## 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

| Valley |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential Real Property - Current |  |  |  |  |
| Number of Sales |  | 96 COD |  | 17.73 |
| Total Sales Price | \$ | 6215650 PRD |  | 111.66 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | \$ | 6190940 COV |  | 23.64 |
| Total Assessed Value | \$ | 5510935 STD |  | 23.50 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | - \$ | 64488.96 Avg |  | 16.91 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | \$ | 57405.57 Min |  | 48.88 |
| Median |  | 95.40 Max |  | 198.71 |
| Wgt. Mean |  | 89.02 95\% |  | 92.32 to 100.00 |
| Mean |  | 99.39 95\% |  | 83.62 to 94.41 |
|  |  | 95\% |  | 94.69 to 104.10 |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County |  |  |  | 22.08 |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  | 5.49 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  | 7.25 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  |  | 43,406 |
| Residential Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| Year N | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| 2007 | 96 | 95.40 | 17.73 | 111.66 |
| 2006 | 101 | 95.96 | 20.57 | 111.21 |
| 2005 | 101 | 97.72 | 9.88 | 104.72 |
| 2004 | 116 | 98.65 | 5.45 | 100.31 |
| 2003 | 119 | 92 | 15.26 | 104.64 |
| 2002 | 121 | 92 | 19.17 | 105.92 |
| 2001 | 124 | 94 | 19.58 | 108.4 |

## 2007 Commission Summary

Valley

| Commercial Real Property - Current |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | $\mathbf{2 2}$ | COD | $\mathbf{2 0 . 8 3}$ |
| Total Sales Price | $\$$ | 1404130 | PRD | $\mathbf{1 0 2 . 5 4}$ |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 1273245 | COV | 29.13 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$$ | 1200340 | STD | 28.16 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 57874.77 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 19.78 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$$ | 54560.91 | Min | 38.63 |
| Median |  | $\mathbf{9 4 . 9 2}$ | Max | 177.23 |
| Wgt. Mean | 94.27 | $95 \%$ Median C.I. | 77.40 to 113.05 |  |
| Mean |  | 96.67 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I. | 77.18 to 111.37 |
|  |  |  | $95 \%$ Mean C.I. | 84.18 to 109.15 |

\% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County 6.21
\% of Records Sold in the Study Period $\quad 6.16$
\% of Value Sold in the Study Period $\quad 5.62$
Average Assessed Value of the Base
59,830

| Commercial Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 4 . 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 . 8 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 2 . 5 4}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 28 | 95.10 | 17.00 | 112.58 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 23 | 97.99 | 12.85 | 98.95 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 26 | 97.50 | 9.61 | 101.30 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 22 | 94 | 14.39 | 102.9 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 24 | 94 | 12.34 | 102.66 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 26 | 92 | 17.64 | 113.49 |

## 2007 Commission Summary

| Valley |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural Land - Current |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of Sales |  | 28 | COD |  | 13.88 |
| Total Sales Price | \$ | 4726183 | PRD |  | 102.29 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | - \$ | 4703433 | COV |  | 20.55 |
| Total Assessed Value | \$ | 3405050 | STD |  | 15.22 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | \$ | 167979.75 | Avg. Abs. Dev. |  | 10.27 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | \$ | 121608.93 | Min |  | 37.04 |
| Median |  | 73.98 | Max |  | 116.75 |
| Wgt. Mean |  | 72.39 | 95\% Median C.I. |  | 67.00 to 78.80 |
| Mean |  | 74.05 | 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I. |  | 68.86 to 75.93 |
|  |  |  | 95\% Mean C.I. |  | 68.15 to 79.95 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 73.07 |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  |  | 1.36 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  |  | 0.05 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  |  |  | 121,839 |
| Agricultural Land - History |  |  |  |  |  |
| Year N | Number of |  | Median | COD | PRD |
| 2007 | 28 |  | 73.98 | 13.88 | 102.29 |
| 2006 | 35 |  | 76.87 | 14.34 | 103.36 |
| 2005 | 25 |  | 76.12 | 14.21 | 96.92 |
| 2004 | 26 |  | 75.08 | 16.31 | 99.30 |
| 2003 | 27 |  | 78 | 15.57 | 100.92 |
| 2002 | 38 |  | 77 | 18.23 | 102.11 |
| 2001 | 41 |  | 75 | 16.33 | 100.02 |

## 2007 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Valley 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 Valley County is $95 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Valley 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 Valley County is $95 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Valley County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Agricultural Land

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of agricultural land in Valley County is $74 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Valley County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 9th day of April, 2007.


Property Tax Administrator

## 2007 Correlation Section for Valley County

## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL: After reviewing the Preliminary Statistical Report, the 2007 Assessment Actions and the 2007 Statistical Report for the Residential real property, the statistical measurements appear to achieve an acceptable level of value in Valley County. The measures of central tendency reflect the median and the mean for the qualified sales file are within the acceptable level of value. The weighted mean is significantly above the range. Neither the coefficient of dispersion nor the price related differential is within the acceptable range. The best indicator of level of value is the median for the residential property class.

2007 Correlation Section<br>for Valley County

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 186 | 96 | 51.61 |
| 2006 | 192 | 101 | 52.6 |
| 2005 | 200 | 101 | 50.5 |
| 2004 | 212 | 116 | 54.72 |
| 2003 | 195 | 119 | 61.03 |
| 2002 | 199 | 121 | 60.8 |
| 2001 | 203 | 124 | 61.08 |

RESIDENTIAL: The number of residential sales has declined from the previous year and subsequently from 2004. This percent is lower than the desired percentage. The county may benefit from sales verification training.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Valley County

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

The trended preliminary ratio is an alternative method to calculate a point estimate as an indicator of the level of value. This table compares the preliminary median ratio, trended preliminary median ratio, and $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median ratio, presenting four years of data to reveal any trends in assessment practices. The analysis that follows compares the changes in these ratios to the assessment actions taken by the county assessor. If the county assessor's assessment practices treat all properties in the sales file and properties in the population in a similar manner, the trended preliminary ratio will correlate closely with the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ 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 | 91.06 | 3.99 | 94.7 |  |
| 2006 | 94.96 | 3.3 | 98.09 | 95.96 |
| 2005 | 97.72 | 0.03 | 97.75 | 97.72 |
| 2004 | 89.41 | 14.19 | 102.1 | 98.65 |
| 2003 | 90 | 1.96 | 91.76 | 92 |
| 2002 | 92 | 0.96 | 92.88 | 92 |
| 2001 | 93 | 0.19 | 93.18 | 94 |

RESIDENTIAL: The results of the Trended Preliminary Ratio and the R\&O Ratio are similar and appear to support each other. There is no information available that would suggest that the qualified median is not the best indication 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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6.28 | 2007 | 3.99 |
| 3.54 | 2006 | 3.3 |
| -0.18 | 2005 | 0.03 |
| 12.75 | 2004 | 14.19 |
| 4 | 2003 | 2 |
| 1.89 | 2002 | 0.96 |
| 3.8 | 2001 | 0.19 |

RESIDENTIAL: An examination of the percent change to the sales file compared to the present change to assessed value (excluding growth) reveals more than a 2 point difference for the residential class of property. While this is not extreme, the difference implies that the assessment actions had more of a pronounced affect on the sales sample when compared to population base.

## 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 | $\mathbf{9 5 . 4 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 . 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 9 . 3 9}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: Both the median and the mean measures of central tendency are within the acceptable level of value and correlate to one another. The weighted mean is below the range. The median is the most reliable measure of the level of assessment in this class of property.
VI. Analysis of R\&O COD and PRD

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 17.73 | 111.66 |
| Difference | 2.73 | $\mathbf{8 . 6 6}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: Both the coefficient of dispersion and the price related differential are outside the acceptable range. The price related differential is an indication that the high priced properties are under valued and the low priced properties are over valued.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Valley County

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 98 | 96 | -2 |
| Median | 91.06 | 95.40 | 4.34 |
| Wgt. Mean | 84.31 | 89.02 | 4.71 |
| Mean | 95.37 | 99.39 | 4.02 |
| COD | 19.84 | 17.73 | -2.11 |
| PRD | 113.12 | 111.66 | -1.46 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 49.10 | 48.88 | -0.22 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 198.71 | 198.71 | 0 |

RESIDENTIAL: A review of the residential statistics indicates 2 changes in the number of sales between the preliminary and final statistics. After reviewing the preliminary Statistical Report, the reported assessment actions and the 2007 R\&O Statistical Report for the residential property, the statistical measurements appear to be a realistic reflection of the assessment taken in this county.

