## 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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## 2008 Commission Summary

Pierce

| Residential Real Property - Current |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 145 | COD |  | 15.80 |
| Total Sales Price | \$10,298,060 | PRD |  | 106.88 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | ce $\quad \$ 10,279,110$ | COV |  | 27.17 |
| Total Assessed Value | - \$9,362,810 | STD |  | 26.45 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | ( $\quad \$ 70,890$ | Avg. |  | 15.01 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | - \$64,571 | Min |  | 43.53 |
| Median | 95.00 | Max |  | 263.13 |
| Wgt. Mean | 91.09 | 95\% |  | 93.67 to 96.68 |
| Mean | 97.35 | 95\% |  | 88.08 to 94.10 |
|  |  | 95\% |  | 93.04 to 101.65 |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County |  |  |  | 20.76 |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  | 5.21 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  | 5.71 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  |  | 58,921 |
| Residential Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| Year | Number of Sales$145$ | Median | COD | PRD |
| 2008 |  | 95.00 | 15.80 | 106.88 |
| 2007 | 174 | 96.57 | 15.00 | 105.35 |
| 2006 | 203 | 97.00 | 14.27 | 104.48 |
| 2005 | 228 | 97.38 | 15.28 | 105.37 |
| 2004 | 232 | 97.42 | 12.42 | 105.99 |
| 2003 | 230 | 97 | 17.72 | 107.09 |
| 2002 | 225 | 97 | 15.33 | 105.2 |
| 2001 | 232 | 96 | 14.54 | 103.26 |

## 2008 Commission Summary

Pierce

Commercial Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 14 | COD | 19.56 |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 1,800,400$ | PRD | 113.09 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 1,729,400$ | COV | 31.12 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 1,324,290$ | STD | 26.95 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 123,529$ | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 18.44 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 94,592$ | Min | 21.93 |
| Median | 94.27 | Max | 117.53 |
| Wgt. Mean | 76.58 | $95 \%$ Median C.I. | 65.28 to 111.16 |
| Mean | 86.60 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I. | 55.13 to 98.02 |
|  |  | $95 \%$ Mean C.I. | 73.85 to 99.36 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 6.05 |
| :--- | ---: |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period | 3.46 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period | 2.77 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base | 117,880 |


| Commercial Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 14 | 94.27 | 19.56 | 113.09 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 16 | 94.27 | 22.10 | 121.58 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 18 | 91.62 | 23.65 | 110.19 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 35 | 95.95 | 25.83 | 122.08 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 34 | 96.99 | 24.38 | 133.70 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 34 | 97 | 14.5 | 130.31 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 31 | 101 | 28.31 | 146.62 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 28 | 95 | 29.54 | 122.24 |

## 2008 Commission Summary

| 70 Pierce |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural Land - Current |  |  |  |  |
| Number of Sales | 48 | COD |  | 23.05 |
| Total Sales Price | \$10,154,595 | PRD |  | 105.51 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | ce \$9,933,175 | COV |  | 27.41 |
| Total Assessed Value | e \$7,091,405 | STD |  | 20.65 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | ( \$206,941 | Avg. |  | 16.55 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | e $\$ 147,738$ | Min |  | 42.07 |
| Median | 71.83 | Max |  | 121.42 |
| Wgt. Mean | 71.39 | 95\% |  | 64.36 to 82.03 |
| Mean | 75.32 | 95\% |  | 65.20 to 77.59 |
|  |  | 95\% Mean C.I. |  | 69.48 to 81.16 |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County |  |  |  | 73.2 |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  | 1.66 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  | 2.56 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  |  | 200,232 |
| Agricultural Land - History |  |  |  |  |
| Year N | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| 2008 | 48 | 71.83 | 23.05 | 105.51 |
| 2007 | 46 | 71.95 | 24.20 | 103.89 |
| 2006 | 54 | 75.35 | 32.18 | 109.83 |
| 2005 | 55 | 78.60 | 22.03 | 110.80 |
| 2004 | 53 | 75.91 | 17.16 | 106.96 |
| 2003 | 52 | 77 | 16.57 | 105.87 |
| 2002 | 43 | 77 | 16.24 | 103.11 |
| 2001 | 51 | 76 | 16.7 | 103.22 |

Opinions

## 2008 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Pierce County

My opinions and recommendations are stated as a conclusion based on all of the factors known to me about the assessment practices and statistical analysis for this county. See, Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5027 (R. S. Supp., 2005). While I rely primarily on the median assessment sales ratio from the Qualified Statistical Reports for each class of real property, my opinion of level of value for a class of real property may be determined from other evidence contained in the RO. Although my primary resource regarding quality of assessment are the performance standards issued by the IAAO, my opinion of quality of assessment for a class of real property may be influenced by the assessment practices of the county assessor.

## Residential Real Property

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of residential real property in Pierce County is $95 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Pierce 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 Pierce County is $94 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Pierce County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Agricultural Land

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of agricultural land in Pierce County is $72 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Pierce County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2008.



Ruth A. Sorensen
Property Tax Administrator

# PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics 




## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics




## Type: Qualified

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

| CONDITION |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN |
| (blank) | 3 | 95.08 |
| 20 | 23 | 96.23 |
| 30 | 104 | 92.49 |
| 40 | 18 | 93.09 |
| $A L L \_$ | 148 | 93.40 |

Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008

| 148 | MEDIAN: |
| ---: | ---: |
| $10,359,560$ | WGT. MEAN : |
| $10,340,610$ | MEAN : |
| $9,184,535$ |  |
| 69,868 | COD : |
| 62,057 | PRD : |

PRD:

|  | 43.53 |
| :--- | :--- |

MEAN
89.88
110.33
96.15
89.53
97.42
WGT. MEAN
85.84
96.03
88.54
88.65
COD
7.73
33.01
21.02
9.92
21.38
PRD
104.70
114.89
108.59
100.99
109.68
MIN
76.25
58.13
43.53
56.38
43.53

| MAX | 95 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 98.31 |  |
| 190.33 | 78 |
| 263.13 | 88.0 |
| 106.26 | 8 |
| 263.13 | 9 |

## WGI. MEAN

89
97
AVG.ABS.DEV:
2.66
1.82
Printed: 02/09/2008 12:54:38
5\% Median C.I Avg. Ad
le Price

95\% Wgt Mean C. . . 85. 61 to 92
95\% Mean C.I.: 92.30 to 102.55
Avg. Adj. Avg.
N/

N/A
78.95 to 137.65

12,833
15,504
11,016
14,889
61,716
132,806
62,057

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

## Residential

The county reviewed the town of Pierce for 2008 and made necessary adjustments as indicated by a market analysis. Increases were made to $11 / 2$ and 2 story houses built between 1920 and 1939. The rural residential acreages increased the 1 story homes built between 1920 and 1939. CAMASS Appraisal finished the review of improvements on farm properties (inspection and sketch). Also inspected and revalued the residential property in Osmond for implementation in the 2008 tax year.

The county also completed the pick-up work of new and omitted construction for the residential class.

