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## 2009 Commission Summary

Pierce

## Residential Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 137 | COD | 8.61 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 10,401,005$ | PRD | 101.88 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 10,386,055$ | COV | 14.37 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 9,526,060$ | STD | 13.43 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 75,811$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 8.33 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 69,533$ | Average Assessed Value <br> of the Base | $\$ 61,777$ |
| Median | 97 | Wgt. Mean | 92 |
| Mean | 93 | Max | 130 |
| Min | 43.52 |  |  |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 95.13 to 97.72 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 91.20 to 95.69 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 89.30 to 94.14 |

$\%$ of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County 21.43
\% of Records Sold in the Study Period 4.87
$\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period 5.48

## Residential Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 145 | 95 | 15.8 | 106.88 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 174 | 97 | 15 | 105.35 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 203 | 97 | 14.27 | 104.48 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 228 | 97 | 15.28 | 105.37 |

## 2009 Commission Summary

70 Pierce

Commercial Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 17 | COD | 18.32 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 2,042,300$ | PRD | 111.23 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 1,846,150$ | COV | 25.86 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 1,433,185$ | STD | 22.33 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 108,597$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 17.40 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 84,305$ | Average Assessed Value | $\$ 112,427$ |
| Median |  | of the Base |  |
| Mean | 95 | Wgt. Mean | 78 |
| Min | 86 | Max | 118 |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 64.60 to 100.52 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 74.87 to 97.83 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 54.38 to 100.89 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 5.63 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 4.19 |
| $\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period | 3.14 |

## Commercial Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 14 | 94 | 19.56 | 113.09 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 16 | 94 | 22.1 | 121.58 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 18 | 92 | 23.65 | 110.19 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 35 | 96 | 25.83 | 122.08 |

## 2009 Commission Summary

Pierce

Agricultural Land - Current

| Number of Sales | 41 | COD | 23.88 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 11,372,382$ | PRD | 108.03 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 11,277,257$ | COV | 28.61 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 7,592,580$ | STD | 20.81 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 275,055$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 16.74 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 185,185$ | Average Assessed Value <br> of the Base | $\$ 204,552$ |
| Median | 70 | Wgt. Mean |  |
| Mean | 73 | Max | 67 |
| Min | 38.38 |  | 120.02 |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 58.80 to 80.48 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 66.37 to 79.11 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 61.45 to 73.21 |

\% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County 72.94
$\begin{array}{ll}\% \text { of Records Sold in the Study Period } & 1.42\end{array}$
\% of Value Sold in the Study Period 3.13

| Agricultural Land - History |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD

Opinions

# 2009 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Pierce County 

My opinions and recommendations are stated as a conclusion based on all of the factors known to me 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 Pierce County is $97.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Pierce County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Commercial Real Property

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of commercial real property in Pierce County is $95.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Pierce County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Agricultural Land 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 Pierce County is $70.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Pierce County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2009.


Ruth A. Sorensen<br>Property Tax Administrato

# PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics 

## Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2006 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/22/2009



Exhibit 70 Page 5

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


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics




## Type: Qualified

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


Exhibit 70 Page 9

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

## Residential

The county reviewed the town of Pierce and the rural residential acreages for 2009 and made necessary adjustments as indicated by a market analysis. Increases were made to 1 story houses built between 1900 and 1919 in Pierce. The rural residential acreages increased the $1 \frac{1}{2}$ and 2 story finished, and $1 \frac{1}{2}$ story unfinished homes built between 1900 and 1919.

CAMASS Appraisal inspected and revalued the residential property in Plainview for implementation in the 2009 tax year.

The county revalued the improvements on farm properties and mobile homes. They also completed the pickup work of new and omitted construction for the residential class.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Pierce County

## Residential Appraisal Information

(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Assessor and staff |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Assessor |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Assessor and staff |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | Foster, McLean, West Randolph, Plainview, Breslau and Mobile Homes use 2008 costing. Osmond residential 2007 costing, Rural Residential and Farm homes use 2004 costing, Pierce and Hadar use 2003 costing. |
| 5. | What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | Foster, McLean, West Randolph, Plainview, Breslau and Mobile Homes in 2009. Osmond, 2008, Rural Residential and Farms was done in 2005. Pierce and Hadar in 2004. |
| 6. | What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the market value of properties? |
|  | Market approach |
| 7. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? |
|  | Approximately 34 |
| 8. | How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? |
|  | Areas are defined by location and similar property characteristics |
| 9. | Is "Market Area/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations" a unique usable valuation grouping? If not, what is a unique usable valuation grouping? |
|  | Yes with the exception of the Assessor Location as defined on the Statistical analysis. |
| 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.) |
|  | NA |
| 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, we use the same model to value homes on agricultural and rural residential parcels and the same Marshall and Swift codes and cost tables. |