## 2007 Correlation Section for Valley County

## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL: After reviewing the Preliminary Statistical Report, the 2007 Assessment Actions and the 2007 Statistical Report for the Commercial real property, the statistical measurements appear to achieve an acceptable level of value in Valley County. The measures of central tendency reflect the median, the weighted mean and the mean for the qualified sales file are within the acceptable level of value. The coefficient of dispersion and the price related differential are within the acceptable range. The best indicator of level of value is the median for the commercial property class.

2007 Correlation Section<br>for Valley County

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 59 | 22 | 37.29 |
| 2006 | 48 | 28 | 58.33 |
| 2005 | 32 | 23 | $\mathbf{7 1 . 8 8}$ |
| 2004 | 41 | 26 | $\mathbf{6 3 . 4 1}$ |
| 2003 | 44 | 22 | 50 |
| 2002 | 48 | 24 | 50 |
| 2001 | 52 | 26 | 50 |

COMMERCIAL: A review of this table shows that the county's percent of sales used has decreased significantly from the previous year by approximately $21 \%$. The county may benefit from sales verification training.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Valley County

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

The trended preliminary ratio is an alternative method to calculate a point estimate as an indicator of the level of value. This table compares the preliminary median ratio, trended preliminary median ratio, and $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median ratio, presenting four years of data to reveal any trends in assessment practices. The analysis that follows compares the changes in these ratios to the assessment actions taken by the county assessor. If the county assessor's assessment practices treat all properties in the sales file and properties in the population in a similar manner, the trended preliminary ratio will correlate closely with the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ 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 | 91.06 | -2.11 | $\mathbf{8 9 . 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{9 4 . 9 2}$ |
| 2006 | 93.04 | 9.44 | $\mathbf{1 0 1 . 8 2}$ | 95.10 |
| 2005 | 97.99 | 0.73 | 98.71 | 97.99 |
| 2004 | 91.81 | 9.28 | 100.33 | 97.50 |
| 2003 | 91 | -0.55 | 90.5 | 94 |
| 2002 | 94 | 1.74 | 95.64 | 94 |
| 2001 | 90 | -0.4 | 89.64 | 92 |

COMMERCIAL: The trended preliminary ratio and the Reports \& opinions median ratio are not in support of each other. There is no other information available that would suggest that the Reports and Opinions Median is not the best indication of the level of value for the commercial class of property.

## 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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14.06 | 2007 | -2.11 |
| 5.41 | 2006 | 9.44 |
| 0 | 2005 | 0.73 |
| 24.26 | 2004 | 9.28 |
| 1 | 2003 | -1 |
| 4.07 | 2002 | 1.74 |
| 20.32 | 2001 | -0.4 |

COMMERCIAL: An examination of the percent change to the sales file compared to the present change to assessed value (excluding growth) reveals over a 16 point difference for the commercial class of property. The difference implies that the assessment actions had more of a pronounced affect on the sales sample when compared to population base.

## 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 | 94.92 | 94.27 | 96.67 |

COMMERCIAL: This table indicates that the level of value is represented by the median and is within the range. The median, the weighted mean and the mean are within the acceptable range.
VI. Analysis of R\&O COD and PRD

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 20.83 | 102.54 |
| Difference | 0.83 | 0 |

COMMERCIAL: The coefficient of dispersion is slightly higher than the acceptable range and the price related differential within the range. These measures appear to indicate that commercial properties are being valued uniformly and proportionately.

## 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 | 25 | 22 | -3 |
| Median | 91.06 | 94.92 | 3.86 |
| Wgt. Mean | 90.80 | 94.27 | 3.47 |
| Mean | 91.35 | 96.67 | 5.32 |
| COD | 24.30 | 20.83 | -3.47 |
| PRD | 100.61 | 102.54 | 1.93 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 38.63 | 38.63 | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 177.23 | 177.23 | 0 |

COMMERCIAL: Reviews of the commercial statistics reveal that three sales changed from the preliminary statistics to the final statistics. The usability of these sales significantly changed from the time of the sale. After reviewing the preliminary Statistical Report, the reported assessment actions and the 2007 R\&O Statistical Report for the commercial property, the statistical measurements appear to be a realistic reflection of the assessment taken in this county.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Valley County

## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: After reviewing the Preliminary Statistical Report, the 2007 Assessment Actions and the 2007 Statistical Report for the Agricultural Unimproved real property, the statistical measurements appear to achieve an acceptable level of value in Valley County. The measures of central tendency reflect the median, the weighted mean and the mean for the qualified sales file are within the acceptable level of value. The coefficient of dispersion and the price related differential are within the acceptable range. The best indicator of level of value is the median for this property class.

2007 Correlation Section<br>for Valley County

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 60 | 28 | 46.67 |
| 2006 | 66 | 35 | 53.03 |
| 2005 | 58 | 25 | 43.1 |
| 2004 | 57 | 26 | 45.61 |
| 2003 | 56 | 27 | 48.21 |
| 2002 | 64 | 38 | 59.38 |
| 2001 | 66 | 41 | 62.12 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: A review of this table shows that the county's percent of sales used has decreased significantly from the previous year by approximately $6 \%$. The county may benefit from sales verification training.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Valley County

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | $\mathbf{7 4 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 6 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 4 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 . 9 8}$ |
| 2006 | 69.20 | $\mathbf{9 . 8 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 8 7}$ |
| 2005 | 68.63 | 15 | $\mathbf{7 8 . 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 1 2}$ |
| 2004 | $\mathbf{6 8 . 8 1}$ | $\mathbf{8 . 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 3 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 0 8}$ |
| 2003 | 74 | 7.77 | $\mathbf{7 9 . 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 8}$ |
| 2002 | 77 | $\mathbf{0 . 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 7 . 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 7}$ |
| 2001 | 72 | 3.51 | $\mathbf{7 4 . 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 5}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The two statistics are strongly in support of each other. There is no information available that would suggest that the qualified Median is not the best indication of the level of value for this class of property.

## 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 | 0.64 |
| 12.78 | 2006 | 9.82 |
| 14.27 | 2005 | 15 |
| 8.65 | 2004 | 8.04 |
| 18 | 2003 | 8 |
| 0 | 2002 | 0.03 |
| 2.22 | 2001 | 3.51 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The change in the sale base and the change in the assessed base are similar and appear to support each other.

## 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 | $\mathbf{7 3 . 9 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 0 5}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: This table indicates that the level of value is represented by the median and is within the range. The median, the weighted mean and the mean are within the acceptable range.
VI. Analysis of R\&O COD and PRD

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 13.88 | 102.29 |
| Difference | 0 | 0 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The coefficient of dispersion and the price related differential are both within the acceptable range. Given the low amount of sales used it is possible that sales have been trimmed. The county would benefit from sales file verification training.

## 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 | 27 | 28 | 1 |
| Median | 74.00 | 73.98 | -0.02 |
| Wgt. Mean | 72.43 | 72.39 | -0.04 |
| Mean | 75.42 | 74.05 | -1.37 |
| COD | 12.54 | 13.88 | 1.34 |
| PRD | 104.13 | 102.29 | -1.84 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 54.56 | 37.04 | -17.52 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 116.75 | 116.75 | 0 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Reviews of the agricultural statistics reveal that one sale changed from the preliminary statistics to the final statistics. After reviewing the preliminary Statistical Report, the reported assessment actions and the 2007 R\&O Statistical Report for the unimproved agricultural property, the statistical measurements appear to be a realistic reflection of the assessment taken in this county.