## 2008 Assessment Survey for Pierce County

## Residential Appraisal Information

(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | Assessor and staff <br> Assessor |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: <br> Assessor and staff |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are <br> used to value this property class? |
|  | Osmond residential is 2007 costing. Rural residential use 2004 costing, Pierce and <br> Hadar use 2003, Foster, McLean, West Randolph, Plainview and Breslau use 2002, <br> farm homes and mobile homes use 1999. |
| 5. | What was the last year the depreciation schedule for this property class was <br> developed using market-derived information? |
|  | Osmond, 2008, Rural residential depreciation was done in 2005, Pierce and Hadar <br> in 2004, Foster, McLean, West Randolph, and Breslau in 2003, Plainview 2006. |
| 6. | What was the last year that the Market or Sales Comparison Approach was <br> used to estimate the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | N/A |
| 7. | Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: |
| Approximately 34 |  |
| 8. | How are these defined? |
|  | Areas are defined by location and similar property characteristics <br> 9. |
| Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? |  |


| 11. | What is the market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. 10- <br> $\mathbf{0 0 1 . 0 7 B}$ ? (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.) |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | N/A |
| 12. | Are the county's ag residential and rural residential improvements classified <br> and valued in the same manner? <br> Yes |
|  |  |

Residential Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 81 |  |  | 81 |

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

PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008

State Stat Run
145
$10,298,060$
$10,279,110$
$9,362,810$
70,890
64,571

95\% Median C.I.: 93.67 to 96.68
(!: AVTot=0)
(!: Derived)
WGT. MEAN: 91 STD: 26.45 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 88.08 to 94.10
95\% Mean C.I.: 93.04 to 101.65





## RESIDENTIAL


10,298,060 WGT. MEAN
95 COV

95\% Median C.I.: 93.67 to 96.68
5\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 88.08 to 94.10
95\% Mean C.I.: 93.04 to 101.65
9,362,810 70,890 64,571
4.571 PRD

PRD: $\quad 106.88$ MIN Sales Ratio:
Printed: 03/31/2008 20:03:46
MEDIAN
95.08
98.29
94.31
94.95
95.00
MEAN
89.88
110.39
95.26
93.62
97.35
WGT. MEAN
85.84
98.90
90.22
92.44
91.09
COD
7.73
24.59
15.41
6.91
15.80
PRD
104.70
111.62
105.59
101.28
106.88
MIN
76.25
59.42
43.53
78.07
43.53
MAX
98.31
190.33
263.13
106.26
263.13
95\% Median C.I.
N/A
94.24 to 120.29
92.42 to 96.35
89.54 to 99.94
Avg. Adj.
Avg.

Sale Pri

| 12,833 | 11,016 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 15,504 | 15,334 |
| 71,163 | 64,202 |
| 149,805 | 138,479 |

Exhibit 70 - Page 22

2008 Correlation Section<br>for Pierce County

## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL: The county provided information that they implemented a reappraisal in the village of Osmond for the 2008 assessment year. Within the town of Pierce, increases were made to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ and 2 story houses built between 1920 and 1939. The county also implemented adjustments to the rural residential 1 story houses built between 1920 and 1939.

The county utilized a reasonable percentage of available sales and has not excessively trimmed the sales. The trended preliminary ratio and the R\&O median ratio are relatively close and support the median. The difference between the percent of change in the sales file to the percent change in the assessed value is less than one percentage point. The median and mean measures of central tendency are within the acceptable parameter, while the weighted mean is slightly below the acceptable parameter. The COD is slightly above the level and the price related differential is also above the acceptable level. The change between the preliminary statistics and the R\& O statistics is consistent with the assessment actions reported by the County for the residential class of property.

Analysis of all six tables indicates that the county has achieved an acceptable level of value for the residential class for the 2008 assessment year. Based on the information available and the assessment practices of the county, the best indicator of level of value is represented by the median for the 2008 assessment year.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

This section documents the utilization of total sales compared to qualified sales in the sales file. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1327(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 | 311 | $\mathbf{1 4 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 6 . 6 2}$ |
| 2007 | 334 | 174 | 52.1 |
| 2006 | 349 | 203 | 58.17 |
| 2005 | 333 | 228 | $\mathbf{6 8 . 4 7}$ |
| 2004 | 322 | 232 | $\mathbf{7 2 . 0 5}$ |
| 2003 | 306 | 230 | $\mathbf{7 5 . 1 6}$ |
| 2002 | 290 | 237 | $\mathbf{8 1 . 7 2}$ |
| 2001 | 293 | 244 | $\mathbf{8 3 . 2 8}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: The table indicates a substantial decrease in the number of qualified sales. However, upon further review it was determined that the assessor has utilized all possible sales. The county is consistent in the measurement of the residential properties, and has not excessively trimmed the sample.

## 2008 Correlation Section <br> for Pierce County

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

The trended preliminary ratio is an alternative method to calculate a point estimate as an indicator of the level of value. This table compares the preliminary median ratio, trended preliminary median ratio, and $\mathrm{R} \& O$ 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 $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median ratio. The following is the justification for the trended preliminary ratio:

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | 93.40 | 2.16 | $\mathbf{9 5 . 4 2}$ |  |
| 2007 | 96.41 | 0.51 | 96.9 | 96.57 |
| 2006 | 97.00 | 0.34 | 97.33 | 97.00 |
| 2005 | 96.48 | 3.52 | 99.88 | 97.38 |
| 2004 | 95.86 | 1.94 | 97.72 | 97.42 |
| 2003 | 97 | 3.18 | 100.08 | 97 |
| 2002 | 96.88 | 0.55 | 97.41 | 97 |
| 2001 | 92 | -0.46 | 91.58 | 92 |

RESIDENTIAL: The Trended Preliminary Ratio is relatively close to the R\&O Ratio. There is no information available to suggest that the median is not the best representation of the level of value for the residential class.

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

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3.48 | 2008 | 2.16 |
| -0.28 | 2007 | 0.51 |
| 0.44 | 2006 | 0.34 |
| 4.56 | 2005 | 3.52 |
| 5.27 | 2004 | 1.94 |
| 2 | 2003 | 3 |
| 0.44 | 2002 | 0.55 |
| 0.01 | 2001 | -0.46 |

RESIDENTIAL: The comparison of the Total Assessed Value and the Change in Assessed Value represents less than one percentage point difference. The closeness indicates the county assessment actions were applied uniformly to sold and unsold parcels.

## 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 | 95.00 | 91.09 | 97.35 |

RESIDENTIAL: The three measures of central tendency are somewhat relatively grouped, the median and mean are within the acceptable range and the weighted mean is slightly below. The median is supported by the Trended Preliminary Ratio and for direct equalization purposes will most likely be used in determining the level of value for Pierce County.

## 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 | 15.80 | 106.88 |
| Difference | 0.8 | 3.88 |

RESIDENTIAL: The primary measures of quality of assessment, the coefficient of dispersion is slightly above the acceptable parameter and the price related differential is slightly outside the acceptable parameter. The assessment actions implemented in 2008 have improved the price related differential to be closer to the acceptable parameter.

## 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 | 148 | 145 | -3 |
| Median | 93.40 | 95.00 | 1.6 |
| Sgt. Mean | $\mathbf{8 8 . 8 2}$ | 91.09 | 2.27 |
| Mean | 97.42 | 97.35 | $-\mathbf{0 . 0 7}$ |
| COD | 21.38 | 15.80 | -5.58 |
| PRD | 109.68 | 106.88 | -2.8 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 43.53 | 43.53 | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 263.13 | 263.13 | 0 |

RESIDENTIAL: The number of qualified sales between the preliminary statistics and the final statistics decreased by three sales due to being substantially changed since the sale date. The remainder of the table is a reflection of the assessment actions taken by the county for the 2008 assessment year and supports that the county has improved the assessment of residential property.

## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics

## Type: Qualified



Exhibit 70 - Page 33

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



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



## Type: Qualified



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

## Commercial

There were no changes reported to the commercial class for 2008. The County conducted a market analysis of this class of property and determined the median ratio was within the acceptable range and was an appropriate level of value for the county. The county also completed the pick-up work of new construction in the commercial class.

