## 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., 2007). 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., 2007) 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 Revenue Property Assessment Division, hereinafter referred to as the Division, 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 Division 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 Division is required by Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1327 (R. S. Supp., 2007) to develop and maintain a state-wide sales file of all arm's length transactions. From this sales file the Division 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 Division prepares statistical analysis from a non-randomly 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 Division. 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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01 Adams

| Number of Sales | 1029 | COD | 21.57 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Sales Price | \$99,174,486 | PRD | 108.22 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | \$100,091,486 | COV | 40.17 |
| Total Assessed Value | \$91,271,725 | STD | 39.64 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | \$97,271 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 20.02 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | \$88,699 | Min | 11.04 |
| Median | 92.82 | Max | 631.88 |
| Wgt. Mean | 91.19 | 95\% Median C.I. | 91.17 to 94.29 |
| Mean | 98.68 | 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I. | 90.02 to 92.35 |
|  |  | 95\% Mean C.I. | 96.26 to 101.11 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 50.4 |
| :--- | ---: |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period | 8.96 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period | 10.01 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base | 79,326 |


| Residential Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 1029 | 92.82 | 21.57 | 108.22 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 1062 | 95.79 | 20.83 | 107.53 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 1065 | 94.27 | 19.79 | 107.12 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 1,093 | 95.67 | 20.63 | 108.53 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 1031 | 95.13 | 20.97 | 105.93 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 945 | 94 | 27.81 | 114.2 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 908 | 97 | 17.66 | 106.27 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 1,087 | 99 | 17.7 | 106.23 |

## 2008 Commission Summary

01 Adams

## Commercial Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 109 | COD | 25.19 |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 30,049,657$ | PRD | 106.50 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 29,918,426$ | COV | 39.97 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 28,926,600$ | STD | 41.16 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 274,481$ | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 24.97 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 265,382$ | Min | 23.52 |
| Median | 99.10 | Max | 299.66 |
| Wgt. Mean | 96.68 | $95 \%$ Median C.I. | 97.41 to 100.32 |
| Mean | 102.97 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I. | 82.85 to 110.52 |
|  |  | $95 \%$ Mean C.I. | 95.25 to 110.70 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 19.01 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 7.11 |
| $\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period | 8.41 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base | 224,255 |


| Commercial Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 109 | 99.10 | 25.19 | 106.50 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 133 | 98.52 | 29.77 | 102.37 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 131 | 95.36 | 41.71 | 109.51 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 147 | 94.54 | 44.09 | 107.15 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 142 | 96.66 | 32.75 | 107.16 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 138 | 99 | 30.67 | 91.18 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 142 | 100 | 44.34 | 128.05 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 138 | 102 | 37.01 | 119.02 |

## 2008 Commission Summary



Opinions

## 2008 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Adams 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 Adams County is $93 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Adams County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Commercial Real Property

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of commercial real property in Adams County is $99 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Adams 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 Adams County is $71 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Adams County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2008.



Ruth A. Sorensen
Property Tax Administrator

# PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics 



## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics



# PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics 



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | /2005 to 06/30 | 7 | ore: 01/18 | 008 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NUMBE | f Sales: |  | 029 | MEDIAN: | $89$ |  | COV: | 40.25 | 95\% | dian C.I.: 87. | to 90.82 | (!: Derived) |
|  | TOTAL S | s Price: |  | 486 | WGT. MEAN: | 87 |  | STD: | 37.59 | 95\% Wg | Mean C.I.: 86. | to 88.64 |  |
|  | L Adj. S | s Price: |  | 486 | MEAN : | 93 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 20.12 |  | Mean C.I.: 91 | 0 to 95.69 |  |
|  | AL Asse | d Value: |  | 910 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AVG | Adj. S | s Price: |  | 270 | COD : | 22.51 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 607.50 |  |  |  |  |
|  | G. Asse | d Value: |  | 042 | PRD : | 106.82 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 3.33 |  |  | Printed: 02/09 | 11:46:06 |
| 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 \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 4999 | 13 | 30.83 | 46.40 | 11.49 | 121.44 |  | 403.77 | 3.33 | 109.02 | 4.79 to 101.50 | 19,066 | 2,191 |
| 5000 TO | 9999 | 12 | 72.09 | 68.27 | 41.01 | 40.52 |  | 166.46 | 10.56 | 130.75 | 34.87 to 99.72 | 16,660 | 6,832 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 25 | 52.50 | 56.90 | 24.67 | 70.81 |  | 230.62 | 3.33 | 130.75 | 29.88 to 99.67 | 17,911 | 4,419 |
| 10000 TO | 29999 | 70 | 94.80 | 114.97 | 88.89 | 48.51 |  | 129.34 | 25.48 | 607.50 | 84.13 to 104.32 | 24,854 | 22,093 |
| 30000 то | 59999 | 309 | 86.31 | 94.02 | 83.55 | 29.07 |  | 112.53 | 43.93 | 437.93 | 83.13 to 89.42 | 55,417 | 46,303 |
| 60000 тO | 99999 | 329 | 89.71 | 92.34 | 87.42 | 17.09 |  | 105.63 | 44.77 | 259.24 | 87.99 to 91.95 | 88,152 | 77,059 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 168 | 89.26 | 91.98 | 88.01 | 14.82 |  | 104.51 | 43.89 | 396.99 | 86.45 to 92.33 | 138,535 | 121,931 |
| 150000 TO | 249999 | 115 | 93.57 | 91.79 | 90.45 | 10.17 |  | 101.48 | 52.27 | 120.88 | 89.13 to 96.71 | 208,911 | 188,963 |
| 250000 TO | 499999 | 13 | 98.53 | 91.87 | 88.78 | 11.30 |  | 103.48 | 62.80 | 109.71 | 76.76 to 103.23 | 344,523 | 305,873 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1029 | 89.38 | 93.40 | 87.43 | 22.51 |  | 106.82 | 3.33 | 607.50 | 87.99 to 90.82 | 97,270 | 85,042 |
| QUALITY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) |  | 66 | 86.30 | 83.78 | 81.19 | 39.77 |  | 103.19 | 3.33 | 269.15 | 75.44 to 95.93 | 42,938 | 34,864 |
| 10 |  | 9 | 104.89 | 114.29 | 93.67 | 28.82 |  | 122.01 | 52.23 | 222.06 | 82.00 to 136.69 | 41,400 | 38,781 |
| 20 |  | 131 | 93.08 | 100.98 | 88.82 | 32.14 |  | 113.69 | 28.35 | 301.20 | 84.36 to 98.81 | 56,751 | 50,403 |
| 30 |  | 659 | 88.19 | 93.07 | 86.17 | 21.24 |  | 108.00 | 43.89 | 607.50 | 86.92 to 89.58 | 89,232 | 76,891 |
| 35 |  | 1 | 77.91 | 77.91 | 77.91 |  |  |  | 77.91 | 77.91 | N/A | 98,000 | 76,350 |
| 40 |  | 155 | 91.67 | 91.16 | 89.72 | 11.77 |  | 101.60 | 58.65 | 144.09 | 88.57 to 94.83 | 181,617 | 162,946 |
| 45 |  | 1 | 103.23 | 103.23 | 103.23 |  |  |  | 103.23 | 103.23 | N/A | 255,000 | 263,225 |
| 50 |  | 7 | 98.33 | 96.74 | 92.81 | 9.44 |  | 104.24 | 76.76 | 111.43 | 76.76 to 111.43 | 306,071 | 284,062 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1029 | 89.38 | 93.40 | 87.43 | 22.51 |  | 106.82 | 3.33 | 607.50 | 87.99 to 90.82 | 97,270 | 85,042 |



# Adams County 2008 Assessment Actions taken to address the following property classes/subclasses: 

## Residential

The appraiser and her staff
Reviewed all residential suburban properties (within a 2 mile radius of Hastings and within a 1 mile radius of Juniata

Revalued suburban residential land as indicated by a market study

Revalued Hastings residential land as indicated by a market study

Increased by 5\% residential improvements in Kenesaw as indicated by a market study

Increased by 5\% residential improvements in Juniata as indicated by a market study

Reviewed and revalued all Holstein residential parcels as indicated by a market study

Increased by 5\% residential improvements in the Lochland subdivison as indicated by a market study

All Holstein residential parcels were physically inspected and remeasured if necessary

All sales were physically inspected and remeasured if necessary

All parcels with building permits were physically inspected and measured

A new assistant appraiser was added to the staff, she was formerly a realtor, she did take IAAO 101 - Fundamental of Real Property Appraisal

The two other assistant have both completed the requirements to become registered appraisers and are pursuing obtaining their licenses

## 2008 Assessment Survey for Adams County

## Residential Appraisal Information

(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Appraiser and appraiser associates |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Appraiser and appraiser associates |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Appraiser and appraiser associates |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | 2005 |
| 5. | What was the last year the depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | 1998 |
| 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? |
|  | 1998 |
| 7. | Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: |
|  | 16 |
| 8. | How are these defined? |
|  | By location |
| 9. | Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? |
|  | Yes |
| 10. | Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural residential? (that is, does the "suburban" location have its own market?) |
|  | Yes, it is a 2 mile radius around Hastings and a 1 mile radius around Juniata |


| 11. | What is the market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. 10- <br> 001.07B? (Suburban shall mean a parcel of real property located outside of the <br> limits of an incorporated city or village, but within the legal jurisdiction of an <br> incorporated city or village.) |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | They have identified an area surrounding their larger urban areas where the market <br> is different than either the within city limits market or the rural residential areas. |
| 12. | Are the county's ag residential and rural residential improvements classified <br> and valued in the same manner? |
|  | Yes |

## Residential Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 255 |  |  | 255 |
|  |  |  |  |







## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL: The calculated median indicates that the level of value for residential real property in Adams County is $93 \%$. This is supported by the trended preliminary ratio as well as the detailed assessment actions. This county is committed to improving their assessment practices and valuation uniformity in the county. They have worked diligently toward this goal and made great strides as is evidenced by the strong support of the statistical analyses run in the county.