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

|  | 2006 CTL <br> County Total | 2007 Form 45 County Total | Value Difference <br> (2007 Form 45-2006 CTL) | Percent Change | 2007 Growth <br> (New Construction Value) | \% Change excl. Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Residential | 71,645,250 | 75,960,765 | 4,315,515 | 6.02 | 1,454,880 | 3.99 |
| 2. Recreational | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 3. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwellings | 21,879,275 | 25,493,385 | 3,614,110 | 16.52 | *- | 16.52 |
| 4. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 93,524,525 | 101,454,150 | 7,929,625 | 8.48 | 1,454,880 | 6.92 |
| 5. Commercial | 19,832,560 | 21,359,265 | 1,526,705 | 7.7 | 1,269,285 | 1.3 |
| 6. Industrial | 689,480 | 0 | -689,480 | -100 | 0 | -100 |
| 7. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 14,486,455 | 16,073,935 | 1,587,480 | 10.96 | 843,885 | 5.13 |
| 8. Minerals | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 9. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 35,008,495 | 37,433,200 | 2,424,705 | 6.93 | 1,269,285 | 3.3 |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 128,533,020 | 138,892,245 | 10,359,225 | 8.06 | 3,568,050 | 5.28 |
| 11. Irrigated | 105,842,125 | 108,372,615 | 2,530,490 | 2.39 |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 25,757,595 | 24,552,715 | -1,204,880 | -4.68 |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 82,972,110 | 83,037,520 | 65,410 | 0.08 |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 316390 | 308,555 | -7,835 | -2.48 |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 70,710 | 61,375 | -9,335 | -13.2 |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 214,958,930 | 216,332,780 | 1,373,850 | 0.64 |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of All Real Property <br> (Locally Assessed) | 343,491,950 | 355,225,025 | 11,733,075 | 3.42 | 3,568,050 | 2.38 |

 outbuildings is shown in line 7.




|  |  |  |  |  |  | Date Rang | e: 07/0 | 01/2004 to 06/30/2 | 06 Posted | fore: 01/1 | 007 |  | (!: AVTot=0) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NUMBE | f Sale |  | 96 | MEDIAN: | 95 |  | COV: | 23.64 | 95\% | dian C.I.: 92.32 | to 100.00 | (!: Derived) |
|  | TOTAL S | s Pric |  | , 650 | WGT. MEAN: | 89 |  | STD: | 23.50 | 95\% Wgt | Mean C.I.: 83.6 | to 94.41 |  |
| TOT | L Adj.S | s Pric |  | , 940 | MEAN : | 99 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 16.91 |  | Mean C.I.: 94. | 9 to 104.10 |  |
|  | AL Asse | d Valu |  | , 935 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AVG | Adj. S | s Pric |  | , 488 | COD : | 17.73 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 198.71 |  |  |  |  |
|  | G. Asse | d Valu |  | , 405 | PRD : | 111.66 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 48.88 |  |  | Printed: 04/02/ | 7 12:46:20 |
| ASSESSED VA | UE * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| Low \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5000 TO | 9999 | 6 | 103.32 | 109.00 | 107.08 | 14.17 |  | 101.79 | 84.06 | 135.60 | 84.06 to 135.60 | 6,500 | 6,960 |
| Total \$ | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 6 | 103.32 | 109.00 | 107.08 | 14.17 |  | 101.79 | 84.06 | 135.60 | 84.06 to 135.60 | 6,500 | 6,960 |
| 10000 TO | 29999 | 22 | 118.46 | 114.59 | 104.99 | 19.71 |  | 109.15 | 48.88 | 198.71 | 93.00 to 131.65 | 19,195 | 20,153 |
| 30000 TO | 59999 | 32 | 93.93 | 96.70 | 91.39 | 15.53 |  | 105.81 | 62.39 | 152.84 | 85.95 to 99.17 | 50,452 | 46,110 |
| 60000 TO | 99999 | 24 | 95.40 | 91.72 | 88.89 | 11.67 |  | 103.19 | 54.41 | 114.43 | 85.99 to 103.00 | 87,214 | 77,523 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 7 | 93.25 | 95.25 | 93.91 | 9.86 |  | 101.43 | 78.90 | 117.37 | 78.90 to 117.37 | 118,642 | 111,417 |
| 150000 то | 249999 | 5 | 88.36 | 80.89 | 76.36 | 10.80 |  | 105.93 | 53.01 | 91.47 | N/A | 238,300 | 181,958 |
| ALL |  | 96 | 95.40 | 99.39 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 92.32 to 100.00 | 64,488 | 57,405 |
| QUALITY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) |  | 3 | 99.00 | 109.70 | 105.23 | 11.18 |  | 104.24 | 98.44 | 131.65 | N/A | 16,500 | 17,363 |
| 10 |  | 2 | 88.34 | 88.34 | 97.28 | 18.28 |  | 90.80 | 72.19 | 104.48 | N/A | 48,250 | 46,940 |
| 15 |  | 3 | 100.00 | 105.23 | 86.49 | 18.50 |  | 121.67 | 80.10 | 135.60 | N/A | 19,666 | 17,010 |
| 20 |  | 14 | 117.20 | 119.18 | 110.52 | 22.41 |  | 107.84 | 79.84 | 198.71 | 90.80 to 140.77 | 18,732 | 20,702 |
| 25 |  | 11 | 108.18 | 113.89 | 110.85 | 13.09 |  | 102.74 | 82.98 | 152.84 | 98.49 to 143.14 | 28,701 | 31,816 |
| 30 |  | 49 | 90.43 | 90.46 | 85.37 | 14.50 |  | 105.97 | 48.88 | 134.97 | 85.95 to 94.60 | 81,699 | 69,746 |
| 35 |  | 10 | 97.53 | 99.71 | 89.94 | 14.46 |  | 110.86 | 54.41 | 131.47 | 88.36 to 121.37 | 74,880 | 67,347 |
| 40 |  | 4 | 92.36 | 92.33 | 88.90 | 6.52 |  | 103.86 | 81.16 | 103.46 | N/A | 163,975 | 145,773 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 96 | 95.40 | 99.39 | 89.02 | 17.73 |  | 111.66 | 48.88 | 198.71 | 92.32 to 100.00 | 64,488 | 57,405 |
| STYLE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) |  | 3 | 99.00 | 109.70 | 105.23 | 11.18 |  | 104.24 | 98.44 | 131.65 | N/A | 16,500 | 17,363 |
| 100 |  | 7 | 80.10 | 94.37 | 86.78 | 19.95 |  | 108.74 | 75.56 | 121.37 | 75.56 to 121.37 | 61,714 | 53,555 |
| 101 |  | 51 | 94.42 | 100.12 | 92.91 | 17.23 |  | 107.76 | 48.88 | 198.71 | 91.47 to 102.53 | 57,965 | 53,854 |
| 102 |  | 7 | 74.62 | 76.31 | 67.28 | 18.34 |  | 113.42 | 53.01 | 98.64 | 53.01 to 98.64 | 127,607 | 85,849 |
| 103 |  | 1 | 148.40 | 148.40 | 148.40 |  |  |  | 148.40 | 148.40 | N/A | 30,000 | 44,520 |
| 104 |  | 22 | 100.79 | 103.51 | 90.80 | 17.36 |  | 113.99 | 62.43 | 140.05 | 90.43 to 118.47 | 61,138 | 55,514 |
| 106 |  | 2 | 99.33 | 99.33 | 98.96 | 4.16 |  | 100.38 | 95.20 | 103.46 | N/A | 86,200 | 85,300 |
| 111 |  | 3 | 91.20 | 95.94 | 95.99 | 6.46 |  | 99.95 | 89.48 | 107.15 | N/A | 104,166 | 99,991 |
| $\ldots$ ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 96 | 95.40 | 99.39 | 89.02 | 17.73 |  | 111.66 | 48.88 | 198.71 | 92.32 to 100.00 | 64,488 | 57,405 |

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

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

Type: Qualified <br> \title{
Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007
} <br> \title{
Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007
}
$6,215,650$
$6,190,940$
$5,510,935$
64,488