## 2008 Assessment Survey for Pierce County

## Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Assessor and Staff |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Assessor |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Assessor and Staff |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | 2001 |
| 5. | What was the last year the depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | 2002 |
| 6. | When was the last time that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | 2002 |
| 7. | When was the last year that the Market or Sales Comparison Approach was used to estimate the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | 1999 |
| 8. | Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class? |
|  | 11 |
| 9. | How are these defined? |
|  | By location |
| 10. | Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? |
|  | Yes |
| 11. | Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural commercial? (that is, does the "suburban" location have its own market?) |
|  | No |


| 12. | What is the market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. 10- <br> $\mathbf{0 0 1 . 0 7 B}$ ? (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.) |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | N/A |

## Commercial Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 |  |  | 8 |



Exhibit 70 - Page 40


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


2008 Correlation Section<br>for Pierce County

## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL: The county reported minimal changes were implemented to the commercial class of property for the 2008 assessment year.

Analysis of the available sales concluded the county utilized a reasonable portion of the total sales file base and did not excessively trim the sales file. The trended preliminary median ratio and the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median ratio are relatively close. The difference between the percent change to the sales file and the percent change to the assessed value base is less than one percentage point difference. The median is the only measure of central tendency within the acceptable parameter. The coefficient of dispersion is within the acceptable and the price related differential is outside the acceptable parameter. There is one sale in the sale file with a sale price of $\$ 600,000$ and that one sale distorts the measures of central tendency as well as the quality of assessment.

Analysis of all six tables indicates that the county has achieved an acceptable level of value for the 2008 assessment year. Based on the assessment practices of Pierce County the median appears to be the most reliable indicator of the level of value.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

This section documents the utilization of total sales compared to qualified sales in the sales file. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1327(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 | $\mathbf{5 8}$ | 14 | 24.14 |
| 2007 | 68 | 16 | 23.53 |
| 2006 | 66 | 18 | 27.27 |
| 2005 | 75 | 35 | 46.67 |
| 2004 | 60 | 34 | 56.67 |
| 2003 | 62 | 34 | 54.84 |
| 2002 | 56 | 31 | 55.36 |
| 2001 | 63 | 30 | 47.62 |

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

## 2008 Correlation Section <br> for Pierce County

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

The trended preliminary ratio is an alternative method to calculate a point estimate as an indicator of the level of value. This table compares the preliminary median ratio, trended preliminary median ratio, and $\mathrm{R} \& O$ 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 $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median ratio. The following is the justification for the trended preliminary ratio:

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | 94.27 | $\mathbf{1 . 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 5 . 3 2}$ | 94.27 |
| 2007 | 94.99 | 0.01 | 95 | 94.27 |
| 2006 | 93.91 | -0.51 | 93.43 | 91.62 |
| 2005 | 95.95 | -0.45 | 95.52 | 95.95 |
| 2004 | 98.34 | 13.66 | 111.78 | 96.99 |
| 2003 | 98 | -0.52 | 97.49 | 97 |
| 2002 | 93.75 | 12.12 | 105.11 | 101 |
| 2001 | 92 | 1.17 | 93.08 | 93 |

COMMERCIAL: The relationship between the trended preliminary ratio and the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ ratio is relatively close and supportive of each other and the assessment actions.

## 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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.5 | 2008 | 1.12 |
| -0.47 | 2007 | 0.01 |
| 3.61 | 2006 | -0.51 |
| 0 | 2005 | -0.45 |
| -0.33 | 2004 | 13.66 |
| 3 | 2003 | -1 |
| 29.04 | 2002 | 12.12 |
| 9.65 | 2001 | 1.17 |

COMMERCIAL: The difference between the Total Assessed Value in the Sales File and the Change in Assessed Value is less than one percentage point. The county reported minimal changes in the commercial class and the table clearly represents that action.

## 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 | 94.27 | $\mathbf{7 6 . 5 8}$ | $\mathbf{8 6 . 6 0}$ |

COMMERCIAL: The only measure of central tendency within the acceptable parameter is the median. The weighted mean and mean are outside the acceptable parameter. Review of the sales file indicates that one high dollar sale (Book 2006 Page 62) is distorting the weighted mean and mean. There is no other information available that would indicate that the level of value for the commercial class of property has not been met.

## 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 | 19.56 | 113.09 |
| Difference | 0 | 10.09 |

COMMERCIAL: The coefficient of dispersion is within the acceptable level and the price related differential is clearly outside of the acceptable level. The high dollar sale (Book 2006 Page 62) is also distorting the PRD.

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | $\mathbf{1 4}$ | 14 | 0 |
| Median | 94.27 | $\mathbf{9 4 . 2 7}$ | 0 |
| Wgt. Mean | $\mathbf{7 6 . 4 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 5 8}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 1 2}$ |
| Mean | $\mathbf{8 6 . 5 2}$ | $\mathbf{8 6 . 6 0}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 8}$ |
| COD | 19.47 | 19.56 | 0.09 |
| PRD | 113.16 | $\mathbf{1 1 3 . 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{- 0 . 0 7}$ |
| Min Sales Ratio | 21.93 | 21.93 | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 117.53 | 117.53 | 0 |

COMMERCIAL: Table VII indicates that there were no sales removed from the sales file following the preliminary statistics. The remainder of the table is reflective of the assessment actions completed for the 2008 assessment year and supports that minimal changes were implemented.

# PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics 

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


## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics



## AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

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

|  | NUMBER of Sales: |  | 49 | MEDIAN: | 62 |  | COV: | 26.69 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}\text { 95\% Median C.I.: } & 55.80 \text { to } 68.29 & \text { (! }: \text { Derived) } \\ \text { 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: } & 55.94 \text { to } 66.57 \quad \text { (!: land+NAT=0) }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (AgLand) <br> (AgLand) <br> (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | 10,385,030 |  | WGT. MEAN: | 61 |  | STD: | 17.06 |  |  |  |  |
|  | TOTAL Adj. Sales Price: | 10,163,610 |  | MEAN : |  |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 13.94 |  | Mean C.I.: 59 | 59.13 to 68.68 |  |
|  | TOTAL Assessed Value: | 6,225,740 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 207,420 |  | COD : | 22.37 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 105.32 |  |  |  |  |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 127,055 |  | PRD : | 104.33 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 35.07 | Printed: 02/09/2008 12:55:05 |  |  |  |
| MAJORITY LAND USE > 95\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MIN |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD |  | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| DRY | 9 | 57.30 | 56.80 | 55.78 | 20.14 |  | 101.83 | 35.07 | 80.05 | 43.53 to 72.33 | 189,364 | 105,632 |
| DRY-N/A | 8 | 68.09 | 64.53 | 57.32 | 21.75 |  | 112.58 | 42.63 | 86.76 | 42.63 to 86.76 | 164,736 | 94,430 |
| GRASS | 13 | 65.15 | 65.08 | 64.48 | 17.82 |  | 100.92 | 46.60 | 97.65 | 48.74 to 76.95 | 90,300 | 58,230 |
| GRASS-N/A | 4 | 67.07 | 64.27 | 62.32 | 21.03 |  | 103.13 | 40.55 | 82.37 | N/A | 195,879 | 122,067 |
| IRRGTD-N/A | A 15 | 59.12 | 66.72 | 63.16 | 26.74 |  | 105.64 | 43.42 | 105.32 | 48.65 to 86.89 | 345,600 | 218,289 |
|  | 49 | 62.31 | 63.91 | 61.26 | 22.37 | 104.33 |  | 35.07 | 105.32 | 55.80 to 68.29 | 207,420 | 127,055 |
| MAJORITY LAND USE > 80\% |  |  | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD |  | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN |  |  |  |  |  | Sale Price |  |  | Assd Val |
| DRY | 13 | 57.30 | 57.67 | 54.94 | 21.43 |  | 104.96 |  | 35.07 | 80.05 | 43.53 to 72.33 | 196,338 | 107,871 |
| DRY-N/A | 4 | 74.23 | 69.46 | 64.67 | 21.11 |  | 107.41 | 42.63 | 86.76 | N/A | 117,442 | 75,952 |
| GRASS | 14 | 62.54 | 64.70 | 63.92 | 17.85 |  | 101.22 | 46.60 | 97.65 | 48.74 to 76.95 | 95,279 | 60,901 |
| GRASS-N/A | 3 | 74.37 | 65.76 | 62.97 | 18.74 |  | 104.43 | 40.55 | 82.37 | N/A | 207,839 | 130,880 |
| IRRGTD | 13 | 59.12 | 66.43 | 63.97 | 25.48 |  | 103.85 | 43.42 | 105.32 | 48.65 to 86.89 | 352,431 | 225,436 |
| IRRGTD-N/A | A 2 | 68.65 | 68.65 | 57.05 | 30.08 |  | 120.33 | 48.00 | 89.29 | N/A | 301,200 | 171,830 |
|  | 49 | 62.31 | 63.91 | 61.26 | 22.37 | 104.33 |  | 35.07 | 105.32 | 55.80 to 68.29 | 207,420 | 127,055 |
| MAJORITY LAND USE > 50\% |  |  |  | WGT. MEAN |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN |  | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| DRY | 17 | 62.39 | 60.44 | 56.45 | 21.92 |  | 107.06 | 35.07 | 86.76 | 43.53 to 75.86 | 177,774 | 100,361 |
| GRASS | 16 | 62.54 | 64.30 | 62.86 | 19.80 |  | 102.28 | 40.55 | 97.65 | 48.74 to 76.95 | 114,314 | 71,860 |
| GRASS-N/A | 1 | 74.37 | 74.37 | 74.37 |  |  |  | 74.37 | 74.37 | N/A | 128,400 | 95,490 |
| IRRGTD | 15 | 59.12 | 66.72 | 63.16 | 26.74 |  | 105.64 | 43.42 | 105.32 | 48.65 to 86.89 | 345,600 | 218,289 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 49 | 62.31 | 63.91 | 61.26 | 22.37 |  | 104.33 | 35.07 | 105.32 | 55.80 to 68.29 | 207,420 | 127,055 |

## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics

## AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

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


Exhibit 70 - Page 57

# PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics 

## ype: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008



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

## Agricultural

The County completed a market analysis and determined the following changes applied to the agricultural class.

Area 1 - Increased irrigation 15\%
Increased dryland 20\%
Increased grass 20\%
CRP acres are valued the same as dryland

Area 2 - Increased irrigation 15\%
Increased dryland 20\%
Increased grass 20\%
CRP - no change

## 2008 Assessment Survey for Pierce County

## Agricultural Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Assessor and Staff |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Assessor |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Assessor and Staff |
| 4. | Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? |
|  | No |
| a. | How is agricultural land defined in this county? |
|  | Based on statute and regulations |
| 5. | When was the last date that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | N/A |
| 6. | What is the date of the soil survey currently used? |
|  | 1976 |
| 7. | What date was the last countywide land use study completed? |
|  | Assessor is continually reviewing the county |
| a. | By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.) |
|  | Physical inspection and FSA maps |
| b. | By whom? |
|  | Assessor and Staff |
| c. | What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? |
|  | Land use is continually being updated. |
| 8. | Number of market areas/neighborhoods in the agricultural property class: |
|  | 2 退 |


| 9. | How are market areas/neighborhoods defined in this property class? |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | By soil type, area 2 is primarily the Valentine sand soil association. Area 1 is the <br> remainder of the county. |
| 10. | Has the county implemented (or is in the process of implementing) special <br> valuation for agricultural land within the county? <br> No |

Agricultural Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 53 |  |  | 53 |

70 - pierce county agricultural unimproved

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


-
TOTAL Sales Price: TOTAL Adj.Sales Price:

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

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

## PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics

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


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


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


2008 Correlation Section<br>for Pierce County

## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The county reported that after an analysis was completed of the agricultural class, valuation changes were implemented in both market areas to achieve a level of value within the acceptable range.

Table two indicates that the county has utilized a reasonable portion of the total sales file base. The trended preliminary ratio and the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ ratio are reasonably close and supportive of the assessment actions. The comparison between the percent change of the sales file and the percent change of the assessed value is less than one percentage point apart and supports the assessment actions as well. All three measures of central tendency are within the acceptable level of value. The coefficient of dispersion and the price related differential are slightly outside of the acceptable parameters. Analysis of the sales file reveals that the older sales most likely have some influence on these measures of quality of the unimproved agricultural property class.

Analysis of all six tables indicates that the county has achieved an acceptable level of value for the 2008 assessment year. Based on the information available and the assessment practices of the county, the median is the best indicator of level of value.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

This section documents the utilization of total sales compared to qualified sales in the sales file. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1327(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 | 149 | 48 | 32.21 |
| 2007 | 140 | 46 | 32.86 |
| 2006 | 136 | 54 | 39.71 |
| 2005 | 124 | 55 | 44.35 |
| 2004 | 111 | 53 | 47.75 |
| 2003 | 97 | 52 | 53.61 |
| 2002 | 82 | 43 | 52.44 |
| 2001 | 87 | 51 | 58.62 |

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

## 2008 Correlation Section <br> for Pierce County

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

The trended preliminary ratio is an alternative method to calculate a point estimate as an indicator of the level of value. This table compares the preliminary median ratio, trended preliminary median ratio, and $\mathrm{R} \& O$ 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 $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median ratio. The following is the justification for the trended preliminary ratio:

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | 62.31 | 17.7 | 73.34 | 71.83 |
| 2007 | 72.09 | 0.51 | 72.46 | 71.95 |
| 2006 | 60.00 | 23.55 | 74.13 | 75.35 |
| 2005 | 68.45 | 14.09 | 78.1 | 78.60 |
| 2004 | 75.72 | 5.85 | 80.15 | 75.91 |
| 2003 | 71 | 12.29 | 79.73 | 77 |
| 2002 | 75.25 | 2.87 | 77.41 | 77 |
| 2001 | 73 | 0.72 | 73.53 | 74 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The trended preliminary ratio and the R\&O median ratio are relatively close and supportive of each other. There is not information available to suggest that the median ratio is not the best representation of the level of value.

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

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 17.29 | 2008 | 17.7 |
| -0.01 | 2007 | 0.51 |
| 25.93 | 2006 | 23.55 |
| 18.44 | 2005 | 14.09 |
| 4.98 | 2004 | 5.85 |
| 12 | 2003 | 12 |
| 3.85 | 2002 | 2.87 |
| 1.92 | 2001 | 0.72 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The comparison of the Total Assessed Value and the Change in Assessed Value represent a relatively close percentage change and support the assessment actions applied to the agricultural class for the 2008 assessment year.

## 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 | $\mathbf{7 1 . 8 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 1 . 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 3 2}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: All three measures of central tendency are within the acceptable. The median is supported by the Trended Preliminary Ratio and for direct equalization purposes will be used in determining the level of value.

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

In analyzing the statistical data of assessment quality, there are two measures primarily relied upon by assessment officials. The Coefficient of Dispersion, COD, is produced to measure assessment uniformity. A low COD tends to indicate good assessment uniformity as there is a smaller "spread" or dispersion of the ratios in the sales file. 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 | $\mathbf{2 3 . 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 5 . 5 1}$ |
| Difference | $\mathbf{3 . 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 5 1}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The coefficient of dispersion and price related differential are both outside the acceptable range. Further analysis of the sales file reveals that the older sales have an influence on these measures of quality.