## Residential Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 63 |  |  | 63 |

NUMBER of Sales:
TOTAL Sales Price: TOTAL Adj. Sales Price: TOTAL Assessed Value: AVG. Adj. Sales Price: AVG. Assessed Value:
137
$10,401,005$
$10,386,055$
$9,526,060$
75,810
69,533

MEDIAN:
WGT. MEAN: MEAN :
MEAN: 92
97 COV

95\% Median C.I.: 95.13 to 97.72
95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 89.30 to 94.14
AVG.ABS.DEV: $\quad 8.33$
COD: 8.61 MAX Sales Ratio: 130.22
PRD: 101.88 MIN Sales Ratio: 43.52
DATE
RANGE

| RANGE | COUNT |
| :---: | :---: |
| Qrtrs |  |
| 07/01/06 то 09/30/06 |  |
| 10/01/06 то 12/31/06 |  |
| 01/01/07 то 03/31/07 |  |
| 04/01/07 то 06/30/07 |  |
| 07/01/07 то 09/30/07 |  |
| 10/01/07 то 12/31/07 |  |
| 01/01/08 то 03/31/08 |  |
| 04/01/08 то 06/30/08 |  |
| Study Years |  |
| 07/01/06 то 06/30/07 |  |
| 07/01/07 TO 06/30/08 | 6 |
| Calendar Yrs |  |
| 01/01/07 то 12/31/07 | 7 |
|  |  |


|  | 137 | 96.75 | 93.44 | 91.72 | 8.61 | 101.88 | 43.52 | 130.22 | 95.13 to 97.72 | 75,810 | 69,533 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSESSOR LOCATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| HADAR | 2 | 95.07 | 95.07 | 95.56 | 2.90 | 99.48 | 92.31 | 97.82 | N/A | 103,150 | 98,575 |
| OSMOND | 30 | 99.61 | 101.04 | 100.57 | 3.40 | 100.47 | 93.75 | 130.22 | 99.14 to 99.90 | 55,493 | 55,810 |
| PIERCE | 57 | 92.98 | 89.25 | 88.88 | 12.64 | 100.42 | 43.52 | 127.67 | 86.75 to 95.13 | 86,973 | 77,299 |
| PLAINVIEW | 35 | 97.82 | 97.44 | 97.75 | 2.03 | 99.68 | 89.50 | 106.50 | 96.89 to 98.31 | 50,087 | 48,962 |
| RURAL | 13 | 92.87 | 83.28 | 85.06 | 14.03 | 97.91 | 51.32 | 100.53 | 60.60 to 95.41 | 138,798 | 118,063 |
| $\ldots$ ALL | 137 | 96.75 | 93.44 | 91.72 | 8.61 | 101.88 | 43.52 | 130.22 | 95.13 to 97.72 | 75,810 | 69,533 |
| LOCATIONS: URBAN, RANGE | UURBAN COUNT | \& RURAL <br> MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. Sale Price | Avg. Assd Val |
| 1 | 124 | 97.10 | 94.51 | 93.12 | 7.91 | 101.49 | 43.52 | 130.22 | 95.72 to 97.96 | 69,207 | 64,445 |
| 3 | 13 | 92.87 | 83.28 | 85.06 | 14.03 | 97.91 | 51.32 | 100.53 | 60.60 to 95.41 | 138,798 | 118,063 |
| ALL | 137 | 96.75 | 93.44 | 91.72 | 8.61 | 101.88 | 43.52 | 130.22 | 95.13 to 97.72 | 75,810 | 69,533 |
| STATUS: IMPROVED, | MPROVE | D \& IOLL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 1 | 131 | 96.75 | 93.17 | 91.70 | 8.61 | 101.61 | 43.52 | 130.22 | 95.02 to 97.72 | 78,743 | 72,205 |
| 2 | 6 | 96.78 | 99.38 | 95.07 | 8.68 | 104.53 | 83.96 | 118.52 | 83.96 to 118.52 | 11,766 | 11,186 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 137 | 96.75 | 93.44 | 91.72 | 8.61 | 101.88 | 43.52 | 130.22 | 95.13 to 97.72 | 75,810 | 69,533 |

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


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


## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL:The county provided information that they reviewed the town of Pierce and the rural residential acreages for 2009. Increases were made to style and age of homes based on review of the models previously built by the appraisal company. CAMASS Appraisal was responsible for completing the reappraisal in the town of Plainview for 2009.

