation Section<br>for Pierce County

## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL: Analysis of the following tables demonstrates that the statistics support a level of value within the acceptable range. Analysis of the qualified residential statistics indicates that all valuation subclasses with a sufficient number of sales are within the acceptable range. The coefficient of dispersion is within the acceptable range and the price related differential is above. Further analysis of the statistics shows that no single sale is influencing this calculation, and the quality statistics in the Assessor Locations of Osmond, Plainview, and Rural show PRDs outside of the acceptable range. This suggests that assessments in those Assessor Locations are slightly regressive. The county has used an acceptable portion of the available sales and the relationship between the trended preliminary ratio and the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ ratio suggests the assessment practices are applied to the sales file and population in a similar manner. The change between the preliminary statistics and the Reports and Opinion statistics is consistent with the assessment actions reported by the County for the residential class of property. The presented statistics support an acceptable level of value that is best indicated by the median measure of central tendency.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Pierce 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 | 334 | 174 | 52.1 |
| 2006 | 349 | 203 | 58.17 |
| 2005 | 333 | 228 | 68.47 |
| 2004 | 322 | 232 | $\mathbf{7 2 . 0 5}$ |
| 2003 | 306 | 230 | $\mathbf{7 5 . 1 6}$ |
| 2002 | 290 | 237 | $\mathbf{8 1 . 7 2}$ |
| 2001 | 293 | 244 | $\mathbf{8 3 . 2 8}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: Table II is indicative that the County has utilized an acceptable portion of the available sales and that the measurement of the class of property was done with all available arm's length sales.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Pierce County

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 96.41 | 0.51 | 96.9 | 96.57 |
| 2006 | 97.00 | 0.34 | 97.33 | 97.00 |
| 2005 | 96.48 | 3.52 | 99.88 | 97.38 |
| 2004 | 95.86 | 1.94 | 97.72 | 97.42 |
| 2003 | 97 | 3.18 | 100.08 | 97 |
| 2002 | 96.88 | 0.55 | 97.41 | 97 |
| 2001 | 92 | -0.46 | 91.58 | 92 |

RESIDENTIAL: The relationship between the trended preliminary ratio and the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ ratio suggests the assessment practices are applied to the sales file and population in a similar manner.

## 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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $-\mathbf{0 . 2 8}$ | 2007 | 0.51 |
| 0.44 | 2006 | 0.34 |
| 4.56 | 2005 | 3.52 |
| 5.27 | 2004 | 1.94 |
| 2 | 2003 | 3 |
| 0.44 | 2002 | 0.55 |
| 0.01 | 2001 | -0.46 |

RESIDENTIAL: The percent change in assessed value for both sold and unsold properties is similar and suggests the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are an accurate measure of the population.
V. Analysis of the R\&O Median, Wgt. Mean, and Mean Ratios

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{9 6 . 5 7}$ | $\mathbf{9 2 . 9 8}$ | $\mathbf{9 7 . 9 6}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: The three measures of central tendency are within the acceptable range, suggesting the level of value for this class of property is within the acceptable range.

## 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 | 15.00 | 105.35 |
| Difference | 0 | 2.35 |

RESIDENTIAL: The coefficient of dispersion is within the acceptable range and the price related differential is above. Further analysis of the statistics shows that no single sale is influencing this calculation, and the statistics in the Assessor Locations of Osmond, Plainview, and Rural show PRDs outside of the acceptable range. This suggests that assessments in those Assessor Locations are slightly regressive.

## 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 | 183 | 174 | -9 |
| Median | 96.41 | 96.57 | 0.16 |
| Wgt. Mean | 92.93 | 92.98 | 0.05 |
| Mean | 97.81 | 97.96 | 0.15 |
| COD | 15.57 | 15.00 | -0.57 |
| PRD | 105.26 | 105.35 | 0.09 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 19.08 | 19.08 | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 255.20 | 255.20 | 0 |

RESIDENTIAL: The change between the preliminary statistics and the Reports and Opinion statistics is consistent with the assessment actions reported by the County for the residential class of property. The difference in the number of qualified sales is a result of sales sustaining substantial physical changes for 2007 and being removed from the qualified sales roster.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Pierce County

## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL: There were no reported assessment actions to the commercial class of property for 2007, and the following tables reflect that report. The coefficient of dispersion and price related differential are both outside the acceptable range. Removing the influence of one 600,000 dollar sale for analysis purposes brings both quality statistics within the acceptable range. Removing the same sale for analysis purposes moves the mean and weighted mean to nearly the same calculation. The median is the best measure of central tendency in this subclass, primarily because it is the least influenced by large dollar or outlier sales. The relationship between the trended preliminary ratio and the R\&O ratio suggests the assessment actions are applied to the sales file and population in a similar manner. Analysis of the following tables demonstrates that the statistics support a level of value within the acceptable range, and it is best measured by the median measure of central tendency.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Pierce 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 | 68 | 16 | 23.53 |
| 2006 | 66 | 18 | 27.27 |
| 2005 | 75 | 35 | 46.67 |
| 2004 | 60 | 34 | 56.67 |
| 2003 | 62 | 34 | 54.84 |
| 2002 | 56 | 31 | 55.36 |
| 2001 | 63 | 30 | 47.62 |

COMMERCIAL: A review of the non-qualified sales show that all coded non-qualified are either non-arm's length transactions, or were substantially changed after the sale. The County has utilized a reasonable portion of the available sales and that the measurement of the class of property was done with all available arm's length sales.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Pierce County

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 94.99 | 0.01 | 95 | 94.27 |
| 2006 | 93.91 | -0.51 | 93.43 | 91.62 |
| 2005 | 95.95 | -0.45 | 95.52 | 95.95 |
| 2004 | 98.34 | 13.66 | 111.78 | 96.99 |
| 2003 | 98 | -0.52 | 97.49 | 97 |
| 2002 | 93.75 | 12.12 | 105.11 | 101 |
| 2001 | 92 | 1.17 | 93.08 | 93 |

COMMERCIAL: The relationship between the trended preliminary ratio and the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ ratio suggests the assessment practices are applied to the sales file and population in a similar manner.

## 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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -0.47 | 2007 | 0.01 |
| 3.61 | 2006 | $-\mathbf{0 . 5 1}$ |
| 0 | 2005 | -0.45 |
| -0.33 | 2004 | 13.66 |
| 3 | 2003 | -1 |
| 29.04 | 2002 | 12.12 |
| 9.65 | 2001 | 1.17 |

COMMERCIAL: The percent change in assessed value for both sold and unsold properties is similar and suggests the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are an accurate measure of the population.
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 Pierce County

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{9 4 . 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{8 0 . 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{9 7 . 4 5}$ |

COMMERCIAL: The weighted mean is significantly lower than the median and mean in this property class. Removing the influence of one 600,000 dollar sale for analysis purposes moves the mean and weighted mean to nearly the same calculation. The median is the best measure of central tendency in this subclass, primarily because it is the least influenced by large dollar or outlier sales.