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | $\mathbf{4 9}$ | 48 | -1 |
| Median | $\mathbf{6 2 . 3 1}$ | 71.83 | 9.52 |
| Wgt. Mean | 61.26 | 71.39 | 10.13 |
| Mean | 63.91 | 75.32 | 11.41 |
| COD | 22.37 | 23.05 | 0.68 |
| PRD | 104.33 | 105.51 | 1.18 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 35.07 | 42.07 | 7 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 105.32 | 121.42 | 16.1 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Table VII reveals one less sale since the preliminary statistics. The county asked for a substantially changed parcel to be removed. The remainder of the table is a reflection of the assessment actions implemented for the 2008 assessment year.

## County 70 - Pierce

| Total Real Property Value(Sum Lines $17,25, \& 30$ ) |  |  | cords |  | Value | 0,635 | $\begin{array}{cc}  & \mathbf{T c} \\ \text { ( Sum } & 17 \end{array}$ | Growth | 19,551,060 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Schedule I:Non-Agricultural Records (Res and Rec) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Records Urban Value |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  | Growth |
|  |  |  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |  |
| 1. Res UnImp Land | 255 | 1,035,570 | 35 | 288,735 | 62 | 932,595 | 352 | 2,256,900 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2. Res } \\ & \text { Improv Land } \end{aligned}$ | 1,825 | 10,566,690 | 110 | 1,923,670 | 415 | 7,553,795 | 2,350 | 20,044,155 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3. Res } \\ & \text { Improvements } \end{aligned}$ | 1,869 | 91,521,625 | 112 | 9,476,555 | 447 | 40,446,475 | 2,428 | 141,444,655 |  |
| 4. Res Total \% of Total | 2,124 | 103,123,885 | 147 | 11,688,960 | 509 | 48,932,865 | 2,780 | 163,745,710 | 4,087,156 |
|  | 76.40 | 62.97 | 5.28 | 7.13 | 18.30 | 29.88 | 45.78 | 20.74 | 20.90 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 5. Rec } \\ & \text { UnImp Land } \end{aligned}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 6. Rec } \\ & \text { Improv Land } \end{aligned}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 69,655 | 1 | 69,655 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 7. Rec } \\ & \text { Improvements } \end{aligned}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 44,990 | 1 | 44,990 |  |
| 8. Rec Total \% of Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 114,645 | 1 | 114,645 | 0 |
|  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **.** | **.** | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 |
| RestRec Total \% of Total | 2,124 | 103,123,885 | 147 | 11,688,960 | 510 | 49,047,510 | 2,781 | 163,860,355 | 4,087,156 |
|  | 76.37 | 62.93 | 5.28 | 7.13 | 18.33 | 29.93 | 45.80 | 20.75 | 20.90 |

Exhibit 70 - Page 77

County 70-Pierce


Exhibit 70 - Page 78

## County 70 - Pierce



| Schedule V: Agricultural Records | Urban | Value | SubUrban <br> Records | Value | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Records |  |  |  |  | Records | Value | Records | Value |
| 27. Ag-Vacant Land | 0 | 0 | 5 | 29,955 | 1,773 | 301,298,310 | 1,778 | 301,328,265 |
| 28. Ag-Improved Land | 0 | 0 | 3 | 41,460 | 991 | 215,718,195 | 994 | 215,759,655 |
| 29. Ag-Improvements | 0 | 0 | 3 | 18,800 | 1,105 | 60,762,135 | 1,108 | 60,780,935 |
| 30. Ag-Total Taxable |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,886 | 577,868,855 |

## County 70 - Pierce

Schedule VI: Agricultural Records:
Non-Agricultural Detail
Records Urban

## County 70 - Pierce

2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45
Schedule IX: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Detail

| Irrigated: | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 13,632.200 | 37,328,215 | 13,632.200 | 37,328,215 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 16,710.480 | 42,146,430 | 16,710.480 | 42,146,430 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 13,479.530 | 31,492,670 | 13,479.530 | 31,492,670 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 19,897.660 | 42,647,015 | 19,897.660 | 42,647,015 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 16,223.760 | 31,367,815 | 16,223.760 | 31,367,815 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 29,549.320 | 54,087,715 | 29,549.320 | 54,087,715 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,648.750 | 4,509,620 | 3,648.750 | 4,509,620 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,178.570 | 4,465,385 | 4,178.570 | 4,465,385 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 117,320.270 | 248,044,865 | 117,320.270 | 248,044,865 |
| Dryland: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 6.770 | 11,135 | 13,441.500 | 22,055,685 | 13,448.270 | 22,066,820 |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 3.000 | 4,605 | 26,326.650 | 40,239,650 | 26,329.650 | 40,244,255 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 10,628.320 | 14,696,220 | 10,628.320 | 14,696,220 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 17,329.470 | 21,440,615 | 17,329.470 | 21,440,615 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 4.000 | 4,760 | 18,535.600 | 21,925,080 | 18,539.600 | 21,929,840 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 6.000 | 6,600 | 28,867.000 | 31,595,560 | 28,873.000 | 31,602,160 |
| 60.4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 8.000 | 6,480 | 4,608.770 | 3,725,415 | 4,616.770 | 3,731,895 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,573.140 | 1,116,915 | 1,573.140 | 1,116,915 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 27.770 | 33,580 | 121,310.450 | 156,795,140 | 121,338.220 | 156,828,720 |


| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 1.030 | 1,295 | 1,993.800 | 2,444,700 | 1,994.830 | 2,445,995 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 2.000 | 2,320 | 6,222.160 | 7,525,135 | 6,224.160 | 7,527,455 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 6.380 | 7,020 | 3,009.180 | 3,249,815 | 3,015.560 | 3,256,835 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 10.710 | 11,245 | 16,593.120 | 17,317,770 | 16,603.830 | 17,329,015 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.890 | 880 | 5,822.440 | 5,849,895 | 5,823.330 | 5,850,775 |
| 68. 3G | 0.000 | 0 | 2.000 | 1,920 | 9,806.580 | 9,527,245 | 9,808.580 | 9,529,165 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 5.000 | 2,850 | 4,525.100 | 2,724,155 | 4,530.100 | 2,727,005 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 3.840 | 1,960 | 11,948.990 | 6,133,535 | 11,952.830 | 6,135,495 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 31.850 | 29,490 | 59,921.370 | 54,772,250 | 59,953.220 | 54,801,740 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,193.150 | 50,810 | 1,193.150 | 50,810 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 3.000 | 120 | 2,777.800 | 111,125 | 2,780.800 | 111,245 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 62.620 | 63,190 | 302,523.040 | 459,774,190 | 302,585.660 | 459,837,380 |

## County 70 - Pierce <br> 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

Schedule IX: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Detail
Market Area:
2

| Irrigated: | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 38.000 | 103,110 | 38.000 | 103,110 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 489.460 | 1,236,055 | 489.460 | 1,236,055 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,905.000 | 4,441,345 | 1,905.000 | 4,441,345 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 39.000 | 83,850 | 39.000 | 83,850 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,117.400 | 4,082,225 | 2,117.400 | 4,082,225 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,958.340 | 10,925,395 | 5,958.340 | 10,925,395 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 27.000 | 33,480 | 27.000 | 33,480 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,961.150 | 7,507,485 | 6,961.150 | 7,507,485 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 17,535.350 | 28,412,945 | 17,535.350 | 28,412,945 |


| 54. 1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 9.000 | 14,805 | 9.000 | 14,805 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 321.260 | 493,140 | 321.260 | 493,140 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 735.500 | 1,018,675 | 735.500 | 1,018,675 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 21.000 | 26,040 | 21.000 | 26,040 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 514.580 | 611,205 | 514.580 | 611,205 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,614.970 | 1,768,145 | 1,614.970 | 1,768,145 |
| 60. 4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 18.000 | 14,580 | 18.000 | 14,580 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 443.180 | 314,655 | 443.180 | 314,655 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,677.490 | 4,261,245 | 3,677.490 | 4,261,245 |