WGT. MEAN.
95 Cov: 23.64 95\% Median C.I.: 92.32 to 100.00
95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 83.62 to 94.41
95\% Mean C.I.: 94.69 to 104.10

| CONDITION |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN |
| (blank) | 3 | 99.00 |
| 10 | 1 | 72.19 |
| 20 | 9 | 113.53 |
| 25 | 1 | 92.79 |
| 30 | 21 | 99.17 |
| 35 | 11 | 94.39 |
| 40 | 22 | 93.84 |
| 45 | 10 | 94.34 |
| 50 | 8 | 81.04 |
| 55 | 1 | 121.37 |
| 60 | 9 | 95.78 |
| $A L L$ | 96 | 95.40 |

89
99

AVG.ABS.DEV: $\quad 16.91$
PRD:
11.66 MIN Sales Ratio:
Printed: 04/02/2007 12:46:20

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

State Stat Run


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

State Stat Run


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

State Stat Run


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

State Stat Run


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PA\&T 2007 R\&O Statistics

## ype: Qualified

Base Stat

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


PA\&T 2007 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified

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


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



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

95\% Median C.I.: 85.99 to 97.50
$6,280,150$
$6,246,440$
$5,261,565$
63,095

63,095
53,147

STD: 24.74
AVG.ABS.DEV: 18.17
198.71

PRD: $\quad \begin{array}{r}20.09 \\ \hline\end{array}$
COD

95\% Mean C.I.: 90.16 to 99.91
Printed: 02/17/2007 13:32:07
COD

## RANG

RANGE $\quad$ Qrtrs______

| 07/01/04 то 09/30/04 | 14 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10/01/04 то 12/31/04 | 14 |
| 01/01/05 то 03/31/05 | 3 |
| 04/01/05 TO 06/30/05 | 24 |
| 07/01/05 то 09/30/05 | 16 |
| 10/01/05 то 12/31/05 | 11 |
| 01/01/06 то 03/31/06 | 9 |
| 04/01/06 TO 06/30/06 $\qquad$ Study Years $\qquad$ | 8 |
| 07/01/04 TO 06/30/05 | 55 |
| 07/01/05 тO 06/30/06 $\qquad$ Calendar Yrs $\qquad$ | 44 |
| 01/01/05 TO 12/31/05 $\qquad$ ALL $\qquad$ | 54 |

$\qquad$ ALL

| ASSESSOR LOCATION |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| RANGE |  |
| ARCADIA |  |
| NL |  |
| ORD |  |
| RURAL |  |
| SUBURBAN |  |
|  |  |

__ALL__

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

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



NUMBER of Sales: TOTAL Sales Price: TOTAL Adj. Sales Price: TOTAL Assessed Value: AVG. Adj. Sales Price:
99
$6,280,150$
$6,246,440$
$5,261,565$
63,095
53,147

MFAN MEAN
26.04

STD: 24.74
AVG.ABS.DEV: 18.17
COD: 20.09 MAX Sales Ratio: 198.71
PRD: 112.82 MIN Sales Ratio: 49.10

95\% Median C.I.: 85.99 to 97.50
(!: Derived)

95\% Mean C.I.: 90.16 to 99.91

Printed: 02/17/2007 13:32:07
Avg. Adj. Avg.

| RANGE |  | COUNT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Low | \$ |  |
| 5000 TO | 9999 | 8 |
| Total | \$ |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 8 |
| 10000 то | 29999 | 24 |
| 30000 TO | 59999 | 31 |
| 60000 то | 99999 | 25 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 7 |
| 150000 TO | 249999 | 4 |
| _ALL |  |  |

MEAN
-

|  | 99 | 90.46 | 95.03 | 84.23 | 20.09 | 112.82 | 49.10 | 198.71 | 85.99 to 97.50 | 63,095 | 53,147 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| QUALITY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. |  |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) | 5 | 85.27 | 83.84 | 85.12 | 11.60 | 98.49 | 61.88 | 100.00 | N/A | 16,400 | 13,960 |
| 10 | 2 | 68.40 | 68.40 | 70.79 | 6.30 | 96.63 | 64.09 | 72.71 | N/A | 48,250 | 34,155 |
| 15 | 3 | 103.40 | 107.01 | 85.47 | 19.79 | 125.20 | 78.12 | 139.50 | N/A | 19,666 | 16,808 |
| 20 | 15 | 112.29 | 115.32 | 101.48 | 25.86 | 113.64 | 51.20 | 198.71 | 84.06 to 140.05 | 19,016 | 19,297 |
| 25 | 11 | 105.37 | 111.99 | 109.24 | 11.78 | 102.52 | 85.00 | 147.40 | 101.69 to 133.45 | 28,701 | 31,352 |
| 30 | 49 | 87.05 | 86.94 | 81.76 | 14.27 | 106.34 | 49.10 | 134.97 | 83.24 to 90.46 | 81,699 | 66,800 |
| 35 | 10 | 95.79 | 96.51 | 83.33 | 18.25 | 115.82 | 51.50 | 131.47 | 67.10 to 123.91 | 74,880 | 62,396 |
| 40 | 4 | 85.60 | 86.06 | 82.56 | 6.92 | 104.23 | 74.77 | 98.26 | N/A | 163,975 | 135,380 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 99 | 90.46 | 95.03 | 84.23 | 20.09 | 112.82 | 49.10 | 198.71 | 85.99 to 97.50 | 63,095 | 53,147 |
| STYLE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) | 5 | 85.27 | 83.84 | 85.12 | 11.60 | 98.49 | 61.88 | 100.00 | N/A | 16,400 | 13,960 |
| 100 | 7 | 79.04 | 89.12 | 80.02 | 17.32 | 111.37 | 72.71 | 123.91 | 72.71 to 123.91 | 61,714 | 49,384 |
| 101 | 52 | 92.41 | 95.83 | 86.93 | 20.16 | 110.24 | 49.10 | 198.71 | 85.61 to 101.77 | 57,293 | 49,804 |
| 102 | 7 | 73.46 | 73.20 | 64.38 | 18.92 | 113.70 | 50.53 | 95.78 | 50.53 to 95.78 | 127,607 | 82,158 |
| 103 | 1 | 148.40 | 148.40 | 148.40 |  |  | 148.40 | 148.40 | N/A | 30,000 | 44,520 |
| 104 | 22 | 100.85 | 103.15 | 89.19 | 18.11 | 115.65 | 62.43 | 140.05 | 89.19 to 118.47 | 61,138 | 54,531 |
| 106 | 2 | 94.06 | 94.06 | 93.68 | 4.47 | 100.41 | 89.86 | 98.26 | N/A | 86,200 | 80,752 |
| 111 | 3 | 85.69 | 88.04 | 88.14 | 4.29 | 99.89 | 83.70 | 94.74 | N/A | 104,166 | 91,808 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 99 | 90.46 | 95.03 | 84.23 | 20.09 | 112.82 | 49.10 | 198.71 | 85.99 to 97.50 | 63,095 | 53,147 |

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


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

State Stat Run


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


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



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


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



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


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 



## 2007 Assessment Survey for Valley County

## I. General Information

A. Staffing and Funding Information

1. Deputy(ies) on staff: 1
2. Appraiser(s) on staff: 0
3. Other full-time employees: 2
4. Other part-time employees: 1
5. Number of shared employees: 0
6. Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year: $\$ 99,530.00$
7. Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system $\$ 6,238.43$ - $\$ 5,938.43$ to the county maintenance contract and $\$ 300.00$ to Data Processing Software.
8. Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above: $\$ 99,530.00$
9. Amount of total budget set aside for appraisal work: $\$ 15,000.00$
10. Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops: $\$ 3,300.00$
11. Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget: $\$ 15,000.00$
12. Other miscellaneous funds:
13. Total budget: $\$ 114,530.00$
a. Was any of last year's budget not used? \$3977.64
B. Residential Appraisal Information
(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)
14. Data collection done by: Deputy Assessor, Linda Nance
15. Valuation done by: Assessor with a sales study completed each year by a contracted appraiser
16. Pickup work done by: Deputy Assessor, Linda Nance

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | 37 | 18 | 97 | 152 |

4. What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? June 2003
5. What was the last year the depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? 2006
6. What was the last year that the Market or Sales Comparison Approach was used to estimate the market value of the properties in this class? Sales are used to establish depreciation as part of the cost approach to value. The sales comparison approach as it pertains to the use of plus or minus adjustments to comparable properties to arrive at a value for a subject property is not utilized.
7. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: 5
8. How are these defined? These are defined by location including: Ord, North Loup, Arcadia, Elyria and Suburban.
9. Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? Yes
10. Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural residential? Yes, suburban is one mile outside of town.
11. Are the county's ag residential and rural residential improvements classified and valued in the same manner? Yes, rural residential has its own table.