Pierce County has been aggressively addressing the reappraisal of property in the county. The county hires an appraisal firm to complete the review, reappraisal and completed Plainview.

Analysis of all six tables indicates that the county has achieved an acceptable level of value for the residential class for the 2009 assessment year. Based on the information available and the assessment practices of the county, the best indicator of level of value is represented by the median of $97 \%$ for the 2009 assessment year.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

This section documents the utilization of total sales compared to qualified sales in the sales file. Neb. Rev. Stat. 77-1327(2) (R. S. Supp., 2007) provides that all sales are deemed to be arm's length transactions unless determined to be otherwise under professionally accepted mass appraisal techniques. The county assessor is responsible for the qualification of the sales included in the residential sales file. The Division periodically reviews the procedures utilized by the county assessor to qualify/disqualify sales.

The Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officials, (2007), indicates that low levels of sale utilization may indicate excessive trimming by the county assessor. Excessive trimming, the arbitrary exclusion or adjustment of arm's length transactions, may indicate an attempt to inappropriately exclude arm's length transactions to create the appearance of a higher level of value and quality of assessment. The sales file, in a case of excess trimming, will fail to properly represent the level of value and quality of assessment of the population of residential real property.

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 300 | 137 | 45.67 |
| 2008 | 311 | 145 | 46.62 |
| 2007 | 334 | 174 | 52.10 |
| 2006 | 349 | 203 | 58.17 |
| 2005 | 333 | 228 | 68.47 |

RESIDENTIAL:Review of the non qualified sales indicated the typical reasons for the transaction not being an arm?s length sale and included parcels substantially changed since the date of the sale, parcels included in family transactions and foreclosures. The county also verifies the sales transactions with a questionnaire. The county has not excessively trimmed the residential 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.

## 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 | 95 | 4.22 | 99 | 97 |
| 2008 | 93.4 | 2.16 | 95 | 95 |
| 2007 | 96 | 0.51 | 97 | 97 |
| 2006 | 97 | 0.34 | 97 | 97 |
| 2005 | 96 | 3.52 | 100 | 97 |

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

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

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 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 Pierce 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)

| 5.88 | 2009 | 4.22 |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 3.48 | 2008 | 2.16 |
| -0.28 | 2007 | 0.51 |
| 0.44 | 2006 | 0.34 |
| 4.56 | 2005 | 3.52 |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 97 | 92 | 93 |

RESIDENTIAL:The three measures of central tendency are all within the acceptable level. The median is supported by the trended preliminary ratio and for direct equalization purposes will most likely be used in determining the level of value for Pierce County.

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 8.61 | 101.88 |
| Difference | 0.00 | 0.00 |

RESIDENTIAL:The primary measures of quality of assessment, the coefficient of dispersion is and price related differential are both within the acceptable parameters. The assessment actions implemented in 2009 have achieved uniform assessment.

## 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 | 139 | 137 | -2 |
| Median | 95 | 97 | 2 |
| Wgt. Mean | 88 | 92 | 4 |
| Mean | 94 | 93 | -1 |
| COD | 18.02 | 8.61 | -9.41 |
| PRD | 106.83 | 101.88 | -4.95 |
| Minimum | 39.68 | 43.52 | 3.84 |
| Maximum | 263.13 | 130.22 | -132.91 |

RESIDENTIAL:The number of qualified sales between the preliminary statistics and the final statistics decreased by two sales due to being substantially changed since the sale date. The remainder of the table is a reflection of the assessment actions taken by the county for the 2009 assessment year and supports that the county has improved the assessment of residential property.

## 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 | 137 | 133 | 4 |
| Median | 97 | 97 | 0 |
| Wgt. Mean | 92 | 89 | 3 |
| Mean | 93 | 99 | -6 |
| COD | 8.61 | 29.93 | -21.32 |
| PRD | 101.88 | 111.57 | -9.69 |
| Minimum | 43.52 | 0.79 | 42.73 |
| Maximum | 130.22 | 292.48 | -162.26 |

The three measures of central tendency, the median, mean and weighted mean are all reasonably close in comparison between the R\&O statistics and the trended ratio statistics. Based on the knowledge of the assessment practices in Pierce County my opinion of the level of value would be consistent with the statistics generated from the assessed value update.