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 22.10 | 121.58 |
| Difference | 2.1 | $\mathbf{1 8 . 5 8}$ |

COMMERCIAL: The coefficient of dispersion and price related differential are both outside the acceptable range. Removing the influence of one 600,000 dollar sale for analysis purposes brings both quality statistics within the acceptable 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 | $\mathbf{1 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 6}$ | $\mathbf{- 1}$ |
| Median | $\mathbf{9 4 . 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{9 4 . 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{- 0 . 7 2}$ |
| Wgt. Mean | $\mathbf{8 0 . 3 1}$ | $\mathbf{8 0 . 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{- 0 . 1 6}$ |
| Mean | 97.40 | $\mathbf{9 7 . 4 5}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 5}$ |
| COD | 20.75 | 22.10 | $\mathbf{1 . 3 5}$ |
| PRD | $\mathbf{1 2 1 . 2 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 1 . 5 8}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ |
| Min Sales Ratio | 38.30 | 38.30 | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 224.74 | 224.74 | 0 |

COMMERCIAL: One sale removed between the preliminary and final statistics is responsible for the difference. There were no assessment actions to this class of property for 2007.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Pierce County

## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Analysis of the following tables demonstrates that the statistics support a level of value within the acceptable range. Analysis of the qualified unimproved agricultural statistics indicates that the level of value is also within the acceptable range for the one market area represented by a sufficient number of sales. The coefficient of dispersion and price related differential when rounded to the nearest whole number are within the acceptable range; indicating this class of property has been valued uniformly and proportionately. The sales utilization statistics indicate that Pierce County has utilized all available arm's length sales. There were no assessment actions to this class for 2007, which correlates closely with the minimal differences in tables III, IV, and VII. These statistics support an acceptable level of value best indicated by the median measure of central tendency.

2007 Correlation Section<br>for Pierce 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 | 140 | 46 | 32.86 |
| 2006 | 136 | 54 | 39.71 |
| 2005 | 124 | 55 | 44.35 |
| 2004 | 111 | 53 | 47.75 |
| 2003 | 97 | 52 | 53.61 |
| 2002 | 82 | 43 | 52.44 |
| 2001 | 87 | 51 | 58.62 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The lower percentage of sales used by the county is primarily because of the removal of the substantially changed sales from the qualified sales file as directed by the Department. It should be considered that the County has utilized an acceptable portion of the available sales.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Pierce County

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 72.09 | 0.51 | 72.46 | 71.95 |
| 2006 | 60.00 | 23.55 | 74.13 | 75.35 |
| 2005 | 68.45 | 14.09 | 78.1 | 78.60 |
| 2004 | 75.72 | 5.85 | 80.15 | 75.91 |
| 2003 | 71 | 12.29 | 79.73 | 77 |
| 2002 | 75.25 | 2.87 | 77.41 | 77 |
| 2001 | 73 | 0.72 | 73.53 | 74 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The relationship between the trended preliminary ratio and the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ ratio suggests the assessment practices are applied to the sales file and population in a similar manner.

## 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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -0.01 | 2007 | 0.51 |
| 25.93 | 2006 | 23.55 |
| 18.44 | 2005 | 14.09 |
| 4.98 | 2004 | 5.85 |
| 12 | 2003 | 12 |
| 3.85 | 2002 | 2.87 |
| 1.92 | 2001 | 0.72 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The percent change in assessed value for both sold and unsold properties is similar and suggests the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are an accurate measure of the population.
V. Analysis of the R\&O Median, Wgt. Mean, and Mean Ratios

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{7 1 . 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 . 6 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 5 0}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The median and weighted mean are within the acceptable range, while the mean is slightly above the acceptable range. The hypothetical removal of one outlier sale brings the mean within range. It is considered that all three measures are within the acceptable range, and relatively similar, suggesting that the class is within the acceptable range.

## 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 | 24.20 | 103.89 |
| Difference | 4.2 | $\mathbf{0 . 8 9}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The coefficient of dispersion and price related differential are both outside the acceptable range. In further review, the quality statistics are both heavily influenced by one outlier sale. The hypothetical removal of this sale for analysis purposes brings the COD and PRD within the acceptable range, indicating uniform and proportionate assessment.

## 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 | $\mathbf{4 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 6}$ | $\mathbf{- 1}$ |
| Median | $\mathbf{7 2 . 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 1 . 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{- 0 . 1 4}$ |
| Wgt. Mean | $\mathbf{7 4 . 3 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 . 6 4}$ | $\mathbf{- 0 . 7}$ |
| Mean | 77.42 | $\mathbf{7 6 . 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{- 0 . 9 2}$ |
| COD | 24.51 | $\mathbf{2 4 . 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{- 0 . 3 1}$ |
| PRD | 104.15 | $\mathbf{1 0 3 . 8 9}$ | $\mathbf{- 0 . 2 6}$ |
| Min Sales Ratio | $\mathbf{4 3 . 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 . 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{- 1 . 2 7}$ |
| Max Sales Ratio | 240.85 | 240.85 | $\mathbf{0}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: One sale removed between the preliminary and final statistics is responsible for the difference. There were no assessment actions to this class of property for 2007.

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

|  | 2006 CTL <br> County Total | 2007 Form 45 <br> County Total | Value Difference <br> (2007 Form 45-2006 CTL) | Percent Change | 2007 Growth <br> (New Construction Value) | \% Change excl. Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Residential | 151,982,840 | 156,628,855 | 4,646,015 | 3.06 | 3,868,645 | 0.51 |
| 2. Recreational | 107,525 | 107,525 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwellings | 43,908,255 | 44,559,305 | 651,050 | 1.48 | *---------- | 1.48 |
| 4. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 195,998,620 | 201,295,685 | 5,297,065 | 2.7 | 3,868,645 | 0.73 |
| 5. Commercial | 23,231,170 | 24,561,910 | 1,330,740 | 5.73 | 1,326,840 | 0.02 |
| 6. Industrial | 9,020,380 | 9,713,380 | 693,000 | 7.68 | 693,000 | 0 |
| 7. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 25,603,775 | 26,975,915 | 1,372,140 | 5.36 | 2,772,425 | -5.47 |
| 8. Minerals | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 9. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 57,855,325 | 61,251,205 | 3,395,880 | 5.87 | 2,019,840 | 2.38 |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 253,853,945 | 262,546,890 | 8,692,945 | 3.42 | 8,660,910 | 0.01 |
| 11. Irrigated | 231,563,070 | 236,862,315 | 5,299,245 | 2.29 |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 138,551,525 | 135,879,510 | -2,672,015 | -1.93 |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 55,730,955 | 55,276,320 | -454,635 | -0.82 |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 57825 | 56,585 | -1,240 | -2.14 |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 124,225 | 136,470 | 12,245 | 9.86 |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 426,027,600 | 428,211,200 | 2,183,600 | 0.51 |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of All Real Property | 679,881,545 | 690,758,090 | 10,876,545 | 1.6 | 8,660,910 | 0.33 |
| (Locally Assessed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

 outbuildings is shown in line 7.