The assessor and appraiser work well together. They are committed to educating the staff they have in place as well as being receptive to new ideas and procedures. They are responsive to changes in statues and regulations. They are also working hard to educate the public. Currently, they are in the process of getting a website usable by the public for informational purposes on the real property in the county.

One issue that would increase efficiency dramatically, as well as freeing up time and resources in the office, would be the acquisition of a CAMA system that is able to work with the in-house computer system and the Treasurer's office. Currently, the assessor's office has to duplicate all entry in the CAMA system and then again on a different reporting system. New products are available and would be extremely beneficial for the assessor's office.

This county has done a remarkable job in the short time the current Assessor has been in office. It should be noted that for the first time, information on sales is being submitted to the state routinely and timely. They have developed sales verification procedures to identify any sales that should be excluded from use in setting values. They should be commended for their hard work. There is no information available to indicate that the level of value for residential property in Adams County is other than the calculated median of $93 \%$.

## 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(2) (R. S. Supp., 2007) 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 Division periodically reviews the procedures utilized by the county assessor to qualify/disqualify sales.

The Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officials, (2007), 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | 1367 | 1029 | $\mathbf{7 5 . 2 7}$ |
| 2007 | 2846 | 2124 | $\mathbf{7 4 . 6 3}$ |
| 2006 | 1388 | 1065 | 76.73 |
| 2005 | 1378 | 1093 | $\mathbf{7 9 . 3 2}$ |
| 2004 | 1297 | 1031 | 79.49 |
| 2003 | 1280 | 945 | 73.83 |
| 2002 | 1251 | 908 | 72.58 |
| 2001 | 1218 | 1087 | $\mathbf{8 9 . 2 4}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: Table 2 represents evidence that the sales verification in Adams County is established and part of their normal procedures. The past 3 years the fluctuation in the percentage of sales used is minimal. A review of the total residential sales in Adams County shows 60 sales that were coded out for having substantially changed since the date of the sale. It does not appear that Adams County has excessively trimmed their sales.

## 2008 Correlation Section <br> for Adams 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 $\mathrm{R} \& O$ median ratio, presenting four years of data to reveal any trends in assessment practices. The analysis that follows compares the changes in these ratios to the assessment actions taken by the county assessor. If the county assessor's assessment practices treat all properties in the sales file and properties in the population in a similar manner, the trended preliminary ratio will correlate closely with the R\&O median ratio. The following is the justification for the trended preliminary ratio:

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | 89.38 | $\mathbf{3 . 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 2 . 1 7}$ |  |
| 2007 | 88.75 | 5.81 | 93.91 | 95.82 |
| 2006 | 93.26 | 1.17 | 94.35 | 94.27 |
| 2005 | 93.95 | 1.09 | 94.98 | 95.67 |
| 2004 | 93.14 | 2.8 | 95.75 | 95.13 |
| 2003 | 93 | 0.12 | 93.11 | 94 |
| 2002 | 97 | 0.35 | 97.34 | 97 |
| 2001 | 99 | 1.92 | 100.9 | 99 |

RESIDENTIAL: Table 3 illustrates that the residential values when trended from the previous year arrive at a ratio very similar to the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ Ratio. The conclusion may be drawn that the residential population and the residential sales were treated uniformly. The trended ratio offers strong support for the calculated level of value at $92.82 \%$ of market and either the calculated ratio or the trended ratio could be used to call a level of value for residential property in Adams County.

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

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 2008 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2008 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2007 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 sales 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 <br> Assessed Value in the Sales | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5.55 | 2008 | 3.12 |
| 8.95 | 2007 | 5.81 |
| 2.17 | 2006 | 1.17 |
| 2.26 | 2005 | 1.09 |
| 3.76 | 2004 | 2.8 |
| 2.17 | 2003 | 0.12 |
| 0.99 | 2002 | 0.35 |
| 0.39 | 2001 | 1.92 |

RESIDENTIAL: Table 4 illustrates similar movement between the sales file and the base value. This offers support that either the calculated median or the trended median for residential property is an accurate reflection of the level of value in Adams County. It also indicates that the class of property has been valued uniformly.

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

There are three measures of central tendency calculated by the Division: median ratio, weighted mean ratio, and mean ratio. Since each measure of central tendency has 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. Since 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 the 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, (2007). The weighted mean, because it is a value weighted ratio, best reflects a comparison of the assessed and market value of property in the political subdivision. If the distribution of aid to political subdivisions must relate to the market value available for assessment in the political subdivision, the measurement of central tendency used to analyze level of value should reflect the dollars of value available to be assessed. The weighted mean ratio does that more than either of the other measures of central tendency.

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{9 2 . 8 2}$ | 91.19 | 98.68 |

RESIDENTIAL: A review of Table 5 indicates the median coming in at $93 \%$ with the wgt mean just slightly lower at $91 \%$ and the mean being more susceptible to outliers rounding to $99 \%$. All three measures of central tendency are within or very close to within the acceptable range giving credibility to the statistical level of value.

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

In analyzing the statistical data of assessment quality, there are two measures primarily relied upon by assessment officials. The Coefficient of Dispersion, COD, is produced to measure assessment uniformity. A low COD tends to indicate good assessment uniformity as there is a smaller "spread" or dispersion of the ratios in the sales file. A COD of less than 15 suggests that there is good assessment uniformity. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 235-237. 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. A PRD of greater than 100 suggests that high value properties are relatively under-assessed. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 239-240. A PRD of less than 100 indicates that high value properties are relatively over-assessed. As a general rule, except for small samples, a PRD should range between 98 and 103. This range is centered slightly above 100 to allow for a slightly upward measurement bias inherent in the PRD. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 247.

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{2 1 . 5 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 8 . 2 2}$ |
| Difference | $\mathbf{6 . 5 7}$ | $\mathbf{5 . 2 2}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: Table 6 accurately reflects that the COD and PRD are both above the acceptable range for qualitative measures. This is to be expected after a review of the minimum and maximum sales which indicate that there are extreme outliers within the residential sales data base. This would be another indication that there has been no excessive trimming. When the outliers are trimmed by even 10 sales (or approximately $1 \%$ ) on either end, the COD and PRD improve remarkably. These outliers allow the appraisers to view potential areas needing valuation changes that might differ from their 3 year plan and are not necessarily used for setting values. This also demonstrates the county's commitment to using all sales possible to accurately reflect the market.

## 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 | 1029 | 1029 | 0 |
| Median | 89.38 | 92.82 | 3.44 |
| Wgt. Mean | 87.43 | 91.19 | 3.76 |
| Mean | 93.40 | 98.68 | 5.28 |
| COD | 22.51 | 21.57 | -0.94 |
| PRD | 106.82 | 108.22 | 1.4 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 3.33 | 11.04 | 7.71 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 607.50 | 631.88 | 24.38 |

RESIDENTIAL: Table seven reflects that no change was made in the number of sales used between the preliminary and final statistical analyses. This also reflects the commitment that Adams County has made to complete their pick up work timely, report sales information accurately and in general improve assessment practices in the office. The changes in the measures of central tendency and qualitative measures are accurately reflected when reviewed against the stated assessment actions. The minimum and maximum sales ratios also reflect the county's commitment to using all possible sales, not excessively trimming and willingness to recognize outliers for their informational value.

# PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics 

## Type: Qualified



## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics

## Type: Qualified



# PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics 

## Type: Qualified



## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics



# PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics 



Exhibit 01 - Page 37

## Adams County 2008 Assessment Actions taken to address the following property classes/subclasses:

## Commercial

The appraiser and her staff studied the commercial and industrial parcels in the county as well as the sales that took place within this class of property.