Grass:

| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4.000 | 2,000 | 4.000 | 2,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64. 1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 100.900 | 123,870 | 100.900 | 123,870 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 443.370 | 482,370 | 443.370 | 482,370 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 983.800 | 1,019,115 | 983.800 | 1,019,115 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,019.400 | 1,953,025 | 2,019.400 | 1,953,025 |
| 68. 3G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,220.040 | 2,993,015 | 3,220.040 | 2,993,015 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 125.000 | 77,340 | 125.000 | 77,340 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 11,681.410 | 6,017,560 | 11,681.410 | 6,017,560 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 18,577.920 | 12,668,295 | 18,577.920 | 12,668,295 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 154.500 | 6,180 | 154.500 | 6,180 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 398.600 | 23,645 | 398.600 | 23,645 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 40,343.860 | 45,372,310 | 40,343.860 | 45,372,310 |

Exhibit 70 - Page 82

## County 70 - Pierce

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

Schedule X: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Totals

| Urban |  |  | U | Rural |  |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AgLand | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 76.Irrigated | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 134,855.620 | 276,457,810 | 134,855.620 | 276,457,810 |
| 77.Dry Land | 0.000 | 0 | 27.770 | 33,580 | 124,987.940 | 161,056,385 | 125,015.710 | 161,089,965 |
| 78.Grass | 0.000 | 0 | 31.850 | 29,490 | 78,499.290 | 67,440,545 | 78,531.140 | 67,470,035 |
| 79.Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,347.650 | 56,990 | 1,347.650 | 56,990 |
| 80.Other | 0.000 | 0 | 3.000 | 120 | 3,176.400 | 134,770 | 3,179.400 | 134,890 |
| 81.Exempt | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 82.Total | 0.000 | 0 | 62.620 | 63,190 | 342,866.900 | 505,146,500 | 342,929.520 | 505,209,690 |

## 2008 Agricultural Land Detail

County 70 - Pierce
Market Area:

| Irrigated: |
| :--- |
| Acres |
| 1A1 |
| $13,632.200$ |

Grass:

| 1G1 | $1,994.830$ | $3.33 \%$ | $2,445,995$ | $4.46 \%$ | $1,226.167$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | $6,224.160$ | $10.38 \%$ | $7,527,455$ | $13.74 \%$ | $1,209.392$ |
| 2G1 | $3,015.560$ | $5.03 \%$ | $3,256,835$ | $5.94 \%$ | $1,080.010$ |
| 2G | $16,603.830$ | $27.69 \%$ | $17,329,015$ | $31.62 \%$ | $1,043.675$ |
| 3G1 | $5,823.330$ | $9.71 \%$ | $5,850,775$ | $10.68 \%$ | $1,004.712$ |
| 3G | $9,808.580$ | $16.36 \%$ | $9,529,165$ | $17.39 \%$ | 971.513 |
| 4G1 | $4,530.100$ | $7.56 \%$ | $2,727,005$ | $4.98 \%$ | 601.974 |
| 4G | $11,952.830$ | $19.94 \%$ | $6,135,495$ | $11.20 \%$ | 513.308 |
| Grass Total | $59,953.220$ | $100.00 \%$ | $54,801,740$ | $100.00 \%$ | 914.075 |
|  |  |  | $248,044,865$ | $53.94 \%$ | $2,114.254$ |
| Irrigated Total | $117,320.270$ | $38.77 \%$ | $156,828,720$ | $34.11 \%$ | $1,292.492$ |
| Dry Total | $121,338.220$ | $40.10 \%$ | $54,801,740$ | $11.92 \%$ | 914.075 |
| Grass Total | $59,953.220$ | $19.81 \%$ | 50,810 | $0.01 \%$ | 42.584 |
| Waste | $1,193.150$ | $0.39 \%$ | 111,245 | $0.02 \%$ | 40.004 |
| Other | $2,780.800$ | $0.92 \%$ |  |  | 1 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $302,585.660$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |  | 100 |

## As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $117,320.270$ | $87.00 \%$ | $248,044,865$ | $89.72 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $121,338.220$ | $97.06 \%$ | $156,828,720$ | $97.35 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $59,953.220$ | $76.34 \%$ | $54,801,740$ | $81.22 \%$ |
| Waste | $1,193.150$ | $88.54 \%$ | 50,810 | $89.16 \%$ |
| Other | $2,780.800$ | $87.46 \%$ | 111,245 | $82.47 \%$ |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $302,585.660$ | $88.24 \%$ | $459,837,380$ | $91.02 \%$ |

2008 Agricultural Land Detail
County 70 - Pierce
Market Area:

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

Grass:

| 1G1 | 4.000 | $0.02 \%$ | 2,000 | $0.02 \%$ | 500.000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | 100.900 | $0.54 \%$ | 123,870 | $0.98 \%$ | $1,227.651$ |
| 2G1 | 443.370 | $2.39 \%$ | 482,370 | $3.81 \%$ | $1,087.962$ |
| 2G | 983.800 | $5.30 \%$ | $1,019,115$ | $8.04 \%$ | $1,035.896$ |
| 3G1 | $2,019.400$ | $10.87 \%$ | $1,953,025$ | $15.42 \%$ | 967.131 |
| 3G | $3,220.040$ | $17.33 \%$ | $2,993,015$ | $23.63 \%$ | 929.496 |
| 4G1 | 125.000 | $0.67 \%$ | 77,340 | $0.61 \%$ | 618.720 |
| 4G | $11,681.410$ | $62.88 \%$ | $6,017,560$ | $47.50 \%$ | 515.139 |
| Grass Total | $18,577.920$ | $100.00 \%$ | $12,668,295$ | $100.00 \%$ | 681.900 |
|  | $17,535.350$ | $43.46 \%$ | $28,412,945$ | $62.62 \%$ | $1,620.323$ |
| Irrigated Total | $3,677.490$ | $9.12 \%$ | $4,261,245$ | $9.39 \%$ | $1,158.737$ |
| Dry Total | $18,577.920$ | $46.05 \%$ | $12,668,295$ | $27.92 \%$ | 681.900 |
| Grass Total | 154.500 | $0.38 \%$ | 6,180 | $0.01 \%$ | 40.000 |
| Waste | 398.600 | $0.99 \%$ | 23,645 | $0.05 \%$ | 59.320 |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  | $1,124.639$ |
| Exempt | $40,343.860$ | $100.00 \%$ | $45,372,310$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |
| Market Area Total |  |  |  |  |  |

## As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $17,535.350$ | $13.00 \%$ | $28,412,945$ | $10.28 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $3,677.490$ | $2.94 \%$ | $4,261,245$ | $2.65 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $18,577.920$ | $23.66 \%$ | $12,668,295$ | $18.78 \%$ |
| Waste | 154.500 | $11.46 \%$ | 6,180 | $10.84 \%$ |
| Other | 398.600 | $12.54 \%$ | 23,645 | $17.53 \%$ |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $40,343.860$ | $11.76 \%$ | $45,372,310$ | $8.98 \%$ |