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

## ype: Qualified

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

| 174 | MEDIAN: |
| ---: | ---: |
| $12,010,178$ | WGT. MEAN: |
| $12,002,028$ | MEAN: |
| $11,160,085$ |  |
| 68,977 | COD : |
| 64,138 | PRD : |


| CONDITION |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN |
| (blank) | 13 | 95.08 |
| 10 | 4 | 93.34 |
| 20 | 24 | 99.71 |
| 30 | 113 | 96.41 |
| 40 | 19 | 97.00 |
| 50 | 1 | 97.00 |
|  | 174 | 96.57 |


| MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| ---: | ---: |
| 87.52 | 83.08 |
| 128.25 | 104.42 |
| 112.74 | 103.85 |
| 95.61 | 92.41 |
| 94.09 | 93.79 |
| 97.00 | 97.00 |
| 97.96 | 92.98 |


| COD | PRD |
| ---: | ---: |
| 24.21 | 105.35 |
| 41.19 | 122.82 |
| 23.55 | 108.56 |
| 12.83 | 103.47 |
| 4.92 | 100.32 |
|  |  |
| 15.00 | 105.35 |

MIN
19.08
87.27
58.58
43.53
78.07
97.00
19.08

| MAX | $95 \%$ Median C.I. |
| ---: | :---: |
| 142.24 | 72.61 to 111.11 |
| 239.05 | N/A |
| 190.33 | 94.67 to 135.88 |
| 255.20 | 94.20 to 97.23 |
| 101.37 | 89.60 to 98.99 |
| 97.00 | N/A |
| 255.20 | 94.67 to 97.23 |


| Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| ---: | ---: |
| Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 18,369 | 15,260 |
| 6,275 | 6,552 |
| 15,064 | 15,645 |
| 72,766 | 67,240 |
| 159,787 | 149,863 |
| 118,000 | 114,460 |
|  |  |
| 68,977 | 64,138 |

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

State Stat Run


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

State Stat Run


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

State Stat Run


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

State Stat Run


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

## Type: Qualified

Base Stat


70 - PIERCE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED


PA\&T 2007 R\&O Statistics

## Type: Qualified

Base Stat

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

|  | NUMBER of Sales: |  | 46 | MEDIAN: | 72 |  | cov: | 41.17 | $\begin{array}{r} 95 \% ~ M \\ 95 \% \text { Wgt. } \end{array}$ | Median C.I.: 65.8 | to 82.37 | $\begin{array}{r} (!: \text { Derived }) \\ (!: \text { land }+N A T=0) \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: |  | 9,439,173 | WGT. MEAN: | 74 |  | STD: | 31.50 |  | . Mean C.I.: 68 | to 78.96 |  |
| (AgLand) | total Adj.Sales Price: |  | 9,093,803 | MEAN : | 77 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 17.41 |  | \% Mean C.I.: 67 | 0 to 85.61 |  |
| (AgLand) | total Assessed Value: |  | 6,696,400 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: |  | 197,691 | COD : | 24.20 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 240.85 |  |  |  |  |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: |  | 145,573 | PRD : | 103.89 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 41.93 |  |  | Printed: 04/02/2007 12:40:51 |  |
| GEO CODE / TOWNSHIP \# |  |  | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. Sale Price | Avg. Assd Val |
| 1001 | 8 | 80.09 | 72.52 | 72.47 | 19.83 |  | 100.07 | 48.12 | 94.33 | 48.12 to 94.33 | 165,862 120,202 |  |
| 1219 | 6 | 71.04 | 93.24 | 79.46 | 54.04 |  | 117.33 | 46.60 | 240.85 | 46.60 to 240.85 | 83,372 | 66,250 |
| 1221 | 2 | 58.90 | 58.90 | 54.41 | 28.81 |  | 108.25 | 41.93 | 75.86 | N/A | 131,658 | 71,632 |
| 1223 | 2 | 64.57 | 64.57 | 79.41 | 32.30 |  | 81.30 | 43.71 | 85.42 | N/A | 173,703 | 137,942 |
| 1225 | 3 | 72.09 | 73.22 | 69.22 | 10.48 |  | 105.79 | 62.45 | 85.12 | N/A | 383,666 | 265,556 |
| 1271 | 3 | 68.87 | 65.15 | 65.63 | 19.45 |  | 99.26 | 43.20 | 83.38 | N/A | 277,377 | 182,051 |
| 1273 | 2 | 72.69 | 72.69 | 72.90 | 1.20 |  | 99.70 | 71.81 | 73.56 | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | 260,500 | 189,912 |
| 1275 | 2 | 62.22 | 62.22 | 62.01 | 4.98 |  | 100.35 | 59.12 | 65.32 | N/A | 358,000 | 221,980 |
| 1277 | 2 | 64.65 | 64.65 | 64.71 | 2.44 |  | 99.90 | 63.07 | 66.22 | N/A | 130,500 | 84,447 |
| 943 | 4 | 75.63 | 80.62 | 84.72 | 15.95 |  | 95.15 | 65.88 | 105.32 | N/A | 209,089 | 177,142 |
| 945 | 1 | 57.30 | 57.30 | 57.30 |  |  |  | 57.30 | 57.30 | N/A | 332,000 | 190,225 |
| 947 | 6 | 85.41 | 84.03 | 85.22 | 7.01 |  | 98.60 | 69.19 | 97.21 | 69.19 to 97.21 | 222,816 | 189,875 |
| 949 | 1 | 59.93 | 59.93 | 59.93 |  |  |  | 59.93 | 59.93 | N/A | 55,955 33,535 |  |
| 995 | 3 | 74.06 | 97.04 | 83.21 | 39.97 |  | 116.62 | 64.12 | 152.93 | N/A | 153,533 | 127,755 |
| 999 | 1 | 83.51 | 83.51 | 83.51 |  |  |  | 83.51 | 83.51 | N/A | 153,000 | 127,775 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AREA (MARKET) COUNTRANGE |  | MEDIAN |  | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN |  | 95\% Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. Sale Price |  |
|  |  | MEAN | MAX |  |  |  | Avg. <br> Assd Val |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 43 |  | 72.09 | 76.85 | 73.78 | 24.93 |  |  | 104.17 | 41.93 | 240.85 | 65.88 to 82.37 | 203,181 | 149,902 |
| 2 | 3 | 66.22 | 71.47 | 70.20 | 11.10 |  | 101.81 | 63.07 | 85.12 | N/A | 119,000 | 83,536 |
| _ALI |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 145,573 |
|  | 46 | 71.95 | 76.50 | 73.64 | 24.20 |  | 103.89 | 41.93 | 240.85 | 65.88 to 82.37 | 197,691 |  |
| STATUS <br> RANGE | IMPROVED, UNIMPROVED COUNT | $\varepsilon \text { IOLI }$ | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. Sale Price | $\begin{gathered} \text { Avg. } \\ \text { Assd Val } \end{gathered}$ |
| 2 | 46 | 71.95 | 76.50 | 73.64 | 24.20 |  | 103.89 | 41.93 | 240.85 | 65.88 to 82.37 | 197,691 | 145,573 |
| _ALI |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 145,573 |
|  | 46 | 71.95 | 76.50 | 73.64 | 24.20 |  | 103.89 | 41.93 | 240.85 | 65.88 to 82.37 | 197,691 |  |