## C. Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

1. Data collection done by: Deputy Assessor, Linda Nance, and contracted appraiser for new construction.
2. Valuation done by: Assessor, after contracted appraiser does sales study.
3. Pickup work done by whom: Deputy Assessor, Linda Nance

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commercial | 5 | 6 | 9 | 20 |

4. What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? June 2003
5. When was the last time the depreciation schedule for this property class or any subclass was developed using market-derived information? 2006
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? Contracted appraiser did sales study for 2006.
7. When was the last time that the Market or Sales Comparison Approach was used to estimate the market value of the properties in this class? The Valley County Assessor does not utilize the sales comparison approach for commercial properties.
8. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class? There are five market areas for commercial property to include: Ord, North Loup, Arcadia, Elyria and Rural.
9. How are these defined? The commercial market areas are defined the same way as the residential, by location, specifically location by town and rural. Suburban commercial properties are included in the towns.
10. Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? Yes
11. Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural commercial? Yes, the closest city or village for suburban.

## D. Agricultural Appraisal Information

1. Data collection done by: County Board contracted a different appraisal company from what the assessor uses for residential and agriculture.
2. Valuation done by: Assessor
3. Pickup work done by whom: Deputy Assessor, Linda Nance

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural | 34 | 27 | 149 | 210 |

4. Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? Not at this time. If it is farmed, it is ag. It is considered a site if purchased just for improvements.

How is your agricultural land defined? Agricultural land is defined according to Neb. Rev. Stat. 77-1359.
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? June 2003
6. What is the date of the soil survey currently used? 1995
7. What date was the last countywide land use study completed? This is done on a continuous rotation. Valley County sends out letters to property owners that ask for them to bring in their FSA maps to verify acres as they are appraising improvements.
a. By what method? FSA Maps
(Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.)
b. By whom? Office staff
c. What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? There are eight townships completed out of fifteen at this time.
8. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: 1
9. How are these defined? Rural
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: Terra Scan
2. CAMA software: Terra Scan
3. Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? Yes
a. Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? Assessor
4. Does the county have GIS software? No
a. Who maintains the GIS software and maps? N/A
5. Personal Property software: Terra Scan

## F. Zoning Information

1. Does the county have zoning? Yes
a. If so, is the zoning countywide? Yes
b. What municipalities in the county are zoned? Ord, North Loup, Arcadia and Elyria
c. When was zoning implemented? 1999

## G. Contracted Services

1. Appraisal Services: There are two contracted appraisal services in Valley County. One company handles only the rural improvements while the other does the sales study.
2. Other Services: Terra Scan

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

## II. Assessment Actions

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

1. Residential—A contract appraiser was hired by Valley County to complete a reappraisal of rural improvements. For 2007, the appraiser conducted a physical review of Springdale, Geranium, Michigan and Liberty. The physical review consisted of checking the property against the property record card and recording any changes. Measurements and photos were also taken. New pricing was applied to the four townships that were reviewed. The rural site sketches are entered into the computer system as they are completed.

The Valley County Assessor reviewed all residential sales. Questionnaires were sent to each buyer and seller to gain as much information about the sale as possible.

The city and villages are driven on an annual basis to review the exterior of the residential housing unites and other neighborhood improvements. This is performed by the Valley County Assessor and staff.

An appraiser completed a sales analysis, studying all usable sales, market areas, and potential market areas.

All pickup work was completed and placed on the 2007 assessment roll.
2. Commercial-The Valley County Assessor reviewed all commercial sales. Questionnaires were sent to each buyer and seller to gain as much information about the sale as possible.

An appraiser completed a sales analysis, studying all usable sales, market areas, and potential market areas.

All pickup work was completed and placed on the 2007 assessment rolls.
3. Agricultural- The Valley County Assessor reviewed all agricultural sales. Questionnaires were sent to each buyer and seller to gain as much information about the sale as possible.

An appraiser contracted through the County Board completed a spreadsheet analysis, studying all usable sales, market areas and potential market areas. Improvements are being appraised and land use is currently being checked.

The Valley County Assessor sends letters to landowners by township asking permission to view certified areas and maps at the Farm Service Agency. Land use was compared to the property record card and changes were made, if necessary, to those granting permission. One -half of the county is completed at this time.

All pickup work was completed and placed on the 2007 assessment rolls.

## County 88 - Valley



Exhibit 88 - Page 73


Exhibit 88 - Page 74

## County 88 - Valley



| Schedule V: Agricultural Records | Urban | Value | SubUrban Records | Value | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Records |  |  |  |  | Records | Value | Records | Value |
| 27. Ag-Vacant Land | 0 | 0 | 81 | 5,351,300 | 1,199 | 112,939,955 | 1,280 | 118,291,255 |
| 28. Ag-Improved Land | 0 | 0 | 71 | 5,704,555 | 659 | 101,115,255 | 730 | 106,819,810 |
| 29. Ag-Improvements | 0 | 0 | 73 | 3,307,560 | 710 | 29,486,370 | 783 | 32,793,930 |
| 30. Ag-Total Taxable |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,063 | 257,904,995 |

## County 88 - Valley



## County 88 - Valley <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 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 2,392.940 | 3,110,815 | 38,480.180 | 50,024,225 | 40,873.120 | 53,135,040 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 218.000 | 277,950 | 5,562.350 | 7,092,015 | 5,780.350 | 7,369,965 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 1,220.500 | 1,525,630 | 8,898.740 | 11,123,450 | 10,119.240 | 12,649,080 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 35.000 | 43,050 | 8,174.910 | 10,055,155 | 8,209.910 | 10,098,205 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 1,131.520 | 1,233,360 | 2,558.730 | 2,789,020 | 3,690.250 | 4,022,380 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 738.310 | 775,225 | 9,977.220 | 10,476,075 | 10,715.530 | 11,251,300 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 210.990 | 213,100 | 9,538.160 | 9,633,545 | 9,749.150 | 9,846,645 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 5,947.260 | 7,179,130 | 83,190.290 | 101,193,485 | 89,137.550 | 108,372,615 |


| 54. 1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 145.220 | 101,655 | 11,615.030 | 8,130,515 | 11,760.250 | 8,232,170 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 11.000 | 7,700 | 2,749.070 | 1,923,850 | 2,760.070 | 1,931,550 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 372.720 | 232,965 | 5,506.390 | 3,441,165 | 5,879.110 | 3,674,130 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 35.000 | 19,250 | 3,963.680 | 2,180,030 | 3,998.680 | 2,199,280 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 139.000 | 68,805 | 484.080 | 239,630 | 623.080 | 308,435 |
| 60. 4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 214.300 | 106,080 | 8,678.060 | 4,294,530 | 8,892.360 | 4,400,610 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 281.750 | 112,700 | 9,235.210 | 3,693,840 | 9,516.960 | 3,806,540 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 1,198.990 | 649,155 | 42,231.520 | 23,903,560 | 43,430.510 | 24,552,715 |

