## 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

Red Willow

| Residential Real Property - Current |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 375 | COD | 18.21 |
| Total Sales Price | \$24,314,292 | PRD | 107.54 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | \$24,284,292 | COV | 27.22 |
| Total Assessed Value | \$22,428,363 | STD | 27.03 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | \$64,758 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 17.36 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | \$59,809 | Min | 37.79 |
| Median | 95.37 | Max | 333.33 |
| Wgt. Mean | 92.36 | 95\% Median C.I. | 93.83 to 96.89 |
| Mean | 99.32 | 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I. | 90.53 to 94.19 |
|  |  | 95\% Mean C.I. | 96.58 to 102.06 |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County |  |  | 42.89 |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  | 7.7 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  | 8.85 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  | 52,021 |


| Residential Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | ---: | :---: | ---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 375 | 95.37 | 18.21 | 107.54 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 379 | 93.71 | 16.86 | 105.81 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 411 | 95.98 | 17.25 | 106.94 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 479 | 97.42 | 15.14 | 106.19 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 509 | 97.22 | 19.70 | 107.19 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 485 | 95 | 25.75 | 110 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 468 | 94 | 23.39 | 107.84 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 514 | 95 | 25.32 | 105.54 |

## 2008 Commission Summary

## Commercial Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 31 | COD | 23.41 |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 4,736,475$ | PRD | 103.07 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 4,374,275$ | COV | 35.70 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 4,013,725$ | STD | 33.76 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 141,106$ | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 22.47 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 129,475$ | Min | 18.85 |
| Median | 96.00 | Max | 195.43 |
| Wgt. Mean | 91.76 | $95 \%$ Median C.I. | 80.00 to 100.00 |
| Mean | 94.57 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I. | 76.72 to 106.79 |
|  |  | $95 \%$ Mean C.I. | 82.19 to 106.96 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 15.65 |
| :--- | ---: |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period | 4.26 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period | 4.34 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base | 127,044 |


| Commercial Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 31 | 96.00 | 23.41 | 103.07 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 25 | 97.38 | 20.97 | 106.64 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 27 | 96.09 | 20.11 | 95.57 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 43 | 96.09 | 25.75 | 99.38 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 55 | 95.65 | 24.31 | 99.09 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 57 | 96 | 18.85 | 95.17 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 78 | 98 | 26.15 | 108.34 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 84 | 100 | 29.1 | 111.23 |

## 2008 Commission Summary



Opinions

## 2008 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Red Willow 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 Red Willow County is $95 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Red Willow 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 Red Willow County is $96 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Red Willow 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 Red Willow County is $72 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Red Willow 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 

## Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008



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


# PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics 

## Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008



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



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

## Residential

All rural residential sites and farm sites up to twenty acres were revalued based on an analysis of the market.

Within the City of McCook the lot values in Golf Course Subdivision increased based on market activity. All sales within the various market areas of McCook were reviewed this year to better define problem areas in preparation for future reappraisal work.

All pickup work was completed for assessment year 2008.

## 2008 Assessment Survey for Red Willow County

## Residential Appraisal Information

(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | The assessor and staff. |
|  | The assessor. |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
| The office staff. |  |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are <br> used to value this property class? |
| June of 2002 |  |
| 5. | What was the last year the depreciation schedule for this property class was <br> developed using market-derived information? |
|  | 2004 for McCook and Suburban; 2005 for Indianola, Bartley, and neighborhoods <br> 1205, 1505, and 2505; 2006 for Rural and rural subdivisions; 2007 for Danbury, <br> Lebanon, Marion and mobile homes, and a subclass within Indianola based on <br> effective age of 7-15 years. |
| 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? |
|  | 2007 |
| 7. | Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: |
|  | 18 - The City of McCook and 10 neighborhoods within, the suburban area, 4 <br> villages, the rural area and a rural subdivision. |
| 8. | How are these defined? |
| By geographical boundaries and similar characteristics. |  |
| B. | Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? |
| Yes |  |
| Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural |  |
| residential? (that is, does the "suburban" location have its own market?) |  |


| 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.) |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | There is a three mile radius around the City of McCook that has been designated as <br> suburban and has been determined to be its own market area. |
| 12. | Are the county's ag residential and rural residential improvements classified <br> and valued in the same manner? |
|  | Yes |

## Residential Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 74 |  | 42 | 116 |

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



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



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


## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL: A review of the 2008 residential statistics indicates that an accurate measurement of the residential property in Red Willow County has been achieved. All three measures of central tendency are within the required parameter. Both qualitative measures are above the acceptable level but based on the assessment actions, and the relationship between the trended preliminary median and the R\&O median, it would suggest that the assessment practices are applied uniform and proportionately to the sales file and the population.

For direct equalization purposes the median measure of central tendency will be used to describe the level of value for the residential class of property in Red Willow County and is supported by the trended preliminary ratio. There is no recommended adjustment for the residential class of property.

2008 Correlation Section<br>for Red Willow County

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

This section documents the utilization of total sales compared to qualified sales in the sales file. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1327(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 | $\mathbf{5 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 1 1}$ |
| 2007 | 496 | 379 | $\mathbf{7 6 . 4 1}$ |
| 2006 | 542 | 411 | $\mathbf{7 5 . 8 3}$ |
| 2005 | $\mathbf{5 8 0}$ | 479 | $\mathbf{8 2 . 5 9}$ |
| 2004 | $\mathbf{6 0 5}$ | 509 | $\mathbf{8 4 . 1 3}$ |
| 2003 | 570 | 485 | $\mathbf{8 5 . 0 9}$ |
| 2002 | 564 | 470 | $\mathbf{8 3 . 3 3}$ |
| 2001 | $\mathbf{6 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{5 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{8 4 . 5 4}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: The utilization grid is demonstrating a slight decrease in the percent of sales used; however there is only a minimal difference in the total number of sales and the qualified sales for 2007 versus 2008 . Red Willow County continues to review and use a high proportion of the available residential sales in the measurement of the residential class of property.

2008 Correlation Section<br>for Red Willow 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 | 94.66 | 0.4 | 95.04 |  |
| 2007 | 92.50 | $\mathbf{- 0 . 0 4}$ | 92.46 | 93.71 |
| 2006 | 95.18 | 0.95 | 96.09 | 95.98 |
| 2005 | 95.85 | 1.89 | 97.66 | 97.42 |
| 2004 | 93.32 | 3.8 | 96.86 | 97.22 |
| 2003 | 90 | 4.3 | 93.87 | 95 |
| 2002 | 88 | 7.04 | 94.2 | 94 |
| 2001 | 95 | 0.12 | 95.11 | 95 |

RESIDENTIAL: There is less than a one point (.33) difference between the Trended Preliminary Ratio and the R\&O Ratio, this comparison indicates the two measures are very similar and strongly support one another and an acceptable level of value. The action within the base supports 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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.63 | 2008 | $\mathbf{0 . 4}$ |
| 0.67 | 2007 | $\mathbf{- 0 . 0 4}$ |
| 1.64 | 2006 | 0.95 |
| 3.06 | 2005 | 1.89 |
| 4.95 | 2004 | $\mathbf{3 . 8}$ |
| 6 | 2003 | 4 |
| 8.42 | 2002 | 7.04 |
| 0.41 | 2001 | 0.12 |

RESIDENTIAL: There is only a very slight difference between the percent change in the sales file compared to the percent change in the base. Both statistics indicate that the sold and unsold properties are being treated fairly and support the assessment actions for 2008; all rural residential sites and farm sites up to twenty acres were revalued, and within the City of McCook the lot values in Golf Course Subdivision increased.