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

## Type: Qualified



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



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

State Stat Run


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

State Stat Run



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


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

State Stat Run


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



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



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



70 - PIERCE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

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

| NUMBER of | f Sales: |  | 47 | MEDIAN: | 72 |  | COV: | 40.62 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (AgLand) TOTAL Sales | S Price: |  | 9,586,578 | WGT. MEAN: | 74 |  | STD: | 31.45 |  |  |  |  |
| (AgLand) TOTAL Adj. Sales | S Price: |  | 9,241,208 | MEAN : | 77 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 17.67 | Mean C.I.: 68.43 to 86.41 |  |  |  |
| (AgLand) TOTAL Assessed | d Value: |  | 6,869,460 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AVG. Adj. Sales | s Price: |  | 196,621 | COD : | 24.51 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 240.85 |  |  |  |  |
| AVG. Assessed | d Value: |  | 146,158 | PRD : | 104.15 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 43.20 | Printed: 02/24/2007 17:23:42 |  |  |  |
| DATE OF SALE * <br> RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. <br> Sale Price | Avg. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Assd Val |
| Qrtrs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 07/01/03 то 09/30/03 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10/01/03 то 12/31/03 | 4 | 85.63 | 99.00 | 89.90 | 30.44 | 110.13 |  | 71.81 | 152.93 | N/A | 151,700 | 136,371 |
| 01/01/04 то 03/31/04 | 8 | 77.66 | 96.68 | 80.21 | 34.18 | 120.52 |  | 68.87 | 240.85 | to 240.85 | 239,673 | 192,253 |
| 04/01/04 то 06/30/04 | 2 | 79.22 | 79.22 |  | 7.14 | 99.78 |  | 73.56 | 84.87 | N/A | 335,950 | 266,722 |
| 07/01/04 то 09/30/04 | 1 | 110.55 | 110.55 | 79.39 110.55 |  |  |  | 110.55 | 110.55 | N/A | 147,500 | 163,060 |
| 10/01/04 тO 12/31/04 | 6 | 53.02 | 57.61 | 63.87 | 20.65 |  | 90.20 | 43.71 | 85.95 | 43.71 to 85.95 | 211,525 | 135,095 |
| 01/01/05 то 03/31/05 | 7 | 65.32 | 65.05 | 62.87 | 13.92 |  | 103.47 | 44.15 | 85.12 | 44.15 to 85.12 | 179,987 | 113,150 |
| 04/01/05 TO 06/30/05 | 5 | 65.22 | 68.84 | 66.28 | 19.73 | 103.87 |  | 43.20 | 89.29 | N/A | 193,037 | 127,940 |
| 07/01/05 то 09/30/05 | 2 | 99.86 | 99.86 | 99.44 | 5.54 | 100.43 |  | 94.33 | 105.39 | N/A | 273,785 | 272,242 |
| 10/01/05 то 12/31/05 | 3 | 52.74 | 60.30 | 55.07 | 20.18 | 109.50 |  | 48.12 | $80.05 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A}$ |  | 194,515 | 107,120 |
| 01/01/06 то 03/31/06 | 3 | 75.86 | 76.28 | 72.46 | 9.03 |  | 105.28 | 66.22 | 86.76 | N/A | 89,694 | 64,990 |
| 04/01/06 то 06/30/06 | 6 | 78.49 | 74.28 | 78.38 | 11.74 |  | 94.77 | 46.60 | 86.90 |  | 167,195 | 131,050 |
| __Study Years__ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 46.60 to 86.90 |  |  |
| 07/01/03 TO 06/30/04 | 14 | 78.64 | 94.85 | 81.88 | 29.78 |  | 115.84 | 68.87 | 240.85 | 70.41 to 97.21 | 228,291 | 186,925 |
| 07/01/04 то 06/30/05 | 19 | 64.12 | 66.09 | 66.05 | 21.29 |  | 100.06 | 43.20 | 110.55 | 48.74 to 82.37 | 191,671 | 126,599 |
| 07/01/05 то 06/30/06 | 14 | 78.49 | 75.37 | 76.86 | 16.28 | 98.07 |  | 46.60 | 105.39 | 52.74 to 86.90 | 171,669 | 131,936 |
| _Calendar Yrs_ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 01/01/04 то 12/31/04 | 17 | 72.09 | 81.65 | 76.01 | 30.98 |  | 107.41 | 43.71 | 240.85 | 57.30 to 85.42 | 235,643 | 179,124 |
| 01/01/05 TO 12/31/05 | 17 | 65.32 | 69.42 | 68.46 | 21.76 |  | 101.41 | 43.20 | 105.39 | 52.74 to 85.12 | 197,424 | 135,152 |
| _ ALL_ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 47 | 72.09 | 77.42 | 74.34 | 24.51 |  | 104.15 | 43.20 | 240.85 | 68.87 to 82.37 | 196,621 | 146,158 |

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


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


## 2007 Assessment Survey for Pierce County

## I. General Information

A. Staffing and Funding Information

1. Deputy(ies) on staff: 0
2. Appraiser(s) on staff: 0
3. Other full-time employees: 4
4. Other part-time employees: 0
5. Number of shared employees: 0
6. Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year: $\$ 138,952$
7. Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system: $\$ 9,576$
8. Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above: $\$ 129,572$
9. Amount of total budget set aside for appraisal work:
10. Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops: $\$ 1,750$
11. Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget: $\$ 18,000$
12. Other miscellaneous funds: None
13. Total budget: $\$ 147,572$
a. Was any of last year's budget not used? Yes
B. Residential Appraisal Information
(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)
14. Data collection done by: Assessor and staff
15. Valuation done by: Assessor
16. Pickup work done by: Assessor and staff

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. | Other | Total |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


|  |  | Statements |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | 104 |  |  | 104 |