Grass

| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64. 1G | 0.000 | 0 | 230.500 | 115,250 | 6,915.650 | 3,457,825 | 7,146.150 | 3,573,075 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 74.000 | 33,300 | 2,542.920 | 1,144,315 | 2,616.920 | 1,177,615 |
| 66.2G | 0.000 | 0 | 280.490 | 117,805 | 7,265.290 | 3,051,445 | 7,545.780 | 3,169,250 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 35.000 | 14,700 | 3,791.790 | 1,592,545 | 3,826.790 | 1,607,245 |
| 68.3G | 0.000 | 0 | 697.460 | 278,985 | 3,488.210 | 1,393,595 | 4,185.670 | 1,672,580 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,496.310 | 598,515 | 31,702.590 | 12,431,025 | 33,198.900 | 13,029,540 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 2,874.010 | 1,120,860 | 148,821.910 | 57,687,355 | 151,695.920 | 58,808,215 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 5,687.770 | 2,279,415 | 204,528.360 | 80,758,105 | 210,216.130 | 83,037,520 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 336.160 | 33,615 | 2,740.730 | 274,940 | 3,076.890 | 308,555 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 109.300 | 4,000 | 597.410 | 57,375 | 706.710 | 61,375 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 375.540 |  | 6,442.670 |  | 6,818.210 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 13,279.480 | 10,145,315 | 333,288.310 | 206,187,465 | 346,567.790 | 216,332,780 |

## County 88 - Valley

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

Schedule X: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Totals

| AgLand | Acres | Value | SubU Acres | Value | Rural Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 76.Irrigated | 0.000 | 0 | 5,947.260 | 7,179,130 | 83,190.290 | 101,193,485 | 89,137.550 | 108,372,615 |
| 77.Dry Land | 0.000 | 0 | 1,198.990 | 649,155 | 42,231.520 | 23,903,560 | 43,430.510 | 24,552,715 |
| 78.Grass | 0.000 | 0 | 5,687.770 | 2,279,415 | 204,528.360 | 80,758,105 | 210,216.130 | 83,037,520 |
| 79.Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 336.160 | 33,615 | 2,740.730 | 274,940 | 3,076.890 | 308,555 |
| 80.Other | 0.000 | 0 | 109.300 | 4,000 | 597.410 | 57,375 | 706.710 | 61,375 |
| 81.Exempt | 0.000 | 0 | 375.540 | 0 | 6,442.670 | 0 | 6,818.210 | 0 |
| 82.Total | 0.000 | 0 | 13,279.480 | 10,145,315 | 333,288.310 | 206,187,465 | 346,567.790 | 216,332,780 |

2007 Agricultural Land Detail
County 88 - Valley
Market Area:
Average Assessed Value*

| Irrigated: | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1A1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| 1A | $40,873.120$ | $45.85 \%$ | $53,135,040$ | $49.03 \%$ | $1,299.999$ |
| 2A1 | $5,780.350$ | $6.48 \%$ | $7,369,965$ | $6.80 \%$ | $1,275.003$ |
| 2A | $10,119.240$ | $11.35 \%$ | $12,649,080$ | $11.67 \%$ | $1,250.002$ |
| 3A1 | $8,209.910$ | $9.21 \%$ | $10,098,205$ | $9.32 \%$ | $1,230.001$ |
| 3A | $3,690.250$ | $4.14 \%$ | $4,022,380$ | $3.71 \%$ | $1,090.002$ |
| 4A1 | $10,715.530$ | $12.02 \%$ | $11,251,300$ | $10.38 \%$ | $1,049.999$ |
| 4A | $9,749.150$ | $10.94 \%$ | $9,846,645$ | $9.09 \%$ | $1,010.000$ |
| Irrigated Total | $89,137.550$ | $100.00 \%$ | $108,372,615$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,215.790$ |
| Dry: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1D1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| 1D | $11,760.250$ | $27.08 \%$ | $3,232,170$ | $33.53 \%$ | 699.999 |
| 2D1 | $2,760.070$ | $6.36 \%$ | $1,931,550$ | $7.87 \%$ | 699.819 |
| 2D | $5,879.110$ | $13.54 \%$ | $3,674,130$ | $14.96 \%$ | 624.946 |
| 3D1 | $3,998.680$ | $9.21 \%$ | $2,199,280$ | $8.96 \%$ | 550.001 |
| 3D | 623.080 | $1.43 \%$ | 308,435 | $1.26 \%$ | 495.016 |
| 4D1 | $8,892.360$ | $20.47 \%$ | $4,400,610$ | $17.92 \%$ | 494.875 |
| 4D | $9,516.960$ | $21.91 \%$ | $3,806,540$ | $15.50 \%$ | 399.974 |
| Dry Total | $43,430.510$ | $100.00 \%$ | $24,552,715$ | $100.00 \%$ | 565.333 |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1 G | $7,146.150$ | $3.40 \%$ | $3,573,075$ | $4.30 \%$ | 500.000 |
| 2G1 | $2,616.920$ | $1.24 \%$ | $1,177,615$ | $1.42 \%$ | 450.000 |
| 2G | $7,545.780$ | $3.59 \%$ | $3,169,250$ | $3.82 \%$ | 420.002 |
| 3G1 | $3,826.790$ | $1.82 \%$ | $1,607,245$ | $1.94 \%$ | 419.998 |
| 3G | $4,185.670$ | $1.99 \%$ | $1,672,580$ | $2.01 \%$ | 399.596 |
| 4G1 | $33,198.900$ | $15.79 \%$ | $13,029,540$ | $15.69 \%$ | 392.469 |
| 4G | $151,695.920$ | $72.16 \%$ | $58,808,215$ | $70.82 \%$ | 387.671 |
| Grass Total | $210,216.130$ | $100.00 \%$ | $83,037,520$ | $100.00 \%$ | 395.010 |
| Irrigated Total | $89,137.550$ | $25.72 \%$ | $108,372,615$ | $50.10 \%$ | $1,215.790$ |
| Dry Total | $43,430.510$ | $12.53 \%$ | $24,552,715$ | $11.35 \%$ | 565.333 |
| Grass Total | $210,216.130$ | $60.66 \%$ | $83,037,520$ | $38.38 \%$ | 395.010 |
| Waste | $3,076.890$ | $0.89 \%$ | 308,555 | $0.14 \%$ | 100.281 |
| Other | 706.710 | $0.20 \%$ | 61,375 | $0.03 \%$ | 86.846 |
| Exempt | $6,818.210$ | $1.97 \%$ |  |  | 624 |
| Market Area Total | $346,567.790$ | $100.00 \%$ | $216,332,780$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $89,137.550$ | $100.00 \%$ | $108,372,615$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $43,430.510$ | $100.00 \%$ | $24,552,715$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $210,216.130$ | $100.00 \%$ | $83,037,520$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| Waste | $3,076.890$ | $100.00 \%$ | 308,555 | $100.00 \%$ |
| Other | 706.710 | $100.00 \%$ | 61,375 | $100.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | $6,818.210$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $346,567.790$ | $100.00 \%$ | $216,332,780$ | $100.00 \%$ |


| AgLand | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres |  | Value | Acres | Value |
| Irrigated | 0.000 | 0 | 5,947.260 |  | 7,179,130 | 83,190.290 | 101,193,485 |
| Dry | 0.000 | 0 | 1,198.990 |  | 649,155 | 42,231.520 | 23,903,560 |
| Grass | 0.000 | 0 | 5,687.770 |  | 2,279,415 20 | 204,528.360 | 80,758,105 |
| Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 336.160 |  | 33,615 | 2,740.730 | 274,940 |
| Other | 0.000 | 0 | 109.300 |  | 4,000 | 597.410 | 57,375 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | 0 | 375.540 |  | 0 | 6,442.670 | 0 |
| Total | 0.000 | 0 | 13,279.480 |  | 10,145,315 33 | 333,288.310 | 206,187,465 |
| AgLand | Total <br> Acres | Value | Acres \% | \% of Acres | s* Value | $\%$ of <br> Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| Irrigated | 89,137.550 | 108,372,615 | 89,137.550 | 25.72\% | \% 108,372,615 | 5 50.10\% | 1,215.790 |
| Dry | 43,430.510 | 24,552,715 | 43,430.510 | 12.53\% | \% 24,552,715 | 5 11.35\% | 565.333 |
| Grass | 210,216.130 | 83,037,520 | 210,216.130 | 60.66\% | \% 83,037,520 | 0 38.38\% | 395.010 |
| Waste | 3,076.890 | 308,555 | 3,076.890 | 0.89\% | \% 308,555 | 5 0.14\% | 100.281 |
| Other | 706.710 | 61,375 | 706.710 | 0.20\% | \% 61,375 | 5 0.03\% | 86.846 |
| Exempt | 6,818.210 | 0 | 6,818.210 | 1.97\% |  | $0 \quad 0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |


| Total | $346,567.790$ | $216,332,780$ | $346,567.790$ | $100.00 \%$ | $216,332,780$ | $100.00 \%$ | 624.214 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

[^0]
# Valley County Assessor 

Pamella K. Arnold

125 S. 15th
Ord, NE 68862
(308) 728-5081

Fax: (308) 728-7725

## 2006 Plan of Assessment

Due June 15, 2006

## Introduction:

Required by Law. Pursuant to Section 77-1311, as amended by 2001 Neb. Laws LB 263, Section 9, the assessor shall submit a 3 Year Plan of Assessment to the County Board of Equalization on or before June 15, 2006, and every year thereafter. The Plan of Assessment shall be updated each year, on or before June 15th. This plan and any update is to examine the level of value, quality, and uniformity of assessment in the county and include any proposed actions to be taken for the following year for the purpose of assuring uniform and proportionate assessments of real property.

