## Table of Contents

## 2009 Commission Summary

## 2009 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator

## Residential Reports

Preliminary Statistics
Residential Assessment Actions
Residential Assessment Survey
R\&O Statistics

## Residential Correlation

Residential Real Property
I. Correlation
II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used
III. Analysis of the Preliminary, Trended Preliminary, and R\&O Median Ratio
IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value
V. Analysis of the R\&O Median, Weighted Mean, and Mean Ratios
VI. Analysis of R\&O COD and PRD
VII. Analysis of Change in Statistics Due to the Assessor Actions
VIII. Trended Ratio Analysis

## Commercial Reports

Preliminary Statistics
Commercial Assessment Actions
Commercial Assessment Survey
R\&O Statistics

## Commercial Correlation

Commercial Real Property
I. Correlation
II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used
III. Analysis of the Preliminary, Trended Preliminary, and R\&O Median Ratio
IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value
V. Analysis of the R\&O Median, Weighted Mean, and Mean Ratios
VI. Analysis of R\&O COD and PRD
VII. Analysis of Change in Statistics Due to the Assessor Actions

## Agricultural or Special Valuation Reports

Preliminary Statistics
Agricultural Assessment Actions
Agricultural Assessment Survey
R\&O Statistics
2009 Special Valuation Methodology

## Agricultural or Special Valuation Correlation

Agricultural or Special Valuation Land
I. Correlation
II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used
III. Analysis of the Preliminary, Trended Preliminary, and R\&O Median Ratio
IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value
V. Analysis of the R\&O Median, Weighted Mean, and Mean Ratios
VI. Analysis of R\&O COD and PRD
VII. Analysis of Change in Statistics Due to the Assessor Actions

## County Reports

2009 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45
2009 County Agricultural Land Detail
2009 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property Compared with the 2008
Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL)
County Assessor's Three Year Plan of Assessment
Assessment Survey - General Information

## Certification

Maps
Market Areas
Registered Wells > 500 GPM
Geo Codes
Soil Classes
Valuation History Charts

## 2009 Commission Summary

Banner

## Residential Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 7 | COD | 25.72 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 525,480$ | PRD | 109.49 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 525,480$ | COV | 34.12 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 427,430$ | STD | 30.39 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 75,069$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 19.43 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 61,061$ | Average Assessed Value <br> of the Base | $\$ 32,337$ |
| Median | 76 | Wgt. Mean | 81 |
| Mean | 89 | Max | 150 |
| Min | 62.45 |  |  |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 62.45 to 149.88 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 60.95 to 117.17 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 60.36 to 102.32 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 2.18 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 7.45 |
| $\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period | 14.06 |

## Residential Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 6 | 84 | 36.48 | 87.06 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 7 | 93 | 25.1 | 99.91 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 8 | 54 | 31 | 104.51 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 8 | 64 | 31.65 | 108.51 |

## 2009 Commission Summary

04 Banner

Commercial Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 0 | COD | 0.00 |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 0$ | PRD | 0.00 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 0$ | COV | 0.00 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 0$ | STD | 0.00 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 0$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 0.00 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 0$ | Average Assessed Value <br> of the Base | $\$ 20,007$ |
| Median | 0 | Wgt. Mean | 0 |
| Mean | 0 | Max | 0 |
| Min | 0 |  |  |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | N/A |
| :--- | :---: |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | N/A |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | N/A |


| $\%$ of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 0.14 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 0.00 |
| $\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period | 0.00 |

## Commercial Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## 2009 Commission Summary

04 Banner

Agricultural Land - Current

| Number of Sales | 41 | COD | 21.17 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 7,060,384$ | PRD | 110.03 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 7,060,384$ | COV | 26.28 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 4,579,356$ | STD | 18.75 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 172,204$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 15.05 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 111,692$ | Average Assessed Value |  |
| of the Base | $\$ 77,509$ |  |  |
| Median | 71 | Wgt. Mean |  |
| Mean | 71 | Max | 65 |
| Min | 44.08 |  | 108.57 |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 59.97 to 78.03 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 65.62 to 77.10 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 58.40 to 71.32 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 89.62 |
| :--- | ---: |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period | 2.54 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period | 8.94 |


| Agricultural Land - History |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| 2008 | 47 | 70 | 21.07 | 107.21 |
| 2007 | 36 | 70 | 19.65 | 104.23 |
| 2006 | 36 | 76 | 17.97 | 102.86 |
| 2005 | 29 | 80 | 18.94 | 110.35 |

Opinions

## 2009 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Banner County

My opinions and recommendations are stated as a conclusion based on all of the factors known to me regarding the assessment practices and statistical analysis for this county. See, Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5027 (R. S. Supp., 2005). While the median assessment sales ratio from the Qualified Statistical Reports for each class of real property is considered, my opinion of the level of value for a class of real property may be determined from other evidence contained within this Reports and Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator. The resource used regarding the quality of assessment for each class of real property in this county are the performance standards issued by the International Association of Assessing Officers (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 Banner County is $100.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Banner County is not in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Commercial Real Property

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of commercial real property in Banner County is $100.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Banner County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Agricultural Land or Special Valuation of Agricultural Land

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of agricultural or special value land in Banner County is $71.15 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Banner County is not in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2009.


Ruth A. Sorensen<br>Property Tax Administrato

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



Exhibit 04 Page 5

Date Range: 07/01/2006 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/22/2009


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



Exhibit 04 Page 7


## Banner County 2009 Assessment Actions taken to address the following property classes/subclasses:

## Residential

Completed pickup work. All residential property within Range 56 West was reviewed for assessment year 2009.

