## Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## 2007 Commission Summary

| Residential Real Property $\mathbf{- C u r r e n t ~}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | $\mathbf{9 4}$ | COD | $\mathbf{3 0 . 8 4}$ |
| Total Sales Price | $\$$ | 4444525 | PRD | $\mathbf{1 2 7 . 2 1}$ |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 4448525 | COV | 43.83 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$$ | 3454930 | STD | 43.30 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 47324.73 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 28.62 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$$ | 36754.57 | Min | 6.12 |
| Median | $\mathbf{9 2 . 7 9}$ | Max | 266.00 |  |
| Wgt. Mean | 77.66 | 95\% Median C.I. | 82.70 to 97.05 |  |
| Mean | 98.80 | 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I. | 66.26 to 89.07 |  |
|  |  | 95\% Mean C.I. | 90.04 to 107.55 |  |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County |  |  |  |  |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  | 18.2 |  |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  | 6.04 |  |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  | 6.54 |  |


| Residential Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{9 4}$ | $\mathbf{9 2 . 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 . 8 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 7 . 2 1}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 85 | 93.29 | 34.99 | 127.93 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 60 | 93.71 | 32.19 | 121.19 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 72 | 91.54 | 39.11 | 122.74 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 78 | 95 | 31.48 | 110.6 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 87 | 94 | 32.05 | 115.78 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 92 | 93 | 24.81 | 104.54 |

## 2007 Commission Summary

| Commercial Real Property - Current |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | $\mathbf{1 2}$ | COD | $\mathbf{4 1 . 6 0}$ |
| Total Sales Price | $\$$ | 635500 | PRD | $\mathbf{1 2 7 . 4 2}$ |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 635500 | COV | 78.29 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$$ | 559955 | STD | 87.90 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 52958.33 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 40.39 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$$ | 46662.92 | Min | 33.10 |
| Median |  | $\mathbf{9 7 . 0 9}$ | Max | 380.25 |
| Wgt. Mean | 88.11 | $95 \%$ Median C.I. | 83.58 to 109.58 |  |
| Mean |  | 112.27 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I. | 77.01 to 99.22 |
|  |  |  | $95 \%$ Mean C.I. | 56.42 to 168.12 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 3.96 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 4.33 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period | 4.87 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base | 41,523 |

Commercial Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 7 . 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 . 6 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 7 . 4 2}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 13 | 94.43 | 34.96 | 132.43 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 12 | 90.36 | 35.18 | 108.67 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 14 | 96.44 | 40.28 | 130.90 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 21 | 96 | 76.79 | 207.73 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 29 | 94 | 60.96 | 173.16 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 28 | 94 | 53.54 | 163.92 |

## 2007 Commission Summary

| Agricultural Land - Current |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | 41 | COD |  | 15.67 |
| Total Sales Price | \$ | 7424953 | PRD |  | 107.76 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | \$ | 7424953 | COV |  | 22.02 |
| Total Assessed Value | \$ | 4949545 | STD |  | 15.82 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | \$ | 181096.41 | Avg. |  | 11.14 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | \$ | 120720.61 | Min |  | 46.45 |
| Median |  | 71.08 | Max |  | 132.82 |
| Wgt. Mean |  | 66.66 | 95\% |  | 64.35 to 75.13 |
| Mean |  | 71.83 | 95\% | C.I. | 62.57 to 70.75 |
|  |  |  | 95\% |  | 66.99 to 76.67 |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County |  |  |  |  | 78.58 |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  |  | 1.79 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  |  | 5.29 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  |  |  | 99,474 |
| Agricultural Land - History |  |  |  |  |  |
| Year N | Number of |  | Median | COD | PRD |
| 2007 | 41 |  | 71.08 | 15.67 | 107.76 |
| 2006 | 34 |  | 75.03 | 17.55 | 103.94 |
| 2005 | 36 |  | 74.16 | 17.22 | 107.23 |
| 2004 | 43 |  | 75.01 | 12.43 | 101.48 |
| 2003 | 40 |  | 74 | 14.1 | 101.46 |
| 2002 | 36 |  | 74 | 13.83 | 99 |
| 2001 | 31 |  | 74 | 14.73 | 103.14 |

## 2007 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Thurston 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 Thurston County is $92.79 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Thurston 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 Thurston County is $97.09 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Thurston County is not in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Agricultural Land

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of agricultural land in Thurston County is $71.08 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Thurston County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 9th day of April, 2007.


Property Tax Administrator

## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL: Thurston County has begun to implement new costing in the residential class. So far they have implemented the costing in the villages of Emerson and Thurston, beginning with Emerson in 2006. Along with this project they have begun the process of revaluing lot values in specific areas of the county. Historically speaking the county has monitored the sales activity, completed the pick up work, made adjustments to various subclass groups and is considered to be within the acceptable level of value for the residential class of property.

The county has utilized a reasonable number of sales and not excessively trimmed the sales file.
Statistically speaking the county has achieved the median level of value as demonstrated in table five. However, the coefficient of dispersion and the price related differential are well outside the acceptable levels.

Based on the assessment actions of the county at this time, the median level of value is the best indicator of the level of value for the residential class.
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 | 142 | 94 | 66.2 |
| 2006 | 149 | 85 | 57.05 |
| 2005 | 132 | 60 | 45.45 |
| 2004 | 132 | 72 | 54.55 |
| 2003 | 146 | 78 | 53.42 |
| 2002 | 159 | 87 | 54.72 |
| 2001 | 145 | 92 | 63.45 |

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

## 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 | 87.74 | 1.78 | 89.3 |  |
| 2006 | 93.29 | 0.94 | 94.17 | 93.79 |
| 2005 | 92.68 | 0.62 | 93.26 | 93.71 |
| 2004 | 91.76 | -2.33 | 89.62 | 91.54 |
| 2003 | 95 | -0.21 | 94.8 | 95 |
| 2002 | 94 | 0.24 | 94.23 | 94 |
| 2001 | 93 | -0.06 | 92.94 | 93 |

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

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

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

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

Gloudemans, Robert J., Mass Appraisal of Real Property, (International Association of Assessing Officers, 1999), p. 311.
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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2.01 | 2007 | $\mathbf{1 . 7 8}$ |
| 1.3 | 2006 | 0.94 |
| -0.89 | 2005 | 0.62 |
| -0.27 | 2004 | -2.33 |
| 0 | 2003 | 0 |
| 0 | 2002 | 0 |
| 0.1 | 2001 | $-\mathbf{0 . 0 6}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: The difference between the percent change to the sales file and the percent change to the assessed value base is less than one percentage point and supports the assessment practices of the unsold and sold properties.

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{9 2 . 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 7 . 6 6}$ | $\mathbf{9 8 . 8 0}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: When reviewing the three measures of central tendency the median and mean are the only statistics within the acceptable level, the weighted mean is much lower than the other two and below 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 | 30.84 | 127.21 |
| Difference | $\mathbf{1 5 . 8 4}$ | 24.21 |

RESIDENTIAL: The coefficient of dispersion and the price related differential are well outside the acceptable range for quality of assessment. A review of the history of the residential class of property provides information that the coefficient of dispersion and the price related differential have been outside the acceptable ranges for several years.