2008 Agricultural Land Detail
County 70 - Pierce

| AgLand | Acres | Urban | SubUrban <br> Acres <br> Value |  | Rural <br> Acres <br> Value |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Irrigated | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | $0 \quad 13$ | 134,855.620 | 276,457,810 |
| Dry | 0.000 | 0 | 27.770 | 33,580 124 | 124,987.940 | 161,056,385 |
| Grass | 0.000 | 0 | 31.850 | 29,490 | 78,499.290 | 67,440,545 |
| Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,347.650 | 56,990 |
| Other | 0.000 | 0 | 3.000 | 120 | 3,176.400 | 134,770 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| Total | 0.000 | 0 | 62.620 | 63,190 34 | 342,866.900 | 505,146,500 |
| AgLand | Total <br> Acres | Value | Acres \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| Irrigated | 134,855.620 | 276,457,810 | 134,855.620 39.32\% | 276,457,810 | 0 54.72\% | 2,050.028 |
| Dry | 125,015.710 | 161,089,965 | 125,015.710 36.46\% | 161,089,965 | 5 31.89\% | 1,288.557 |
| Grass | 78,531.140 | 67,470,035 | 78,531.140 22.90\% | 67,470,035 | 5 13.35\% | 859.150 |
| Waste | 1,347.650 | 56,990 | 1,347.650 0.39\% | 56,990 | 0 0.01\% | 42.288 |
| Other | 3,179.400 | 134,890 | 3,179.400 0.93\% | 134,890 | 0 0.03\% | 42.426 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 0.00\% | 0 | 0 0.00\% | 0.000 |


| Total | $342,929.520$ | $505,209,690$ | $342,929.520$ | $100.00 \%$ | $505,209,690$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,473.217$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

[^0]
## 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 | 156,284,355 | 163,745,710 | 7,461,355 | 4.77 | 4,087,156 | 2.16 |
| 2. Recreational | 107,525 | 114,645 | 7,120 | 6.62 | 0 | 6.62 |
| 3. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwellings | 44,294,985 | 44,807,855 | 512,870 | 1.16 | *--------- | 1.16 |
| 4. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 200,686,865 | 208,668,210 | 7,981,345 | 3.98 | 4,087,156 | 1.94 |
| 5. Commercial | 24,463,385 | 25,335,900 | 872,515 | 3.57 | 644,955 | 0.93 |
| 6. Industrial | 9,713,380 | 22,405,525 | 12,692,145 | 130.67 | 12,537,770 | 1.59 |
| 7. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 26,622,155 | 27,851,310 | 1,229,155 | 4.62 | 2,281,179 | -3.95 |
| 8. Minerals | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 9. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 60,798,920 | 75,592,735 | 14,793,815 | 24.33 | 13,182,725 | 2.65 |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 261,485,785 | 284,260,945 | 22,775,160 | 8.71 | 19,551,060 | 1.23 |
| 11. Irrigated | 239,431,875 | 276,457,810 | 37,025,935 | 15.46 |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 134,401,080 | 161,089,965 | 26,688,885 | 19.86 |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 55,202,100 | 67,470,035 | 12,267,935 | 22.22 |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 56,210 | 56,990 | 780 | 1.39 |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 126,190 | 126,190 | 8,700 | 6.89 |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 429,217,455 | 505,209,690 | 75,992,235 | 17.7 |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of All Real Property | 690,703,240 | 789,470,635 | 98,767,395 | 14.3 | 19,551,060 | 11.47 |
| (Locally Assessed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^1]
## Pierce County <br> 3-Year Plan

June 15, 2007

## COUNTY DESCRIPTION

Per the 2007 County Abstract, Pierce County consists of the following real property types:

|  | Parcel/ <br> Acre Count | $\%$ <br> Parcel | Total Value | $\%$ <br> Value | Land Only | Improvements |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Residential | 2781 | $45.85 \%$ | $\$ 156,628,855$ | $22.67 \%$ | $\$ 22,069,950$ | $\$ 134,558,905$ |
| Recreation | 1 | $0.02 \%$ | $\$ 107,525$ | $0.02 \%$ | $\$ 62,535$ | $\$ 44,990$ |
| Commercial | 401 | $6.61 \%$ | $\$ 24,561,910$ | $3.55 \%$ | $\$ 3,503,860$ | $\$ 21,058,050$ |
| Industrial | 1 | $0.02 \%$ | $\$ 9,713,380$ | $1.41 \%$ | $\$ 83,125$ | $\$ 9,630,255$ |
| Agricultural | $2,881 /$ | $47.50 \%$ | $\$ 499,746,420$ | $72.35 \%$ | $\$ 440,054,525$ | $\$ 59,691,895$ |
| Total | $642,887.87$ |  |  |  |  |  |

## Budget, Staffing, \& TRAINing

Budget
2004-2005 Requested Budget 2004-2005 Adopted Budget 2005-2006 Requested Budget 2005-2006 Adopted Budget 2006-2007 Requested Budget 2006-2007 Adopted Budget 2007-2008 Requested Budget 2007-2008 Adopted Budget

Office Budget
\$129.419.50
\$127,923.90
\$134,320.10
\$127,923.90
\$138,952.90
\$129,572.60
\$133,258.11
\$133,258.11

APPRAISAL BUDGET
\$44,800.00
\$31,890.30
\$32,847.00
\$20,000.00
\$22,806.25
\$18,000.00
\$17,800.00
\$18,000.00

## StAFF

1 Assessor
4 Full-Time Clerks (7-Hour Day)

NEW PROPERTY: For assessment year 2007, there were 163 building permits filed for new property construction/additions in the county.

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

1. Record Maintenance, Splits, and Ownership changes
2. Annually prepare and file Assessor Administrative Reports required by law/regulation:
a. Abstracts (Real and Personal Property)
b. Assessor Survey
c. Sales information to PA\&T rosters and annual Assessed Value Update w/Abstract
d. Certification of Value to Political Subdivisions
e. School District Taxable Value Report
f. Homestead Exemption Tax Loss Report (in conjunction with Treasurer)
g. Certificate of Taxes Levied Report
h. Report of current values for properties owned by Board of Education Lands and Funds
i. Report of all Exempt Property and Taxable Government Owned Property
j. Annual Plan of Assessment Report
3. Personal Property: administer annual filing of 1,134 schedules, prepare subsequent notices for incomplete filings or failure to file and penalties applied, as required.
4. Permissive Exemptions: administer annual filings of 182 applications for new or continued exempt use, review and make recommendations to county board.
5. Taxable Government Owned Property - annual review of 30 government owned properties not used for public purpose, send notices of intent to tax, etc.
6. Homestead Exemptions: administer 386 annual filings of applications, approval/denial process, taxpayer notifications, and taxpayer assistance.
7. Centrally Assessed - review of valuations as certified by PA\&T for railroads and public service entities, establish assessment records and tax billing for tax list.
8. Tax Increment Financing - management of record/valuation information for properties in community redevelopment projects for proper reporting on administrative reports and allocation of ad valorem tax.
9. Tax Districts and Tax Rates - management of school district and other tax entity boundary changes necessary for correct assessment and tax information; input/review of tax rates used for tax billing process.
10. Tax Lists: prepare and certify tax lists to county treasurer for real property, personal property, and centrally assessed.
11. Tax List Corrections - prepare tax list correction documents for county board approval.
12. County Board of Equalization - attend county board of equalization meetings for valuation protests - assemble and provide information.
13. TERC Appeals - prepare information and attend taxpayer appeal hearings before TERC, defend valuation.
14. TERC Statewide Equalization - attend hearings if applicable to county, defend values, and/or implements orders of the TERC.
15. Education: Assessor and/or Appraisal Education - attend meetings, workshops, and educational classes to obtain required hours of continuing education to maintain assessor certification. The current requirement is 60 hours of continuing education per four-year term.

## CONTRACT APPRAISER

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

## TRAINING

Basically, the training received by anyone in this office in the last four years has been by the assessor to keep her certificate. In May 2006, the assessor and two of the office clerks attended IAAO 960 Marshall \& Swift Residential Square Foot Method and Residential Data Collection held at Wayne, Nebraska. This will be beneficial to the office as we do pick-up and reappraisal work. It would be an advantage for our office to be able to send our employees for more training.