## Residential Appraisal Information

(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Staff |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | The Assessor |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | The Assessor |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | September, 2007 |
| 5. | What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | The last market-derived depreciation schedule was developed in 2002. |
| 6. | What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the market value of properties? |
|  | The Cost Approach. |
| 7. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? |
|  | Two |
| 8. | How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? |
|  | By location: Harrisburg and Rural |
| 9. | Is "Market Area/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations" a unique usable valuation grouping? If not, what is a unique usable valuation grouping? |
|  | Yes, "Assessor Location" would be a usable valuation grouping. |
| 10. | Is there unique market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. 10-001.07B? (Suburban shall mean a parcel of real estate property located outside of the limits of an incorporated city or village, but within the legal jurisdiction of an incorporated city or village.) |
|  | No. |
| 11. | Are dwellings on agricultural parcels and dwellings on rural residential parcels valued in a manner that would provide the same relationship to the market? Explain? |
|  | Yes, dwellings on both agricultural and rural residential parcels are valued in a manner that would provide the same relationship to the market. That is, both are valued using the same cost index and market-derived depreciation schedule. |

Residential Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ |

PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2006 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009


PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2006 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009


Exhibit 04 Page 12

PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2006 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009

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


Exhibit 04 Page 13

## - BANNER COUNTY

## RESIDENTIAL



PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2006 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009


## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL:Statistical analysis of seven qualified residential sales will be provided by the following tables. However, due to the small sample size and no other statistical evidence (Table VIII is meaningless for seven sales), it cannot be shown that the County has not complied with the level of value for the residential property class.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

This section documents the utilization of total sales compared to qualified sales in the sales file. Neb. Rev. Stat. 77-1327(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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | $\mathbf{8}$ | 7 | $\mathbf{8 7 . 5 0}$ |
| 2008 | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 0}$ |
| 2007 | 7 | 7 | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 0}$ |
| 2006 | $\mathbf{1 0}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ | $\mathbf{8 0 . 0 0}$ |
| 2005 | $\mathbf{8}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 0}$ |

RESIDENTIAL:As Table II shows, the County consistently uses as many qualified residential sales as possible for the sales study. This is due to the Assessor?s sales review and qualification process: All residential, commercial and agricultural sales with documentary tax stamps are verified by a mailed questionnaire to both the buyer and the seller of the property. Approximately $50-60 \%$ of the questionnaires are returned. For those questionnaires not returned, the Assessor and her staff rely on personal and taxpayer knowledge to aid in the qualification process. As shown above, this results in a substantial quantity of qualified sales.

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

## 2009 Correlation Section

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 66 | 8.45 | 72 | $\mathbf{7 6}$ |
| 2008 | 78.23 | 2.48 | 80 | 83.92 |
| 2007 | 88 | 60.67 | 141 | 93 |
| 2006 | 54 | 0.00 | 54 | 54 |
| 2005 | 63 | -0.39 | 62 | 64 |

RESIDENTIAL:With more than four points difference between the Trended Preliminary and the R\&O medians, there is little correlation between the two figures.

## 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 2009 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2009 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 2008 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.

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

\% Change in Total
Assessed Value in the Sales File
\% Change in Total Assessed
Value (excl. growth)

| -1.15 | 2009 | 8.45 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7.32 | 2008 | 3.72 |
| 5.76 | 2007 | 60.67 |
| 0.00 | 2006 | 0.00 |
| 3.53 | 2005 | -0.39 |

RESIDENTIAL:The absolute difference between the percent change to the sales file compared to the percent change to the residential base is 9.60 points, and appears to be substantial. However, a review of the 2009 Assessment Actions taken to address residential property may provide a clue to the difference: As well as completing pickup work, all residential property within Range 56 West was reviewed for assessment year 2009. This action would have a much larger effect on the residential base, than it would on the sales file, since only one rural residential sale is within Range 56 West.

## 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 | 76 | $\mathbf{8 1}$ | $\mathbf{8 9}$ |

RESIDENTIAL:None of the three measures of central tendency is within acceptable range. Seven total qualified residential sales mean that trimming the file of outliers is pointless. The four sales within Harrisburg have the following assessed to sale price ratios: 69.52, 73.98, 107.08, and 149.88. The three rural residential sales reveal these assessed to sale price ratios: $62.45,75.52$ (the median), and 84.98 . Needless to say, none of the seven sales ratios are within acceptable range.

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

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

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

Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 246.

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 25.72 | 109.49 |
| Difference | $\mathbf{1 0 . 7 2}$ | 6.49 |

RESIDENTIAL:According to the data displayed in Table VI, neither qualitative statistic meets standard recommendations.

## 2009 Correlation Section

## for Banner County

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| Median | 66 | 76 | 10 |
| Wgt. Mean | 83 | 81 | -2 |
| Mean | 83 | 89 | 6 |
| COD | 42.19 | 25.72 | -16.47 |
| PRD | 99.79 | 109.49 | 9.70 |
| Minimum | 30.00 | 62.45 | 32.45 |
| Maximum | 169.70 | 149.88 | -19.82 |

## VIII. Trended Ratio Analysis

In order to be meaningful, statistical inferences must be based on a representative and proportionate sample of the population. If the sales are representative of the population and the sales have been appraised in a similar manner to the unsold properties, statistical inferences should be substantially the same as statistics developed from actual assessed value. This comparison is to provide additional information to the analyst in determining the reliability of the statistical inference.

|  | R\&O Statistics | Trended Ratio | Difference |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| Median | 76 | 119 | -43 |
| Wgt. Mean | 81 | 115 | -34 |
| Mean | 89 | 121 | -32 |
| COD | 25.72 | 7.85 | 17.87 |
| PRD | 109.49 | 104.96 | 4.53 |
| Minimum | 62.45 | 67.73 | -5.28 |
| Maximum | 149.88 | 190.88 | -41.00 |

Table VIII is a comparison of the R\&O statistical profile (that uses the reported assessed values) to statistics generated by using the assessed value in place for the year prior to the same sale. This value is then trended by the annual percent change in the assessed base (excluding growth) for the successive years through assessment year 2009. Any county that had a number of residential sales significantly above 250 was represented in the Trended Ratio Analysis by selecting 250 sales that reflected both the composition of sales contained in the sales file and the calculated estimate of the residential population.

Since there were only seven residential sales, all were trended by the above method. As summarized in the above table, there is no correlation between the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ and the Trended statistics. In fact, further review of each ratio indicates that there is on A/S ratio below acceptable range at 67.73 , and the remaining six $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{S}$ ratios are above the upper limit of acceptable range.

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/22/2009


## Banner County 2009 Assessment Actions taken to address the following property classes/subclasses:

## Commercial

The one rural commercial property that exists in Range 56 West was reviewed for 2009-this property is a "junkyard."

## Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Office staff |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | The Assessor |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | The Assessor |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | September, 2007 |
| 5. | What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | 2002 |
| 6. | When was the last time that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | It is not known by the Assessor when and if the Income Approach was ever used to establish the market value for commercial property. |
| 7. | What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the market value of properties? |
|  | The Cost Approach. |
| 8. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? |
|  | Two |
| 9. | How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? |
|  | By location: Harrisburg and Rural |
| 10. | Is "Market Area/Neighborhood/Assessor Location" a unique usable valuation grouping? If not, what is a unique usable valuation grouping? |
|  | "Assessor Location" would be a usable valuation grouping. |
| 11. | Do the various subclasses of Commercial Property such as convenience stores, warehouses, hotels, etc. have common value characteristics? |
|  | None of the aforementioned subclasses exist in Banner County. |
| 12. | Is there unique market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. 10-001.07B? (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.) |
|  | No |

Commercial Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ |



PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009



## PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics

Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009
NUMBER of Sales:
TOTAL Sales Price: TOTAL Adj. Sales Price: TOTAL Assessed Value: AVG. Adj. Sales Price: AVG. Assessed Value:
COST RANK

## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL:Again, only one commercial sale occurred during the sales study period, and this was not qualified because it included a residential parcel and no separate breakdown of the sale price for either component of the transaction.

With the lack of any qualified commercial sales, there is no available statistical evidence to suggest that Banner County is not in compliance with the level of value or recommended quality of assessment for the commercial property class.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

This section documents the utilization of total sales compared to qualified sales in the sales file. Neb. Rev. Stat. 77-1327(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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 0}$ |
| 2008 | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 0}$ |
| 2007 | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 0}$ |
| 2006 | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ |  |
| 2005 | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 0}$ |

COMMERCIAL:There was only one commercial transaction that occurred within the parameters of the sales study (July 14, 2005). It was not deemed qualified by the Assessor since it was comprised of both a residential and a commercial component. No price breakdown for the two types of property was provided.

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

## 2009 Correlation Section

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ |
| 2008 | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 . 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ |
| 2007 | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ |
| 2006 | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ |
| 2005 | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ |

## 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 2009 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2009 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 2008 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.

## 2009 Correlation Section

for Banner County
IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value Continued
\% Change in Total
Assessed Value in the Sales File
\% Change in Total Assessed
Value (excl. growth)

| 0.00 | 2009 | 0.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.00 | 2008 | 42.96 |
| 0.00 | 2007 | 0.00 |
| 0.00 | 2006 | 0.00 |

COMMERCIAL:No analysis is possible, since there were no qualified commercial sales, nor were assessment actions taken to address this property class for assessment year 2009.

## 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

COMMERCIAL:There were no qualified commercial sales that occurred during the timeframe of the sales study, and thus there is no available statistical evidence that would suggest that Banner County is not in compliance with overall level of value for this property class.

## 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 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Difference | 0.00 | -98.00 |

COMMERCIAL:Since there were no qualified commercial sales that occurred during the timeframe of the sale study, there is no available statistical evidence to suggest that the County quality of assessment does not meet the recommended standards for the COD ad the PRD.

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Median | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wgt. Mean | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mean | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| COD | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| PRD | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Minimum | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Maximum | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

COMMERCIAL:No assessment actions were taken to address the very small commercial property class within Banner County for 2009. No qualified commercial sales occurred during the timeframe of the sales study period.

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/22/2009


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

NUMBER of Sales

| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: |
| :--- | ---: |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj. Sales Price: |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: |

Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/22/2009
45
$7,448,804$
$7,448,804$
$4,754,759$
165,528
105,661


WGT. MEAN

COV:
26.87
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { MEAN: } 69 \quad \text { AVG.ABS.DEV: } & 15.10\end{array}$
COD: 21.21 MAX Sales Ratio: 108.57
PRD: 107.38 MIN Sales Ratio: 36.84

95\% Median C.I.: 57.46 to 76.17
95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 57.73 to 69.94

$$
\text { 95\% Mean C.I.: } 63.16 \text { to } 73.93
$$

(!: Derived)
AVG. Assessed Value:
ME
NGT MEA

| GEO CODE $/$ TOWNSHIP $\#$ |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN |  |
| 1951 | 2 | 51.28 |  |
| 1953 | 1 | 44.08 |  |
| 1955 | 2 | 43.69 |  |
| 2223 | 1 | 77.96 |  |
| 2225 | 3 | 71.86 |  |
| 2229 | 1 | 68.04 |  |
| 2231 | 1 | 48.23 |  |
| 2233 | 6 | 74.72 |  |
| 2235 | 1 | 86.19 |  |
| 2237 | 2 | 81.67 |  |
| 2239 | 6 | 74.49 |  |
| 2241 | 3 | 97.94 |  |
| 2243 | 1 | 82.36 |  |
| 2245 | 6 | 51.91 |  |
| 2511 | 1 | 45.09 |  |
| 2515 | 1 | 76.77 |  |
| 2517 | 3 | 69.37 |  |
| 2519 |  | 3 | 83.16 |
| 2521 | 1 | 65.39 |  |

$\qquad$


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

|  |  | 45 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| (AgLand) | NUMBER of Sales: | $4,448,804$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $7,448,804$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $4,754,759$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 165,528 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 105,661 |

## Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/22/2009



NonValid School

| ACRES IN | ALE |
| :---: | :---: |
| RANGE |  |
| 10.01 TO | 30.00 |
| 30.01 то | 50.00 |
| 50.01 то | 100.00 |
| 100.01 TO | 180.00 |
| 180.01 то | 330.00 |
| 330.01 то | 650.00 |
| 650.01 + |  |
| ALL |  |



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/22/2009


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## Banner County 2009 Assessment Actions taken to address the following property classes/subclasses:

## Agricultural

For assessment year 2009, the Assessor implemented the 2008 soil conversion. Coupled with this was a complete review of the values and these were set to closer match $75 \%$ of the market.