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

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

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

The weighted mean ratio is viewed by the IAAO as the most appropriate statistical measure for "indirect" equalization; to ensure proper funding distribution of aid to political subdivisions, particularly when the distribution in part is based on the assessable value in that political subdivision, Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officers, (2007). The weighted mean, because it is a value weighted ratio, best reflects a comparison of the assessed and market value of property in the political subdivision. If the distribution of aid to political subdivisions must relate to the market value available for assessment in the political subdivision, the measurement of central tendency used to analyze level of value should reflect the dollars of value available to be assessed. The weighted mean ratio does that more than either of the other measures of central tendency.

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{9 5 . 3 7}$ | $\mathbf{9 2 . 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{9 9 . 3 2}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: All three measures of central tendency are within the required parameters and are supportive of one another. For direct equalization purposes the median measure of central tendency will be used to describe the level of value for the residential class of property.

2008 Correlation Section<br>for Red Willow 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 | $\mathbf{1 8 . 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 7 . 5 4}$ |
| Difference | 3.21 | 4.54 |

RESIDENTIAL: Both qualitative measures are above the acceptable ranges for the residential property class. However based on the assessment practices, and the thorough verification and review process it is believed that the residential properties are being treated in a uniform and proportionate manner.

## 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 | $\mathbf{3 7 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{- 1}$ |
| Median | $\mathbf{9 4 . 6 6}$ | $\mathbf{9 5 . 3 7}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 7 1}$ |
| Wgt. Mean | 91.71 | $\mathbf{9 2 . 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 6 5}$ |
| Mean | $\mathbf{9 8 . 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{9 9 . 3 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 1 3}$ |
| COD | $\mathbf{1 8 . 8 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 . 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{- 0 . 6 3}$ |
| PRD | 107.07 | $\mathbf{1 0 7 . 5 4}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 4 7}$ |
| Min Sales Ratio | 20.35 | 37.79 | $\mathbf{1 7 . 4 4}$ |
| Max Sales Ratio | $\mathbf{3 3 3 . 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 3 3 . 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: The Preliminary Statistics and the Final R\&O statistics show no change in the number of sales. After reviewing the preliminary statistical report, the reported assessment actions and the R\&O statistical report for residential property, the statistical measurements appear to be a realistic reflection of the assessment action taken in Red Willow County. Which consisted of; all rural residential sites and farm sites up to twenty acres were revalued, within the City of McCook the lot values in Golf Course Subdivision increased, and the pickup work was completed.

# PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics 

## Type: Qualified



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



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


## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics <br> Type: Qualified

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

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


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

## Commercial

Completed ninety-eight percent of the on-site inspections of the commercial class of property and completed data entry into the TerraScan CAMA system. Sales, rental, and expense information was gathered and provided to an outside appraisal company (Knoche Appraisal), the information will be used in the development of the market analysis for the three approaches to value. The project was not completed and implemented for 2008 due to lack of time.

Pickup work and any changes to commercial property that were discovered through the physical inspections were made for 2008 and equalized with other like commercial property.

## 2008 Assessment Survey for Red Willow County

## Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | The assessor and a contracted appraiser if needed. |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | The assessor. |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | The office staff and a contracted appraiser if needed. |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | 1999 |
| 5. | What was the last year the depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | A commercial reappraisal was completed in 1999. New depreciation tables and values were implemented for all motels in 2006. New depreciation tables and values were implemented for feedlots and dairy operations in 2007. |
| 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? |
|  | All were done in 2000. |
| 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? |
|  | Implemented in 2000 and reviewed in 2005. In 2007 retail and office buildings in downtown McCook were reviewed and updated. |
| 8. | Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class? |
|  | Basically the reviews and updates are conducted in terms of occupancy code, such as all motels or retail and office buildings. Reviews may be conducted along main business districts or various locations. |
| 9. | How are these defined? |
|  | They are defined by location and type of business, commercial or industrial and occupancy code. |
| 10 | Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? |
|  | Not within the commercial class of property. More emphasis is put on occupancy codes, and possibly location like main street, in the valuation process. Models are |


|  | built with similar property, that is to say with like retail or office businesses, but <br> there are still various areas with mixed occupancy. |
| :--- | :--- |
| 11. | Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural <br> commercial? (that is, does the "suburban" location have its own market?) |
|  | Not for the commercial class. |

12. What is the market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. 10001.07B? (Suburban shall mean a parcel of real property located outside of the limits of an incorporated city or village, but within the legal jurisdiction of an incorporated city or village.)
The suburban location, as defined in regulation, does not have its own valuation grouping.

Commercial Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 |  | 693 | 707 |

The other included the onsite inspection of the commercial properties.


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




## WILLOW COUNTY

## COMMERCIAL

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

PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified

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

| OCCUPANCY CODE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% M | Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) | 3 | 58.47 | 51.82 | 26.35 | 33.80 | 196.63 | 18.85 | 78.13 |  | N/A | 64,166 | 16,909 |
| 300 | 1 | 103.19 | 103.19 | 103.19 |  |  | 103.19 | 103.19 |  | N/A | 50,000 | 51,597 |
| 303 | 1 | 137.25 | 137.25 | 137.25 |  |  | 137.25 | 137.25 |  | N/A | 226,575 | 310,972 |
| 306 | 1 | 125.47 | 125.47 | 125.47 |  |  | 125.47 | 125.47 |  | N/A | 169,000 | 212,040 |
| 314 | 1 | 139.28 | 139.28 | 139.28 |  |  | 139.28 | 139.28 |  | N/A | 110,000 | 153,208 |
| 343 | 1 | 98.44 | 98.44 | 98.44 |  |  | 98.44 | 98.44 |  | N/A | 1,405,000 | 1,383,107 |
| 344 | 7 | 94.12 | 82.99 | 80.68 | 14.54 | 102.86 | 49.37 | 100.00 | 49.37 | 7 to 100.00 | 65,842 | 53,124 |
| 350 | 1 | 93.86 | 93.86 | 93.86 |  |  | 93.86 | 93.86 |  | N/A | 15,800 | 14,830 |
| 352 | 1 | 162.54 | 162.54 | 162.54 |  |  | 162.54 | 162.54 |  | N/A | 55,000 | 89,398 |
| 353 | 6 | 98.65 | 93.35 | 91.51 | 7.35 | 102.02 | 80.00 | 103.29 | 80.00 | 0 to 103.29 | 79,833 | 73,052 |
| 406 | 1 | 105.37 | 105.37 | 105.37 |  |  | 105.37 | 105.37 |  | N/A | 51,500 | 54,263 |
| 426 | 1 | 87.08 | 87.08 | 87.08 |  |  | 87.08 | 87.08 |  | N/A | 75,000 | 65,308 |
| 442 | 1 | 101.43 | 101.43 | 101.43 |  |  | 101.43 | 101.43 |  | N/A | 68,000 | 68,970 |
| 444 | 1 | 59.17 | 59.17 | 59.17 |  |  | 59.17 | 59.17 |  | N/A | 695,000 | 411,265 |
| 491 | 2 | 146.58 | 146.58 | 130.29 | 33.33 | 112.50 | 97.72 | 195.43 |  | N/A | 97,500 | 127,030 |
| 528 | 2 | 64.53 | 64.53 | 66.51 | 6.24 | 97.02 | 60.50 | 68.55 |  | N/A | 63,000 | 41,898 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 31 | 96.00 | 94.57 | 91.76 | 23.41 | 103.07 | 18.85 | 195.43 | 80.00 | 0 to 100.00 | 141,105 | 129,475 |

$31 \quad 96.00$
$4,736,475$
$4,374,275$
$4,013,725$
141,105

| 96 | COV: | 35.70 | $95 \%$ Median C.I.: 80.00 to 100.00 |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 92 | STD: | 33.76 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I.: 76.72 to 106.79 |  |
| 95 | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 22.47 | $95 \%$ Mean C.I. | 82.19 to 106.9 |

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## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL: A review of the 2008 commercial statistics indicates that an accurate measurement of the commercial property in Red Willow County has been achieved. All three measures of central tendency are within the required parameter and both qualitative measures have met the standards indicating that the commercial properties have been treated in a uniform and proportionate manner.