## 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 | $\mathbf{9 4}$ | $\mathbf{9 4}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ |
| Median | $\mathbf{8 7 . 7 4}$ | $\mathbf{9 2 . 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{5 . 0 5}$ |
| Wgt. Mean | $\mathbf{7 4 . 4 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 7 . 6 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 2 2}$ |
| Mean | $\mathbf{9 5 . 7 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 8 . 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 1}$ |
| COD | 35.20 | $\mathbf{3 0 . 8 4}$ | $\mathbf{- 4 . 3 6}$ |
| PRD | 128.57 | $\mathbf{1 2 7 . 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{- 1 . 3 6}$ |
| Min Sales Ratio | 6.12 | 6.12 | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 266.00 | 266.00 | 0 |

RESIDENTIAL: The number of qualified sales between the preliminary statistics and the final statistics remained the same. The remainder of the table is a reflection of the assessment actions taken by the county for the 2007 assessment year.

Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL: The commercial class of property is supported with approximately five percent of the commercial class represented in the sales file. The remainder of the tables supports the fact that very minimal changes of any kind were completed in the commercial class of property. The coefficient of dispersion and the price related differential of are both far outside the acceptable levels. The trended preliminary ratio and the percent change tables also represent minimal changes. The median is the only measure of central tendency within the acceptable range.

Of the twelve sales in the commercial class, four are located in Walthill, five in Pender, two in the rural and one in Thurston. I recently went on a tour with the assessor in the village of Walthill. It is apparent with a drive through of the village that the town has suffered from much destruction of properties including but not limited to fire damage in several of the commercial properties.

Based on the statistical information provided, it is my opinion that the level of value in the commercial class of property in Thurston County is best represented by the median level of value.

## 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 | 36 | 12 | 33.33 |
| 2006 | 43 | 13 | 30.23 |
| 2005 | 40 | 12 | 30 |
| 2004 | 37 | 14 | 37.84 |
| 2003 | 41 | 21 | 51.22 |
| 2002 | 45 | 29 | 64.44 |
| 2001 | 40 | 28 | 70 |

COMMERCIAL: The analysis of the sales grid indicates that a reasonable percentage of the available sales for the commercial class were considered when determining the valuation process for the 2007 assessment year. Approximately five percent of the available commercial parcels sold. Review of the non qualified sales indicated that there were foreclosures, use changes and family transactions to support the non qualification of the sale.

## 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 | 97.09 | $-\mathbf{0 . 6 6}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 . 4 5}$ | $\mathbf{9 7 . 0 9}$ |
| 2006 | 99.75 | 0.42 | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 1 7}$ | 94.43 |
| 2005 | 92.60 | 2.11 | 94.55 | 90.36 |
| 2004 | 96.44 | -0.85 | 95.62 | 96.44 |
| 2003 | 96 | -0.28 | 95.73 | 96 |
| 2002 | 94 | -0.05 | 93.95 | 94 |
| 2001 | 94 | -0.53 | 93.5 | 94 |

COMMERCIAL: The trended preliminary ratio and the R\&O ratio are a little less than one percentage point different. The minimal change supports the fact that minimal changes made to the commercial properties in Thurston County.

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

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

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

Gloudemans, Robert J., Mass Appraisal of Real Property, (International Association of Assessing Officers, 1999), p. 311.
IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value Continued

| \% Change in Total Assessed <br> Value in the Sales File |  | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 2007 | $\mathbf{- 0 . 6 6}$ |
| 0 | 2006 | 0.42 |
| 0.86 | 2005 | 2.11 |
| 0 | 2004 | $\mathbf{- 0 . 8 5}$ |
| 0 | 2003 | 0 |
| 3.41 | 2002 | 2.61 |
| 1.55 | 2001 | $\mathbf{- 0 . 5 3}$ |

COMMERCIAL: The relationship between the change in total assessed value to the sales file and the change in assessed value is minimal and supports that minimal change to assessed value was done for the 2007 assessment year.

## 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 | 97.09 | $\mathbf{8 8 . 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 2 . 2 7}$ |

COMMERCIAL: The median measure of central tendency is the only measure within the acceptable range. There is no other information available at this time to suggest that the median is not the acceptable level of value.

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 41.60 | 127.42 |
| Difference | 21.6 | 24.42 |

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

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| Median | 97.09 | 97.09 | 0 |
| Wgt. Mean | 88.11 | 88.11 | 0 |
| Mean | 112.27 | 112.27 | 0 |
| COD | 41.60 | 41.60 | 0 |
| PRD | 127.42 | 127.42 | 0 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 33.10 | 33.10 | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 380.25 | 380.25 | 0 |

COMMERCIAL: The above table provides sufficient information to inform that minimal changes were done in the commercial class for the 2007 assessment year.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Thurston County

## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The tables indicate that the county utilized a reasonable percentage of sales. The trended preliminary ratio is relatively close to the calculated overall median. The median and mean are within the acceptable level while the weighted mean is slightly below the acceptable range. The coefficient of dispersion is within the range and the price related differential is slightly higher than acceptable. Overall there was no change in the number of sales between the preliminary and final statistics. The assessment actions taken by the county have been successful and improved the quality of statistics for the agricultural class.

Based on my knowledge of the county and the assessment practices in the agricultural class, the median level of value is the best representation of the level of value for the 2007 assessment year.
II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | $\mathbf{7 9}$ | 41 | 51.9 |
| 2006 | 81 | 34 | 41.98 |
| 2005 | 92 | 36 | 39.13 |
| 2004 | 91 | 43 | 47.25 |
| 2003 | 86 | 40 | 46.51 |
| 2002 | 96 | 47 | 48.96 |
| 2001 | 105 | 43 | 40.95 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The percentage of sales used gives a historical background that there have been sufficient sales utilized to establish a reliable background for the sales file.

## 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 | 66.93 | 6.9 | $\mathbf{7 1 . 5 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 1 . 0 8}$ |
| 2006 | 61.32 | 21.49 | 74.5 | $\mathbf{7 5 . 0 3}$ |
| 2005 | 69.33 | 3.12 | 71.49 | 74.16 |
| 2004 | 69.18 | 5.98 | 73.31 | 75.01 |
| 2003 | 74 | 0.56 | 74.41 | 74 |
| 2002 | 70 | 9.57 | 76.7 | 74 |
| 2001 | 68 | 2.2 | 69.5 | 74 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The trended preliminary ratio is relatively close to the indicated R\&O median ratio. Both statistics are within the acceptable range for the level of value.

## 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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12.27 | 2007 | $\mathbf{6 . 9}$ |
| 32.17 | 2006 | 21.49 |
| 2.3 | 2005 | 3.12 |
| 6.73 | 2004 | 5.98 |
| 0 | 2003 | 1 |
| 0 | 2002 | -0.21 |
| 0.94 | 2001 | 2.2 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The difference between the percent change to the sales file and the percent change to the assessed value base is 5.37 percentage points apart. Twenty seven of the forty one agricultural sales are represented in the sales file are located in market area 1 and market area 2. The county increased values in these two areas and left market area 3 alone. This would have an impact on the sales file and supports the reason that there is 5.37 percentage points between the percent change in the sales file and the percent change in the assessed value.