## Procedure Manual:

Valley County has a Personnel Policy last revised in October 1999, currently in a review process. As time permits, a procedure manual is being developed to describe the operations of this office.

## Personnel Count:

The office is comprised of the County Assessor, the Deputy Assessor and one full-time clerk. One hourly clerk is employed to certain assigned duties to help ease the work burden.

## Responsibilities:

## Record Maintenance / Mapping - Reg. 10-004.03:

The County Assessor maintains the cadastral maps. Ownership and description are kept current and updated as each real estate transfer is processed. The Cadastral Maps are circa 1965. The condition of the four books would best be described as Poor. New maps would be beneficial; however, I do not foresee such changes occurring due to financial restraints.

## Property Record Cards - Reg 10-004:

The County Assessor maintains both a computer ATR (Assessment Tax Record) / Appraisal record and a physical file folder. To the best of my knowledge, the rules and regulations are followed and include the required legal description, ownership, classification coding and all other pertinent information.

## Report Generation:

This includes the Abstract of Assessment - Reg. 60-004.02 due March $20^{\text {th }}$, the Certificate of Valuation due August $20^{\text {th }}$, the School District Value Report due August $25^{\text {th }}$, the Certificate of Taxes Levied due December $1^{\text {st }}$, the Tax List Corrections- Reason (Reg. 100029A) and the generation of the Tax Roll to be delivered to the Treasurer by November $22^{\text {nd }}$.

## Filing for Homestead Exemption:

All applications for Homestead Exemption and related forms are accepted per §77-3510 through §77-3528.
The Deputy Assessor now oversees the daily administration of this program and provides verbal progress reports to the County Assessor. Courtesy correspondence is mass-mailed to all pre-printed form applicants and other individuals noted on a separate roster. Upon request from the applicant or agent thereof, applicable forms are mailed. Advertisements are posted in the local designated newspaper and other public relations acts may also occur. As a final courtesy, another correspondence is mailed approximately two weeks prior to the deadline to the remaining individuals to encourage their participation. The final weeks often illustrate the staff's diligent attempts to have complete success with the homestead exemption program.
For 2006, the county board did not vote to extend the deadline to July $20^{\text {th }}$ under §77-3512.
The Department of Revenue count for Homestead Exemption for 2005 was 292 applications approved and 13 applications disapproved. Form 458 S exempted $\$ 8,464,650$ in valuation and the tax loss was $\$ 199,475.26$ Count of Homestead Exemption applications as of July 28, 2006 are 301applications filed and mailed.

## Filing for Personal Property:

As per Reg. 20 and applicable statutes. Staff oversees the daily administration of personal property and provides County Assessor with verbal progress reports. Local addresses are abstracted from the first mass mailing of personal property forms in January to reduce costs. Schedules that bear out-of-county/state are mailed Advertisements are placed in the local newspaper to attract public awareness. A mass mailing of all remaining schedules / correspondence occurs by April. Approximately two weeks prior to deadline, another courtesy letter
is distributed to the remaining personal property owners whom haven't filed their returns. Telephone calls by staff is dependent upon time allowances.
After May $1^{\text {st }}$, applicable penalties are applied to the late filers. Further correspondence to all remaining non-filers requesting their cooperation and eventually correspondence from the county attorney is distributed. To date, no subpoenas have ever occurred. The Personal Property Abstract is generated by the June $15^{\text {th }}$ deadline and is based upon all known schedules at this point in time.

## Real Estate:

## Real Property: Level of Value:

2006 Level of Value for Residential is $96 \%$; quality of assessment is acceptable. Commercial at $95 \%$, quality of assessment is acceptable. Agricultural Land at 77\%, quality of assessment is acceptable.

PA\&T 2005 R\&O Statistics dated 04/11/2006 read as follows:

| Residential: | $\#$ <br> Sales | Median | Mean | Aggregate | COD <br> (Median) | COV <br> (Mean) | STD | AAD | PRD | MAX <br> Sales <br> Ratio | MIN <br> Sales <br> Ratio |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Qualified | 101 | 98 | 95.96 | 99.42 | 20.57 | 29.16 | 28.99 | 19.74 | 111.21 | 226.50 | 56.59 |
| Commercial: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Qualified | 28 | 95.10 | 91.32 | 81.11 | 17.00 | 26.44 | 24.14 | 16.17 | 112.58 | 149.30 | 33.00 |
| Agricultural: <br> Unimproved |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Qualified | 35 | 76.87 | 79.68 | 77.09 | 14.34 | 18.88 | 15.05 | 11.02 | 103.36 | 116.75 | 54.56 |

Residential: The County Board contracted with High Plains Appraisal Service for revaluation of residential properties effective for the 1997 Tax Year. This was done on a "drive-by" basis unless further requested by the property owners or the situation indicated otherwise. In many instances, a ten-year +/- gap may exist since the last physical (walk-through) inspection had occurred regarding the interior of the residential housing. The city and villages are driven on an annual basis to review the exterior of the residential housing units and other neighborhood improvements. Data entry of the components is revised upon the discovery with the following year's "pick-up" work. This does not occur as readily in the rural areas because of time, access and budget restraints. New M\&S pricing of 6/03 and depreciation tables was implemented for 2004.
Commercial: The County Board contracted with High Plains Appraisal Service for a "drive-by" revaluation of commercial properties; same clauses as the residential contract. This project was completed for the 1998 Tax Year. New M\&S pricing of 6/03 and depreciation tables was implemented for 2004.
Agricultural: The County Board contracted with High Plains Appraisal Service for a "drive-by" revaluation of the agricultural improvements and housing units; same clauses as the residential and commercial contracts. This project was completed for the 1998 Tax Year and currently remains at the $6 / 97$ Marshall \& Swift computer pricing also. A goal for 2005 will include addressing this sector. The last land use study was completed in 1995 throughout the county. It is to be understood that many maps are obtained from the FSA annually to review land use due to property owner's requests, real estate sales transactions, UCC filings, "drive-by" observances, etc. A project involving CRP land was completed for 2001. It was planned during 2002 to obtain FSA section maps for another land-use study until a board member reported FSA was updating to GIS. It was determined this project should remain postponed to better utilize their section maps. No action to obtain FSA maps has occurred to date, likely to proceed when planning meeting with county board is resolved on the course of action to be taken.
No market areas have been defined as I continue to study sales and seek expertise from local representatives regarding this situation.

## Computer Review:

The computer system is Terra-Scan, Automated Systems, Inc of Lincoln, NE. GIS system is not available. Ages of all photos range from current back to 1997 on all classes of property. Networking difficulties have prevented use of the scanner from ASI so the project to scan these photos into the computer system is idle. The office does have a digital camera from ASI although no project had begun to take new photos and download photos into the computer system due to networking complications. Another digital camera, which is compatible, was recently purchased and such photography project is in process as time permits.
Sketches regarding residential housing units exist in each respective file folder and the project was completed during 2002. Maintenance as indicated.
Sketches of the commercial properties exist in each respective file folder. The commercial sketches have been entered into the computer system. This is a project intended for further revision / completion as physical review occurs.
Sketches of the rural housing exist in each respective file folder. Maintenance as indicated. The rural improvement site sketches are being entered into the computer system. Information is available in each respective physical file folder.
Many tools offered by Terra-Scan remain idle due to lack of knowledge and training sessions. Further educational classes should be pursued; however, time and budgetary restraints continue to negatively affect this area also.