The appraiser and her staff revalued the Navy Ammunition Depot (NAD), this encompasses most of the rural commercial sales.

The appraiser and her staff revalued all of the commercial properties located in the small towns and villages.

The appraiser and her staff also revalued all ground enrolled in the Wetlands Reserve Program.

## 2008 Assessment Survey for Adams County

## Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Appraiser and appraiser associates |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Appraiser and appraiser associates |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Appraiser and appraiser associates |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | 2005 |
| 5. | What was the last year the depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | 2000 |
| 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? |
|  | 2000/ - Annually low income housing |
| 7. | When was the last year that the Market or Sales Comparison Approach was used to estimate the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | 2000 |
| 8. | Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class? |
|  | 8 |
| 9. | How are these defined? |
|  | By location |
| 10. | Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? |
|  | Yes |
| 11. | Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural commercial? (that is, does the "suburban" location have its own market?) |
|  | Yes, it is a 2 mile radius around Hastings and a 1 mile radius around Juniata |

12. What is the market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. 10001.07B? (Suburban shall mean a parcel of real property located outside of the limits of an incorporated city or village, but within the legal jurisdiction of an incorporated city or village.)
They have identified an area surrounding their larger urban areas where the market is different than either the within city limits market or the rural residential areas.

Commercial Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 58 |  |  | 58 |

# PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics <br> Type: Qualified 

|  |  |  |  |  | Date Range | e: 07/0 | 1/2004 to 06/30/20 | 07 Posted | fore: 01/1 | 2008 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NUMBER of | f Sales: |  | 109 | MEDIAN: | 99 |  | cov: | 39.97 | 95\% | edian | C.I.: 97.41 | to 100.32 | (!: Derived) |
| total Sales | s Price: |  | , 657 | WGT. MEAN: | 97 |  | STD: | 41.16 | 95\% Wg | Mean | C.I.: 82.85 | to 110.52 |  |
| TOTAL Adj. Sales | s Price: |  | , 426 | MEAN : | 103 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 24.97 |  | Mean | C.I.: 95.2 | to 110.70 |  |
| TOTAL Assessed | d Value: |  | , 600 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AVG. Adj. Sales | s Price: |  | , 480 | COD : | 25.19 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 299.66 |  |  |  |  |  |
| AVG. Assessed | d Value: |  | ,381 | PRD : | 106.50 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 23.52 |  |  |  | Printed: 04/01/ | 17:41:31 |
| DATE OF SALE * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% M | Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| Qrtrs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 07/01/04 то 09/30/04 | 16 | 95.71 | 93.59 | 98.36 | 17.12 |  | 95.15 | 23.52 | 145.35 | 79.51 | 1 to 103.75 | 287,382 | 282,672 |
| 10/01/04 то 12/31/04 | 10 | 97.31 | 97.99 | 104.24 | 25.76 |  | 94.00 | 26.63 | 189.06 | 70.12 | 2 to 124.77 | 308,528 | 321,617 |
| 01/01/05 то 03/31/05 | 9 | 104.69 | 102.81 | 102.99 | 15.64 |  | 99.82 | 56.61 | 145.44 | 73.15 | 5 to 121.33 | 162,611 | 167,479 |
| 04/01/05 то 06/30/05 | 6 | 113.09 | 130.36 | 98.73 | 30.96 |  | 132.04 | 88.68 | 223.63 | 88.68 | 8 to 223.63 | 158,166 | 156,150 |
| 07/01/05 то 09/30/05 | 7 | 100.00 | 102.81 | 94.70 | 20.87 |  | 108.57 | 65.88 | 158.12 | 65.88 | 8 to 158.12 | 604,857 | 572,791 |
| 10/01/05 то 12/31/05 | 12 | 98.63 | 103.35 | 66.34 | 18.02 |  | 155.78 | 51.49 | 200.22 | 94.98 | 8 to 102.93 | 302,437 | 200,650 |
| 01/01/06 то 03/31/06 | 7 | 100.40 | 129.12 | 162.77 | 30.96 |  | 79.33 | 94.68 | 299.66 | 94.68 | 8 to 299.66 | 102,800 | 167,325 |
| 04/01/06 то 06/30/06 | 11 | 98.76 | 97.28 | 98.03 | 29.11 |  | 99.23 | 26.65 | 170.82 | 39.51 | 1 to 138.44 | 124,983 | 122,519 |
| 07/01/06 то 09/30/06 | 7 | 90.40 | 85.09 | 85.00 | 13.00 |  | 100.11 | 63.55 | 105.15 | 63.55 | 5 to 105.15 | 69,428 | 59,015 |
| 10/01/06 то 12/31/06 | 9 | 100.00 | 104.84 | 122.66 | 32.12 |  | 85.47 | 39.76 | 181.51 | 39.84 | to 161.16 | 492,731 | 604,386 |
| 01/01/07 то 03/31/07 | 7 | 97.41 | 102.66 | 73.13 | 48.27 |  | 140.39 | 32.41 | 244.20 | 32.41 | 1 to 244.20 | 456,608 | 333,903 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 04/01/07 TO 06/30/07 } \\ \quad \text { Study Years__ } \end{gathered}$ | 8 | 98.12 | 105.97 | 92.52 | 23.91 |  | 114.54 | 75.70 | 150.87 | 75.70 | 0 to 150.87 | 218,500 | 202,150 |
| 07/01/04 то 06/30/05 | 41 | 99.00 | 102.07 | 100.86 | 22.34 |  | 101.19 | 23.52 | 223.63 | 95.14 | 4 to 104.09 | 246,241 | 248,369 |
| 07/01/05 то 06/30/06 | 37 | 99.14 | 106.32 | 89.74 | 24.42 |  | 118.47 | 26.65 | 299.66 | 97.96 | 6 to 100.41 | 269,126 | 241,522 |
| 07/01/06 то 06/30/07 Calendar Yrs | 31 | 97.70 | 100.18 | 99.41 | 30.25 |  | 100.77 | 32.41 | 244.20 | 79.19 | 9 to 105.32 | 318,220 | 316,358 |
| 01/01/05 то 12/31/05 | 34 | 100.69 | 107.86 | 86.24 | 21.64 |  | 125.07 | 51.49 | 223.63 | 97.96 | 6 to 108.36 | 302,227 | 260,634 |
| 01/01/06 то 12/31/06 | 34 | 99.12 | 103.33 | 119.34 | 27.77 |  | 86.58 | 26.65 | 299.66 | 90.91 | 1 to 100.41 | 206,323 | 246,222 |
|  | 109 | 99.10 | 102.97 | 96.68 | 25.19 |  | 106.50 | 23.52 | 299.66 | 97.41 | 1 to 100.32 | 274,480 | 265,381 |
| ASSESSOR LOCATION | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% M | Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. Sale Price | Avg. Assd Val |
| hastings | 81 | 98.58 | 98.67 | 99.19 | 25.71 |  | 99.47 | 23.52 | 200.22 | 95.62 | 2 to 102.77 | 288,830 | 286,486 |
| JUNIATA | 2 | 199.21 | 199.21 | 285.64 | 50.42 |  | 69.74 | 98.76 | 299.66 |  | N/A | 121,800 | 347,907 |
| KEnesaw | 7 | 99.14 | 117.23 | 99.34 | 20.79 |  | 118.01 | 90.51 | 223.63 | 90.51 | 1 to 223.63 | 305,591 | 303,560 |
| PROSSER | 1 | 244.20 | 244.20 | 244.20 |  |  |  | 244.20 | 244.20 |  | N/A | 3,450 | 8,425 |
| Roseland | 3 | 99.36 | 114.89 | 119.65 | 16.74 |  | 96.02 | 97.70 | 147.61 |  | N/A | 39,666 | 47,460 |
| RURAL | 10 | 98.66 | 99.18 | 98.79 | 3.69 |  | 100.39 | 93.08 | 111.16 | 93.60 | O to 102.16 | 75,600 | 74,686 |
| SUBurban | 5 | 94.98 | 86.48 | 61.40 | 18.21 |  | 140.85 | 51.49 | 112.84 |  | N/A | 652,400 | 400,552 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 109 | 99.10 | 102.97 | 96.68 | 25.19 |  | 106.50 | 23.52 | 299.66 | 97.41 | 1 to 100.32 | 274,480 | 265,381 |

# PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics 



# PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics 





Exhibit 01 - Page 45

Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL: The calculated median indicates that the level of value for commercial real property in Adams County is $99 \%$. This is supported by the trended preliminary ratio as well as the detailed assessment actions. This county is committed to improving their assessment practices and valuation uniformity in the county. They have worked diligently toward this goal and made great strides as is evidenced by the strong support of the statistical analyses run in the county.