For direct equalization purposes the median measure of central tendency will be used to describe the level of value for the commercial class of property in Red Willow County. There is no recommended adjustment for the commercial class of property.

2008 Correlation Section<br>for Red Willow County

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

This section documents the utilization of total sales compared to qualified sales in the sales file. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1327(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 | $\mathbf{7 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 1}$ | $\mathbf{4 4 . 2 9}$ |
| 2007 | 62 | 25 | 40.32 |
| 2006 | $\mathbf{7 8}$ | 27 | 34.62 |
| 2005 | 103 | 43 | 41.75 |
| 2004 | 118 | 55 | 46.61 |
| 2003 | 109 | 57 | 52.29 |
| 2002 | 106 | 78 | $\mathbf{7 3 . 5 8}$ |
| 2001 | $\mathbf{1 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 0}$ |

COMMERCIAL: From a historical perspective the percentage of sales used in the measurement of the commercial properties has been low for six years. However, Red Willow County has attempted use as many sales as possible in the measurement of the commercial class of property. Of the 70 commercial sales the review process has determined 31 of them to be qualified sales. The 39 not used were a mixture of substantially changed, partial interests, foreclosures, corrective deeds, splits, land use changes, and centrally assessed.

2008 Correlation Section<br>for Red Willow 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 | 96.00 | -3.42 | 92.71 |  |
| 2007 | 93.86 | 0.83 | 94.64 | 97.38 |
| 2006 | 96.00 | 0.98 | 96.94 | 96.09 |
| 2005 | 96.09 | -0.02 | 96.07 | 96.09 |
| 2004 | 94.57 | -1.24 | 93.4 | 95.65 |
| 2003 | 92 | -0.37 | 91.66 | 96 |
| 2002 | 98 | 0.17 | 98.17 | 98 |
| 2001 | 100 | 0.65 | 100.65 | 100 |

COMMERCIAL: There is a 3.29 point difference between the Trended Preliminary Ratio and the R\&O Ratio, they barely support each. However, both statistical measures support an acceptable level of value.The trended preliminary ratio is supportive of the assessment actions; the negative percent change in the base is due to the physical inspections that were completed for all commercial properties, even though there was not sufficient time to re-price all commercial properties and complete the project this year. Discoveries were made and the determination was made that some of the issues could not wait to be addressed, such as buildings that no longer existed or deteriorated buildings that had been closed up. No other action was taken within the commercial class for assessment year 2008.

## 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 | 2008 | $-\mathbf{3 . 4 2}$ |
| 0 | 2007 | 0.83 |
| 39.32 | 2006 | 0.98 |
| -0.91 | 2005 | $-\mathbf{0 . 0 2}$ |
| 0 | 2004 | -1.24 |
| 0 | 2003 | 0 |
| 7.89 | 2002 | 0.17 |
| 2.4 | 2001 | 0.65 |

COMMERCIAL: The negative percent change in the base is due to the physical inspections that were completed for all commercial properties, even though there was not sufficient time to reprice all commercial properties and complete the project this year. Discoveries were made and the determination was made that some of the issues could not wait to be addressed, such as buildings that no longer existed or deteriorated buildings that had been closed up. No other action was taken within the commercial class for assessment year 2008.

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

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

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

The weighted mean ratio is viewed by the IAAO as the most appropriate statistical measure for "indirect" equalization; to ensure proper funding distribution of aid to political subdivisions, particularly when the distribution in part is based on the assessable value in that political subdivision, Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officers, (2007). The weighted mean, because it is a value weighted ratio, best reflects a comparison of the assessed and market value of property in the political subdivision. If the distribution of aid to political subdivisions must relate to the market value available for assessment in the political subdivision, the measurement of central tendency used to analyze level of value should reflect the dollars of value available to be assessed. The weighted mean ratio does that more than either of the other measures of central tendency.

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

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

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

COMMERCIAL: All three measures of central tendency are within the required parameters and are supportive of one another. For direct equalization purposes the median measure of central tendency will be used to describe the level of value for the commercial class of property.

2008 Correlation Section<br>for Red Willow 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 | 23.41 | $\mathbf{1 0 3 . 0 7}$ |
| Difference | $\mathbf{3 . 4 1}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 7}$ |

COMMERCIAL: Of the qualitative measures only the coefficient of dispersion is above the acceptable standard, the price related differential when rounded (103) is within the range.With the diversity of the sales within the commercial class of property this would not be uncommon, based on the assessment practices and the thorough verification and review process it is believed that the commercial properties are being treated in a uniform and proportionate manner.

## 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 | $\mathbf{3 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 1}$ | 0 |
| Median | $\mathbf{9 6 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ |
| Wgt. Mean | 91.76 | 91.76 | 0 |
| Mean | 94.57 | 94.57 | 0 |
| COD | 23.41 | 23.41 | 0 |
| PRD | 103.07 | 103.07 | 0 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 18.85 | 18.85 | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 195.43 | 195.43 | 0 |

COMMERCIAL: The table is a reflection of the assessment actions for 2008 in that there was no significant action taken other than routine maintenance, and if changes to commercial property were discovered through the physical inspections the property record cards were made to reflect it and the values were equalized with other like property for assessment year 2008.


73 - RED WILLOW COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

- NUMBER of Sales


## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics

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

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


## AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

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


## 73 - RED WILLOW COUNTY

## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics



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

## Agricultural

The GIS mapping has been completed which changed some soil types and land classifications. Updated maps were mailed to each property owner along with a request for permission to get the most current FSA maps. Appointments were made to meet with individuals to discuss land use changes, and worked closely with the NRD to verify certified irrigated acres.

A study of all agricultural unimproved sales showed dry land below 69-75\% of market value, therefore the value on all classes of dry land increased. With limited water for irrigation, the additional occupation tax, and the NRD bond levy, further data is needed to support any change in irrigated value. New subclasses were built for future market analysis for CREP, CRP, EQIP, and irrigated grass.

Based on the definition of grassland the tree cover along the river was reclassified as grass/tree and value increased to 210 per acre. There is no evidence to support a second market area at this time.

## 2008 Assessment Survey for Red Willow County

## Agricultural Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Office staff. |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | The assessor and assistant assessor, ultimately however the assessor makes the final determination. |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | The assessor and office 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? |
|  | By soil classification and land use. |
| 5. | When was the last date that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | Non-applicable. |
| 6. | What is the date of the soil survey currently used? |
|  | 1967 |
| 7. | What date was the last countywide land use study completed? |
|  | 2007 |
| a. | By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.) |
|  | GIS, and the FSA maps were also reviewed. |
| b. | By whom? |
|  | The assessor and staff. |
| c. | What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? |
|  | Completed. |
| 8. | Number of market areas/neighborhoods in the agricultural property class: |
|  | None |


| 9. | How are market areas/neighborhoods defined in this property class? |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Non-applicable. |
| 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |

Homes and buildings would be included in the residential county. All other work in the agricultural area deals with the land and maps from the FSA and GIS.