## Agricultural Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Staff |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | The Assessor |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | The Assessor |
| 4. | Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? |
|  | Yes |
| a. | How is agricultural land defined in this county? |
|  | Banner County makes the following distinctions between agricultural and rural residential land: <br> "One of the following criteria will have to be met before the parcel will be classified as rural agland residential: <br> 1. Income derived from the use of the land whether by animal or crop production. <br> 2. Land enrolled in a federal or state program whereby payments are received for removing such land from agricultural production. <br> 3. Land leased to another person for agricultural use. <br> 4. Parcel is occupied by a person who owns or operates other land that qualifies as agricultural land. <br> "Owners of parcels less than 40 acres will be sent a questionnaire asking for the criteria that would apply for the rural agland classification. If no reply is received, the parcel will be classified as rural residential as of March $19^{\text {th }}$ of each year. Owners will be notified that they may be asked to provide documentation to support their requested classification. <br> Rural Residential Values: <br> Home site: \$5,000 for one acre <br> Remaining acres: $\$ 500$ per acre <br> Rural Agland Residential Values: <br> Home site: $\$ 5,000$ for one acre <br> Farm site: $\$ 500$ per acre <br> Remaining acres: Valued according to soil type \& 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? |
|  | It is unknown when the last time the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of agricultural land. |
| 6. | If the income approach was used, what Capitalization Rate was used? |
|  | N/A |
| 7. | What is the date of the soil survey currently used? |
|  | The soil survey is dated 1994, and the 2008 conversion was implemented for assessment year 2009. |


| 8. | What date was the last countywide land use study completed? |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | The county land use was completed three years ago (the cycle of land use and rural improvement review is three years- $1 / 3$ of the County per year). |
| a. | By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.) |
|  | Physical inspection and FSA maps. |
| b. | By whom? |
|  | Office staff |
| c. | What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? |
|  | Two-thirds of the land use study is complete at this time. |
| 9. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations in the agricultural property class: |
|  | None |
| 10. | How are Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations developed? |
|  | N/A |
| 11. | In the assessor's opinion, are there any other class or subclass groupings, other than LCG groupings, that are more appropriate for valuation? <br> Yes |
| a. | If yes, list. |
|  | The land classes themselves are more appropriate for valuation: irrigated, dry and grass. |
| 12. | In your opinion, what is the level of value of these groupings? |
|  | Between the acceptable range of 69 to 75\% of market value. |
| 13. | Has the county implemented (or is in the process of implementing) special valuation for agricultural land within the county? |
|  | No |

## Agricultural Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ |

# PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics <br>  



PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009

# PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics <br> <br> Type: Qualified <br> <br> Type: Qualified <br> <br> Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009 

 <br> <br> Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009}

|  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | NUMBER of Sales: | 41 |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $7,060,384$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $7,060,384$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $4,579,356$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 172,204 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 111,691 |


| SCHOOL DISTRICT * |  |  | MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| RANGE |  |  |  |  |
| (blank) |  |  |  |  |


| $17-0009$ | 1 | 53.25 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |

$53.25 \quad 53.25$
21.05
110.6
44.0
53.2
108.5
53.2
60.32 to 78.03

12,245
(!: Derived)
WGT MEAN
71 COV: 26.28 95\% Median C.I.: 59.97 to 78.03
MEAN: 65 STD: 18.75 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 58.40 to 71.32

NonValid School
_ALL___

| ACRES IN SALE |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| RANGE |  |
| 10.01 TO | 30.00 |
| 30.01 TO | 50.00 |
| 50.01 TO | 100.00 |
| 100.01 TO | 180.00 |
| 180.01 TO | 330.00 |
| 330.01 TO | 650.00 |
| 650.01 + |  |


_ALL_ _


Exhibit 04 Page 57

# PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics 



PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009


PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009
tor sales Price:

AVG. Adj Sales Price
AVG. Assessed Value




STD: $\quad 18.76$
95\% Wgt Mean C.I. 57.81
95\% Mean C.I.: 65.90 to 76.74


PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009


## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The subsequent tables and accompanying narratives will show that regarding the measures of central tendency, both the median and the mean are within range (and statistically identical). Either could be used as the overall point estimate for agricultural land level of value. The weighted mean is below acceptable range, and does not positively respond to the removal of extreme outlying sales. The Trended Preliminary median provides rather strong support for the overall median. The Minimally Improved (Minimal Non-Ag) statistical profile mirrors that of the Agricultural Unimproved for measures of central tendency.

At first glance, both the COD and the PRD appear to be outside of their respective standard recommendations. However, the removal of extreme outliers would bring the coefficient of dispersion within range at 19.93. This action would fail to move the price-related differential within standard recommendations. Again, the Minimally Improved (Minimal Non-Ag) qualitative statistics are quite similar. The trimmed COD for the minimally improved would likewise fall within standard recommendations.

The Minimal Non-Ag statistical profile adds an additional five sales, approximately 1783.53 MLU $>95 \%$ acres (two MLU $>95 \%$ Dry, two MLU $>95 \%$ Grass, and a Dry-N/A. This means that the heading Majority Land Use $>95 \%$ in the Minimal Non-Ag profile indicates that the dry and grass land classes are within acceptable range.

## 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 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 53 | 41 | 77.36 |
| 2008 | 58 | 47 | $\mathbf{8 1 . 0 3}$ |
| 2007 | 46 | 36 | $\mathbf{7 8 . 2 6}$ |
| 2006 | 45 | 36 | $\mathbf{8 0 . 0 0}$ |
| 2005 | 42 | 29 | 69.05 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:As shown in Table II, Banner County uses a significant portion of agricultural sales, and does not excessively trim the sales sample. More importantly is the fact that agricultural sales are (like the residential property class) verified and qualified for use in the sales file based on the response to a mailed questionnaire.

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

## 2009 Correlation Section

for Banner County

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

 Continued| Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 71 | 1.38 | 72 | 71 |
| 2008 | 61.12 | 13.51 | 69 | 70.22 |
| 2007 | 70 | -0.77 | 69 | 70 |
| 2006 | 75 | -0.11 | 75 | 76 |
| 2005 | 70 | 13.25 | 79 | 80 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:Table III indicates that there is slightly less than one point difference between the Trended Preliminary and the R\&O medians ( 0.98 ), and thus each figure provides strong support for the other.

## 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 2009 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2009 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 2008 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.

## 2009 Correlation Section

for Banner County
IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value Continued
\% Change in Total
Assessed Value in the Sales File
\% Change in Total Assessed
Value (excl. growth)

| 1.69 | 2009 | 1.38 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16.70 | 2008 | 11.49 |
| -0.16 | 2007 | -0.77 |
| 15.96 | 2006 | -0.11 |
| 14.33 | 2005 | 13.25 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The percent change in the sales file compared to the percent change in assessed value (excluding growth) is statistically insignificant (0.31), and indicates that there is no appreciable difference between the assessment of the sold versus the unsold commercial property.