## Pricing / Depreciation:

New pricing, M\&S 6/2003 in place for 2004 along with new depreciation tables as established by appraiser Larry Rexroth based upon his sales study on residential and commercial properties. Current RCN pricing is $6 / 97$ on agricultural property class. Deprecation analysis completed by High Plains Appraisal Service. This office did not receive a copy of the depreciation analysis completed by High Plains Appraisal Service.

## Pick-up Work:

The resources used to collect this data include building permits, zoning permits, owner (or other interested person) reporting, UCC filings, real estate sales transaction reviews, Register of Deed's Miscellaneous Book contents, anonymous leads, the local newspaper, drive-by observances, etc.
All classes of property are monitored for the collection of specific data relative to new construction, remodeling, renovations, additions, alterations and removals of existing improvements / structures, land use changes, etc. See 50-001.06. The field data is ordinary monitored by the full-time clerk throughout the course of the tax year and provides progress reports to the County Assessor. Data collection includes photography of the subject property. The purchase of a video camera occurred June 2002 and will assist with future appraisal maintenance. The County Assessor determines the assessed value and in recent years, expanded the Deputy Assessor duties to provide assistance. The majority of all "pick-up work" is completed by the office and not from outside appraisal services.

## Sales Review:

Every attempt to timely file the 521's - Reg. 12-003 does occur on a monthly basis.
The real estate transfers once received from the Register of Deeds are given priority attention. It is a joint venture with contributions from the entire staff. The Deputy Assessor mails SASE questionnaires and correspondence out to the Grantor and Grantee. Policy is to allow two weeks response time prior to any follow-up activity. All office records, computer, cadastral maps are updated. Sales book and photo bulletin board on residential transaction is staff-maintained for the benefit of the public sector.
Correspondence is mailed to current property owner to schedule appointment to complete an on-site physical inspection to review accuracy of property record file two to three times annually. The goal this year is to set aside specific dates each month to physically review the real estate transaction prior to mailing such forms and supplements to PA\&T. Currently, such inspections are underway to bring the office closer to this goal and then proceed on a regular basis. Another procedure that is being done is to take adjacent property record files and complete an exterior review of the properties that aren't included with the sales file. Usually, a drive by of the neighborhood will include watching for new construction, renovations, etc. Any changes noted will result in the respective file being tagged for further review.
Office is striving to complete interior/exterior review of each residential and commercial transaction. More focus does need to occur on the rural residential and agricultural transactions. Agricultural properties have a high ratio of FSA section maps and land use reviews occurring.
The County Assessor and the Deputy Assessor review each real estate transfer and ensuing information so collected prior to forwarding Form 521 and Green-sheet to P.A.T. for their processing. The review includes discussion of the questionnaire responses, interviews that occurred with grantor, grantee, realtors, etc along with land use review, possible zoning use changes, coding changes, data listing, discovery as examples to determine whether transaction is a qualified sale or not. Further research may occur. Deputy Assessor assigns a preliminary use coding and County Assessor assigns a final use coding. It is interesting to note that all the responses received from grantor and grantee may differ to a great extent; the same is true in discussion with information given to this office verses information given to state personnel or what a participating realtor may provide in sharing of information.
Valley County usually averages 300-350 real estate transfer forms on an annual basis. This office has taken great strides to monitor this program with greater accuracy in recent years. The questionnaire response rate is good; averaging at a $50 \%$ response overall and has been a good indicator that the majority of our records are accurate in listing data. The majority of the on-site physical reviews have been representative of the data listing of the property file also.

2007: Primary goal for 2007 is for the appraiser, who is under contract, to complete agricultural review of improvements and land use checks on the second tier. This would include the townships of Geranium, Michigan \& Springdale. Geocode: 2149, 2347 and 2143. Update records accordingly to apply new pricing for 2007 to the second tier. Any suburban \&/or rural commercial and/or residential properties within this tier will also be physically reviewed and computer updated as changes, discrepancies, clerical errors, etc. occur. Tier 2 has a total of 743 parcel count. Status 01 Improved count @ 308, Status 02 Unimproved count @ 413 and Status 03 IOLL count @ 22 per computer index quieries.

2008: Strive to complete agricultural review of improvements and land use checks on the third tier. This would include the townships of North Loup, Enterprise, Vinton \& Liberty. Geocode: 2143, 2325, 2323, 2321 and 2319. Update records accordingly to apply new pricing for 2008 to the third tier. Any suburban \&/or rural commercial and/or residential properties within this tier will also be physically reviewed and computer updated as changes, discrepancies, clerical errors, etc. occur. Tier 3 has a total of 649 parcel count. Status 01 Improved count @ 239, Status 02 Unimproved count @ 392 and Status 03 IOLL count @ 18 per computer index queries.

2009: Complete agricultural review of improvements and land use checks on the fourth tier. This would include the townships of Arcadia, Yale, Davis Creek \& Independent. Geocode: 2437, 2435, 2433 \& 2431. Update records accordingly to apply new pricing for 2009 to the fourth tier. Any suburban \&/or rural commercial and/or residential properties within this tier will also be physically reviewed

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and computer updated as changes, discrepancies, clerical errors, etc. occur. Tier 4 has a total of 517 parcel count. Status 01 Improved count @ 200, Status 02 Unimproved count @ 296 and Status 03 IOLL count @ 21 per computer index queries.

Property record files reflect a computer code for tax districts. The real estate cards have never visually shown the school District codes. This project is being worked on as we do the townships.

Project of entering rural improvement site sketches began August 2004. Have several townships completed but site sketches Will be completed as we finish each township reappraisal.

I am happy that the county board did sign a contract with an appraiser to do the rural buildings as I was very concerned about safety issues of sending one female employee out in the rural sector doing the physical review regarding data collection. As it currently stands, this would leave one employee in the office to cover all aspects of duties. I would toggle between the activities of both employees and have more time invested in clerical duties that results in time management issues at my level. I was newly appointed as Assessor effective July 1, 2005 and will strive to accomplish the duties expected of me.

It was the 2003 department recommendation to implement a geographic information system; which I would certainly agree would better assure quality and uniformity of assessment. Again, I believe it is unlikely Valley County will go this direction in the upcoming years due to budgetary concerns. At this point, without additional personnel to implement such an upgrade, it would be impossible to stretch current resources to provide the necessary dedication to pursue this matter. I have discussed GIS with the zoning administrator and both agree it is an endeavor to pursue. I believe GIS will become an eventual reality for Valley County.

## Budget:

The fiscal budget submitted by the Assessor for 2006/2007 was $\$ 99,530$. Of the $\$ 99,530$ submitted, $\$ 89,130$ is associated with Salaries \& $\$ 10,400$ is associated with office services, expenses and supplies. The outcome of any pending county board action will be known in the near future. If we aren't allowed what is budgeted we may not be able to achieve the plan of assessment set forth. I did hire a full time employee \& one employee still works 64 hours a month.

The reappraisal budget was submitted at $\$ 15,000$. The monies requested would be $\$ 10,000$ for contracted appraiser for agricultural Buildings for Tier one $\& \$ 5,000$ for an appraiser to help with sales studies $\&$ setting up depreciation tables. If the county board rejects this request further discussion will need to occur on other options to consider. As stated prior, a working Plan of Assessment remains a dilemma and in all probability, difficult to successfully achieve without additional appraisal-oriented knowledgeable staff or as a desirable option, contract appraisal complete services.

Pamella K. Arnold<br>Valley County Assessor

Date

## 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 Valley County County Assessor, by certified mail, return receipt requested, 70051160000112139836.

Dated this 9th day of April, 2007.



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