73 - RED WILLOW COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED
-

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

73 - RED WILLOW COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

NUMBER of Sales:

|  | NUMBER of Sales: | 52 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $7,389,045$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $7,143,420$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $4,875,197$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 137,373 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 93,753 |


| AVG. Assessed Value: |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| GEO CODE / TOWNSHIP \# |  |
| RANGE |  |
| 4095 | COUNT |
| 4097 | 1 |
| 4099 | 3 |
| 4101 | 1 |
| 4275 | 4 |
| 4277 | 4 |
| 4279 | 5 |
| 4281 | 4 |
| 4335 | 3 |
| 4337 | 7 |
| 4341 | 2 |
| 4521 | 4 |
| 4527 | 11 |
| ALL_—_ | 3 |


|  | 52 | 71.59 | 74.69 | 68.25 | 24.70 | 109.43 | 14.47 | 190.50 | 67.09 to 75.32 | 137,373 | 93,753 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AREA (MARKET) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 1 | 52 | 71.59 | 74.69 | 68.25 | 24.70 | 109.43 | 14.47 | 190.50 | 67.09 to 75.32 | 137,373 | 93,753 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 52 | 71.59 | 74.69 | 68.25 | 24.70 | 109.43 | 14.47 | 190.50 | 67.09 to 75.32 | 137,373 | 93,753 |
| STATUS: <br> RANGE <br> 2 $\qquad$ ALL | UNIMPROV | \& IOLL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
|  | count | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
|  | 52 | 71.59 | 74.69 | 68.25 | 24.70 | 109.43 | 14.47 | 190.50 | 67.09 to 75.32 | 137,373 | 93,753 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 52 | 71.59 | 74.69 | 68.25 | 24.70 | 109.43 | 14.47 | 190.50 | 67.09 to 75.32 | 137,373 | 93,753 |
| MAJORITY LAND USE >RANGEDRY | > 95\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
|  | Count | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
|  | 7 | 67.09 | 76.10 | 72.16 | 20.90 | 105.45 | 59.80 | 117.43 | 59.80 to 117.43 | 60,595 | 43,728 |
| DRY-N/A | 17 | 71.52 | 82.78 | 73.35 | 25.53 | 112.86 | 50.36 | 190.50 | 65.93 to 88.49 | 138,259 | 101,408 |
| GRASS | 2 | 14.96 | 14.96 | 14.95 | 3.24 | 100.06 | 14.47 | 15.44 | N/A | 147,500 | 22,045 |
| GRASS-N/A | 18 | 73.27 | 74.74 | 69.30 | 22.31 | 107.85 | 19.47 | 168.23 | 66.00 to 81.30 | 156,375 | 108,362 |
| IRRGTD | 4 | 74.56 | 68.17 | 61.74 | 12.00 | 110.41 | 44.65 | 78.91 | N/A | 133,659 | 82,524 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { IRRGTD-N/A } \\ \text { ALL_ } \end{gathered}$ | 4 | 67.55 | 73.97 | 71.84 | 16.59 | 102.96 | 61.37 | 99.41 | N/A | 181,109 | 130,112 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 52 | 71.59 | 74.69 | 68.25 | 24.70 | 109.43 | 14.47 | 190.50 | 67.09 to 75.32 | 137,373 | 93,753 |

73 - RED WILLOW COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

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


73 - RED WILLOW COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED
(AgLand)
(AgLand)
NUMBER of Sales (AgLand)
(AgLand) (AgLand)

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

52
$7,389,045$
$7,143,420$
$4,875,197$
137,373
93,753

## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: A review of the 2008 agricultural unimproved statistics reveals two measures of central tendency, the median and mean are within the acceptable range. The assessor has tried to use as many sales as possible in the determination of the agricultural land values for each classification group, agricultural sales are made up of a mix of dry, grass, and or irrigated land, pure sales of just dry, grass, or irrigated are not the normal.

For direct equalization purposes the median measure of central tendency will be used to describe the level of value for the agricultural unimproved class of property in Red Willow County and is supported by the trended preliminary ratio. There is no recommended adjustment for the agricultural unimproved class of property.

2008 Correlation Section<br>for Red Willow County

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

This section documents the utilization of total sales compared to qualified sales in the sales file. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1327(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 | 119 | 52 | 43.7 |
| 2007 | 103 | 48 | 46.6 |
| 2006 | 99 | 41 | 41.41 |
| 2005 | 103 | 48 | 46.6 |
| 2004 | 104 | 47 | 45.19 |
| 2003 | 110 | 60 | 54.55 |
| 2002 | 115 | 68 | 59.13 |
| 2001 | 118 | 69 | 58.47 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: From a historical perspective the percentage of sales used in the measurement of the agricultural unimproved properties has always been low. However, Red Willow County has attempted to use as many sales as possible in the measurement of the agricultural unimproved class of property. Of the sales deemed not qualified $4 \%$ were substantially improved sales, of the remaining 52\% coded do not use; 27\% were family transactions, $18 \%$ were partial interests, $5 \%$ were land exchanges, $3 \%$ were foreclosures, and the remainder was a mixture of such things as corrective deeds, splits, land use changes, and centrally assessed.

2008 Correlation Section<br>for Red Willow 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 | 64.55 | 9.01 | 70.37 | 71.59 |
| 2007 | 69.85 | 3.04 | 71.98 | 71.69 |
| 2006 | 75.82 | -0.02 | 75.8 | 75.82 |
| 2005 | 73.72 | 0.44 | 74.05 | 76.33 |
| 2004 | 73.86 | 0.17 | 73.98 | 73.86 |
| 2003 | 75 | 0.75 | 75.56 | 76 |
| 2002 | 73 | 2.52 | 74.84 | 75 |
| 2001 | 72 | 5.89 | 76.24 | 75 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: There is less than a one point (.38) difference between the Trended Preliminary Ratio and the R\&O Ratio, this comparison indicates the two measures are very similar and strongly support one another and an acceptable level of value. The action within the base supports 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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9.39 | 2008 | 9.01 |
| 3.65 | 2007 | 3.04 |
| 0 | 2006 | $-\mathbf{0 . 0 2}$ |
| 2.09 | 2005 | 0.44 |
| 0 | 2004 | 0.17 |
| 0 | 2003 | 1 |
| 3.2 | 2002 | 2.52 |
| 3.39 | 2001 | 5.89 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: There is only a very slight difference between the percent change in the sales file compared to the percent change in the base. Both statistics indicate that the sold and unsold properties are being treated fairly and support the assessment actions for 2008; the values for the dry land classification groups were changed and the tree cover along the river was reclassified as grass/tree and valued at $\$ 210$ per acre.

## 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 | 71.59 | $\mathbf{6 8 . 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 6 9}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Of the three measures of central tendency only the weighted mean is below the acceptable standard. In Red Willow County most agricultural sales are made up of a mix of dry, grass, and or irrigated land, pure sales of just dry, grass, or irrigated are not the normal, the assessor has tried to use as many sales as possible in the determination of the agricultural land values for each classification group. For direct equalization purposes the median measure of central tendency will be used to describe the level of value for the agricultural unimproved class of property.

2008 Correlation Section<br>for Red Willow 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 | 24.70 | $\mathbf{1 0 9 . 4 3}$ |
| Difference | $\mathbf{4 . 7}$ | $\mathbf{6 . 4 3}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Both of the qualitative measures are above the acceptable standards. However for assessment year 2008 after an analysis of the agricultural unimproved market new dry land values and values for tree cover were implemented as stated in the 2008 Assessment Survey.