## 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 | $\mathbf{7 1 . 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{6 6 . 6 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 1 . 8 3}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The median and mean are the two measures of central tendency within the acceptable level. The median level is strongly supported by the trended preliminary ratio.

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 15.67 | 107.76 |
| Difference | 0 | 4.76 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The coefficient of dispersion is well within the acceptable level while the price related differential is slightly above the acceptable level.

## 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 | 41 | 41 | 0 |
| Median | 66.93 | $\mathbf{7 1 . 0 8}$ | 4.15 |
| Sgt. Mean | 62.66 | 66.66 | 4 |
| Mean | 67.06 | 71.83 | 4.77 |
| COD | 16.41 | 15.67 | -0.74 |
| PRD | 107.03 | 107.76 | 0.73 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 40.97 | 46.45 | 5.48 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 117.32 | 132.82 | 15.5 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Review of Table 7 indicates that the county improved the quality of assessment. The county through the preliminary statistics found that the individual market areas needed to be reviewed. The county has improved the quality of statistics and the above table is reflective of the assessment actions for 2007

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

|  | 2006 CTL <br> County Total | 2007 Form 45 County Total | Value Difference <br> (2007 Form 45-2006 CTL) | Percent Change | 2007 Growth <br> (New Construction Value) | \% Change excl. Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Residential | 50,838,660 | 52,596,245 | 1,757,585 | 3.46 | 853,975 | 1.78 |
| 2. Recreational | 264,700 | 270,575 | 5,875 | 2.22 | 0 | 2.22 |
| 3. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwellings | 16,579,265 | 16,227,860 | -351,405 | -2.12 | *---------- | -2.12 |
| 4. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 67,682,625 | 69,094,680 | 1,412,055 | 2.09 | 853,975 | 0.82 |
| 5. Commercial | 9,441,065 | 9,528,445 | 87,380 | 0.93 | 162,680 | -0.8 |
| 6. Industrial | 1,973,510 | 1,973,510 | 0 | 0 | 375 | -0.02 |
| 7. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 11,617,085 | 12,056,635 | 439,550 | 3.78 | 430,015 | 0.08 |
| 8. Minerals | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 9. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 23,031,660 | 23,558,590 | 526,930 | 2.29 | 544,095 | -0.07 |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 90,714,285 | 92,653,270 | 1,938,985 | 2.14 | 1,447,045 | 0.54 |
| 11. Irrigated | 14,774,740 | 15,919,845 | 1,145,105 | 7.75 |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 180,933,065 | 193,567,320 | 12,634,255 | 6.98 |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 3,604,615 | 3,587,360 | -17,255 | -0.48 |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 287010 | 296,555 | 9,545 | 3.33 |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 199,599,430 | 213,371,080 | 13,771,650 | 6.9 |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of All Real Property | 290,313,715 | 306,024,350 | 15,710,635 | 5.41 | 1,447,045 | 4.91 |
| (Locally Assessed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

 outbuildings is shown in line 7.

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



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

## Type: Qualified



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

## Type: Qualified



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

## Type: Qualified



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

Type: Qualified

|  |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| NUMBER of Sales: | 9 |
| TOTAL Sales Price: | $4,444,52$ |
| TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $4,448,52$ |
| TOTAL Assessed Value: | $3,454,93$ |
| AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 47,32 |
| AVG. Assessed Value: | 36,75 |


| CONDITION | COUNT |
| :--- | ---: |
| RANGE | 11 |
| (blank) | 5 |
| 10 | 39 |
| 20 | 38 |
| 30 | 1 |
| 40 | -94 |


|  | MEDIAN |
| ---: | ---: |
|  | 76.00 |
| 5 | 94.00 |
| 9 | 95.58 |
| 8 | 89.44 |
| 123.57 |  |


| MEAN | WGT |
| ---: | ---: |
| 95.00 |  |
| 111.91 |  |
| 99.95 |  |
| 96.33 |  |
| 123.57 |  |
| 98.80 |  |

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



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



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



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

Type: Qualified

| NUMBER of Sales: | 12 |
| ---: | ---: |
| TOTAL Sales Price: | 635,500 |
| TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | 635,500 |
| TOTAL Assessed Value: | 559,955 |
| AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 52,958 |
| AVG. Assessed Value: | 46,662 |

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

|  | 97 | COV: | 78.29 | $95 \%$ Median C.I. $: 83.58$ to 109.58 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| GT. MEAN: | 88 | STD: | 87.90 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I. $: 77.01$ to 99.22 |

95\% Mean C.I.: 56.42 to 168.12

| OCCUPANCY CODE |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| RANGE | COUNT |
| (blank) | 1 |
| 326 | 1 |
| 353 | 3 |
| 406 | 1 |
| 421 | 1 |
| 472 | 1 |
| 494 | 1 |
| 528 | 2 |
| 531 | 12 |


| MEDIAN |
| ---: |
| 380.25 |
| 50.33 |
| 85.77 |
| 94.43 |
| 100.92 |
| 121.31 |
| 83.58 |
| 68.63 |
|  |

- 

| 27.42 | MIN Sales Ratio: | 380.25 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |

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|  | 12 | 97.09 | 112.27 | 88.11 | 41.60 | 127.42 | 33.10 | 380.25 | 83.58 to 109.58 | 52,958 | 46,662 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PROPERTY TYPE * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 02 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 03 | 11 | 99.75 | 114.88 | 95.32 | 42.70 | 120.53 | 33.10 | 380.25 | 50.33 to 121.31 | 22,318 | 21,272 |
| 04 | 1 | 83.58 | 83.58 | 83.58 |  |  | 83.58 | 83.58 | N/A | 390,000 | 325,955 |
| _ ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12 | 97.09 | 112.27 | 88.11 | 41.60 | 127.42 | 33.10 | 380.25 | 83.58 to 109.58 | 52,958 | 46,662 |

87 - THURSTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

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

## Type: Qualified

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


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



87 - THURSTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

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

## Type: Qualified



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

## Type: Qualified

|  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | NUMBER of Sales: | 41 |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $7,424,953$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $7,424,953$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $4,949,545$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 181,096 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 120,720 |

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


| RANGE |  | COUNT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| [ Low \$ |  |  |
| Total \$ |  |  |
| 10000 TO | 29999 | 1 |
| 30000 то | 59999 | 11 |
| 60000 то | 99999 | 7 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 8 |
| 150000 TO | 249999 | 12 |
| 250000 TO | 499999 | 2 |
| ALL |  |  |
|  |  | 41 |

96.10
72.99
61.08
72.51
71.87
66.34
71.08
96.10
79.39
66.07
70.98
67.74
66.34
71.83
96.10
74.73
64.29
66.79
65.86
65.11
66.66
17.50
14.38
16.65
10.89
14.33
15.67
106.23
102.77
106.27
102.85
101.88
96.10
61.90
53.94
46.45
48.65
56.8
96.10
132.82
85.
90
79
75

132
N/A
64.35 to 102.60
53.94 to 85.23
46.45 to 90.37
60.38 to 75.13
N/A
64.35 to 75.13
15,000
63,687
128,042
170,8
303,621
401,5
181,0
14,415
47,593
82,314
114,098
199,979
261,432

120,720

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


## MEDIAN:

88 COV: 46.81
元

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


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


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


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


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

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

AVG. Assessed Value:

MEAN : MEAN : 635,500 635,500 559,955 52,958

COD:

88 78.29
95\% Median C.I.: 83.58 to 109.58
5\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 77.01 to 99.22
95\% Mean C.I.: 56.42 to 168.12

46,662

112 AVG.ABS.DEV: 40.39
380.25

PRD: 127.42 MIN Sales Ratio: $\quad 33.10$


| RANGE |
| :--- |
| $07 / 01 / 03$ |
| $10 / 01 / 03$ |
| $01 / 01 / 04$ |
| $04 / 01$ |
| $07 / 01$ |
| $10 / 01$ |
| $01 / 01$ |
| $04 / 01$ |
| $07 / 01$ |
| $10 / 01$ |
| $01 / 01$ |
| $04 / 01$ |

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

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| ASSESSOR LOCATION |  |
| RANGE |  |
| PENDER |  |
| PENDER V |  |
| RURAL |  |
| THURSTON |  |
| WALTHILL |  |

$\qquad$


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


NonValid School
$\qquad$

|  |  | 41 | 66.93 | 67.06 | 62.66 | 16.41 | 107.03 | 40.97 | 117.32 | 60.38 to 74.43 | 180,976 | 113,404 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ACRES IN | SALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | Count | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 10.01 TO | 30.00 | 1 | 82.73 | 82.73 | 82.73 |  |  | 82.73 | 82.73 | N/A | 15,000 | 12,410 |
| 30.01 то | 50.00 | 11 | 69.37 | 74.04 | 70.38 | 15.85 | 105.19 | 57.28 | 117.32 | 58.56 to 90.44 | 63,237 | 44,508 |
| 50.01 то | 100.00 | 13 | 69.56 | 66.27 | 64.72 | 15.21 | 102.40 | 44.37 | 81.07 | 55.10 to 76.75 | 137,382 | 88,915 |
| 100.01 TO | 180.00 | 12 | 65.98 | 63.94 | 63.16 | 16.04 | 101.24 | 40.97 | 79.91 | 50.36 to 75.02 | 277,742 | 175,411 |
| 180.01 TO | 330.00 | 4 | 56.87 | 55.93 | 55.75 | 9.08 | 100.32 | 44.70 | 65.27 | N/A | 397,637 | 221,683 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 41 | 66.93 | 67.06 | 62.66 | 16.41 | 107.03 | 40.97 | 117.32 | 60.38 to 74.43 | 180,976 | 113,404 |

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 Thurston County 3/8/2007 

## 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: 1
4. Other part-time employees: 2
5. Number of shared employees: 0
6. Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year: $\$ 58,879.00$
7. Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system: $\$ 9,353.00$
8. Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above: $\$ 58,879.00$
9. Amount of total budget set aside for appraisal work: 0 (Separate budget)
10. Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops: $\$ 436.00$
11. Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget: $\$ 46,044$
12. Other miscellaneous funds: 0
13. Total budget: Total General is $\$ 58,879.00$, Appraisal budget is $\$ 46,044$, for a total operating budget of $\$ 104,923$
a. Was any of last year's budget not used? No
B. Residential Appraisal Information
14. Data collection done by: Assessor/Staff
15. Valuation done by: Assessor/Staff
16. Pickup work done by: Assessor/Staff

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | 60 | 0 | 0 | 60 |

4. What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? Majority is 1993, new costing for Emerson and Thurston is June 2005
5. What was the last year the depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? 2005
6. What was the last year that the Market or Sales Comparison Approach was used to estimate the market value of the properties in this class? 2007
7. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: 7
8. How are these defined? By the towns and rural
9. Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? Yes
10. Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural residential? Yes, the suburban represents properties located within a one mile radius of the village.
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/Appraiser
13. Valuation done by: Assessor
14. Pickup work done by whom: Assessor/Appraiser

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commercial | 12 | 0 | 0 | 12 |

4. What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? 1993
5. When was the last time the depreciation schedule for this property class or any subclass was developed using market-derived information? 2005
6. When was the last time that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? N/A
7. When was the last time that the Market or Sales Comparison Approach was used to estimate the market value of the properties in this class? N/A
8. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class? 8
9. How are these defined? By towns and rural
10. Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? Yes
11. Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural commercial? Yes, the suburban represents properties located within a one mile radius of the village.
D. Agricultural Appraisal Information
12. Data collection done by: Assessor/Staff
13. Valuation done by: Assessor/Staff
14. Pickup work done by whom: Assessor/Staff

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural | 105 | 0 | 0 | 105 |

4. Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? Yes

How is your agricultural land defined? By use
5. When was the last date that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? N/A
6. What is the date of the soil survey currently used? 1972, conversion date 8/23/1995
7. What date was the last countywide land use study completed? 2006
a. By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.)

FSA maps and drive by reviews
b. By whom? Assessor/Staff
c. What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? $1 / 2$ to $3 / 4$ of county
8. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: 3
9. How are these defined? Market/Topography
10. Has the county implemented (or is in the process of implementing) special valuation for agricultural land within the county? No
E. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

1. Administrative software: Mips Inc.
2. CAMA software: Mips Inc.
3. Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? Yes, dated 1960
a. Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? Assessor/Staff
4. Does the county have GIS software? No
a. Who maintains the GIS software and maps? N/A
5. Personal Property software: County Solutions

## F. Zoning Information

1. Does the county have zoning? No
a. If so, is the zoning countywide?
b. What municipalities in the county are zoned? Pender, Emerson, Walthill, Rosalie and Thurston
c. When was zoning implemented? N/A
G. Contracted Services
2. Appraisal Services: Craig Bachtell on an as needed basis, the remainder of the appraisal services are completed in house.
3. Other Services: N/A

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

## II. Assessment Actions

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

1. Residential - In the village of Thurston, the lots were revalued using the square foot method, and implemented the June 05 pricing for Thurston residential properties. The village of Walthill was studied and the market indicated increasing one story homes by $10 \%$ in a particular neighborhood. New lot values were implemented in the village of Pender in the Countryside and Meierdirks subdivisions.
2. Commercial—Minimal changes were completed in the commercial class.
3. Agricultural - The land use was reviewed utilizing the FSA maps. After a market study was completed the land values were increased in market area 1 and 2.