Adams County has a wide range of commercial property. The large city of Hastings has strong commercial growth to the north toward the interstate. They have several small towns that are made up of all different types of commercial property and they have the Navy Ammunition Depot (NAD). The NAD was revalued this year and when measured statistically appears to be almost perfect. However, when looking at the makeup of the NAD properties, they are all very similar in size, improvements and amenities. They all sell for relatively similar sale prices. No qualified commercial rural sales have taken place since early 2006.

The assessor and appraiser work well together. They are committed to educating the staff they have in place as well as being receptive to new ideas and procedures. They are responsive to changes in statues and regulations. They are also working hard to educate the public. Currently, they are in the process of getting a website usable by the public for informational purposes on the real property in the county.

One issue that would increase efficiency dramatically in the office would be the acquisition of a CAMA system that is able to work with the in-house computer system and the Treasurer's office. Currently, the assessor's office has to duplicate all entry in the CAMA system and then again on a different reporting system. New products are available and would be beneficial for the assessor's office.

This county has done a remarkable job in the short time the current Assessor has been in office. They should be commended for their hard work. There is no information available to indicate that the level of value for commercial property in Adams County is other than the calculated median of $99 \%$.

## 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(2) (R. S. Supp., 2007) 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 Division periodically reviews the procedures utilized by the county assessor to qualify/disqualify sales.

The Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officials, (2007), 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 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | 207 | 109 | 52.66 |
| 2007 | 458 | 266 | 58.08 |
| 2006 | 230 | 131 | 56.96 |
| 2005 | 217 | 147 | 67.74 |
| 2004 | 226 | 142 | 62.83 |
| 2003 | 223 | 138 | 61.88 |
| 2002 | 212 | 143 | 67.45 |
| 2001 | 215 | 138 | 64.19 |

COMMERCIAL: Table two represents evidence that the sales verification in Adams County is fairly stable. 2007 had an abnormally large number of commercial sales and the commercial growth is quite evident coming into the City of Hastings from the interstate. A review of the total commercial sales in Adams County shows 34 sales that were coded out for having substantially changed since the date of the sale. It does not appear that Adams County has excessively trimmed their sales.

## 2008 Correlation Section <br> for Adams 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 $\mathrm{R} \& O$ median ratio, presenting four years of data to reveal any trends in assessment practices. The analysis that follows compares the changes in these ratios to the assessment actions taken by the county assessor. If the county assessor's assessment practices treat all properties in the sales file and properties in the population in a similar manner, the trended preliminary ratio will correlate closely with the R\&O median ratio. The following is the justification for the trended preliminary ratio:

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | 97.96 | -0.5 | 97.47 |  |
| 2007 | 97.96 | 1.78 | 99.7 | 98.52 |
| 2006 | 93.56 | 1.42 | 94.88 | 95.36 |
| 2005 | 82.99 | 13.82 | 94.46 | 94.54 |
| 2004 | 95.30 | 0.11 | 95.4 | 96.66 |
| 2003 | 100 | 0.03 | 100.03 | 99 |
| 2002 | 100 | 0.68 | 100.68 | 100 |
| 2001 | 99 | 1.92 | 100.9 | 102 |

COMMERCIAL: Table 3 illustrates that the commercial values when trended from the previous year arrive at a ratio similar to the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ Calculated Ratio. The conclusion may be drawn that the commercial population and the commercial sales were treated uniformly. The trended ratios offers support for the calculated level of value at $99.10 \%$ of market. The difference in the ratios might be attributed to the over-representation in the Rural Assessor Location of the NAD parcels. Either the calculated ratio or the trended ratio could be used to call a level of value for commercial property in Adams County.

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

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 2008 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2008 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2007 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 sales 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 <br> Assessed Value in the Sales | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.54 | 2008 | $\mathbf{- 0 . 5}$ |
| 4.85 | 2007 | 1.78 |
| 2.13 | 2006 | 1.42 |
| 32.12 | 2005 | 13.82 |
| -0.68 | 2004 | 0.11 |
| 1.11 | 2003 | 0.03 |
| 3.13 | 2002 | 0.68 |
| 3.43 | 2001 | 10.72 |

COMMERCIAL: Table 4 illustrates similar movement between the sales file and the base value. This offers support that the calculated median and the trended median for commercial property is an accurate reflection of the level of value in Adams County. It also indicates that the class of property has been valued uniformly.

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

There are three measures of central tendency calculated by the Division: median ratio, weighted mean ratio, and mean ratio. Since each measure of central tendency has 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. Since 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 the 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, (2007). 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 | $\mathbf{9 9 . 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 . 6 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 2 . 9 7}$ |

COMMERCIAL: A review of Table 5 indicates the median coming in at $99 \%$ with the wgt mean just slightly lower at $97 \%$ and the mean being more susceptible to outliers slightly high at $103 \%$. All three measures of central tendency are within 6 percentage points of each other offering credibility to the statistical level of value.

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

In analyzing the statistical data of assessment quality, there are two measures primarily relied upon by assessment officials. The Coefficient of Dispersion, COD, is produced to measure assessment uniformity. A low COD tends to indicate good assessment uniformity as there is a smaller "spread" or dispersion of the ratios in the sales file. A COD of less than 15 suggests that there is good assessment uniformity. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 235-237. 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. A PRD of greater than 100 suggests that high value properties are relatively under-assessed. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 239-240. 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 | 25.19 | 106.50 |
| Difference | $\mathbf{5 . 1 9}$ | 3.5 |

COMMERCIAL: Table 6 accurately reflects that the COD and PRD are both above the acceptable range for qualitative measures, but not excessively. This is to be expected after a review of the minimum and maximum sales which indicate that there are extreme outliers within the commercial sales data base. This would be another indication that there has been no excessive trimming. Two of the smaller towns, Juniate and Kenesaw, have qualitative statistics that are quite far from being within the acceptable range. Both of these towns have relatively few sales as is expected in smaller communities.

## 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 | 109 | 109 | 0 |
| Median | 97.96 | 99.10 | 1.14 |
| Wgt. Mean | 93.99 | 96.68 | 2.69 |
| Mean | 97.65 | 102.97 | 5.32 |
| COD | 30.68 | 25.19 | -5.49 |
| PRD | 103.90 | 106.50 | 2.6 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 8.00 | 23.52 | 15.52 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 258.15 | 299.66 | 41.51 |

COMMERCIAL: Table seven reflects that no change was made in the number of sales used between the preliminary and final statistical analyses. This also reflects the commitment that Adams County has made to complete their pick up work timely, report sales information accurately and in general improve assessment practices in the office. The changes in the measures of central tendency and qualitative measures are accurately reflected when reviewed against the stated assessment actions. The minimum and maximum sales ratios also reflect the county's commitment to using all possible sales, not excessively trimming and willingness to recognize outliers for their informational value.

# PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics 

Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008



## AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008


## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics

## AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

## Type: Qualified



# PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics 

Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008


## Adams County 2008 Assessment Actions taken to address the following property classes/subclasses:

## Agricultural

The appraiser and her staff studied the market areas in her agricultural class of property and determined that the market no longer indicated that two market areas were appropriate, so they combined the market areas and for valuation purposes set values equally across the whole county.

All classes of agricultural land were increased as indicated through a study of the sales.

## 2008 Assessment Survey for Adams County

## Agricultural Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Appraiser and appraiser associates |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Appraiser and appraiser associates |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Appraiser and appraiser associates |
| 4. | Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? |
|  | Yes |
| a. | How is agricultural land defined in this county? |
|  | By primary usage |
| 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? |
|  | Information not known by current Assessor and Appraiser |
| 6. | What is the date of the soil survey currently used? |
|  | 1974 |
| 7. | What date was the last countywide land use study completed? |
|  | In 2006 the north half of the county was completed and in 2007 the south half of the county was completed, for the 2008 assessment year, the GIS system was completed and all land usage was reviewed |
| a. | By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.) |
|  | Physical inspection \& GIS and FSA/NRD documentation |
| b. | By whom? |
|  | All office staff |
| c. | What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? |
|  | 100\% complete |
| 8. | Number of market areas/neighborhoods in the agricultural property class: |
|  | 1, this is decreased from last year after a market study |



Agricultural Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 26 |  |  | 26 |

PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified



PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008



## Type: Qualified Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008

Exhibit 01 - Page 67

PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008
NUMBER of Sales:

|  | NUMBER of Sales: | 71 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $17,312,398$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $17,577,398$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $11,637,669$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 247,568 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 163,910 |

MEDIAN: 71 COV: 26.36 95\% Median C.I.: 64.35 to 77.24 (!: Derived) GGT. MEAN: 66 STD 19.00 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 61. 56 to 70.85 (I.land NAT MEAN: 72 AVG.ABS.DEV: $14.64 \quad 95 \%$ Mean C.I.: 67.67 to 76.51