## 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 | 52 | 52 | 0 |
| Median | 64.55 | 71.59 | 7.04 |
| Wgt. Mean | 62.57 | 68.25 | 5.68 |
| Mean | 67.84 | 74.69 | 6.85 |
| COD | 24.80 | 24.70 | -0.1 |
| PRD | 108.43 | 109.43 | 1 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 8.83 | 14.47 | 5.64 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 188.69 | 190.50 | 1.81 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The change from the Preliminary Statistics to the R\&O Statistics is a reflection of a market analysis of the agricultural unimproved sales. The values for the dry land classification groups were changed and the tree cover along the river was reclassified as grass/tree and valued at $\$ 210$ per acre.

## County 73 - Red Willow



Exhibit 73 - Page 77

| Total Real Property Value (Sum Lines 17, 25, \& 30) |  |  | cords |  | Value 59 | 2,645 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tot } \\ & \text { (Sum } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Growth } \\ & \& \quad \& 11) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 4,237,769 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Schedule I:Non-Agricultural Records (Com and Ind) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Records Rural Value |  | Total |  | Growth |
| 9. Comm Un Imp Land | 128 | 1,670,068 | 3 | 10,650 | 1 | 150 | 132 | 1,680,868 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 10. Comm } \\ & \text { Improv Land } \end{aligned}$ | 509 | 10,649,794 | 25 | 286,890 | 12 | 400,151 | 546 | 11,336,835 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 11. Comm } \\ & \text { Improvements } \end{aligned}$ | 534 | 71,960,943 | 28 | 3,745,242 | 34 | 3,764,336 | 596 | 79,470,521 |  |
| 12. Comm Total \% of Total | 662 | 84,280,805 | 31 | 4,042,782 | 35 | 4,164,637 | 728 | 92,488,224 | 2,406,791 |
|  | 90.93 | 91.12 | 4.25 | 4.37 | 4.80 | 4.50 | 8.90 | 15.65 | 56.79 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 13. Ind } \\ & \text { UnImp Land } \end{aligned}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 14. Ind } \\ & \text { Improv Land } \end{aligned}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 15. Ind } \\ & \text { Improvements } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| ```16. Ind Total % of Total``` | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Comm+Ind Total <br> \% of Total | 662 | 84,280,805 | 31 | 4,042,782 | 35 | 4,164,637 | 728 | 92,488,224 | 2,406,791 |
|  | 90.93 | 91.12 | 4.25 | 4.37 | 4.80 | 4.50 | 8.90 | 15.65 | 56.79 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { 17. Taxable } \\ \text { Total } \\ \% \text { of Total } \end{array}$ | 4,754 | 290,287,278 | 412 | 28,621,160 | 434 | 27,025,732 | 5,600 | 345,934,170 | 3,997,801 |
|  | 84.89 | 83.91 | 7.35 | 7.10 | 7.75 | 6.60 | 68.46 | 58.53 | 94.33 |

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## County 73-Red Willow

| Schedule II:Tax Increment Financing (TIF) |  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Value Base | Value Excess | Records | Value Base | Value Excess |
| 18. Residential | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. Commercial | 3 | 149,034 | 8,601,748 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Records | Rural Value Base | Value Excess | Records | Total <br> Value Base | Value Excess |
| 18. Residential | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. Commercial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 149,034 | 8,601,748 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. Total Sch II |  |  |  | 3 | 149,034 | 8,601,748 |


| Schedule III: Mineral Interest Records | Urban |  | SubUrban |  |  | Rural |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Value | Records |  | Value | Records | Value |
| 23. Mineral Interest-Producing | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 63 | 28,164,800 |
| 24. Mineral Interest-Non-Producing | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |


|  | Total |  | Growth |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 23. Mineral Interest-Producing | 63 | $28,164,800$ | 0 |
| 24. Mineral Interest-Non-Producing | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25. Mineral Interest Total | $\mathbf{6 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 , 1 6 4 , 8 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ |


| Schedule IV: Exempt Records: Non-Agricultural |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban Records | SubUrban Records | Rural Records | Total Records |
| 26. Exempt | 456 | 97 | 226 | 779 |



| County 73 - Red Willow | 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Schedule VI: Agricultural Records: Non-Agricultural Detail | Records | Urban Acres | Value | Records | SubUrban Acres | Value |  |
| 31. HomeSite UnImp Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1 | 1.000 | 7,000 |  |
| 32. HomeSite Improv Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 47 | 47.000 | 321,000 |  |
| 33. HomeSite Improvements | 1 |  | 2,980 | 52 |  | 3,899,899 |  |
| 34. HomeSite Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35. FarmSite UnImp Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3 | 53.770 | 14,618 |  |
| 36. FarmSite Impr Land | 1 | 1.000 | 1,000 | 72 | 213.640 | 243,082 |  |
| 37. FarmSite Improv | 1 |  | 654 | 72 |  | 1,398,840 |  |
| 38. FarmSite Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 39. Road \& Ditches |  | 4.530 |  |  | 476.880 |  |  |
| 40. Other-Non Ag Use |  | 0.000 | 0 |  | 0.000 | 0 |  |
|  | Records | Rural Acres | Value | Records | Total Acres | Value | Growth Value |
| 31. HomeSite UnImp Land | 7 | 7.000 | 37,000 | 8 | 8.000 | 44,000 |  |
| 32. HomeSite Improv Land | 332 | 333.000 | 1,703,000 | 379 | 380.000 | 2,024,000 |  |
| 33. HomeSite Improvements | 340 |  | 17,357,905 | 393 |  | 21,260,784 | 239,968 |
| 34. HomeSite Total |  |  |  | 401 | 388.000 | 23,328,784 |  |
| 35. FarmSite UnImp Land | 22 | 518.910 | 146,433 | 25 | 572.680 | 161,051 |  |
| 36. FarmSite Impr Land | 444 | 1,764.510 | 1,674,529 | 517 | 1,979.150 | 1,918,611 |  |
| 37. FarmSite Improv | 498 |  | 5,971,632 | 571 |  | 7,371,126 | 0 |
| 38. FarmSite Total |  |  |  | 596 | 2,551.830 | 9,450,788 |  |
| 39. Road \& Ditches |  | 6,390.410 |  |  | 6,871.820 |  |  |
| 40. Other-Non Ag Use |  | 0.000 | 0 |  | 0.000 | 0 |  |
| 41. Total Section VI |  |  |  | 997 | 9,811.650 | 32,779,572 | 239,968 |
| Schedule VII: Agricultural Records: Ag Land Detail-Game \& Parks | Records | Urban Acres | Value | Records | SubUrban Acres | Value |  |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |  |
|  | Records | Rural Acres | Value | Records | Total Acres | Value |  |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |  |
| Schedule VIII: Agricultural Records: Special Value | Records | Urban Acres | Value | Records | SubUrban Acres | Value |  |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |  |
| 44. Recapture Val |  |  | 0 |  |  | 0 |  |
|  | Records | Rural Acres | Value | Records | Total Acres | Value |  |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |  |
| 44. Recapture Val |  |  | 0 |  |  | 0 |  |

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## County 73 - Red Willow <br> 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