## County 87 - Thurston



Exhibit 87 - Page 72

County 87 - Thurston


Exhibit 87 - Page 73

## County 87 - Thurston



| Schedule V: Agricultural Records | Urban | Value | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Records |  |  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |
| 27. Ag-Vacant Land | 0 | 0 | 216 | 15,113,875 | 1,359 | 121,832,830 | 1,575 | 136,946,705 |
| 28. Ag-Improved Land | 0 | 0 | 78 | 7,815,525 | 640 | 72,343,505 | 718 | 80,159,030 |
| 29. Ag-Improvements | 0 | 0 | 78 | 2,669,845 | 640 | 21,879,995 | 718 | 24,549,840 |
| 30. Ag-Total Taxable |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,293 | 241,655,575 |

## County 87 - Thurston

| Schedule VI: Agricultural Records: |
| :--- |
| Non-Agricultural Detail |
| Records |
| 31. HomeSite UnImp Land |

## County 87 - Thurston <br> 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

Schedule IX: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Detail
Market Area:

| Irrigated: | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 369.250 | 590,800 | 2,493.090 | 3,988,945 | 2,862.340 | 4,579,745 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,431.760 | 2,255,160 | 1,431.760 | 2,255,160 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 222.500 | 344,875 | 222.500 | 344,875 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 145.950 | 224,760 | 1,168.160 | 1,798,970 | 1,314.110 | 2,023,730 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 5.600 | 8,400 | 1,174.570 | 1,761,855 | 1,180.170 | 1,770,255 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 966.500 | 1,425,680 | 966.500 | 1,425,680 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 3.200 | 4,480 | 264.880 | 370,830 | 268.080 | 375,310 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 116.700 | 160,495 | 116.700 | 160,495 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 524.000 | 828,440 | 7,838.160 | 12,106,810 | 8,362.160 | 12,935,250 |
| Dryland: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54.1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,100.270 | 1,732,985 | 4,777.200 | 7,524,435 | 5,877.470 | 9,257,420 |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 999.060 | 1,548,550 | 11,518.080 | 17,853,030 | 12,517.140 | 19,401,580 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 277.790 | 427,790 | 2,200.460 | 3,388,740 | 2,478.250 | 3,816,530 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 765.310 | 1,159,465 | 2,745.130 | 4,159,005 | 3,510.440 | 5,318,470 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,275.760 | 1,869,065 | 11,845.330 | 17,353,820 | 13,121.090 | 19,222,885 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 1,475.420 | 1,991,820 | 12,131.430 | 16,377,465 | 13,606.850 | 18,369,285 |
| 60.4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 455.190 | 569,000 | 8,575.220 | 10,719,145 | 9,030.410 | 11,288,145 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 18.510 | 24,435 | 574.010 | 757,685 | 592.520 | 782,120 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 6,367.310 | 9,323,110 | 54,366.860 | 78,133,325 | 60,734.170 | 87,456,435 |

Grass

| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 122.330 | 76,330 | 257.580 | 160,900 | 379.910 | 237,230 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64. 1G | 0.000 | 0 | 52.910 | 27,790 | 521.070 | 269,745 | 573.980 | 297,535 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 43.500 | 21,095 | 417.690 | 201,185 | 461.190 | 222,280 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 79.950 | 29,200 | 1,161.490 | 428,270 | 1,241.440 | 457,470 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 197.230 | 52,265 | 373.500 | 98,310 | 570.730 | 150,575 |
| 68.3G | 0.000 | 0 | 22.910 | 4,815 | 281.240 | 58,205 | 304.150 | 63,020 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 24.350 | 4,870 | 284.940 | 54,545 | 309.290 | 59,415 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 8.000 | 1,400 | 190.800 | 30,635 | 198.800 | 32,035 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 551.180 | 217,765 | 3,488.310 | 1,301,795 | 4,039.490 | 1,519,560 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 97.890 | 4,900 | 1,066.880 | 53,380 | 1,164.770 | 58,280 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 575.776 |  | 5,758.890 |  | 6,334.666 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 7,540.380 | 10,374,215 | 66,760.210 | 91,595,310 | 74,300.590 | 101,969,525 |

## County 87 - Thurston <br> 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

Schedule IX: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Detail
Market Area:

| Irrigated: | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 20.500 | 28,495 | 70.500 | 98,000 | 91.000 | 126,495 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 7.000 | 9,555 | 7.000 | 9,555 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 42.800 | 54,355 | 346.500 | 440,055 | 389.300 | 494,410 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 10.300 | 12,825 | 10.300 | 12,825 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 111.300 | 131,890 | 428.840 | 508,170 | 540.140 | 640,060 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2.500 | 2,750 | 2.500 | 2,750 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 18.300 | 20,130 | 18.300 | 20,130 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 174.600 | 214,740 | 883.940 | 1,091,485 | 1,058.540 | 1,306,225 |
| Dryland: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 491.870 | 622,225 | 2,396.360 | 3,031,480 | 2,888.230 | 3,653,705 |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 859.360 | 1,065,620 | 9,014.860 | 11,178,370 | 9,874.220 | 12,243,990 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 485.710 | 561,015 | 2,960.230 | 3,419,210 | 3,445.940 | 3,980,225 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 321.380 | 364,765 | 1,250.800 | 1,419,670 | 1,572.180 | 1,784,435 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,126.300 | 1,216,390 | 10,218.860 | 11,036,360 | 11,345.160 | 12,252,750 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 224.620 | 242,600 | 5,437.750 | 5,872,790 | 5,662.370 | 6,115,390 |
| 60.4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,614.350 | 2,614,350 | 23,850.450 | 23,850,450 | 26,464.800 | 26,464,800 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 537.260 | 456,680 | 5,309.570 | 4,513,160 | 5,846.830 | 4,969,840 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 6,660.850 | 7,143,645 | 60,438.880 | 64,321,490 | 67,099.730 | 71,465,135 |

Grass

| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 8.920 | 2,385 | 160.500 | 98,465 | 169.420 | 100,850 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 82.110 | 38,970 | 1,012.410 | 490,820 | 1,094.520 | 529,790 |
| 65.2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 62.860 | 25,265 | 318.400 | 133,095 | 381.260 | 158,360 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 23.600 | 5,850 | 177.710 | 64,290 | 201.310 | 70,140 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 45.930 | 9,085 | 667.910 | 158,815 | 713.840 | 167,900 |
| 68.3G | 0.000 | 0 | 17.300 | 3,570 | 171.630 | 33,560 | 188.930 | 37,130 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 229.150 | 38,150 | 2,358.150 | 397,080 | 2,587.300 | 435,230 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 187.150 | 21,560 | 1,790.400 | 224,475 | 1,977.550 | 246,035 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 657.020 | 144,835 | 6,657.110 | 1,600,600 | 7,314.130 | 1,745,435 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 585.500 | 29,300 | 3,586.620 | 179,355 | 4,172.120 | 208,655 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 6,134.800 |  | 38,591.290 |  | 44,726.090 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 8,077.970 | 7,532,520 | 71,566.550 | 67,192,930 | 79,644.520 | 74,725,450 |

## County 87 - Thurston <br> 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

Schedule IX: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Detail
Market Area:

| Irrigated: | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 30.550 | 42,770 | 157.200 | 220,080 | 187.750 | 262,850 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 72.050 | 100,515 | 197.400 | 275,380 | 269.450 | 375,895 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 34.500 | 47,610 | 34.500 | 47,610 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 169.300 | 231,940 | 169.300 | 231,940 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 15.000 | 20,400 | 306.270 | 416,520 | 321.270 | 436,920 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 41.900 | 56,565 | 65.430 | 88,330 | 107.330 | 144,895 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 130.800 | 175,270 | 130.800 | 175,270 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2.300 | 2,990 | 2.300 | 2,990 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 159.500 | 220,250 | 1,063.200 | 1,458,120 | 1,222.700 | 1,678,370 |
| Dryland: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54.1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 368.600 | 512,370 | 1,411.210 | 1,961,585 | 1,779.810 | 2,473,955 |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 916.500 | 1,269,360 | 4,682.040 | 6,484,730 | 5,598.540 | 7,754,090 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 215.600 | 295,365 | 1,321.520 | 1,810,495 | 1,537.120 | 2,105,860 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 80.000 | 108,805 | 532.050 | 723,595 | 612.050 | 832,400 |
| 58.3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 495.290 | 668,640 | 3,908.900 | 5,277,015 | 4,404.190 | 5,945,655 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 552.450 | 740,295 | 2,789.330 | 3,737,675 | 3,341.780 | 4,477,970 |
| 60.4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 537.950 | 715,465 | 6,895.050 | 9,170,405 | 7,433.000 | 9,885,870 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 42.300 | 52,875 | 893.630 | 1,117,075 | 935.930 | 1,169,950 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 3,208.690 | 4,363,175 | 22,433.730 | 30,282,575 | 25,642.420 | 34,645,750 |