## 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 | $\mathbf{6 5}$ | 71 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:Two of the three measures of central tendency are within acceptable range?the median and the mean?and either could be used to describe the overall level of value for agricultural land. The weighted mean is below the lower limits of acceptable range, and the removal of outlying sales would fail to bring it within range (in fact, it would fall one point lower). As shown in Table III, the Trended Preliminary median also provides strong support for the overall median.

## 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 | 21.17 | $\mathbf{1 1 0 . 0 3}$ |
| Difference | 1.17 | 7.03 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:Neither qualitative statistic appears to be in compliance with standard recommendations. However, the removal of extreme outliers would bring the coefficient of dispersion within range at 19.93. This action would fail to move the price-related differential within standard recommendations.

## 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 | 45 | 41 | -4 |
| Median | 71 | 71 | 0 |
| Wgt. Mean | 64 | 65 | 1 |
| Mean | 69 | 71 | 2 |
| COD | 21.21 | 21.17 | -0.04 |
| PRD | 107.38 | 110.03 | 2.65 |
| Minimum | 36.84 | 44.08 | 7.24 |
| Maximum | 108.57 | 108.57 | 0.00 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The difference of four sales between the Preliminary and the R\&O statistics is due to these being verified as substantially changed, and were coded accordingly. For assessment year 2009, the Assessor implemented the 2008 soil conversion. Coupled with this was a complete review of the values and these were set to closer match $75 \%$ of the market.

| Total Real Property | Records : 1,787 |  |  |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sum Lines 17, 25, \& 30 |  |  |  |$\quad$ Value : 139,421,341 $\quad$ Growth 255,625


|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  | Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |  |
| 01. Res UnImp Land | 27 | 17,339 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5,200 | 29 | 22,539 |  |
| 02. Res Improve Land | 43 | 277,178 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 265,076 | 64 | 542,254 |  |
| 03. Res Improvements | 43 | 1,410,012 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 1,064,904 | 65 | 2,474,916 |  |
| 04. Res Total | 70 | 1,704,529 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 1,335,180 | 94 | 3,039,709 | 22,190 |
| \% of Res Total | 74.47 | 56.08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 25.53 | 43.92 | 5.26 | 2.18 | 8.68 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 05. Com UnImp Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3,000 | 3 | 3,000 |  |
| 06. Com Improve Land | 2 | 3,025 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8,206 | 5 | 11,231 |  |
| 07. Com Improvements | 2 | 140,476 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 45,367 | 7 | 185,843 |  |
| 08. Com Total | 2 | 143,501 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 56,573 | 10 | 200,074 | 0 |
| \% of Com Total | 20.00 | 71.72 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 80.00 | 28.28 | 0.56 | 0.14 | 0.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 09. Ind UnImp Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 10. Ind Improve Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 11. Ind Improvements | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 12. Ind Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| \% of Ind Total | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13. Rec UnImp Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 14. Rec Improve Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 15. Rec Improvements | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 16. Rec Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| \% of Rec Total | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Res \& Rec Total\% of Res \& Rec Total | 70 | 1,704,529 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 1,335,180 | 94 | 3,039,709 | 22,190 |
|  | 74.47 | 56.08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 25.53 | 43.92 | 5.26 | 2.18 | 8.68 |
| Com \& Ind Total | 2 | 143,501 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 56,573 | 10 | 200,074 | 0 |
| \% of Com \& Ind Total | 20.00 | 71.72 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 80.00 | 28.28 | 0.56 | 0.14 | 0.00 |
| 17. Taxable Total | 72 | 1,848,030 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 1,391,753 | 104 | 3,239,783 | 22,190 |
| \% of Taxable Total | 69.23 | 57.04 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 30.77 | 42.96 | 5.82 | 2.32 | 8.68 |

Exhibit 04 Page 73

Schedule II : Tax Increment Financing (TIF)

|  | Records | Urban <br> Value Base | Value Excess | Records | SubUrban <br> Value Base | Value Excess |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18. Residential | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. Commercial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other |  | 0 <br> Rural <br> Value Base | 0 <br> Value Excess | $0$ <br> Records | 0 <br> Total Value Base | 0 <br> Value Excess |
| 18. Residential | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. Commercial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. Total Sch II |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Schedule III : Mineral Interest Records

| Mineral Interest | Records Urban | Value | Records | SubUrban Value | Records Rural | Value | Records | Total | Value | Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 23. Producing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 71 | 11,237,710 | 71 |  | 11,237,710 | 0 |
| 24. Non-Producing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |
| 25. Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 71 | 11,237,710 | 71 |  | 11,237,710 | 0 |


| Schedule IV : Exempt Records : Non-Agricultural |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban Records | SubUrban Records | Rural Records | Total Records |
| 26. Producing | 9 | 1 | 5 | 15 |


| Schedule V : Agricultural Records |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |
| 27. Ag-Vacant Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,190 | 75,245,252 | 1,190 | 75,245,252 |
| 28. Ag-Improved Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 368 | 30,364,639 | 368 | 30,364,639 |
| 29. Ag Improvements | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 422 | 19,333,957 | 422 | 19,333,957 |
| 30. Ag Total |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,612 | 124,943,848 |

Exhibit 04 Page 74


|  | Urban |  |  | SubUrban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Acres | Value | Records | Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
|  | Records | Rural <br> Acres | Value | Records | Total <br> Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 10 | 2,474.17 | 392,557 | 10 | 2,474.17 | 392,557 |


| Schedule VIII : Agricultural Records : Special Value |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Urban Acres | Value | Records | SubUrban Acres | Value |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Value N/A |  | $0.00$ <br> Rural <br> Acres | 0 Value | 0 Records |  |  |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Value | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

* LB 968 (2006) for tax year 2009 and forward there will be no Recapture value.