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

| Irrigated: | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 114.700 | 112,180 | 2,535.440 | 2,484,731 | 10,932.380 | 10,713,467 | 13,582.520 | 13,310,378 |
| 46. 1A | 27.780 | 22,502 | 6,785.420 | 5,496,189 | 28,544.580 | 23,120,543 | 35,357.780 | 28,639,234 |
| 47. 2A1 | 11.920 | 8,940 | 320.020 | 236,689 | 4,195.260 | 3,144,958 | 4,527.200 | 3,390,587 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 772.450 | 521,410 | 1,343.570 | 884,658 | 2,116.020 | 1,406,068 |
| 49. 3A1 | 1.810 | 1,086 | 371.320 | 222,792 | 1,793.910 | 1,075,652 | 2,167.040 | 1,299,530 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 340.880 | 178,962 | 679.840 | 348,043 | 1,020.720 | 527,005 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 183.920 | 78,175 | 2,147.110 | 910,233 | 2,331.030 | 988,408 |
| 52. 4A | 1.750 | 525 | 586.340 | 175,902 | 1,515.910 | 451,223 | 2,104.000 | 627,650 |
| 53. Total | 157.960 | 145,233 | 11,895.790 | 9,394,850 | 51,152.560 | 40,648,777 | 63,206.310 | 50,188,860 |
| Dryland: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 71.240 | 41,320 | 362.030 | 209,976 | 4,389.650 | 2,545,998 | 4,822.920 | 2,797,294 |
| 55.1D | 37.480 | 21,739 | 2,371.470 | 1,375,458 | 122,976.130 | 71,326,156 | 125,385.080 | 72,723,353 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 66.600 | 31,966 | 4,828.880 | 2,317,864 | 4,895.480 | 2,349,830 |
| 57. 2D | 0.440 | 194 | 51.570 | 22,688 | 858.460 | 377,723 | 910.470 | 400,605 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.850 | 340 | 544.630 | 217,852 | 23,258.630 | 9,303,452 | 23,804.110 | 9,521,644 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 89.600 | 30,912 | 357.390 | 123,298 | 446.990 | 154,210 |
| 60.4D1 | 22.120 | 6,636 | 279.040 | 83,712 | 11,511.640 | 3,453,492 | 11,812.800 | 3,543,840 |
| 61.4D | 3.700 | 888 | 213.090 | 51,135 | 5,568.130 | 1,336,352 | 5,784.920 | 1,388,375 |
| 62. Total | 135.830 | 71,117 | 3,978.030 | 2,023,699 | 173,748.910 | 90,784,335 | 177,862.770 | 92,879,151 |


| 63.1G1 | 29.990 | 6,298 | 170.150 | 35,732 | 1,222.330 | 256,709 | 1,422.470 | 298,739 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.1G | 9.870 | 2,074 | 711.370 | 149,400 | 19,245.120 | 4,041,565 | 19,966.360 | 4,193,039 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 385.770 | 81,010 | 6,070.150 | 1,274,758 | 6,455.920 | 1,355,768 |
| 66. 2G | 0.350 | 74 | 297.430 | 62,463 | 2,340.390 | 491,487 | 2,638.170 | 554,024 |
| 67.3G1 | 4.090 | 859 | 130.270 | 27,358 | 5,924.130 | 1,244,107 | 6,058.490 | 1,272,324 |
| 68. 3G | 0.000 | 0 | 410.560 | 86,221 | 857.680 | 180,120 | 1,268.240 | 266,341 |
| 69.4G1 | 27.260 | 5,725 | 1,357.370 | 285,054 | 28,717.410 | 6,030,766 | 30,102.040 | 6,321,545 |
| 70.4G | 26.730 | 5,613 | 4,843.930 | 1,017,231 | 122,327.850 | 25,688,966 | 127,198.510 | 26,711,810 |
| 71. Total | 98.290 | 20,643 | 8,306.850 | 1,744,469 | 186,705.060 | 39,208,478 | 195,110.200 | 40,973,590 |


| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 77.260 | 1,940 | 817.590 | 20,562 | 894.850 | 22,502 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  |
| 75. Total | 392.080 | 236,993 | 24,257.930 | 13,164,958 | 412,424.120 | 170,662,152 | 437,074.130 | 184,064,103 |

Exhibit 73 - Page 81

## County 73 - Red Willow

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

Schedule X: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Totals

|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AgLand | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 76.Irrigated | 157.960 | 145,233 | 11,895.790 | 9,394,850 | 51,152.560 | 40,648,777 | 63,206.310 | 50,188,860 |
| 77.Dry Land | 135.830 | 71,117 | 3,978.030 | 2,023,699 | 173,748.910 | 90,784,335 | 177,862.770 | 92,879,151 |
| 78.Grass | 98.290 | 20,643 | 8,306.850 | 1,744,469 | 186,705.060 | 39,208,478 | 195,110.200 | 40,973,590 |
| 79.Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 77.260 | 1,940 | 817.590 | 20,562 | 894.850 | 22,502 |
| 80.Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 81.Exempt | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |


| 82.Total | 392.080 | 236,993 | $24,257.930$ | $13,164,958$ | $412,424.120$ | $170,662,152$ | $\mathbf{4 3 7 , 0 7 4 . 1 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 4 , 0 6 4 , 1 0 3}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

2008 Agricultural Land Detail
County 73 - Red Willow

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

## 2008 Agricultural Land Detail

County 73 - Red Willow

| AgLand | Acres | Urban |  |  | Value | Acres |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |



| Total | $437,074.130$ | $184,064,103$ | $437,074.130$ | $100.00 \%$ | $184,064,103$ | $100.00 \%$ | 421.127 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

[^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 | 250,840,770 | 253,445,946 | 2,605,176 | 1.04 | 1,591,010 | 0.4 |
| 2. Recreational | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 3. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwellings | 22,263,626 | 23,328,784 | 1,065,158 | 4.78 | *---------- | 4.78 |
| 4. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 273,104,396 | 276,774,730 | 3,670,334 | 1.34 | 1,591,010 | 0.76 |
| 5. Commercial | 93,274,882 | 92,488,224 | -786,658 | -0.84 | 2,406,791 | -3.42 |
| 6. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 7. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 7,570,243 | 9,450,788 | 1,880,545 | 24.84 | 239,968 | 21.67 |
| 8. Minerals | 21,440,230 | 28,164,800 | 6,724,570 | 31.36 | 0 | 31.36 |
| 9. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 122,285,355 | 130,103,812 | 7,818,457 | 6.39 | 2,406,791 | 4.43 |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 395,389,751 | 406,878,542 | 11,488,791 | 2.91 | 4,237,769 | 1.83 |
| 11. Irrigated | 48,249,475 | 50,188,860 | 1,939,385 | 4.02 |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 80,139,830 | 92,879,151 | 12,739,321 | 15.9 |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 40,322,576 | 40,973,590 | 651,014 | 1.61 |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 132,628 | 22,502 | -110,126 | -83.03 |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 168,844,509 | 184,064,103 | 15,219,594 | 9.01 |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of All Real Property | 564,234,260 | 590,942,645 | 26,708,385 | 4.73 | 4,237,769 | 3.98 |
| (Locally Assessed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^1]
# 2007 PLAN OF ASSESSMENT FOR RED WILLOW COUNTY ASSESSMENT YEARS 2008, 2009, AND 2010 DATE: JUNE 15, 2007 

Pursuant to Neb. Laws 2005, LB263, Section 9, on or before June 15 each year, the assessor shall prepare a plan of assessment which describes the assessment actions planned for the next assessment year and two years thereafter. On or before July 31 each year, the assessor shall present the plan to the county board of equalization and the assessor may amend the plan, if necessary, after the budget is approved by the county board. A copy of the plan and any amendments thereto shall be mailed to the Department of Property Assessment and Taxation on or before October 31 each year.