Grass:

| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 6.400 | 4,030 | 42.700 | 26,160 | 49.100 | 30,190 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64. 1G | 0.000 | 0 | 28.000 | 14,705 | 157.950 | 80,310 | 185.950 | 95,015 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 14.800 | 7,180 | 84.770 | 38,665 | 99.570 | 45,845 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 24.700 | 9,140 | 58.900 | 21,795 | 83.600 | 30,935 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 10.300 | 2,730 | 103.100 | 25,935 | 113.400 | 28,665 |
| 68.3G | 0.000 | 0 | 14.200 | 2,980 | 18.820 | 3,770 | 33.020 | 6,750 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 53.280 | 10,655 | 207.080 | 39,360 | 260.360 | 50,015 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 23.100 | 4,050 | 232.650 | 30,900 | 255.750 | 34,950 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 174.780 | 55,470 | 905.970 | 266,895 | 1,080.750 | 322,365 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 25.960 | 1,300 | 566.260 | 28,320 | 592.220 | 29,620 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 4,594.100 |  | 4,594.100 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 3,568.930 | 4,640,195 | 24,969.160 | 32,035,910 | 28,538.090 | 36,676,105 |

## County 87-Thurston

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

Schedule X: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Totals

| Urban |  |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AgLand | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 76.Irrigated | 0.000 | 0 | 858.100 | 1,263,430 | 9,785.300 | 14,656,415 | 10,643.400 | 15,919,845 |
| 77.Dry Land | 0.000 | 0 | 16,236.850 | 20,829,930 | 137,239.470 | 172,737,390 | 153,476.320 | 193,567,320 |
| 78.Grass | 0.000 | 0 | 1,382.980 | 418,070 | 11,051.390 | 3,169,290 | 12,434.370 | 3,587,360 |
| 79.Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 709.350 | 35,500 | 5,219.760 | 261,055 | 5,929.110 | 296,555 |
| 80.Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 81.Exempt | 0.000 | 0 | 6,710.576 | 0 | 48,944.280 | 0 | 55,654.856 | 0 |
| 82.Total | 0.000 | 0 | 19,187.280 | 22,546,930 | 163,295.920 | 190,824,150 | 182,483.200 | 213,371,080 |

## 2007 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 87 - Thurston

Market Area:

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


| Dry: |
| :--- |
| 1D1 $5,877.470$ $9.68 \%$ $9,257,420$ $10.59 \%$ $1,575.068$ <br> 1D $12,517.140$ $20.61 \%$ $19,401,580$ $22.18 \%$ $1,550.001$ <br> 2D1 $2,478.250$ $4.08 \%$ $3,816,530$ $4.36 \%$ $1,540.010$ <br> 2D $3,510.440$ $5.78 \%$ $5,318,470$ $6.08 \%$ $1,515.043$ <br> 3D1 $13,121.090$ $21.60 \%$ $19,222,885$ $21.98 \%$ $1,465.037$ <br> 3D $13,606.850$ $22.40 \%$ $18,369,285$ $21.00 \%$ $1,350.002$ <br> 4D1 $9,030.410$ $14.87 \%$ $11,288,145$ $12.91 \%$ $1,250.014$ <br> 4D 592.520 $0.98 \%$ 782,120 $0.89 \%$ $1,319.989$ <br> Dry Total $60,734.170$ $100.00 \%$ $87,456,435$ $100.00 \%$ $1,439.987$ |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 379.910 | $9.40 \%$ | 237,230 | $15.61 \%$ | 624.437 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | 573.980 | $14.21 \%$ | 297,535 | $19.58 \%$ | 518.371 |
| 2G1 | 461.190 | $11.42 \%$ | 222,280 | $14.63 \%$ | 481.970 |
| 2G | $1,241.440$ | $30.73 \%$ | 457,470 | $30.11 \%$ | 368.499 |
| 3G1 | 570.730 | $14.13 \%$ | 150,575 | $9.91 \%$ | 263.828 |
| 3G | 304.150 | $7.53 \%$ | 63,020 | $4.15 \%$ | 207.200 |
| 4G1 | 309.290 | $7.66 \%$ | 59,415 | $3.91 \%$ | 192.101 |
| 4G | 198.800 | $4.92 \%$ | 32,035 | $2.11 \%$ | 161.141 |
| Grass Total | $4,039.490$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,519,560$ | $100.00 \%$ | 376.176 |
|  | $8,362.160$ | $11.25 \%$ | $12,935,250$ | $12.69 \%$ | $1,546.879$ |
| Irrigated Total | $60,734.170$ | $81.74 \%$ | $87,456,435$ | $85.77 \%$ | $1,439.987$ |
| Dry Total | $4,039.490$ | $5.44 \%$ | $1,519,560$ | $1.49 \%$ | 376.176 |
| Grass Total | $1,164.770$ | $1.57 \%$ | 58,280 | $0.06 \%$ | 50.035 |
| Waste | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Other | $6,334.666$ | $8.53 \%$ |  |  | 0.000 |
| Exempt | $74,300.590$ | $100.00 \%$ | $101,969,525$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,372.391$ |
| Market Area Total |  |  |  |  |  |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $8,362.160$ | $78.57 \%$ | $12,935,250$ | $81.25 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $60,734.170$ | $39.57 \%$ | $87,456,435$ | $45.18 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $4,039.490$ | $32.49 \%$ | $1,519,560$ | $42.36 \%$ |
| Waste | $1,164.770$ | $19.64 \%$ | 58,280 | $19.65 \%$ |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | $6,334.666$ | $11.38 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $74,300.590$ | $40.72 \%$ | $101,969,525$ | $47.79 \%$ |