COUNT MEDIAN

| ASSESSED VALUE *RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. Sale Price | Avg. <br> Assd Val |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Low \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10000 TO | 29999 | 1 | 6.57 | 6.57 | 6.57 |  |  | 6.57 | 6.57 | N/A | 425,600 | 27,979 |
| 30000 TO | 59999 | 8 | 67.19 | 65.56 | 62.92 | 21.05 | 104.20 | 45.19 | 91.49 | 45.19 to 91.49 | 74,550 | 46,907 |
| 60000 TO | 99999 | 14 | 69.00 | 77.45 | 72.33 | 26.59 | 107.08 | 48.83 | 109.86 | 56.20 to 106.27 | 112,498 | 81,369 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 17 | 79.90 | 82.10 | 80.77 | 10.15 | 101.65 | 65.09 | 109.64 | 72.38 to 86.42 | 160,167 | 129,368 |
| 150000 TO | 249999 | 16 | 62.92 | 68.72 | 64.41 | 21.40 | 106.70 | 41.26 | 115.74 | 56.02 to 79.35 | 334,489 | 215,436 |
| 250000 то | 499999 | 15 | 65.74 | 67.20 | 64.42 | 13.67 | 104.30 | 47.98 | 100.16 | 61.25 to 69.10 | 460,382 | 296,600 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 71 | 71.44 | 72.09 | 66.21 | 20.49 | 108.89 | 6.57 | 115.74 | 64.35 to 77.24 | 247,568 | 163,910 |


| ASSESSED VALUE *RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. <br> Sale Price | Avg. <br> Assd Val |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Low \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10000 TO | 29999 | 1 | 6.57 | 6.57 | 6.57 |  |  | 6.57 | 6.57 | N/A | 425,600 | 27,979 |
| 30000 то | 59999 | 8 | 67.19 | 65.56 | 62.92 | 21.05 | 104.20 | 45.19 | 91.49 | 45.19 to 91.49 | 74,550 | 46,907 |
| 60000 TO | 99999 | 14 | 69.00 | 77.45 | 72.33 | 26.59 | 107.08 | 48.83 | 109.86 | 56.20 to 106.27 | 112,498 | 81,369 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 17 | 79.90 | 82.10 | 80.77 | 10.15 | 101.65 | 65.09 | 109.64 | 72.38 to 86.42 | 160,167 | 129,368 |
| 150000 то | 249999 | 16 | 62.92 | 68.72 | 64.41 | 21.40 | 106.70 | 41.26 | 115.74 | 56.02 to 79.35 | 334,489 | 215,436 |
| 250000 то | 499999 | 15 | 65.74 | 67.20 | 64.42 | 13.67 | 104.30 | 47.98 | 100.16 | 61.25 to 69.10 | 460,382 | 296,600 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 71 | 71.44 | 72.09 | 66.21 | 20.49 | 108.89 | 6.57 | 115.74 | 64.35 to 77.24 | 247,568 | 163,910 |


| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Low \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10000 TO | 29999 | 1 | 6.57 | 6.57 | 6.57 |  |  | 6.57 | 6.57 | N/A | 425,600 | 27,979 |
| 30000 то | 59999 | 8 | 67.19 | 65.56 | 62.92 | 21.05 | 104.20 | 45.19 | 91.49 | 45.19 to 91.49 | 74,550 | 46,907 |
| 60000 TO | 99999 | 14 | 69.00 | 77.45 | 72.33 | 26.59 | 107.08 | 48.83 | 109.86 | 56.20 to 106.27 | 112,498 | 81,369 |
| 100000 то | 149999 | 17 | 79.90 | 82.10 | 80.77 | 10.15 | 101.65 | 65.09 | 109.64 | 72.38 to 86.42 | 160,167 | 129,368 |
| 150000 то | 249999 | 16 | 62.92 | 68.72 | 64.41 | 21.40 | 106.70 | 41.26 | 115.74 | 56.02 to 79.35 | 334,489 | 215,436 |
| 250000 то | 499999 | 15 | 65.74 | 67.20 | 64.42 | 13.67 | 104.30 | 47.98 | 100.16 | 61.25 to 69.10 | 460,382 | 296,600 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 71 | 71.44 | 72.09 | 66.21 | 20.49 | 108.89 | 6.57 | 115.74 | 64.35 to 77.24 | 247,568 | 163,910 | Avg. Adj

> (!: Derived) 4/01/2008 17:41:39

## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The calculated median indicates that the level of value for agricultural real property in Adams County is $71 \%$. This is supported by the trended preliminary ratio as well as the detailed assessment actions. This county is committed to improving their assessment practices and valuation uniformity in the county. They have worked diligently toward this goal and made great strides as is evidenced by the strong support of the statistical analyses run in the county.

For the assessment year 2008, the assessor and appraiser reviewed the agricultural sales and land and, consequently, made the decision to consolidate the market areas into one area over the entire county. Values were then adjusted to bring the values uniform across the county and uniform by usage. It should also be noted that last year the county completed a review of all land usage. Evidence that this was well done was revealed by the relatively few NRD certification changes.

The assessor and appraiser work well together. They are committed to educating the staff they have in place as well as being receptive to new ideas and procedures. They are responsive to changes in statues and regulations. They are also working hard to educate the public. Currently, they are in the process of getting a website usable by the public for informational purposes on the real property in the county.

One issue that would increase efficiency dramatically in the office would be the acquisition of a CAMA system that is able to work with the in-house computer system and the Treasurer's office. Currently, the assessor's office has to duplicate all entry in the CAMA system and then again on a different reporting system. New products are available and would be beneficial for the assessor's office.

This county has done a remarkable job in the short time the current Assessor has been in office. They should be commended for their hard work. There is no information available to indicate that the level of value for agricultural unimproved property in Adams County is other than the calculated median of $71 \%$.

## 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(2) (R. S. Supp., 2007) 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 Division periodically reviews the procedures utilized by the county assessor to qualify/disqualify sales.

The Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officials, (2007), 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 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | 173 | 71 | 41.04 |
| 2007 | 307 | 131 | 42.67 |
| 2006 | 143 | 61 | 42.66 |
| 2005 | 140 | 66 | 47.14 |
| 2004 | 161 | 77 | 47.83 |
| 2003 | 172 | 83 | 48.26 |
| 2002 | 161 | 75 | 46.58 |
| 2001 | 186 | 81 | 43.55 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Table two represents evidence that the sales verification in Adams County is established and part of their normal procedures. The past 3 years the fluctuation in the percentage of sales used is minimal. A review of the total unimproved agricultural sales in Adams County shows 5 sales that were coded out for having substantially changed since the date of the sale. It does not appear that Adams County has excessively trimmed their sales.

## 2008 Correlation Section <br> for Adams 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 $\mathrm{R} \& O$ median ratio, presenting four years of data to reveal any trends in assessment practices. The analysis that follows compares the changes in these ratios to the assessment actions taken by the county assessor. If the county assessor's assessment practices treat all properties in the sales file and properties in the population in a similar manner, the trended preliminary ratio will correlate closely with the R\&O median ratio. The following is the justification for the trended preliminary ratio:

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | 65.27 | $\mathbf{8 . 6 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 0 . 9 2}$ |  |
| 2007 | 66.48 | $\mathbf{4 . 3}$ | $\mathbf{6 9 . 3 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 1 . 4 4}$ |
| 2006 | $\mathbf{6 8 . 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 7 4}$ |
| 2005 | 68.00 | $\mathbf{8 . 8 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 6 8}$ |
| 2004 | 75.58 | 1.59 | $\mathbf{7 6 . 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 4 3}$ |
| 2003 | 73 | 1.97 | $\mathbf{7 4 . 4 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 7}$ |
| 2002 | 74 | 0.23 | $\mathbf{7 4 . 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 6}$ |
| 2001 | 76 | $\mathbf{0 . 2 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 7}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Table 3 illustrates that the agricultural values when trended from the previous year arrive at a ratio very similar to the R \& O Ratio. This offers support for the calculated level of value at $71.44 \%$ of market and indicates that values were changed uniformly. Either the calculated ratio or the trended ratio could be used to call a level of value for agricultural property in Adams County.

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

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 2008 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2008 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2007 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 sales 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 <br> Assessed Value in the Sales | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11.12 | 2008 | 8.66 |
| 7.55 | 2007 | 4.3 |
| 16.37 | 2006 | 10.39 |
| 14.15 | 2005 | 8.85 |
| -5.04 | 2004 | 1.59 |
| 8.82 | 2003 | 1.97 |
| -2.79 | 2002 | 0.23 |
| -0.14 | 2001 | 0.28 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Table 4 illustrates similar movement between the sales file and the base value. This offers support that the calculated median and the trended median for agricultural property is an accurate reflection of the level of value in Adams County. It also indicates that the class of property has been valued uniformly.