4. What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? Rural residential is using 2004 costing, Pierce and Hadar use 2003, Foster, Mclean, West Randolph, Plainview, and Breslau use 2002, and Osmond, Farm homes, and mobile homes uses 1999.
5. What was the last year the depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? Rural residential depreciation was done in 2005, Pierce and Hadar in 2004, Foster, Mclean, West Randolph, and Breslau in 2003, Plainview-2006, and Osmond in 2001.
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? N/A
7. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: approximately 34
8. How are these defined? Areas are defined by location and similar property characteristics.
9. Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? Yes
10. Does the "suburban" mean something other than rural residential? (that is, does the "suburban" location have its own market?) No.
11. Are the county's ag residential and rural residential improvements classified and valued in the same manner? Yes.
C. Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information
12. Data collection done by: Assessor and staff
13. Valuation done by: Assessor
14. Pickup work done by whom: Assessor and staff

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commercial | 9 |  |  | 9 |

4. What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? 2001
5. When was the last time the depreciation schedule for this property class or any subclass was developed using market-derived information? 2002
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? 2002
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? 1999
8. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class? 11
9. How are these defined? By location
10. Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? Yes
11. Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural commercial? (that is, does the "suburban" location have its own market?) No
D. Agricultural Appraisal Information
12. Data collection done by: Assessor and staff
13. Valuation done by: Assessor
14. Pickup work done by whom: Assessor and staff

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural | 50 |  |  | 50 |

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

How is your agricultural land defined? Based on statute and regulations
5. When was the last date that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? N/A
6. What is the date of the soil survey currently used? 1976
7. What date was the last countywide land use study completed? Assessor is continually reviewing the county.
a. By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.) Physical inspection, and FSA maps.
b. By whom? Assessor and Staff
c. What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? Land use is continually being updated.
8. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: 2
9. How are these defined? By soil type, area 2 is primarily the Valentine sand soil association. Area 1 is the remainder of the county.
10. Has the county implemented (or is in the process of implementing) special valuation for agricultural land within the county? No.
E. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

1. Administrative software: TerraScan
2. CAMA software: TerraScan
3. Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? Yes
a. Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? Clerk Register of Deeds
4. Does the county have GIS software? No
a. Who maintains the GIS software and maps? -
5. Personal Property software: TerraScan
F. Zoning Information
6. Does the county have zoning? Yes
a. If so, is the zoning countywide? Yes
b. What municipalities in the county are zoned? Hadar, Pierce, Plainview, Osmand.
c. When was zoning implemented? Unknown

## G. Contracted Services

## 1. Appraisal Services:

## 2. Other Services:

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

## II. Assessment Actions

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

## Residential

The county reviewed the town of Osmond for 2007 and made necessary adjustments as indicated by a market analysis. Increases were made to one story houses built between 1960 and 1969. The county also completed the pick-up work of new and omitted construction for the residential class of property.

## Commercial/Industrial

There were no changes reported to commercial for 2007. The County conducted a market analysis of this class of property and determined the median ratio was within the acceptable range and was an appropriate level of value for the county. The county also completed the pick-up work of new construction in the commercial class.

## Agricultural

The County reported that there were no changes to the agricultural class of property for 2007. The County conducted a market analysis of agricultural land by land capability groupings. The county examined the statistics for the two market areas and the majority land use statistics in each market area. It was determined through their analysis that the significant increases to values in 2006 kept the level of value for the class within the acceptable range.

## County 70 - Pierce



Exhibit 70 - Page 76

County 70-Pierce

| Total Real Property Value |  |  | cords |  | Value 69 | 8,090 | (Sum 17, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Growth } \\ & \& 41) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 8,660,910 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Schedule I:Non-Agricultural Records (Com and Ind) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Sub |  | Ru |  |  |  | Growth |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 9. Comm } \\ & \text { Un Imp Land } \end{aligned}$ | 40 | 170,015 | 10 | 57,560 | 13 | 639,115 | 63 | 866,690 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 10. Comm } \\ & \text { Improv Land } \end{aligned}$ | 257 | 1,256,520 | 34 | 352,670 | 34 | 1,027,980 | 325 | 2,637,170 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 11. Comm } \\ & \text { Improvements } \end{aligned}$ | 263 | 13,851,735 | 36 | 2,500,180 | 39 | 4,706,135 | 338 | 21,058,050 |  |
| 12. Comm Total \% of Total | 303 | 15,278,270 | 46 | 2,910,410 | 52 | 6,373,230 | 401 | 24,561,910 | 1,326,840 |
|  | 75.56 | 62.20 | 11.47 | 11.84 | 12.96 | 25.94 | 6.61 | 3.55 | 15.31 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 13. Ind } \\ & \text { UnImp Land } \end{aligned}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 14. Ind } \\ & \text { Improv Land } \end{aligned}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 83,125 | 1 | 83,125 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 15 . \text { Ind } \\ & \text { Improvements } \end{aligned}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9,630,255 | 1 | 9,630,255 |  |
| 16. Ind Total \% of Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9,713,380 | 1 | 9,713,380 | 693,000 |
|  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **.** | **.** | 0.01 | 1.40 | 8.00 |
| Comm+Ind Total <br> \% of Total | 303 | 15,278,270 | 46 | 2,910,410 | 53 | 16,086,610 | 402 | 34,275,290 | 2,019,840 |
|  | 75.37 | 44.57 | 11.44 | 8.49 | 13.18 | 46.93 | 6.62 | 4.96 | 23.32 |
| 17. TaxableTotal$\%$ of Total | 2,437 | 114,178,400 | 193 | 14,263,710 | 554 | 62,569,560 | 3,184 | 191,011,670 | 5,888,485 |
|  | 76.53 | 59.77 | 6.06 | 5.94 | 17.39 | 24.33 | 52.49 | 27.65 | 67.98 |