General Description of Real Property in Red Willow County:

|  | Parcels | \% of Total Parcels | \% of Taxable Value Base |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | 4,893 | 59.81\% | 44.23\% |
| Commercial | 735 | 08.98\% | 16.43\% |
| Agricultural | 2,491 | 30.45\% | 35.08\% |
| Mineral Interest | 62 | 00.76\% | 04.26\% |

Agricultural Land - taxable acres:

| Irrigated | $61,192.04$ | $14.07 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Dry | $176,746.20$ | $40.64 \%$ |
| Grass | $192,040.37$ | $44.16 \%$ |
| Waste | $4,934.02$ | $01.13 \%$ |

For more information see 2007 Reports \& Opinions, Abstract and Assessor Survey.

## Current Resources:

## A. Staff/Budget/Training

The Red Willow County Assessor provides general supervision over the staff and directs the assessment of all property in Red Willow County. The assessor is a registered appraiser and supervises all reappraisals in the county. Drive-by reviews are done on all properties that sell. Other duties include managing the staff, preparing the budget, making decisions on the purchases and filing claims for payment of the expenses for the county assessor's office. The assessor also meets with the liaison on surveys and reports and completes all reports as required by the statutes in a timely manner. When a protest is filed the assessor views each property with the county board. All Tax Equalization and Review Commission hearings are prepared for and attended by the assessor and county attorney. Hiring new employees is handled by the assessor including interviews, setting the salary and preparing the job description for that employee. The state assessed values are verified and certified to the entities by the assessor.

The deputy assessor assists the assessor with personnel matters, including interviewing applicants for employment and helps with drive-by reviews for the sold properties. The deputy handles the valuation of all oil and gas properties in the county, processing the appraisals done by Pritchard \& Abbott, preparing the personal property schedules for oil, and entering values in the computer. Spreadsheets are prepared in the computer for property sold listing all information about the sale for use in the sales studies. The homestead exemptions are prepared for mailing by the deputy, checking for sold property, deceased individuals and verifying that the information on the application is correct. The qualified sales roster is reviewed by the deputy and any changes in value because of appraisals or corrections are noted. The deputy works with the assessor to prepare materials for TERC hearings and hearings are attended with the assessor. The deputy assists the assessor with all reports and assumes the duties in the absence of the assessor.

The assistant assessor handles the real estate transfers including changing the record cards, rolodex files, computer records, and completes the green sheets. Sales books are developed for assessor's office use and for the public's use which includes pictures, lot size, sales price and general data on the property. Split-outs are completed by the assistant and she also sends out sales questionnaires on all the sold properties. She prepares spreadsheets for the agland properties. The assistant prepares leased land letters for the signatures of the land owner and improvement owner.

The assessor's clerk updates record cards and copies information to the current records. Her duties include updating the inventory report and reviews sales rosters to check the state's data entry. The clerk collects information for the certification of trusts owning agland to the Secretary of State. The annual tax exempt applications are prepared by the clerk.

The data collector/clerk collects data for the appraisal work, gets measurements of new construction, takes pictures and gathers information on new construction as well as for reappraisals. The photos in our record cards are updated as we physically inspect the property.

The entire staff is trained to handle personal property schedules including reviewing the taxpayer's depreciation worksheets. They assist real estate agents, appraisers and customers requesting information from our office. The staff helps the public with completing their homestead exemption applications and income forms. They also do data entry on the Marshall-Swift costing. We work together to print and mail notice of valuation changes. Various staff members serve on personnel and safety committees that were set up by the county board.

The county assessor, deputy assessor and assistant assessor all hold an assessor's certificate with the State of Nebraska. The assessor and deputy attend the Assessor’s workshops, IAAO courses, as well as district meetings to keep informed about new legislation and the latest information. Our budget includes funds so the assistant assessor will be able to get the required hours to retain her assessor's certificate.

Red Willow County has a procedure manual in place to guide the staff in the process of the pick-up work, reappraisals, real estate transfers, homestead exemptions and all major functions of the assessor's office. The manual describes and explains these operations in detail.

The 2007 budget for the Red Willow County Assessor's office is $\$ 207,046.00$

## B. Cadastral Maps

The Red Willow County Assessor’s office has cadastral maps that were made in May 1985. The staff maintains and keeps these maps current by drawing the split-outs on the soil map when property is sold. Our city and village maps were made in 1967. We had maps drawn of the new subdivisions. The county surveyor assists us with any questions concerning surveys or questions about the cadastral maps.

## C. Property Record Cards

Property record cards in the assessor's office include owner's name and mailing address, the address of the property, legal description, classification codes, tax district codes and lot size. Property information including square foot and all physical components of the improvements, quality, condition, sketches and photos are included in the record card. All record cards are updated from information recorded with the county clerk, clerk of the district court and county court. The record cards are kept current due to the number of requests for information by the public. We now have a guest computer that is used by the public to access all information.
D. Software for CAMA, Assessment Administration, GIS

We are currently using Terra Scan software for our CAMA as well as our administrative package. We have a contract with GIS Workshop Inc. for our GIS software \& website.

## Current Assessment Procedures for Real Property

Real property in Red Willow County is divided into three groups: residential, commercial and agricultural. In Red Willow County, reappraisals are usually done annually on a rotating basis. We continually study our statistics so we can also focus on the areas that are falling below the required level of value.

All improved properties are inspected at the time of a reappraisal. Current data is checked for accuracy, notes are made as to the condition and a photograph is taken of each improvement. Interior updates are verified with the owner if possible. Otherwise we leave a door hanger at each property asking them to contact our office. If additional information is needed to complete the pricing we follow up with a phone call. The interior of our commercial property was inspected at the time of our reappraisal by Great Plains Appraisal.

On new construction we make an inspection of the improvement, we measure and determine the quality of the improvement and collect all the data at the site. If the property is not entirely done upon inspection, a follow-up review takes place at the end of the year. The owner is then contacted by phone or letter to confirm the percent of completion. The Marshall-Swift table of completion is used to determine the percent finished.

The pickup work in Red Willow County is continuous. Building permits are provided by the McCook city office as well as the village of Indianola. The other villages have no offices so permits are not available. Information about new improvements is seldom reported. We complete the pickup work as time permits throughout the year and followup with a check of the partially completed improvements right before the end of the year.

Depreciation tables are developed by analyzing the sales in a neighborhood. We gather facts and create a spreadsheet with all the sales information. We have built the sales information in our Terra Scan system so we can study the statistics annually.

Red Willow County uses the income analysis on commercial property only. An outside appraisal company is hired to assist us with our commercial appraisals. Knoche Appraisal is hired on an hourly basis at the determination of the County Assessor. A market analysis is completed on a yearly basis.

Level of Value, Quality and Uniformity for assessment year 2007

| Property Class |  | Median |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Residential | 93.71 |  | COD $^{*}$ |  |
| Commercial | 97.38 |  | $\underline{\text { PRD }^{*}}$ |  |
| Agricultural | 71.69 |  | 20.97 | 105.81 |
|  |  | 26.81 | 106.64 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 108.15 |

*COD means coefficient of dispersion and PRD means price related differential. For more information regarding statistical measures see 2007 Reports \& Opinions.

All reports are completed and filed in a timely manner usually being completed by the assessor with the assistance of the deputy assessor. These reports include the abstract, the personal property abstract, the certification of values, the school district taxable value report, the tax roll and the certificate of taxes levied. There are also tax list corrections filed throughout the year. The Red Willow County Assessor’s office prepares the real estate and personal property tax statements for the county treasurer.