## County 04 Banner

2009 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45
Schedule IX : Agricultural Records : Ag Land Market Area Detail Market Area 1

| Irrigated | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 46. 1A | 2,314.20 | 8.95\% | 1,619,940 | 12.56\% | 700.00 |
| 47. 2A1 | 1,447.21 | 5.60\% | 984,100 | 7.63\% | 680.00 |
| 48. 2A | 7,805.43 | 30.19\% | 3,902,715 | 30.27\% | 500.00 |
| 49.3A1 | 247.62 | 0.96\% | 121,334 | 0.94\% | 490.00 |
| 50.3A | 5,667.98 | 21.92\% | 2,777,316 | 21.54\% | 490.00 |
| 51.4A1 | 6,139.10 | 23.74\% | 2,701,205 | 20.95\% | 440.00 |
| 52. 4A | 2,233.75 | 8.64\% | 787,118 | 6.10\% | 352.38 |
| 53. Total | 25,855.29 | 100.00\% | 12,893,728 | 100.00\% | 498.69 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 55. 1D | 27,290.01 | 23.56\% | 6,958,333 | 27.28\% | 254.98 |
| 56. 2D1 | 10,261.80 | 8.86\% | 2,503,881 | 9.82\% | 244.00 |
| 57. 2D | 40,157.46 | 34.67\% | 9,356,697 | 36.69\% | 233.00 |
| 58.3D1 | 4,274.08 | 3.69\% | 901,836 | 3.54\% | 211.00 |
| 59.3D | 15,335.43 | 13.24\% | 2,913,757 | 11.42\% | 190.00 |
| 60.4D1 | 14,069.97 | 12.15\% | 2,293,422 | 8.99\% | 163.00 |
| 61. 4D | 4,430.80 | 3.83\% | 576,032 | 2.26\% | 130.01 |
| 62. Total | 115,819.55 | 100.00\% | 25,503,958 | 100.00\% | 220.20 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 64. 1G | 13,228.40 | 4.14\% | 3,599,791 | 5.68\% | 272.13 |
| 65. 2G1 | 5,792.34 | 1.81\% | 1,495,422 | 2.36\% | 258.17 |
| 66. 2G | 51,681.17 | 16.19\% | 12,432,603 | 19.61\% | 240.56 |
| 67.3G1 | 4,858.10 | 1.52\% | 1,160,720 | 1.83\% | 238.92 |
| 68.3G | 41,970.93 | 13.15\% | 9,342,339 | 14.74\% | 222.59 |
| 69.4G1 | 69,046.78 | 21.63\% | 12,944,873 | 20.42\% | 187.48 |
| 70.4G | 132,616.40 | 41.55\% | 22,420,389 | 35.37\% | 169.06 |
| 71. Total | 319,194.12 | 100.00\% | 63,396,137 | 100.00\% | 198.61 |
| Irrigated Total | 25,855.29 | 5.50\% | 12,893,728 | 12.60\% | 498.69 |
| Dry Total | 115,819.55 | 24.66\% | 25,503,958 | 24.92\% | 220.20 |
| Grass Total | 319,194.12 | 67.95\% | 63,396,137 | 61.93\% | 198.61 |
| Waste | 6,255.74 | 1.33\% | 156,510 | 0.15\% | 25.02 |
| Other | 2,609.10 | 0.56\% | 410,679 | 0.40\% | 157.40 |
| Exempt | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 469,733.79 | 100.00\% | 102,361,012 | 100.00\% | 217.91 |

Exhibit 04 Page 77

Schedule X : Agricultural Records :Ag Land Total

|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 76. Irrigated | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 25,855.29 | 12,893,728 | 25,855.29 | 12,893,728 |
| 77. Dry Land | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 115,819.55 | 25,503,958 | 115,819.55 | 25,503,958 |
| 78. Grass | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 319,194.12 | 63,396,137 | 319,194.12 | 63,396,137 |
| 79. Waste | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 6,255.74 | 156,510 | 6,255.74 | 156,510 |
| 80. Other | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 2,609.10 | 410,679 | 2,609.10 | 410,679 |
| 81. Exempt | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 82. Total | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 469,733.79 | 102,361,012 | 469,733.79 | 102,361,012 |


|  | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Irrigated | $25,855.29$ | $5.50 \%$ | $12,893,728$ | $12.60 \%$ | 498.69 |
| Dry Land | $115,819.55$ | $24.66 \%$ | $25,503,958$ | $24.92 \%$ | 220.20 |
| Grass | $319,194.12$ | $67.95 \%$ | $63,396,137$ | $61.93 \%$ | 198.61 |
| Waste | $6,255.74$ | $1.33 \%$ | 156,510 | $0.15 \%$ | 25.02 |
| Other | $2,609.10$ | $0.56 \%$ | 410,679 | $0.40 \%$ | 157.40 |
| Exempt | 0.00 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.00 |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 6 9 , 7 3 3 . 7 9}$ | $100.00 \%$ | $\mathbf{1 0 2 , 3 6 1 , 0 1 2}$ | $100.00 \%$ | 2 |

## 2009 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45 Compared with the 2008 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL)

Banner

| 04 Banner | E3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2008 \text { CTL } \\ & \text { County Total } \end{aligned}$ | 2009 Form 45 County Total | Value Difference <br> (2009 form 45-2008 CTL) | Percent <br> Change | 2009 Growth <br> (New Construction Value) | Percent Change excl. Growth |
| 01. Residential | 2,782,430 | 3,039,709 | 257,279 | 9.25\% | 22,190 | 8.45\% |
| 02. Recreational | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 03. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwelling | 17,273,778 | 17,452,665 | 178,887 | 1.04\% | 217,207 | -0.22\% |
| 04. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 20,056,208 | 20,492,374 | 436,166 | 2.17\% | 239,397 | 0.98\% |
| 05. Commercial | 200,074 | 200,074 | 0 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% |
| 06. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 07. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 5,022,450 | 5,130,171 | 107,721 | 2.14\% | 16,228 | 1.82\% |
| 08. Minerals | 9,637,200 | 11,237,710 | 1,600,510 | 16.61 | 0 | 16.61 |
| 09. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 14,859,724 | 16,567,955 | 1,708,231 | 11.50\% | 16,228 | 11.39\% |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 34,915,932 | 37,060,329 | 2,144,397 | 6.14\% | 255,625 | 5.41\% |
| 11. Irrigated | 11,908,268 | 12,893,728 | 985,460 | 8.28\% |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 25,658,232 | 25,503,958 | -154,274 | -0.60\% |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 62,828,934 | 63,396,137 | 567,203 | 0.90\% |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 157,544 | 156,510 | -1,034 | -0.66\% |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 410,408 | 410,679 | 271 | 0.07\% |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 100,963,386 | 102,361,012 | 1,397,626 | 1.38\% |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of all Real Property | 135,879,318 | 139,421,341 | 3,542,023 | 2.61\% | 255,625 | 2.42\% |
| (Locally Assessed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# 2009 Plan of Assessment for Banner County, Nebraska Assessment Years 2009, 2010, and 2011 <br> Date: June 3, 2008 

## Plan of Assessment Requirements:

Pursuant to Neb. Laws 2005, LB 263, Section 9, on or before June 15 each year, the assessor shall prepare a plan of assessment (herein after referred to as the "plan") which describes the assessment actions planned for the next assessment year and two years thereafter. The plan shall indicate the classes or subclasses of real property that the county assessor plans to examine during the years contained in the plan of assessment. The plan shall describe all the assessment actions necessary to achieve the levels of value and quality of assessment practices required by law, and the resources necessary to complete those actions. 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.