## 2007 R\&O StATISTICS

| PROPERTY CLASS |  | MEDIAN |  | $\underline{C O D}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 97.00 |  | $\underline{\text { PRD }}$ |  |
| Residential | 95.00 | 105.35 |  |  |
| Commercial | 94.00 | 22.10 | 121.58 |  |
| Agricultural Unimproved | 72.00 | 24.20 | 103.89 |  |

## 3 Year Appraisal Plan

## 2008

## Residential

The county plans to reappraise the homes located on agricultural records for implementation in 2008 ( $1,100+$ parcels). This will include a minimum of inspecting the exterior, taking new digital pictures, and comparing the record card with what is physically present to determine if the quality and condition reflect what is shown in the record file. If possible, an interior inspection will be performed.

The county plans to reappraise the town of Osmond for implementation in 2008 ( 360 parcels). Osmond residential was $110.87 \%$ when the preliminary statistics came for 2007. The county reviewed the town of Osmond for 2007 and made necessary adjustments as indicated by a market analysis. One story houses built between 1960 and 1969 were revalued. When this was complete, Osmond residential was $99.15 \%$. Market analysis and pick up work will be scheduled for this year as well.

## Commercial

This class of property was reappraised in 2002 by a contract appraiser. Only pick-up work and sales reviews are planned for this property class for 2008.

## Agricultural

An inspection of all improvements on property class 4000 records is being performed for implementation for the 2008 tax year ( $1,100+$ parcels). Many buildings have either been removed, replaced, remodeled, or added since the aerial photos in our records were last taken in 1996. A ground sketch of any improved agricultural property that has multiple improvements is being done to
help keep the office in compliance with Reg 10-004 Section 004.01B(3). The contract appraiser hired in 2004 and 2005 completed about two-thirds of the total records. He is no longer employed by the county, so the office staff attempted to complete more parcels in 2006. In March 2007, an appraisal firm was contracted to complete the review of the farm parcels by the end of the budget year (June 2007). Since the money had been budgeted to the County Assessor, the commissioners had no problem with me finishing some of this incompleted work with these funds, so long as I stayed within the budget.

## 2009

## Residential

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

## Commercial

This class of property was last reappraised in 2002 and is scheduled for reappraisal and implementation for 2009 (260 parcels).

## Agricultural

At this time, the farm homes and outbuildings are being reappraised for the 2008 tax year. The only tasks required should be a market analysis of land and pick-up work.

## 2010

## Residential

The county plans to reappraise the towns of Plainview, Foster, McLean, Breslau, and West Randolph for implementation in 2010 ( 680 parcels). Market analysis and pick-up work will be scheduled for this year as well.

## Commercial

Only pick-up work and sales reviews are planned for this property class for 2010.

## Agricultural

The only tasks required should be a market analysis of land and pick-up work.

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

| CLASS | $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 2004 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| RESIDENTIAL | Reappraised <br> rural residential. | Reappraised <br> Osmond <br> residential. | Appraisal <br> maintenance. | Reappraised <br> Plainview, <br> Foster, McLean, <br> Breslau, and <br> West Randolph. | Reappraised <br> Pierce and <br> Hadar. |
| COMMERCIAL | Appraisal <br> maintenance. | Appraisal <br> maintenance. | Reappraised <br> all commercial <br> properties. | Appraisal <br> maintenance. | Appraisal <br> maintenance. |
| AGRICULTURAL | Reappraised. | Appraisal <br> maintenance. | Appraisal <br> maintenance | Appraisal <br> maintenance. | Appraisal <br> maintenance. |


| CLASS | $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| RESIDENTIAL | Appraisal <br> maintenance. <br> Reappraise rural <br> residential. | Appraisal <br> maintenance. | Appraisal <br> maintenance. | Reappraise all <br> agricultural <br> homes (1100+ <br> parcels). <br> Reappraise <br> Osmond (360 <br> parcels). | Appraisal <br> maintenance. |
| COMMERCIAL | Appraisal <br> maintenance. | Appraisal <br> maintenance. | Appraisal <br> maintenance. | Appraisal <br> maintenance. | Reappraise all <br> commercial <br> properties (260 <br> parcels). |
| AGRICULTURAL | Appraisal <br> maintenance. | Appraisal <br> maintenance. | Appraisal <br> maintenance. | Reappraise all <br> agricultural <br> outbuildings <br> (1100+ parcels). | Appraisal <br> maintenance. |
| RESIDENTIAL | Reappraise <br> Plainview, <br> Foster, McLean, <br> Breslau, and <br> West Randolph <br> (680 parcels). |  |  |  |  |
| COMMERCIAL | Appraisal <br> maintenance. |  |  |  |  |
| AGRICULTURAL | Appraisal <br> maintenance. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

The above information is intended to demonstrate the need for the following requested 2007-2008 budgets:

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { Office Budget } & \$ 133,258.11 \\
\text { Appraisal Budget } & \$ 17,800.00
\end{array}
$$

Respectfully submitted -

## Peggy Wragge

Pierce County Assessor

## AdDENDUM TO Pierce County 3-Year Plan

I presented each county commissioner a copy of the 3 -Year plan on June 11, 2007, at the county board meeting. When I was called in for the budget hearing on July 30, 2007, they had reviewed the appraisal plan for 2008. The county board adopted an Office Budget of $\$ 133,343.11$ and Appraisal Budget of $\$ 18,000$ for 2007-2008. The Appraisal Budget was left the same as the previous year.

They didn't have a problem with me hiring a contract appraiser to reappraise the town of Osmond and the addition to the ethanol plant, so long as I stayed within the budget. I had bids for both of these projects that were within the amount budgeted for appraisal. The assessor office staff will handle the pick-up work for the county and data entry for the pick up work as well as Osmond residential and the ethanol plant.

I explained to the county board that the assessor's office may not be able to accomplish setting values for the homes and improvements on agricultural records (1,100+ parcels) for 2008 because two of the full-time clerks in the office had given their 2-week notice of resignation. With having to hire two new clerks in the office and train them, plus the new clerk hired in February of 2007, it will probably not be possible to implement those values for 2008.

## 2008 Assessment Survey for Pierce County

## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

| 1. | Deputy(ies) on staff |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | Appraiser(s) on staff |
| 3. | Other full-time employees |
|  | 3 <br> 4. |
|  | Other part-time employees |
| 5. | Number of shared employees |
|  |  |
| 6. | Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year |
|  | $\$ 133,343.11$ |
| 7. | Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system |
|  | $\$ 9,860.00$ |
| 8. | Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above |
|  | $\$ 133,343.11$ |
| 9. | Amount of the total budget set aside for appraisal work |
|  |  |
| 10. | Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops |
|  | $\$ 1,800.00$ |
| 11. | Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget |
|  | $\$ 18,000$ |
| 12. | Other miscellaneous funds |
|  |  |
|  |  |


| 13. | Total budget |
| ---: | :--- |
|  | $\$ 151,343.00$ (General and Appraisal) |
| a. | Was any of last year's budget not used: |
|  | Yes |

## B. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

| 1. | Administrative software |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | Terra Scan |
|  | Terra Scan |
| 3. | Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? |
| 4. | Yes |
|  | Clerk Register of Deeds <br> 5.Does the county have GIS software?No <br> 6.Who maintains the GIS software and maps?N/A <br> 7.Personal Property software:Terra Scan |

## C. Zoning Information

1. Does the county have zoning?

Yes
2. If so, is the zoning countywide?

Yes
3. What municipalities in the county are zoned?

Hadar, Pierce, Plainview and Osmond

| 4. | When was zoning implemented? |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Unknown |

## D. Contracted Services

| 1. | Appraisal Services |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | CAMASS Appraisal - Osmond Reappraisal <br> Stanard Appraisal Services Inc. - Ethanol Plant |
| 2. | Other services |
|  |  |

## 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 Pierce County Assessor, by certified mail, return receipt requested, 70062760000063875920.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2008.


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

[^1]:     outbuildings is shown in line 7.