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

There are three measures of central tendency calculated by the Division: median ratio, weighted mean ratio, and mean ratio. Since each measure of central tendency has 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. Since 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 the 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, (2007). The weighted mean, because it is a value weighted ratio, best reflects a comparison of the assessed and market value of property in the political subdivision. If the distribution of aid to political subdivisions must relate to the market value available for assessment in the political subdivision, the measurement of central tendency used to analyze level of value should reflect the dollars of value available to be assessed. The weighted mean ratio does that more than either of the other measures of central tendency.

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{7 1 . 4 4}$ | $\mathbf{6 6 . 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 0 9}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: A review of Table 5 indicates the median coming in at $71 \%$ with the wgt mean lower at $66 \%$ and the mean within one percentage point of the median at $72 \%$ All three measures of central tendency are within 6 percentage points of each other offering credibility to the statistical level of value.

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

In analyzing the statistical data of assessment quality, there are two measures primarily relied upon by assessment officials. The Coefficient of Dispersion, COD, is produced to measure assessment uniformity. A low COD tends to indicate good assessment uniformity as there is a smaller "spread" or dispersion of the ratios in the sales file. A COD of less than 15 suggests that there is good assessment uniformity. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 235-237. 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. A PRD of greater than 100 suggests that high value properties are relatively under-assessed. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 239-240. 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 | 20.49 | $\mathbf{1 0 8 . 8 9}$ |
| Difference | $\mathbf{0 . 4 9}$ | $\mathbf{5 . 8 9}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Table 6 accurately reflects that the COD and PRD are both above the acceptable range for qualitative measures, but not excessively. This is to be expected after the changes that occurred with the consolidation of the market areas as there would be outliers that had influenced the creation of the market area in the first place. Additionally, this would be another indication that there has been no excessive trimming.

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | $\mathbf{7 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 1}$ | -1 |
| Median | 65.27 | 71.44 | $\mathbf{6 . 1 7}$ |
| Sgt. Mean | 61.51 | 66.21 | 4.7 |
| Mean | 65.89 | 72.09 | $\mathbf{6 . 2}$ |
| COD | 20.03 | 20.49 | 0.46 |
| PRD | 107.12 | 108.89 | 1.77 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 31.37 | 6.57 | -24.8 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 105.61 | 115.74 | 10.13 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: A review of table seven reveals 1 sale was removed between the preliminary and final statistics. This sale, Book 2004 Page 4582, was agricultural land that had substantially changed going from mostly irrigated to all grass land. Only one sale changed from the preliminary statistical analyses to the final analyses reflecting the commitment that Adams County has made to complete their pick up work timely, report sales information accurately and in general improve assessment practices in the office The changes to the measures of central tendency and the changes in the qualitative statistics all are accurate reflections of the assessment actions taken in Adams County. Likewise the minimum and maximum sales ratios mirror the commitment to using all possible sales, not excessively trimming and willingness to recognize outliers for their informational value.

## County 1 - Adams



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County 1 - Adams


Exhibit 01 - Page 80

## County 1 - Adams

2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

| Schedule II:Tax Increment Financing (TIF) |  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Value Base | Value Excess | Records | Value Base | Value Excess |
| 18. Residential | 133 | 569,640 | 7,723,835 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. Commercial | 218 | 7,279,715 | 29,257,050 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. Industrial | 1 | 740,110 | 591,610 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Records | Rural Value Base | Value Excess | Records | Total <br> Value Base | Value Excess |
| 18. Residential | 0 | 0 | 0 | 133 | 569,640 | 7,723,835 |
| 19. Commercial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 218 | 7,279,715 | 29,257,050 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 740,110 | 591,610 |
| 21. Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. Total Sch II |  |  |  | 352 | 8,589,465 | 37,572,495 |


| Schedule III: Mineral Interest Records | Urban |  |  | SubUrban |  |  | Rural |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records |  | Value | Records |  | Value | Records | Value |
| 23. Mineral Interest-Producing | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24. Mineral Interest-Non-Producing | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |


|  | Total |  | Growth |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 23. Mineral Interest-Producing | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 24. Mineral Interest-Non-Producing | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 25. Mineral Interest Total | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ |  |


$\left.$| Schedule IV: Exempt Records: Non-Agricultural |
| :--- |
| Urban <br> Records | | SubUrban |
| :---: |
| Records |$\quad$| Rural |
| :---: |
| Records |$\quad$| Total |
| :---: |
| Records | \right\rvert\, | 26. Exempt | 294 | 0 | 0 | 294 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



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## County 1 - Adams

| Schedule VI: Agricultural Records: Non-Agricultural Detail |  |  |  | SubUrban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Urban Acres | Value |  |  |  |
| 31. HomeSite UnImp Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 32. HomeSite Improv Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 33. HomeSite Improvements | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |
| 34. HomeSite Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35. FarmSite UnImp Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 36. FarmSite Impr Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 37. FarmSite Improv | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |

38. FarmSite Total

| 39. Road \& Ditches | 0.000 |  |  | 0.000 |  |  | GrowthValue |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 40. Other-Non Ag Use |  | 0.000 | 0 |  | 0.000 | 0 |  |
|  | Records | Rural <br> Acres | Value | Records | Total <br> Acres | Value |  |
| 31. HomeSite UnImp Land | 4 | 9.700 | 40,265 | 4 | 9.700 | 40,265 |  |
| 32. HomeSite Improv Land | 541 | 697.080 | 7,266,590 | 541 | 697.080 | 7,266,590 |  |
| 33. HomeSite Improvements | 594 |  | 53,601,315 | 594 |  | 53,601,315 | 0 |
| 34. HomeSite Total |  |  |  | 598 | 706.780 | 60,908,170 |  |
| 35. FarmSite UnImp Land | 16 | 34.230 | 110,910 | 16 | 34.230 | 110,910 |  |
| 36. FarmSite Impr Land | 680 | 1,522.860 | 5,209,670 | 680 | 1,522.860 | 5,209,670 |  |
| 37. FarmSite Improv | 722 |  | 12,659,945 | 722 |  | 12,659,945 | 2,889,230 |
| 38. FarmSite Total |  |  |  | 738 | 1,557.090 | 17,980,525 |  |
| 39. Road \& Ditches |  | 7,156.190 |  |  | 7,156.190 |  |  |
| 40. Other-Non Ag Use |  | 0.000 | 0 |  | 0.000 | 0 |  |
| 41. Total Section VI |  |  |  | 1,336 | 9,420.060 | 78,888,695 | 2,889,230 |


| Recheds |
| :--- |
| Schedule VII: Agricultural Records: <br> Ag Land Detail-Game \& Parks |
| R2. Game \& Parks |

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## County 1 - Adams

2008 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 | 1,956.480 | 3,668,285 | 1,956.480 | 3,668,285 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 164,438.890 | 304,146,380 | 164,438.890 | 304,146,380 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 8,385.560 | 14,464,575 | 8,385.560 | 14,464,575 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 15,854.280 | 23,770,695 | 15,854.280 | 23,770,695 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,921.820 | 8,998,385 | 6,921.820 | 8,998,385 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,063.160 | 1,275,795 | 1,063.160 | 1,275,795 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 12,966.510 | 14,263,170 | 12,966.510 | 14,263,170 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 9,664.340 | 9,664,340 | 9,664.340 | 9,664,340 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 221,251.040 | 380,251,625 | 221,251.040 | 380,251,625 |


| 54.1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 430.160 | 559,205 | 430.160 | 559,205 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 38,563.000 | 50,127,815 | 38,563.000 | 50,127,815 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,394.660 | 2,634,105 | 2,394.660 | 2,634,105 |
| 57.2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,664.670 | 6,664,670 | 6,664.670 | 6,664,670 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,385.860 | 3,047,290 | 3,385.860 | 3,047,290 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 262.970 | 210,375 | 262.970 | 210,375 |
| 60.4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,131.240 | 3,590,735 | 5,131.240 | 3,590,735 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,638.650 | 1,583,225 | 2,638.650 | 1,583,225 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 59,471.210 | 68,417,420 | 59,471.210 | 68,417,420 |



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## County 1 - Adams

## 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

Schedule X: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Totals

| Urban |  |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AgLand | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 76.Irrigated | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 221,251.040 | 380,251,625 | 221,251.040 | 380,251,625 |
| 77.Dry Land | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 59,471.210 | 68,417,420 | 59,471.210 | 68,417,420 |
| 78.Grass | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 45,745.250 | 25,397,020 | 45,745.250 | 25,397,020 |
| 79.Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 585.010 | 122,840 | 585.010 | 122,840 |
| 80.Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 854.170 | 170,700 | 854.170 | 170,700 |
| 81.Exempt | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 82.Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 327,906.680 | 474,359,605 | 327,906.680 | 474,359,605 |