2007 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 87 - Thurston

Market Area: 2
Average Assessed Value*
Value $\quad$ \% of Value*
Acres
$\%$ of Acres*

| Irrigated: |
| :--- |
| 1A1 |
| 1A |
| 2A1 |
| 2A |
| 3A1 |
| 3A |
| 4A1 |
| 4A |
| Irrigated Total |
| Dry: |


| Dry: | $2,888.230$ | $4.30 \%$ | $3,653,705$ | $5.11 \%$ | $1,265.032$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1D | $9,874.220$ | $14.72 \%$ | $12,243,990$ | $17.13 \%$ | $1,239.995$ |
| 2D1 | $3,445.940$ | $5.14 \%$ | $3,980,225$ | $5.57 \%$ | $1,155.047$ |
| 2D | $1,572.180$ | $2.34 \%$ | $1,784,435$ | $2.50 \%$ | $1,135.006$ |
| 3D1 | $11,345.160$ | $16.91 \%$ | $12,252,750$ | $17.15 \%$ | $1,079.997$ |
| 3D | $5,662.370$ | $8.44 \%$ | $6,115,390$ | $8.56 \%$ | $1,080.005$ |
| 4D1 | $26,464.800$ | $39.44 \%$ | $26,464,800$ | $37.03 \%$ | $1,000.000$ |
| 4D | $5,846.830$ | $8.71 \%$ | $4,969,840$ | $6.95 \%$ | 850.005 |
| Dry Total | $67,099.730$ | $100.00 \%$ | $71,465,135$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,065.058$ |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 169.420 | $2.32 \%$ | 100,850 | $5.78 \%$ | 595.266 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | $1,094.520$ | $14.96 \%$ | 529,790 | $30.35 \%$ | 484.038 |
| 2G1 | 381.260 | $5.21 \%$ | 158,360 | $9.07 \%$ | 415.359 |
| 2G | 201.310 | $2.75 \%$ | 70,140 | $4.02 \%$ | 348.417 |
| 3G1 | 713.840 | $9.76 \%$ | 167,900 | $9.62 \%$ | 235.206 |
| 3G | 188.930 | $2.58 \%$ | 37,130 | $2.13 \%$ | 196.527 |
| 4G1 | $2,587.300$ | $35.37 \%$ | 435,230 | $24.94 \%$ | 168.217 |
| 4G | $1,977.550$ | $27.04 \%$ | 246,035 | $14.10 \%$ | 124.414 |
| Grass Total | $7,314.130$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,745,435$ | $100.00 \%$ | 238.638 |
| Irrigated Total | $1,058.540$ | $1.33 \%$ | $1,306,225$ | $1.75 \%$ | $1,233.987$ |
| Dry Total | $67,099.730$ | $84.25 \%$ | $71,465,135$ | $95.64 \%$ | $1,065.058$ |
| Grass Total | $7,314.130$ | $9.18 \%$ | $1,745,435$ | $2.34 \%$ | 238.638 |
| Waste | $4,172.120$ | $5.24 \%$ | 208,655 | $0.28 \%$ | 50.011 |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| Exempt | $44,726.090$ | $56.16 \%$ |  |  | 9 |
| Market Area Total | $79,644.520$ | $100.00 \%$ | $74,725,450$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |

## As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $1,058.540$ | $9.95 \%$ | $1,306,225$ | $8.21 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $67,099.730$ | $43.72 \%$ | $71,465,135$ | $36.92 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $7,314.130$ | $58.82 \%$ | $1,745,435$ | $48.66 \%$ |
| Waste | $4,172.120$ | $70.37 \%$ | 208,655 | $70.36 \%$ |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | $44,726.090$ | $80.36 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $79,644.520$ | $43.64 \%$ | $74,725,450$ | $35.02 \%$ |

2007 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 87 - Thurston

Market Area:
Value $\quad$ \% of Value ${ }^{\star}$
Acres
\% of Acres*

| Irrigated: |
| :--- |
| Acres |
| 1A1 |
| 1A |
| 2A1 of Acres* |
| 2A |
| 3A1 |
| 3A |
| 4A1 |
| 4A |
| Irrigated Total |
| Dry: |


| Value | \% of Value | Average Assessed Value ${ }^{*}$ |
| ---: | ---: | :---: |
| 262,850 | $15.66 \%$ | $1,400.000$ |
| 375,895 | $22.40 \%$ | $1,395.045$ |
| 47,610 | $2.84 \%$ | $1,380.000$ |
| 231,940 | $13.82 \%$ | $1,369.994$ |
| 436,920 | $26.03 \%$ | $1,359.977$ |
| 144,895 | $8.63 \%$ | $1,349.995$ |
| 175,270 | $10.44 \%$ | $1,339.984$ |
| 2,990 | $0.18 \%$ | $1,300.000$ |
| $1,678,370$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,372.675$ |


| 1D1 | $1,779.810$ | $6.94 \%$ | $2,473,955$ | $7.14 \%$ | $1,390.010$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1D | $5,598.540$ | $21.83 \%$ | $7,754,090$ | $22.38 \%$ | $1,385.020$ |
| 2D1 | $1,537.120$ | $5.99 \%$ | $2,105,860$ | $6.08 \%$ | $1,370.003$ |
| 2D | 612.050 | $2.39 \%$ | 832,400 | $2.40 \%$ | $1,360.019$ |
| 3D1 | $4,404.190$ | $17.18 \%$ | $5,945,655$ | $17.16 \%$ | $1,349.999$ |
| 3D | $3,341.780$ | $13.03 \%$ | $4,477,970$ | $12.93 \%$ | $1,339.995$ |
| 4D1 | $7,433.000$ | $28.99 \%$ | $9,885,870$ | $28.53 \%$ | $1,329.997$ |
| 4D | 935.930 | $3.65 \%$ | $1,169,950$ | $3.38 \%$ | $1,250.040$ |
| Dry Total | $25,642.420$ | $100.00 \%$ | $34,645,750$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,351.110$ |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 49.100 | $4.54 \%$ | 30,190 | $9.37 \%$ | 614.867 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | 185.950 | $17.21 \%$ | 95,015 | $29.47 \%$ | 510.970 |
| 2G1 | 99.570 | $9.21 \%$ | 45,845 | $14.22 \%$ | 460.429 |
| 2G | 83.600 | $7.74 \%$ | 30,935 | $9.60 \%$ | 370.035 |
| 3G1 | 113.400 | $10.49 \%$ | 28,665 | $8.89 \%$ | 252.777 |
| 3G | 33.020 | $3.06 \%$ | 6,750 | $2.09 \%$ | 204.421 |
| 4G1 | 260.360 | $24.09 \%$ | 50,015 | $15.52 \%$ | 192.099 |
| 4G | 255.750 | $23.66 \%$ | 34,950 | $10.84 \%$ | 136.656 |
| Grass Total | $1,080.750$ | $100.00 \%$ | 322,365 | $100.00 \%$ | 298.278 |
| Irrigated Total | $1,222.700$ | $4.28 \%$ | $1,678,370$ | $4.58 \%$ | $1,372.675$ |
| Dry Total | $25,642.420$ | $89.85 \%$ | $34,645,750$ | $94.46 \%$ | $1,351.110$ |
| Grass Total | $1,080.750$ | $3.79 \%$ | 322,365 | $0.88 \%$ | 298.278 |
| Waste | 592.220 | $2.08 \%$ | 29,620 | $0.08 \%$ | 50.015 |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| Exempt | $4,594.100$ | $16.10 \%$ |  |  | 1,280 |
| Market Area Total | $28,538.090$ | $100.00 \%$ | $36,676,105$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $1,222.700$ | $11.49 \%$ | $1,678,370$ | $10.54 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $25,642.420$ | $16.71 \%$ | $34,645,750$ | $17.90 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $1,080.750$ | $8.69 \%$ | 322,365 | $8.99 \%$ |
| Waste | 592.220 | $9.99 \%$ | 29,620 | $9.99 \%$ |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | $4,594.100$ | $8.25 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $28,538.090$ | $15.64 \%$ | $36,676,105$ | $17.19 \%$ |