The Red Willow County Assessor's office accepts homestead exemption applications from February $1^{\text {st }}$ thru June $30^{\text {th }}$ of each year. We refer to statute 77-3510 thru 77-3528 as a guideline when questions arise. We prepare the applications prior to mailing them out in February, checking for sold property, deceased individuals and making sure information on the application is complete and correct. We assist the applicants with the homestead application and income forms that are provided by the department. We file
the applications with the Nebraska Department of Revenue by August $1^{\text {st }}$ of each year.
Personal property schedules are to be filed with our office between January $1^{\text {st }}$ and May $1^{\text {st }}$ of each year. Personal property regulation 20 is used for assistance when questions arise. Schedules are mailed to each individual or company that filed the previous year. If they have not filed two weeks before the May $1^{\text {st }}$ deadline we send a second reminder notice. We also notify all new business and property owners. Penalties on personal property are applied to late filings as the law permits. The personal property abstract is filed by June $15^{\text {th }}$.

Our real estate transfers are completed and sent to the department once a month. The assistant assessor works the 521 's, changes all the necessary records, completes the green sheets and develops the sales books. A questionnaire is send to both the buyer and seller for all classes of property. The sales are reviewed promptly with a drive by inspection. At that time we are checking the quality, condition, neighborhood and other factors that may have affected the sale.

## Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2008

## Residential (and/or subclasses):

Statistics for all neighborhoods will be generated and studied for all residential sales. It will be determined at that time if there are any problem areas.

## Commercial (and/or subclasses):

We are in the process of reviewing all commercial property, including physical inspections, collection of rental information, new costing and depreciation tables.

## Agricultural Land (and/or subclasses):

For agland we are in the process of identifying land use on GIS. We plan to print new maps and contact each land owner to verify our current information. All agricultural sales will be plotted so we can study the market and also to determine if we need to develop market areas.

## Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2009

All statistics will be reviewed for residential and commercial. We will identify the problem areas and determine at that time if percentage adjustments or updates in costing will be needed.

## Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2010

We plan to complete on-site inspection for all McCook residential properties. Our office will review statistics for each class of property to discover problem areas that may require a review to establish uniformity.

## Detailed Breakdown of functions performed by the assessor's office, but no limited to:

1. Record maintenance, mapping updates and ownership changes
2. Annually prepare and file Assessor Administrative reports required by law/regulation:
a. Abstracts (Real \& Personal Property)
b. Assessor survey
c. Sales information to PA\&T rosters 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 \& 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 1,120 schedules, prepare subsequent notices for incomplete filings or failure to file and penalties applied, as required.
4. Permissive Exemptions: administer annual filings of applications for new or continued exempt use, review and make recommendations to county board.
5. Taxable Government Owned Property; annual review of government owned property not used for public purpose, send notices of intent to tax, etc.
6. Homestead Exemptions; administer 449 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. Prepare tax statements for the county treasurer.
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 implement 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 and/or appraiser license, etc. Deputy Assessor and Assistant Assessor are required to obtain 15 hours per year of continued education to maintain the assessor's certification.

## Conclusion:

The current budget includes salary for staff to complete in-house appraisals for all residential and ag appraisals. The budget also includes an amount for physical inspections for commercial property that are completed by our in-house appraisal staff.

The standard expenses budgeted including telephone, postage, equipment and supplies increase as the cost of these items inflates.

Our current budget includes a line item for reappraisal. This covers expenses for oil and gas appraisal, Knoche Appraisal for commercial updates and guidance on depreciation tables for other classes of property. This line also includes expenses for fuel costs for sales reviews and on-site inspections for all appraisals.

Our budget also contains a line item for the geographical information system. The setup fees as well as annual costs are included in the lines.

Respectfully submitted,

[^2] Date

PRIOR YEAR'S STATISTICAL CORRELATION

RESIDENTIAL

| ASSESSMENT <br> YEAR | R \& O <br> MEDIAN | AGGREGATE | COD | PRD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2001 | 95 | 93 |  |  |
| 2002 | 94 | 92 | 18.78 | 101.72 |
| 2003 | 95 | 93 | 17.01 | 103.62 |
| 2004 | 97.22 | 95.74 | 104.00 |  |
| 2005 | 97.42 | 95.18 | 19.70 | 107.19 |
| 2006 | 95.98 | 93.17 | 15.14 | 106.19 |
|  |  |  | 17.25 | 106.94 |

COMMERCIAL

| 2001 | 100 | 105 | 21.43 | 107.09 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | ---: | :--- |
| 2002 | 98 | 97 | 17.54 | 102.80 |
| 2003 | 96 | 95 | 17.00 | 94.00 |
| 2004 | 96 | 97.08 | 24.31 | 99.09 |
| 2005 | 96.09 | 97.01 | 25.75 | 99.38 |
| 2006 | 96.09 | 95.96 | 20.11 | 95.57 |

AG-LAND

| 2001 | 75 | 73 | 14.83 | 101.29 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2002 | 75 | 74 | 15.78 | 100.43 |
| 2003 | 76 | 75 | 15.00 | 102.00 |
| 2004 | 74 | 74.95 | 19.24 | 103.65 |
| 2005 | 76.33 | 76.38 | 15.56 | 102.21 |
| 2006 | 75.82 | 73.70 | 18.79 | 103.26 |

## 2008 Assessment Survey for Red Willow County

## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

| 1. | Deputy(ies) on staff |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 |  |
| 2. | Appraiser(s) on staff |
| 3. | Other full-time employees |
|  | 4 |
| 4. | Other part-time employees |
|  | 0 |
| 5. | Number of shared employees |
|  | 0 |
| 6. | Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year |
|  | \$ 207,046 |
| 7. | Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system |
|  | \$ 24,000 is dedicated to software for the GIS system. The treasurer and assessor <br> share a computer budget out of the general fund for TerraScan contracts and <br> equipment. |
| 8. | Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above appaiser. |
|  | \$ 207,046 |
| 9. | Amount of the total budget set aside for appraisal work |
|  | \$ 16,000 |
| 10. | Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops |
|  | \$ 3,550 |
| 11. | Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget |
| None |  |
|  |  |


| 12. | Other miscellaneous funds |
| ---: | :--- |
|  | None |
| 13. | Total budget |
|  | $\$ 207,046$ |
| a. | Was any of last year's budget not used: |
|  | $\$ 16,935.62$ |

## B. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

| 1. | Administrative software |
| :--- | :--- |
| TerraScan |  |$|$| 2. | CAMA software |
| :--- | :--- |
| TerraScan |  |
| 3. | Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? <br> Yes - Will keep city and villages updated and utilize the GIS for the agricultural <br> maps. |
| 4. | Who maintains the Cadastral Maps?Office staff. <br> 5. <br> Does the county have GIS software? <br> 6.Yes - GIS WorkshopThe assessor and staff. <br> 7.Personal Property software:TerraScan |

## C. Zoning Information

1. Does the county have zoning?

Yes
2. If so, is the zoning countywide?

Yes, but does not include the villages.
3. What municipalities in the county are zoned?

The City of McCook.
4. When was zoning implemented?

October 16, 2001.

## D. Contracted Services

| 1. | Appraisal Services |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | A contracted appraiser will be hired on an as need basis to assist with real property <br> appraisals. Pritchard \& Abbott have been contracted to do the oil and gas mineral <br> appraisals. |
| 2. | Other services |
|  | None |

## Certification

This is to certify that the 2008 Reports and Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator have been sent to the following:
-Five copies to the Tax Equalization and Review Commission, by hand delivery.

- One copy to the Red Willow County Assessor, by certified mail, return receipt requested, 70062760000063875951.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2008.

Exhibit 73 - Page 97


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

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

[^2]:    Sandra K. Kotschwar
    Red Willow County Assessor