2008 Agricultural Land Detail
County 1 - Adams
Market Area:
Average Assessed Value*

| Irrigated: | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1A1 | 1,956.480 | 0.88\% | 3,668,285 | 0.96\% | 1,874.941 |
| 1A | 164,438.890 | 74.32\% | 304,146,380 | 79.99\% | 1,849.601 |
| 2A1 | 8,385.560 | 3.79\% | 14,464,575 | 3.80\% | 1,724.938 |
| 2A | 15,854.280 | 7.17\% | 23,770,695 | 6.25\% | 1,499.323 |
| 3A1 | 6,921.820 | 3.13\% | 8,998,385 | 2.37\% | 1,300.002 |
| 3A | 1,063.160 | 0.48\% | 1,275,795 | 0.34\% | 1,200.002 |
| 4A1 | 12,966.510 | 5.86\% | 14,263,170 | 3.75\% | 1,100.000 |
| 4A | 9,664.340 | 4.37\% | 9,664,340 | 2.54\% | 1,000.000 |
| Irrigated Total | 221,251.040 | 100.00\% | 380,251,625 | 100.00\% | 1,718.643 |
| Dry: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1D1 | 430.160 | 0.72\% | 559,205 | 0.82\% | 1,299.993 |
| 1D | 38,563.000 | 64.84\% | 50,127,815 | 73.27\% | 1,299.894 |
| 2D1 | 2,394.660 | 4.03\% | 2,634,105 | 3.85\% | 1,099.991 |
| 2D | 6,664.670 | 11.21\% | 6,664,670 | 9.74\% | 1,000.000 |
| 3D1 | 3,385.860 | 5.69\% | 3,047,290 | 4.45\% | 900.004 |
| 3D | 262.970 | 0.44\% | 210,375 | 0.31\% | 799.996 |
| 4D1 | 5,131.240 | 8.63\% | 3,590,735 | 5.25\% | 699.779 |
| 4D | 2,638.650 | 4.44\% | 1,583,225 | 2.31\% | 600.013 |
| Dry Total | 59,471.210 | 100.00\% | 68,417,420 | 100.00\% | 1,150.429 |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 479.140 | $1.05 \%$ | 431,230 | $1.70 \%$ | 900.008 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | $4,861.180$ | $10.63 \%$ | $4,142,595$ | $16.31 \%$ | 852.178 |
| 2G1 | $5,255.500$ | $11.49 \%$ | $3,678,840$ | $14.49 \%$ | 699.998 |
| 2G | $4,532.720$ | $9.91 \%$ | $2,946,240$ | $11.60 \%$ | 649.993 |
| 3G1 | $2,302.910$ | $5.03 \%$ | $1,266,560$ | $4.99 \%$ | 549.982 |
| 3G | $1,481.860$ | $3.24 \%$ | 740,930 | $2.92 \%$ | 500.000 |
| 4G1 | $4,670.800$ | $10.21 \%$ | $2,218,185$ | $8.73 \%$ | 474.904 |
| 4G | $22,161.140$ | $48.44 \%$ | $9,972,440$ | $39.27 \%$ | 449.996 |
| Grass Total | $45,745.250$ | $100.00 \%$ | $25,397,020$ | $100.00 \%$ | 555.183 |
| Irigated Total | $221,251.040$ | $67.47 \%$ | $380,251,625$ | $80.16 \%$ | $1,718.643$ |
| Dry Total | $59,471.210$ | $18.14 \%$ | $68,417,420$ | $14.42 \%$ | $1,150.429$ |
| Grass Total | $45,745.250$ | $13.95 \%$ | $25,397,020$ | $5.35 \%$ | 555.183 |
| Waste | 585.010 | $0.18 \%$ | 122,840 | $0.03 \%$ | 209.979 |
| Other | 854.170 | $0.26 \%$ | 170,700 | $0.04 \%$ | 199.843 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  | 1,446 |
| Market Area Total | $327,906.680$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |  |  |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $221,251.040$ | $100.00 \%$ | $380,251,625$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $59,471.210$ | $100.00 \%$ | $68,417,420$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $45,745.250$ | $100.00 \%$ | $25,397,020$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| Waste | 585.010 | $100.00 \%$ | 122,840 | $100.00 \%$ |
| Other | 854.170 | $100.00 \%$ | 170,700 | $100.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $327,906.680$ | $100.00 \%$ | $474,359,605$ | $100.00 \%$ |

## 2008 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 1 - Adams

| AgLand | Acres | Urban | SubUrban Acres |  | Rural |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Irrigated | 0.000 | 0 |  | 000 | 022 | 1,251.040 | 380,251,625 |
| Dry | 0.000 | 0 |  | O00 | 0 | ,471.210 | 68,417,420 |
| Grass | 0.000 | 0 |  | . 000 | 0 | ,745.250 | 25,397,020 |
| Waste | 0.000 | 0 |  | . 000 | 0 | 585.010 | 122,840 |
| Other | 0.000 | 0 |  | . 000 | 0 | 854.170 | 170,700 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | 0 |  | 000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| Total | 0.000 | 0 |  | 000 | $0 \quad 32$ | 7,906.680 | 474,359,605 |
| AgLand | Total <br> Acres | Value | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| Irrigated | 221,251.040 | 380,251,625 | 221,251.040 | 67.47\% | 380,251,625 | 80.16\% | 1,718.643 |
| Dry | 59,471.210 | 68,417,420 | 59,471.210 | 18.14\% | 68,417,420 | 14.42\% | 1,150.429 |
| Grass | 45,745.250 | 25,397,020 | 45,745.250 | 13.95\% | 25,397,020 | 5.35\% | 555.183 |
| Waste | 585.010 | 122,840 | 585.010 | 0.18\% | 122,840 | 0.03\% | 209.979 |
| Other | 854.170 | 170,700 | 854.170 | 0.26\% | 170,700 | 0.04\% | 199.843 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |


| Total | $327,906.680$ | $474,359,605$ | $327,906.680$ | $100.00 \%$ | $474,359,605$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,446.629$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

* Department of Property Assessment \& Taxation Calculates


## 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45 Compared with the 2007 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL)

|  | 2007 CTL <br> County Total | 2008 Form 45 County Total | Value Difference <br> (2007 Form 45-2006 CTL) | Percent Change | 2008 Growth <br> (New Construction Value) | \% Change excl. Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Residential | 862,901,045 | 906,249,370 | 43,348,325 | 5.02 | 16,421,865 | 3.12 |
| 2. Recreational | 5,083,045 | 5,209,030 | 125,985 | 2.48 | 0 | 2.48 |
| 3. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwellings | 56,481,165 | 60,908,170 | 4,427,005 | 7.84 | *---------- | 7.84 |
| 4. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 924,465,255 | 972,366,570 | 47,901,315 | 5.18 | 16,421,865 | 3.41 |
| 5. Commercial | 250,324,185 | 260,143,360 | 9,819,175 | 3.92 | 10,947,735 | -0.45 |
| 6. Industrial | 80,891,255 | 83,639,580 | 2,748,325 | 3.4 | 3,283,370 | -0.66 |
| 7. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 17,650,010 | 17,980,525 | 330,515 | 1.87 | 2,889,230 | -14.5 |
| 8. Minerals | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 9. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 348,865,450 | 361,763,465 | 12,898,015 | 3.7 | 17,120,335 | -1.21 |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 1,273,330,705 | 1,334,130,035 | 60,799,330 | 4.77 | 33,542,200 | 2.14 |
| 11. Irrigated | 354,766,940 | 380,251,625 | 25,484,685 | 7.18 |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 62,568,235 | 68,417,420 | 5,849,185 | 9.35 |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 18,735,130 | 25,397,020 | 6,661,890 | 35.56 |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 162,220 | 122,840 | -39,380 | -24.28 |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 341,330 | 341,330 | -170,630 | -49.99 |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 436,573,855 | 474,359,605 | 37,785,750 | 8.66 |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of All Real Property | 1,709,904,560 | 1,808,489,640 | 98,585,080 | 5.77 | 33,542,200 | 3.8 |
| (Locally Assessed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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# Adams County Assessor's Office 

Three Year Plan

July 31, 2007

## Adams County Assessor's Office Overview

## Introduction:

Required by law- pursuant to Neb. Laws 2005, LB 263, Section 9
The Purpose: To submit a plan to the County Board of Equalization and to the Department of Property Assessment and Taxation on or before July 31st of each year. The plan describes the assessment actions planned for the next assessment year and the two years thereafter. This plan is required every 3 years and an update to the plan is required between the adoptions of each 3 year plan.

## General Description of Office:

There are approximately 16,000 parcels in Adams County. There is an average of 500 permits per year. There are approximately 2,000 personal property schedules filed and 1,000 homestead exemptions forms processed per year.

The office staff consists of the assessor, a deputy assessor, an appraiser, three associate appraisers, and three office clerks. The assessor supervises all proceedings in the office. The deputy oversees the personal property schedules and exemptions for real and personal property. The appraiser oversees the valuation process for residential, agricultural and commercial parcels. The associate appraisers help with the valuation for the residential, agricultural and commercial properties and do the pick-up work for the commercial parcels and the urban, suburban and rural residential parcels. The three office clerks handle the everyday occurrences at the front counter; taking personal property schedules and homestead exemptions, and one clerk is responsible for the real estate transfer statements.