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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



Exhibit 70 Page 29


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



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


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

## Commercial

There were no major changes reported to the commercial class for 2009. The county also completed the pickup work of new construction in the commercial class.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Pierce County

## Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Assessor and staff |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Assessor |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Assessor and staff |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | 2001 |
| 5. | What was the last year 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? |
|  | 2002 |
| 7. | What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the market value of properties? |
|  | Cost and Market |
| 8. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? |
|  | 11 |
| 9. | How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? |
|  | By location |
| 10. | Is "Market Area/Neighborhood/Assessor Location" a unique usable valuation grouping? If not, what is a unique usable valuation grouping? |
|  | Yes |
| 11. | Do the various subclasses of Commercial Property such as convenience stores, warehouses, hotels, etc. have common value characteristics? |
|  | Yes, but based on the location the economic factors may be different |
| 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.) |
|  | N/A |

Commercial Permit Numbers:

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

# PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics <br> Type: Qualified 



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



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

State Stat Run


Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009


## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL:The county reported minimal changes were implemented to the commercial class of property for the 2009 assessment year.

Analysis of all six tables indicates that the county has achieved an acceptable level of value for the 2009 assessment year. Based on the assessment practices of Pierce County the median appears to be the most reliable indicator of the level of value.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

This section documents the utilization of total sales compared to qualified sales in the sales file. Neb. Rev. Stat. 77-1327(2) (R. S. Supp., 2007) provides that all sales are deemed to be arm's length transactions unless determined to be otherwise under professionally accepted mass appraisal techniques. The county assessor is responsible for the qualification of the sales included in the residential sales file. The Division periodically reviews the procedures utilized by the county assessor to qualify/disqualify sales.

The Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officials, (2007), indicates that low levels of sale utilization may indicate excessive trimming by the county assessor. Excessive trimming, the arbitrary exclusion or adjustment of arm's length transactions, may indicate an attempt to inappropriately exclude arm's length transactions to create the appearance of a higher level of value and quality of assessment. The sales file, in a case of excess trimming, will fail to properly represent the level of value and quality of assessment of the population of residential real property.

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | $\mathbf{5 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 7}$ | $\mathbf{3 2 . 6 9}$ |
| 2008 | $\mathbf{5 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 4}$ | 24.14 |
| 2007 | $\mathbf{6 8}$ | 16 | 23.53 |
| 2006 | $\mathbf{6 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 8}$ | 27.27 |
| 2005 | 75 | 35 | 46.67 |

COMMERCIAL:Review of the non qualified sales indicated the typical reasons for the transaction not being an arm?s length sale and included parcels substantially changed since the date of the sale, parcels included in family transactions and foreclosures. The county also verifies the sales transactions with a questionnaire. The county has not excessively trimmed the commercial 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 Pierce 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 | 95 | 0.60 | 96 | 95 |
| 2008 | 94.27 | 1.12 | 95 | 94.27 |
| 2007 | 95 | 0.01 | 95 | 94 |
| 2006 | 94 | -0.51 | 93 | 92 |
| 2005 | 96 | -0.45 | 96 | 96 |

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

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

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 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 Pierce 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 | 2009 | 0.60 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.50 | 2008 | $\mathbf{1 . 1 2}$ |
| $-\mathbf{0 . 4 7}$ | 2007 | 0.01 |
| $\mathbf{3 . 6 1}$ | 2006 | $\mathbf{- 0 . 5 1}$ |
| 0.00 | 2005 | $\mathbf{- 0 . 4 5}$ |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{9 5}$ | 78 | $\mathbf{8 6}$ |

COMMERCIAL:The only measure of central tendency within the acceptable parameter is the median. The weighted mean and mean are outside the acceptable parameter. Review of the sales file indicates that one high dollar sale (Book 2006 Page 62) with a sale price of $\$ 600,000$ is distorting the weighted mean and mean. The sale is arm?s length but is not a true representation of commercial properties. If that sale were removed the weighted mean would be 92 and the mean would be 89 . There is no other information available that would indicate that the level of value for the commercial class of property has not been met.