## Real Property Assessment Requirements:

All property in the State of Nebraska is subject to property tax unless expressly exempt by Nebraska Constitution, Article VIII, or is permitted by the constitution and enabling legislation adopted by the legislature. 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 (Reissue 2003)

Assessment levels required for real property for 2008 are as follows:
(1) $100 \%$ of actual value for all classes of real property excluding agricultural and horticultural land
(2) $75 \%$ of actual value for agricultural land and horticultural land (as amended by LB 968); and
(3) $75 \%$ of special value for agricultural and horticultural land which meets the qualifications for special valuation under 77-1344 and $80 \%$ of its recapture value as defined in 77-1343 when the land is disqualified for special valuation under 77-1347.

Reference, Neb Rev Stat 77-201 (R S Supp 2004)

## General Description of Real Property in Banner County

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

|  | Parcels | \% of Total Parcels | Value | \% of Taxable Value Base |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | 96 | 5.27\% | 2,545,055 | 2.13\% |
| Commercial | 10 | 0.55\% | 193,042 | 0.16\% |
| Recreational | 0 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% |
| Agricultural | 1602 | 88.02\% | 109,250,410 | 91.47\% |
| Mineral Interest - Producing | 102 | 5.60\% | 7,153,750 | 5.99\% |
| Game \& Parks | 10 | 0.55\% | 292,820 | 0.25\% |
| Special Value | 0 | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |
|  | 1820 |  | 119,435,077 |  |

Agricultural land - taxable acres
Other pertinent facts: county is predominately agricultural consisting of the following sub classes

Irrigation
Dry crop
Grass \& CRP
Waste
Other (feedlot \& shelterbelt)

25,290.59 acres
119,153.43 acres
315,865.79 acres
6,289.66 acres
2,711.84 acres

Total of $469,311.31$ acres with a value of $88,791,199$
New property: For assessment year 2008, an estimated 3 information statements were filed for new property construction within the county, however 4 parcels were on the pickup list

For more information see 2008 Reports \& Opinions, Abstract and Assessor Survey

## Current Resources

A. Staff/Budget/Training

Presently have 2 employees - One regular part time employed since February of 2006 and one full time employed since December 2007

The 2008 budget for the assessor's office was $\$ 36990$ plus $\$ 5100$ included in Miscellaneous General for Appraisal (which includes pickup
work and oil and gas appraisal) Since this is an ex/officio office there are also amounts budgeted in the clerk, clerk of the district court, and election budget for the salaries of employees, etc.

Training - Both employees have attended Class 101 and one employee has passed the assessor's test.. Plans are to alternate attending courses in the next year

B Cadastral Maps accuracy/condition, other land use maps, aerial photos
Cadastral maps are in a large book which is updated periodically. Aerial photos with individual mylar overlays containing ownership information, land use, and soil types are approximately 20 years old. The aerial photos are updated as deeds are filed

C Property Record Cards - new cards were prepared for the 2006 year.
For strictly ag land parcels, the land valuation sheets are printed on the new MIPS program and placed behind the property record card in a plastic page protector.

Property Records Cards for parcels with improvements are a manila folder with the property record card imprinted on the front. A listing of each individual building with values for each year is permanently attached to the back of the manila folder. Each building is numbered on the site photo. A small snapshot in a photo sleeve has a corresponding number. This number is also noted on the MIPS improvement printouts and the yearly listing as mentioned.

House sketches, house photos, and farm site sketches have been updated in the MIPS CAMA

D We received a grant for an ESRI software and instructions in August of 2005. At the present time we have the maps and the ownership overlays completed in the GIS program. We have networked the GIS program with the MIPS real estate administrative program. The company that is working with the GIS program has completed the overlays for land use and are attempting to import the new soil conversion.

E Web based - property record information access - There are no plans at this time to supply this information through a web site.

## Current Assessment Procedures for Real Property

A. Discover, List \& Inventory all property.

Since this is an ex/officio office the deeds and Form 521's are processed as they are filed. A copy of the 521 is filed in a notebook with a copy of the deed and agland inventory sheets if applicable. At the time the 521's are processed a form letter is sent to the seller and the buyer requesting information concerning the sale.

Information statements are not filed on a regular basis - discovery of new improvements is usually through personal observation of county officials or other reports

B Data Collection
All parcels were reviewed for the 2005 year. One third of the improvements were physically reviewed for 2008. Photos were taken for any improvements missed in previous reviews and any new improvements.

Market data is obtained from the Form 521 and the questionnaire mailed to buyers and sellers.

C Review assessment sales ratio studies
Market data is entered on an Excel spreadsheet with formulas which figure average selling price, median, COD, and PRD for irrigated, dry crop, grass, CRP, shelterbelts, waste, and sites. All sales (improved sales are used with the value of improvements being subtracted from the assessed value and also the selling price) are used in these computations. With time permitting the above studies are also computed with the unimproved sales only.

D Approaches to Value
1 Market approach; sales comparison - Used for agland sales. Have had an increasing number of sales in recent years so that sales comparison approach is more accurate than previous years. Strictly residential sales are still limited. Usually the agland sales where purchaser is actually occupying home are also included in the residential sales for computations.

2 Cost approach; cost manual used and date of manual and latest depreciation study- The Marshall Swift costing manual for 2007 available in conjunction with the MIPS CAMA program were used for 2008. Depreciation was figured on the 8 qualified sales and the current depreciation schedules were checked with these figures.