## Budgeting:

The proposed budget for 2007-2008 is $\$ 434,765$. The county board accommodates for a GIS technician through the Information \& Technology budget.

## Responsibilities of Assessment:

Record Maintenance:
Mapping - Cadastral maps are updated weekly as the real estate transfers are processed. The maps are in poor condition, but with the implementation of GIS in the near future, the information will be available electronically.

Property Record Cards - Cards contain all improvement information about the property including the required legal description, ownership, and valuation.

## Reports Files:

Abstract- Due March 19 ${ }^{\text {th }}$
Personal Property Abstract- June $15^{\text {th }}$
Certification of Values- August $20^{\text {th }}$
School District Taxable Value Report- August $25^{\text {th }}$
Generate Tax Roll- November $22^{\text {nd }}$
Certificate of Taxes Levied- December $1^{\text {st }}$

## Filing for Homestead Exemptions:

Applications for homestead exemptions are accepted from February $1^{\text {st }}-$ June $30^{\text {th }}$.

## Filing Personal Property:

Applications for personal property are accepted from January $1^{\text {st }}$ - May $1^{\text {st }}$. After which there is a $10 \%$ penalty until August $1^{\text {st }}$ when the penalty changes to $25 \%$.

## Real Property:

Adams County consists of the following real property types:

|  |  |  |  | \% of Taxable Value |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | ---: | :---: |
|  | Parcels | \% of Total Parcels | Values | Base |
| Residential | 11,452 | $70 \%$ | $\$ 863,920,500$ | $50 \%$ |
| Commercial | 1,378 | $8 \%$ | $\$ 252,103,385$ | $15 \%$ |
| Industrial | 145 | $1 \%$ | $\$ 83,425,945$ | $5 \%$ |
| Recreational | 9 | $0 \%$ | $\$ 5,293,215$ | $0 \%$ |
| Agricultural | 3,281 | $20 \%$ | $\$ 511,965,230$ | $30 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 6 , 2 6 5}$ |  | $\$ 1,716,708,275$ |  |

Agricultural land is 30\% of the real property valuation base and $69 \%$ of that is assessed as irrigated.
The residential parcels in Hastings, the small villages, and the large rural subdivisions were reappraised in 2000. The rural residential and commercial parcels were reappraised in 2001 and the agland and mobile home reappraisal was completed in 2002. Exterior inspections were done at these times. Values were put into the micro solve system.

## Pick-up Work:

Pick-up work will be done from November through January of the next year.

## Sales File:

The real estate transfer statements (521s) are filed within 45 days of receiving them from the Register of Deeds. They are recorded on the Property Record Cards, in the computer, in the assessment books and in the cadastral maps.

A sales review of residential, commercial and rural properties will be completed for the sales file. A personal inspection is done of each sold property and a sale questionnaire is completed with either the seller or the buyer if possible.

# 2007 Plan of Assessment Adams County Assessor's Office 

Ratio studies are done on all the sales beginning in September of each year. The sales are entered on excel spreadsheets and ratios run on each property type and market area. These studies are used to determine the areas that are out of compliance and need reviewing for the next assessment cycle.

Continual market analysis will be conducted each year in all categories of properties to ensure that the level of value and quality of assessment in Adams County is in compliance with state statutes.

## Assessment Actions Planned for 2008:

## Residential:

A physical review and revalue will be conducted of the suburban residential parcels (approximately 350 parcels), the properties that have been annexed and lie on the outskirts of Hastings (approximately 120 parcels). The physical review of the South part of Hastings will be completed and this area will be revalued. The physical review consists of checking measurements, qualities, conditions, and interior information. If there is not anyone at the property, door hangers are left and appointments for a review are set up if needed. The residential land values in Hastings will be revalued and the neighborhoods in Hastings will be reestablished. All sales reviews and year-end pick-up work for all residential parcels will be completed by March 1, 2008.

## Agricultural Land:

An agland sales review will be completed along with a review of the irrigated land classifications in the north half of the county using the Farm Service Agency aerial imagery (approximately 3000 parcels). Land use will be updated as the information becomes available.

## Commercial:

The appraisal staff will continue establishing new market areas. Commercial land will be revalued using the market areas. A ratio study will be completed for 2008 to see if any areas are out of compliance. Commercial property in the villages will be revalued. Commercial sales reviews and pick-up work will be completed (approximately 110 parcels) by March $1^{\text {st }}, 2008$.

## GIS:

The building of the parcel layer for the GIS system will be complete and data should be available to the public by the spring or summer of 2008.

## Assessment Actions Planned for 2009:

## Residential:

There will be a physical review of the residential parcels starting in the eastern part of the city of Hastings (approximately 2000 parcels) and the villages of Roseland, Holstein, and Assumption (approximately 250 parcels). A physical review will be conducted of the rural residential properties in Kenesaw, Verona, Wanda, and Juniata townships (approximately 1000 parcels). The physical reviews will consist of checking measurements, quality, condition and interior information. If there is not anyone home, door hangers are left and appointments for review are set up if needed. All residential sales reviews and pick-up work will be completed by March 1, 2009.

## Agricultural Land:

A review will be completed of the irrigated land classifications in the south half of the county using the Farm Service Agency aerial imagery (approximately 1200 parcels). An agland sales review will be carried out and agland market areas will be utilized.

## Commercial:

There will be a physical review of the suburban and rural commercial parcels in Adams County (approximately 394 parcels). The physical review will consist of checking measurements, occupancy codes, quality, condition and interior information. Commercial sales reviews and pick-up work will be completed by March 1, 2009.

## GIS:

The GIS system will be fine-tuned and improved.

## Assessment Actions Planned for 2010:

## Residential:

The review of the residential properties in Hastings will be continued. The appraisal staff will physically review the rural residential properties in Highland, West Blue, Denver, and Blaine townships (approximately 1200 parcels). There will be a review of the residential properties in Ayr, Pauline, Prosser, and Hansen (approximately 243 parcels). The physical reviews will consist of checking measurements, quality, condition and interior information. If there is not anyone home, door hangers are left and appointments for review are set up if needed. Sales review and pick-up work for all residential parcels will be completed by March 1, 2010.

## Agricultural Land:

A review of the irrigated land classifications in the north half of Adams County will be performed using the Farm Service Agency aerial imagery (approximately 3000 parcels). An agricultural land sales review will be done.

## Commercial:

A physical review of the commercial properties in the city of Hastings will be initiated, starting with the areas most out of compliance (approximately 350 parcels). Commercial sales reviews and pick-up work will be completed by March 1, 2009.

## GIS:

The GIS system will continue to be maintained, fine-tuned and improved.

## 2008 Assessment Survey for Adams County

## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

| 1. | Deputy(ies) on staff |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | 1 |
|  | Appraiser(s) on staff |
| 3. | Other full-time employees |
|  | 3 |
| 4. | Other part-time employees |
|  | 1, Vi comes in if needed |
| 5. | Number of shared employees |
| 6. | Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year |
|  | $\$ 434,765$ |
| 7. | Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system |
|  | $\$ 23,528.68$ |
| 8. | Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above |
|  | $\$ 458,293.68$ |
| 9. | Amount of the total budget set aside for appraisal work |
|  | $\$ 160,543.68$ |
| 10. | Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops |
|  | $\$ \$ 4,000$ |
| 11. | Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget |
|  | Part of the total |
| Other miscellaneous funds |  |
|  | 0 |
|  |  |


| 13. | Total budget |
| :---: | :--- |
|  | $\$ 434,765$ |
| a. | Was any of last year's budget not used: |
|  | $\$ 1,413.72$ |

## B. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

| 1. | Administrative software |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | In House/AS 400/Ron - Head of IT |
|  | CAMA software |
| 3. | Cerra Scan |
|  | Yes |
| 4. | Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? |
|  | The Assessor and sales file clerk |
| 5. | Does the county have GIS software? |
|  | Yes |
| 6. | Who maintains the GIS software and maps? |
|  | The in-house Information Technology Dept. |
| 7. | Personal Property software: |
|  | AS 400 |

## C. Zoning Information

| 1. | Does the county have zoning? |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Yes |
| 2. | If so, is the zoning countywide? |
| 3. | Yes |
|  | What municipalities in the county are zoned? |

# 4. When was zoning implemented? <br> 2001 

## D. Contracted Services

| 1. | Appraisal Services |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | In House Appraisal Staff |
| 2. | Other services |
|  | None |

## Certification

This is to certify that the 2008 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 Adams County Assessor, by certified mail, return receipt requested, 70062760000063875333.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2008.


[^0]:     outbuildings is shown in line 7.