Exhibit 70 - Page 77

## County 70 - Pierce

Schedule II:Tax Increment Financing (TIF)
Records


## County 70 - Pierce



## County 70 - Pierce

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

| Irrigated: | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 13,549.040 | 32,234,920 | 13,549.040 | 32,234,920 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 16,454.050 | 36,087,010 | 16,454.050 | 36,087,010 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 13,182.490 | 26,769,225 | 13,182.490 | 26,769,225 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 19,666.840 | 36,661,135 | 19,666.840 | 36,661,135 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 15,858.220 | 26,647,640 | 15,858.220 | 26,647,640 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 28,962.960 | 46,093,125 | 28,962.960 | 46,093,125 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,601.750 | 3,878,790 | 3,601.750 | 3,878,790 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,106.570 | 3,823,265 | 4,106.570 | 3,823,265 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 115,381.920 | 212,195,110 | 115,381.920 | 212,195,110 |
| Dryland: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 6.770 | 9,275 | 13,379.400 | 18,283,800 | 13,386.170 | 18,293,075 |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 3.000 | 3,840 | 26,557.990 | 33,850,255 | 26,560.990 | 33,854,095 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 10,925.420 | 12,598,585 | 10,925.420 | 12,598,585 |
| 57.2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 17,651.000 | 18,228,405 | 17,651.000 | 18,228,405 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 4.000 | 3,960 | 18,892.950 | 18,589,665 | 18,896.950 | 18,593,625 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 6.000 | 5,490 | 29,248.700 | 26,631,880 | 29,254.700 | 26,637,370 |
| 60.4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 8.000 | 5,400 | 4,625.620 | 3,115,640 | 4,633.620 | 3,121,040 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,554.640 | 917,240 | 1,554.640 | 917,240 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 27.770 | 27,965 | 122,835.720 | 132,215,470 | 122,863.490 | 132,243,435 |
| Grass: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 1.030 | 1,075 | 1,979.270 | 2,016,625 | 1,980.300 | 2,017,700 |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 2.000 | 1,930 | 6,239.660 | 6,283,180 | 6,241.660 | 6,285,110 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 6.380 | 5,835 | 3,004.780 | 2,696,575 | 3,011.160 | 2,702,410 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 10.710 | 9,370 | 16,694.090 | 14,520,895 | 16,704.800 | 14,530,265 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.890 | 735 | 5,852.690 | 4,898,405 | 5,853.580 | 4,899,140 |
| 68. 3G | 0.000 | 0 | 2.000 | 1,600 | 9,947.640 | 8,046,290 | 9,949.640 | 8,047,890 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 5.000 | 2,375 | 4,552.750 | 2,286,280 | 4,557.750 | 2,288,655 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 3.840 | 1,630 | 12,007.420 | 5,137,875 | 12,011.260 | 5,139,505 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 31.850 | 24,550 | 60,278.300 | 45,886,125 | 60,310.150 | 45,910,675 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,196.550 | 50,405 | 1,196.550 | 50,405 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 3.000 | 120 | 2,763.700 | 112,665 | 2,766.700 | 112,785 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 62.620 | 52,635 | 302,456.190 | 390,459,775 | 302,518.810 | 390,512,410 |


| County 70 - Pierce |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Schedule IX: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Detail |  |  |  |  | Market Area: 2 |  |  |  |
|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| Irrigated: | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 38.000 | 89,595 | 38.000 | 89,595 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 489.460 | 1,074,830 | 489.460 | 1,074,830 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,905.000 | 3,853,795 | 1,905.000 | 3,853,795 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 39.000 | 72,930 | 39.000 | 72,930 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,117.400 | 3,526,610 | 2,117.400 | 3,526,610 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,965.340 | 9,488,315 | 5,965.340 | 9,488,315 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 27.000 | 29,160 | 27.000 | 29,160 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,961.150 | 6,531,970 | 6,961.150 | 6,531,970 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 17,542.350 | 24,667,205 | 17,542.350 | 24,667,205 |
| Dryland: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54.1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 9.000 | 12,330 | 9.000 | 12,330 |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 321.260 | 411,215 | 321.260 | 411,215 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 755.500 | 872,610 | 755.500 | 872,610 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 21.000 | 21,735 | 21.000 | 21,735 |
| 58.3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 522.580 | 516,405 | 522.580 | 516,405 |
| 59. 3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,677.570 | 1,528,150 | 1,677.570 | 1,528,150 |
| 60.4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 18.000 | 12,150 | 18.000 | 12,150 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 443.180 | 261,480 | 443.180 | 261,480 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,768.090 | 3,636,075 | 3,768.090 | 3,636,075 |
| Grass: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4.000 | 1,420 | 4.000 | 1,420 |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 100.900 | 108,910 | 100.900 | 108,910 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 423.370 | 367,010 | 423.370 | 367,010 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 993.400 | 737,420 | 993.400 | 737,420 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,011.400 | 1,411,385 | 2,011.400 | 1,411,385 |
| 68. 3G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,163.040 | 2,177,715 | 3,163.040 | 2,177,715 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 125.000 | 66,285 | 125.000 | 66,285 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 11,683.410 | 4,495,500 | 11,683.410 | 4,495,500 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 18,504.520 | 9,365,645 | 18,504.520 | 9,365,645 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 154.500 | 6,180 | 154.500 | 6,180 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 399.600 | 23,685 | 399.600 | 23,685 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 40,369.060 | 37,698,790 | 40,369.060 | 37,698,790 |

## County 70-Pierce

2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

## County 70 - Pierce

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

Schedule X: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Totals

| AgLand | Acres | Value | SubU Acres | Value | Rura <br> Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 76.Irrigated | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 132,924.270 | 236,862,315 | 132,924.270 | 236,862,315 |
| 77.Dry Land | 0.000 | 0 | 27.770 | 27,965 | 126,603.810 | 135,851,545 | 126,631.580 | 135,879,510 |
| 78.Grass | 0.000 | 0 | 31.850 | 24,550 | 78,782.820 | 55,251,770 | 78,814.670 | 55,276,320 |
| 79.Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,351.050 | 56,585 | 1,351.050 | 56,585 |
| 80.Other | 0.000 | 0 | 3.000 | 120 | 3,163.300 | 136,350 | 3,166.300 | 136,470 |
| 81.Exempt | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 82.Total | 0.000 | 0 | 62.620 | 52,635 | 342,825.250 | 428,158,565 | 342,887.870 | 428,211,200 |

2007 Agricultural Land Detail
County 70 - Pierce
Market Area:

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

Grass:

| 1G1 | $1,980.300$ | $3.28 \%$ | $2,017,700$ | $4.39 \%$ | $1,018.886$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | $6,241.660$ | $10.35 \%$ | $6,285,110$ | $13.69 \%$ | $1,006.961$ |
| 2G1 | $3,011.160$ | $4.99 \%$ | $2,702,410$ | $5.89 \%$ | 897.464 |
| 2G | $16,704.800$ | $27.70 \%$ | $14,530,265$ | $31.65 \%$ | 869.825 |
| 3G1 | $5,853.580$ | $9.71 \%$ | $4,899,140$ | $10.67 \%$ | 836.947 |
| 3G | $9,949.640$ | $16.50 \%$ | $8,047,890$ | $17.53 \%$ | 808.862 |
| 4G1 | $4,557.750$ | $7.56 \%$ | $2,288,655$ | $4.99 \%$ | 502.145 |
| 4G | $12,011.260$ | $19.92 \%$ | $5,139,505$ | $11.19 \%$ | 427.890 |
| Grass Total | $60,310.150$ | $100.00 \%$ | $45,910,675$ | $100.00 \%$ | 761.242 |
| Irrigated Total | $115,381.920$ | $38.14 \%$ | $212,195,110$ | $54.34 \%$ | $1,839.067$ |
| Dry Total | $122,863.490$ | $40.61 \%$ | $132,243,435$ | $33.86 \%$ | $1,076.344$ |
| Grass Total | $60,310.150$ | $19.94 \%$ | $45,910,675$ | $11.76 \%$ | 761.242 |
| Waste | $1,196.550$ | $0.40 \%$ | 50,405 | $0.01 \%$ | 42.125 |
| Other | $2,766.700$ | $0.91 \%$ | 112,785 | $0.03 \%$ | 40.765 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $302,518.810$ | $100.00 \%$ |  | $100.00 \%$ |  |