## 2007 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 87 - Thurston



* Department of Property Assessment \& Taxation Calculates

2006 Plan of Assessment for Thurston County<br>Assessment Years 2007, 2008, and 2009<br>Date: June 2006

General Description of Real Property in Thurston County:
Thurston County is located in Northeast Nebraska. The county is irregular in shape with the Missouri River forming the eastern boundary. Pender is the county seat and largest community. Pender is located in the southwestern part. Other communities include Macy, Rosalie, Thurston, Walthill, Winnebago, and part of the community of Emerson. Thurston County was organized in 1889. It was originally part of the acreage selected by the Omaha Indians as their reservation. The Omaha tribe sold part of the land to the Winnebago Reservation also includes part of Dixon County. The county has a checker board type of ownership. Approximately 55,661 acres of the land in Thurston County is exempt. This property is exempt because it is U.S.A. in Trust for the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska or the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska and Allotment land. Complicating the process, a large number of HUD houses, mobile homes, and commercial buildings located on the above described exempt land. Native American's are exempt from taxation on Improvements on leased land. Some of the properties are co-owned by non-Indian people. That portion is taxable; the discovery process is very difficult in these situations.

Thurston County had a total count of 4,121 taxable parcels on the 2006 County Abstract.

Per the 2006 County Abstract, Thurston County consists of the following real property types.

|  | Parcels | \% of Total Parcels | \% of Taxable Value Base |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | 1505 | 36 | 17.4 |
| Commercial | 267 | 6 | 3.2 |
| Industrial | 12 | 1 | .7 |
| Recreational | 38 | 1 | .1 |
| Agricultural | 2299 | 56 | 78.6 |
| Special Value | 0 |  |  |

## Agricultural land - Taxable acres 182,576.20

For Assessment year 2006, an estimated 300 building permits, information statements and others means of assessing were valued as new property construction/additions.

## Current Resources

The staff of the Thurston County Assessor's office consists of the Assessor, Chief Deputy, part time Assistant Deputy and one full time Clerk. With limited funds in Thurston County there is little money available for registration, motels and travel. The General Assessors budget remains at the 2005-2006 level. However, the mileage allowance, office equipment and repair, office supplies, dues, registration, training and data processing fees, printing and publishing are all in the red. The cost of switching to MIPS/County Solutions had really put the office in a budget bind. The Tax Equalization and Review Commission clearly stated in the show
cause hearing that they expect Thurston County to be more in line with all the Commercial and Industrial statistics. It would be great to have enough money in the budget to hire a professional appraiser to do the total review of Commercial property.

Discover, List \& Inventory all property. Real Estate Transfers along with a photocopy of the deeds are filed timely by the Clerks office. A deputy processes the Real Estate Transfers, followed by a double check by the assistant deputy. The Assessor reviews the transfer and forwards the information to P.A.T.

The property record cards contain all information required by regulation $10-004$, which included the legal description property owner, classification codes, and supporting documentation. The supporting documentation includes any field notes, a sketch of the property. A photograph of the property, and if agricultural land is involved an inventory of the soil types by land use. The new and old aerial photographs of the buildings are included. The cards are in good condition and updated and or replaced as needed. Allotment land cards are kept in a separate file. Because of the reservations located in Thurston County, the historical information is kept in the Assessor's office.

Level of Value, Quality, and Uniformity for Assessment year 2006

| Property Class | Median \% | C.O.D. \% | P.R.D. \% |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Residential | 93 | 34.99 | 127.93 |
| Commercial | 94 | 34.96 | 132.43 |
| Agricultural Land | 75 | 17.55 | 103.94 |
| Special Value | 0 |  |  |

Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment year 2007:
Residential: Change lot values in Pender and Thurston to square foot instead of front foot. Review and reprice with new Cama program all residential property in both towns. Study the market for depreciation.

Commercial: Review, reprice with new Cama program all commercial property in Thurston. Check for condition of structures and also new construction. Develop depreciation study for commercial buildings.

Agricultural: review land use changes in the middle of the county. Continue the drive by review of rural buildings and houses for condition of structures and new construction. Conduct market analysis of agricultural sales.

## Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment year 2008:

Residential: change lot values in Rosalie and Winnebago to square foot instead of front foot value. Review and reprice with Cama program all residential property in both towns. Study the market and develop depreciation accordingly.

Commercial: Review and reprice with Cama commercial property in Pender and Rosalie. Change value of lots to square foot instead of front foot.

Agricultural: review east $1 / 3$ of the county for land use changes. Continue the drive by review of rural buildings and houses for condition and new construction. Analysis agricultural sales

Special Value: none

## Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment year 2009:

Residential: Change lot values in Walthill and Macy from front foot value to square foot value. Review and reprice with Cama program all residential property in the three towns. Study market for depreciation

Commercial: Review and reprice with Cama commercial property in Winnebago, Walthill and Macy. Change lot values to the square foot method.

Agricultural Land: Review west $1 / 3$ of the county for land use changes. Continue the drive by review of rural buildings and houses for condition and new construction. Conduct market analysis of agricultural sales.

Special Value: none

The Cadastral Maps in Thurston County are old. The maps are current with parcel identification according to regulation 10-004.03. The Assessor would like to implement a GIS system. Funds are not available for this project.

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

Record Maintenance, Mapping updates, \& Ownership changes
Annually prepare and file Assessor Administrative Reports required by law/regulation:
a. Abstracts (Real \& Personal Property)
b. Assessor Survey
c. Sales information to PA \& T rosters \& annual Assessed Value Update w/Abstract
d. Certification of Value to Political Subdivisions
e. School District Taxable Value Report
f. Homestead Exemption Tax Loss Report
g. Certificate of Taxes Levied Report
h. Report of current values for properties owned by Board of Education Lands \& Funds
i. Report of all Exempt Property and Taxable Government Owned Property
j. Annual Plan of Assessment Report

Personal Property: administer annual filing of 518 schedules; prepare subsequent notices for incomplete filings or failure to file and penalties applied, as required.

Permissive Exemption: Administer annual filings of applications for new or continued exempt use, review and make recommendations to county board.

Taxable Government Owned Property-annual review of government owned property not used for public purpose, send notices of intent to tax.

Homestead exemptions: administer 201 annual filings of applications approval/denial process, taxpayer notifications, and taxpayer assistance.

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.

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.

Tax Lists: prepare and certify tax list correction documents for county board approval.
County Board of Equalization- attend county board of equalization meetings for valuation protestassemble and provide information.

TERC Appeals-prepare information and attend taxpayer appeal hearings before TERC, defend valuation.

TERC Statewide Equalization-attend hearings if applicable to county, defend values, and/or implement orders of the TERC.

Education: Assessor and/or Appraisal Education- attend meetings, workshops, and educational classes to obtain required hours of continuing education to maintain assessor certification.

## Conclusion:

This document is a description of the various duties and three year plan of assessment in the Assessors office. Without proper funding the tasks described will be difficult to complete. The current budget request is $\$ 58,879$ for the General Fund, $\$ 46,044$, Reappraisal fund. Most of the budget increase is the cost of the computer vendor

Respectfully submitted:

Assessor
signature
Date: $\qquad$

## 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 Thurston County County Assessor, by certified mail, return receipt requested, 70051160000112139829.

Dated this 9th day of April, 2007.