3 Income Approach, income and expense data collection - Because of the wide variety of rental and lease arrangements on agland,
this method is not an accurate measure of value. Banner County also has few rental houses available for any kind of an income study.
4. Land valuation studies, establish market areas, special value sales are plotted on a large map using different colors for each years sales. This is used to determine if market areas would be appropriate. Banner County does not have zoning at the present time so special value is not a consideration

E Reconciliation of Final Value and documentation - statements are attached to the property record card explaining the method used for final valuations

F Review assessment sales ratio studies after assessment actions New values for the current year are reported on the Assessed Value Update

G Notices and Public Relations. Change of value notices are sent to every landowner in Banner County irregardless if the value changed or not. In the past we have included a printout of the land valuation groups and acres, value, etc. However, because of a computer problem we not longer do this -a notice is included with the COV telling the landowner that if they so requested we would furnish this information.

## Level of Value, Quality and Uniformity for assessment year 2008:

| Property Class | Median | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Residential | $84 \%$ | 36.48 | 87.06 |
| Commercial | no sales <br> Agricultural Land | $72 \%$ | 20.72 |

*COD means coefficient of dispersion and PRD means price related differential
For more information regarding statistical measures see 2008 Reports \& Opinions

## Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2009

Residential - The improvements located in the two middle ranges (excluding Harrisburg) will be reviewed. Since both employees have taken the Basic 101 course and will be taking the Residential quality and condition workshop, the work will probably be done by employees. If time permits new photos will be taken of the houses in the other 4 ranges and will be used for a photo array to help determine quality.

Commercial - Commercial properties that are located in the middle two ranges will be reviewed at the same time as the residential and farm buildings.

Agricultural Land - The local FSA office has closed and most of the farm records are being processed through the Scottsbluff Office which makes it difficult to obtain maps. We are going to concentrate on getting the GIS program updated to the point that we can use it for land use checking.

Special Value - Agland - no special value anticipated

## Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2010

Residential - The improvements in the east two ranges will be reviewed. The same problem of who will be the data collector as the previous year

Commercial - Commercial property in the east two ranges will be reviewed at the same time as the rural residential and farm outbuildings

Agricultural Land- The local FSA office has closed and most of the farm records are being processed through the Scottsbluff Office which makes it difficult to obtain maps. We are going to concentrate on getting the GIS program updated to the point that we can use it for land use checking

Special Value - Agland - no special value anticipated

## Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2011

Residential - The improvements in the west two ranges will be reviewed.
Commercial - Commercial property in the west two ranges will be reviewed at the same time as the rural residential and farm outbuildings

Agricultural Land- The local FSA office has closed and most of the farm records are being processed through the Scottsbluff Office which makes it difficult to obtain maps. We are going to concentrate on getting the GIS program updated to the point that we can use it for land use checking

Special Value - Agland - no special value anticipated

Other Functions performed by the assessor's office, but not 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 Educational 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 200 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 25 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 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
9. Tax Lists; prepare and certify tax lists to county treasurer for real property, personal property, and centrally assessed.

10 Tax List Corrections - prepare tax list correction documents for county board approval

11 County Board of Equalization - attend county board of equalization meetings for valuation protests - assemble and provide information. Since this is an ex/officio office, we also take minutes of the CBOE meeting, and complete the Form 422 and mail to protestor

12 TERC appeals - prepare information and attend taxpayer appeal hearings before TERC, defend valuation

13 TERC State wide Equalization - attend hearings if applicable to county, defend values, and/or implement orders of the TERC

14 Education: Assessor and or Appraisal Education - attend meetings, workshops, and educational classes to obtain required hours of continuing education to maintain assessor certification. The 2 employees have both attended Class 101 and hopefully will attend a measurement class in the next year. One employee has successfully passed the assessor's test. The other employee will take the test this fall. The assessor and all employees will take the ESRI classes for the GIS program

Conclusion:
The 2009-2010 budget request will be approximately the same as the previous year. I am going to increase the request for implementing the GIS program so that we can proceed faster with the implementation. However, Banner County is at the statutory limit for budget and with the increase in expense for fuel, repairs, and etc for the road department, I don't know if this will be approved.

Respectfully submitted:
Assessor's signature $\qquad$ Date: $\qquad$

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Banner County

## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

| 1. | Deputy(ies) on staff |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | One-and she is part time |
| 2. | Appraiser(s) on staff |
| 3. | None |
|  | Other full-time employees |
| 4. | One-office staff |
|  | Other part-time employees |
| 5. | Only the Deputy |
|  | Number of shared employees |
| 6. | None |
|  | Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year |
| 7. | Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system |
| 8. | None |
|  | Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above |
| 9. | \$40,495 |
|  | Amount of the total budget set aside for appraisal work |
| 10. | None |
|  | Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops |
| 11. | Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget |
|  | \$10,000-from the Miscellaneous General Fund |
| 12. | Other miscellaneous funds |
|  | None |
| 13. | Total budget |
|  | \$50,495 |
| a. | Was any of last year's budget not used: |
|  | Yes |
|  |  |

## B. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

| 1. | Administrative software |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | New MIPS |
| 2. | CAMA software |
| 3. | New MIPS |
|  | Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? |
|  | Yes |


| 4. | Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? |
| :--- | :--- |
| 5. | Staff |
| 6. | Does the county have GIS software? |
|  | Yes-ESRI; County has the ownership and property ID overlay. |
| 7. | Staff maintains the GIS software and maps? |
|  | Personal Property software: |
|  | New MIPS |

## C. Zoning Information

| 1. | Does the county have zoning? |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | No |
| 2. | If so, is the zoning countywide? |
| 3. | N/A |
| 4. | What municipalities in the county are zoned? |
|  | When was zoning implemented? |
|  | N/A |

## D. Contracted Services

## 1. Appraisal Services

The real property valuation work is performed "in-house" at present. Pritchard and Abbott is used for oil and gas appraisal.
2. Other services

New MIPS for Administrative, CAMA and personal property software.

## Certification

This is to certify that the 2009 Reports and Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator have been sent to the following:

Four copies to the Tax Equalization and Review Commission, by hand delivery.
One copy to the Banner County Assessor, by hand delivery.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2009.



Ruth A. Sorensen
Property Tax Administrator