## As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $115,381.920$ | $86.80 \%$ | $212,195,110$ | $89.59 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $122,863.490$ | $97.02 \%$ | $132,243,435$ | $97.32 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $60,310.150$ | $76.52 \%$ | $45,910,675$ | $83.06 \%$ |
| Waste | $1,196.550$ | $88.56 \%$ | 50,405 | $89.08 \%$ |
| Other | $2,766.700$ | $87.38 \%$ | 112,785 | $82.64 \%$ |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $302,518.810$ | $88.23 \%$ | $390,512,410$ | $91.20 \%$ |

2007 Agricultural Land Detail
County 70 - Pierce
Market Area: 2

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

Grass:

| 1G1 | 4.000 | $0.02 \%$ | 1,420 | $0.02 \%$ | 355.000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | 100.900 | $0.55 \%$ | 108,910 | $1.16 \%$ | $1,079.385$ |
| 2G1 | 423.370 | $2.29 \%$ | 367,010 | $3.92 \%$ | 866.877 |
| 2G | 993.400 | $5.37 \%$ | 737,420 | $7.87 \%$ | 742.319 |
| 3G1 | $2,011.400$ | $10.87 \%$ | $1,411,385$ | $15.07 \%$ | 701.692 |
| 3G | $3,163.040$ | $17.09 \%$ | $2,177,715$ | $23.25 \%$ | 688.487 |
| 4G1 | 125.000 | $0.68 \%$ | 66,285 | $0.71 \%$ | 530.280 |
| 4G | $11,683.410$ | $63.14 \%$ | $4,495,500$ | $48.00 \%$ | 384.776 |
| Grass Total | $18,504.520$ | $100.00 \%$ | $9,365,645$ | $100.00 \%$ | 506.127 |
|  | $17,542.350$ | $43.45 \%$ |  |  | $1,406.151$ |
| Irrigated Total | $3,768.090$ | $9.33 \%$ | $24,667,205$ | $65.43 \%$ | 964.965 |
| Dry Total | $18,504.520$ | $45.84 \%$ | $3,636,075$ | $9.65 \%$ | 506.127 |
| Grass Total | 154.500 | $0.38 \%$ | $9,365,645$ | $24.84 \%$ | 40.000 |
| Waste | 399.600 | $0.99 \%$ | 6,180 | $0.02 \%$ | 59.271 |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 23,685 | $0.06 \%$ |  |
| Exempt | $40,369.060$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |  | 9 |
| Market Area Total |  |  |  |  |  |

## As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $17,542.350$ | $13.20 \%$ | $24,667,205$ | $10.41 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $3,768.090$ | $2.98 \%$ | $3,636,075$ | $2.68 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $18,504.520$ | $23.48 \%$ | $9,365,645$ | $16.94 \%$ |
| Waste | 154.500 | $11.44 \%$ | 6,180 | $10.92 \%$ |
| Other | 399.600 | $12.62 \%$ | 23,685 | $17.36 \%$ |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $40,369.060$ | $11.77 \%$ | $37,698,790$ | $8.80 \%$ |

## 2007 Agricultural Land Detail

County 70 - Pierce

| AgLand | Urban |  | SubUrban Acres | Value Rural Value |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Irrigated | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 013 | 132,924.270 | 236,862,315 |
| Dry | 0.000 | 0 | 27.770 | 27,965 126 | 126,603.810 | 135,851,545 |
| Grass | 0.000 | 0 | 31.850 | 24,550 | 78,782.820 | 55,251,770 |
| Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,351.050 | 56,585 |
| Other | 0.000 | 0 | 3.000 | 120 | 3,163.300 | 136,350 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| Total | 0.000 | 0 | 62.620 | 52,635 34 | 342,825.250 | 428,158,565 |
| AgLand | Total <br> Acres | Value | Acres \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| Irrigated | 132,924.270 | 236,862,315 | 132,924.270 38.77\% | 236,862,315 | 5 55.31\% | 1,781.934 |
| Dry | 126,631.580 | 135,879,510 | 126,631.580 36.93\% | 135,879,510 | 0 31.73\% | 1,073.030 |
| Grass | 78,814.670 | 55,276,320 | 78,814.670 22.99\% | 55,276,320 | 0 12.91\% | 701.345 |
| Waste | 1,351.050 | 56,585 | 1,351.050 0.39\% | 56,585 | 5 0.01\% | 41.882 |
| Other | 3,166.300 | 136,470 | 3,166.300 0.92\% | 136,470 | 0 0.03\% | 43.100 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | 0 | $0.000 \quad 0.00 \%$ | 0 | 0 0.00\% | 0.000 |


| Total | $342,887.870$ | $428,211,200$ | $342,887.870$ | $100.00 \%$ | $428,211,200$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,248.837$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

* Department of Property Assessment \& Taxation Calculates


# Pierce County <br> 3-Year Plan <br> 2006 

## County Description

|  | Parcel/ <br> Acre Count | $\%$ <br> Parcel | Total Value | $\%$ <br> Value | Land Only | Improvements |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Residential | 2768 | $45.82 \%$ | $\$ 152,276,830$ | $22.40 \%$ | $\$ 21,419,170$ | $\$ 130,857,660$ |
| Recreation | 1 | $0.02 \%$ | $\$ 107,525$ | $0.02 \%$ | $\$ 62,535$ | $\$ 44,990$ |
| Commercial | 398 | $6.59 \%$ | $\$ 23,300,805$ | $3.43 \%$ | $\$ 3,467,645$ | $\$ 19,833,160$ |
| Industrial | 1 | $0.02 \%$ | $\$ 9,020,380$ | $1.32 \%$ | $\$ 83,125$ | $\$ 8,937,255$ |
| Agricultural | $2,872 /$ | $47.55 \%$ | $\$ 495,102,445$ | $72.83 \%$ | $\$ 437,537,260$ | $\$ 57,565,185$ |
| Total | $643,061.25$ |  |  |  |  |  |

## Budget, Staffing, \& TRAINING

Budget
2004-2005 Requested Budget 2004-2005 Adopted Budget 2005-2006 Requested Budget 2005-2006 Adopted Budget 2006-2007 Requested Budget

Office Budget
\$129.419.50
\$127,923.90
\$134,320.10
\$127,923.90
\$138,952.90

Appraisal Budget
\$44,800.00
\$31,890.30
\$32,847.00
\$20,000.00
\$22,806.25

On June 15, 2006, the assessor sent the county commissioners a letter (copy attached) asking the Chairman of the Board of Equalization to meet with the assessor and his successor to "learn more about what is required by the office to accomplish the task of annual systematic revaluations" and "take an active role in the preparation of all reappraisal plans". Not one of the county commissioners called or stopped by the assessor's office to discuss future reappraisal plans. The assessor worked on the budget for 2006-2007 and submitted it in July after the date it was due, without any input from his successor.

## STAFF

1 Assessor
1 Deputy Assessor
3 Full-Time Clerks (7-Hour Day)

## REPORTS

The deputy assessor has by far the most experience and knowledge of the CAMA programs and reports. She has been preparing the following reports: Real Estate Abstract, School District Values, Certified Tax List, Personal Property Abstract, Homestead Exemptions Average Assessed Value, Homestead Exemption Tax Loss Report in conjunction with the Treasurer, Board of Education Land and Funds Current Value Report, and the report of all exempt property and any taxable government owned property.

The assessor prepares the three-year plan and annual plan of assessment report, prepares the budget, reviews all CBE and TERC protests, makes recommendations to either the county board or county attorney, and so far has appeared and testified at every protest hearing since assuming office.

## Other Functions Performed by the Assessor's Office, but not Limited to:

1. Record Maintenance, Splits, Building Permits (149 for 2005), and Ownership changes
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 and annual Assessed Value Update w/Abstract
d. Certification of Value to Political Subdivisions
e. School District Taxable Value Report
f. Homestead Exemption Tax Loss Report (in conjunction with Treasurer)
g. Certificate of Taxes Levied Report
h. Report of current values for properties owned by Board of Education Lands and Funds
i. Report of all Exempt Property and Taxable Government Owned Property j. Annual Plan of Assessment Report
3. Personal Property: administer annual filing of 1,156 schedules, prepare subsequent notices for incomplete filings or failure to file and penalties applied, as required.
4. Permissive Exemptions: administer annual filings of 178 applications for new or continued exempt use, review and make recommendations to county board.
5. Taxable Government Owned Property - annual review of 30 government owned properties not used for public purpose, send notices of intent to tax, etc.
6. Homestead Exemptions: administer 398 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 implements 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. The current requirement is 60 hours of continuing education per four-year term.

## CONTRACT APPRAISER

The contract appraiser's responsibilities are to inspect the properties assigned, verify the property record to determine if it is accurate (size, quality, condition, type of siding and roof, basement finish, etc.), take new pictures and place in the property record card, and review the sales of like properties and make recommendations of the values assigned to properties.

## Training

Basically, the training received by anyone in this office in the last four years has been by the assessor and the deputy to keep their certificates. In May 2006, the deputy and two of the office clerks attended IAAO 960 Marshall \& Swift Residential Square Foot Method and Residential Data Collection held at Wayne, Nebraska. This will be beneficial to the office as we do pick-up and reappraisal work.

## 2006 R\&O StATISTICS

| PROPERTY CLASS |  | MEDIAN |  | $\underline{C O D}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 97.00 |  | $\underline{\text { PRD }}$ |  |
| Residential |  | 14.27 |  | 104.48 |
| Commercial | 92.00 |  | 23.65 | 110.19 |
| Agricultural Unimproved | 75.00 |  | 32.18 | 109.83 |

## 3 Year Appraisal Plan

## 2007

## Residential

The county plans to reappraise the homes located on agricultural records for implementation in 2007. This will include a minimum of inspecting the exterior, taking new digital pictures, and comparing the record card with what it physically present to determine if the quality and condition reflect what is shown in the record file. If possible, an interior inspection will be performed.

A statistical review of all urban properties in the county will be performed and the value of any subclasses of properties will be adjusted by a percentage if necessary. Pick-up work will also be performed.

## Commercial

This class of property was reappraised in 2002 by a contract appraiser. Only pick-up work and sales reviews are planned for this property class for 2009.

## Agricultural

An inspection of all improvements on property class 4000 records is being performed for implementation for the 2007 tax year. Many buildings have either been removed, replaced, remodeled, or added since the aerial photos in our records were last taken in 1996. A ground sketch of any improved agricultural property that has multiple improvements is being done to help keep the office in compliance with Reg 10-004 Section 004.01B(3). The contract appraiser hired two years ago completed about two-thirds of the total records. He is no longer employed by the county, so the office staff is attempting to complete this project.

## 2008

## Residential

The county plans to reappraise the town of Osmond for implementation in 2008. Market analysis and pick-up work will be scheduled for this year as well.

## Commercial

Only pick-up work and market analysis are scheduled for commercial properties for 2007.

## Agricultural

The homes and outbuildings were scheduled to be reappraised for 2007. If the reappraisal is performed as scheduled, the only tasks necessary would be a market study of land and pick-up work of the improvements.

## 2009

## Residential

There will only be time for a market analysis and pick-up work.

## Commercial

This class of property was last reappraised in 2002 and is scheduled for reappraisal and implementation for 2009.

## Agricultural

At this time, the farm homes and outbuildings are being reappraised for the 2007 tax year. The only tasks required should be a market analysis of land and pick-up work.

The following is a time line table to give and overview of six years of accomplishments and the next three-year plan schedule.

| CLASS | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | Reappraised rural residential. | Reappraised Osmond residential. | Appraisal maintenance. | Reappraised <br> Plainview, <br> Foster, <br> McLean, <br> Breslau, and <br> West <br> Randolph. | Reappraised Pierce and Hadar. |
| Commercial | Appraisal maintenance. | Appraisal maintenance. | Reappraised all commercial properties. | Appraisal maintenance. | Appraisal maintenance. |
| AGRICULTURAL | Reappraised. | Appraisal maintenance. | Appraisal maintenance | Appraisal maintenance. | Appraisal maintenance. |
|  | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Residential | Appraisal maintenance Reappraise rural residential. | Appraisal maintenance. | Appraisal maintenance. | Reappraise Osmond. | Appraisal maintenance. |
| Commercial | Appraisal maintenance. | Appraisal maintenance. | Appraisal maintenance. | Appraisal maintenance. | Reappraise all commercial properties. |
| Agricultural | Appraisal maintenance. | Appraisal maintenance. | Reappraise all agricultural homes and outbuildings. | Appraisal maintenance. | Appraisal maintenance. |

The above information is intended to demonstrate the need for the following requested 2006-2007 budgets:

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { Office Budget } & \$ 138,952.90 \\
\text { Appraisal Budget } & \$ 22,806.25
\end{array}
$$

Respectfully submitted -

Duane Dean<br>Pierce County Assessor

## Addendum to <br> Pierce County <br> 3-Year Plan

The county board adopted an Office Budget of $\$ 129,572.60$ and Appraisal Budget of $\$ 18,000.00$ for 2006-2007. When the county board discussed the budget in August, the assessor-elect was called in to go through the budget line by line and told they wanted to hold each office to two percent increase. In areas where the budget wasn't completely used in the previous year, they asked if it could be cut. The assessor-elect felt at a disadvantage, not having prepared the budget, and the assessor was upset with the county board when he found out what had happened.

## 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 Pierce County County Assessor, by certified mail, return receipt requested, 70051160000112139645.

Dated this 9th day of April, 2007.