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 18.32 | 111.23 |
| Difference | 0.00 | 8.23 |

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

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 17 | 17 | 0 |
| Median | 95 | 95 | 0 |
| Wgt. Mean | 78 | 78 | 0 |
| Mean | 87 | 86 | -1 |
| COD | 18.54 | 18.32 | -0.22 |
| PRD | 111.29 | $\mathbf{1 1 1 . 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{- 0 . 0 6}$ |
| Minimum | 117.53 | 44.63 | 0.00 |
| Maximum | 117.53 | 0.00 |  |

COMMERCIAL:Table VII indicates that there were no sales removed from the sales file following the preliminary statistics. The remainder of the table is reflective of the assessment actions completed for the 2009 assessment year and supports that minimal changes were implemented.

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

## AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

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



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

## AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

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



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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



# PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics 

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





# PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics 

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



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

## Agricultural

The county has been monitoring the two market areas for the past couple of years. The information available in the market as well as the soil capabilities were the reasons to reconsider the county revert back to one market area.

The information pertaining to the sales that were used in the analysis of the county included the sales that were majority land use of irrigated, dry or grass. The county worked with those sales to generate valuations that best fit the market indication of the agricultural class.

Once the analysis was completed the county ran statistical information to support the values were within the acceptable level of value for the 2009 assessment year.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Pierce County

## Agricultural Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Assessor and staff |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Assessor |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Assessor and staff |
| 4. | Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? |
|  | No |
| a. | How is agricultural land defined in this county? |
|  | Based on Statute and Regulations |
| 5. | When was the last date that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | NA |
| 6. | If the income approach was used, what Capitalization Rate was used? |
|  | NA |
| 7. | What is the date of the soil survey currently used? |
|  | 1976, 1995 conversion, |
| 8. | What date was the last countywide land use study completed? |
|  | Assessor is continually reviewing the county |
| a. | By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.) |
|  | Physical inspection and FSA maps |
| b. | By whom? |
|  | Assessor and staff |
| c. | What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? |
|  | Land use is continually being updated. |
| 9. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations in the agricultural property class: |
|  | 1 |
| 10. | How are Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations developed? |
|  | Analysis of market and soil capabilities |
| 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 or No |
|  | No |
| a. | If yes, list. |


| 12. | In your opinion, what is the level of value of these groupings? |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | NA |
| 13. | Has the county implemented (or is in the process of implementing) special <br> valuation for agricultural land within the county? |
|  | No |

Agricultural Permit Numbers:

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

70 - PIERCE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

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: |  | 41 | MEDIAN: | 70 |  | COV: | 28.61 | $\begin{array}{rlrr}\text { 95\% Median C.I.: } & 58.80 \text { to } 80.48 \\ \text { 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: } \\ 61.45 & \text { to } 73.21 \quad \text { Derived) } \\ \text { (!: land }+ \text { NAT }=0)\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: |  | , 382 | WGT. MEAN: | 67 |  | STD: | 20.81 |  |  |  |  |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj. Sales Price: |  | , 257 | MEAN : | 73 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 16.74 |  | Mean C.I.: 66 | 7 to 79.11 |  |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: |  | , 580 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: |  | , 055 | COD: | 23.88 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 120.02 |  |  |  |  |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: |  | , 184 | PRD: | 108.03 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 38.38 | Printed: 03/26/2009 14:27:20 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RANGE | Count | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 1001 | 6 | 88.00 | 84.69 | 80.16 | 20.41 |  | 105.66 | 57.29 | 110.39 | 57.29 to 110.39 | 156,067 | 125,103 |
| 1219 | 4 | 77.75 | 75.80 | 76.91 | 15.10 |  | 98.56 | 58.02 | 89.69 | N/A | 170,093 | 130,815 |
| 1221 | 1 | 91.15 | 91.15 | 91.15 |  |  |  | 91.15 | 91.15 | N/A | 96,832 | 88,265 |
| 1223 | 4 | 64.46 | 74.93 | 68.03 | 30.68 |  | 110.14 | 52.53 | 118.28 | N/A | 177,250 | 120,586 |
| 1225 | 2 | 59.12 | 59.12 | 59.05 | 0.54 |  | 100.12 | 58.80 | 59.44 | N/A | 616,961 | 364,305 |
| 1271 | 3 | 51.31 | 54.95 | 60.56 | 18.63 |  | 90.74 | 42.43 | 71.11 | N/A | 285,416 | 172,835 |
| 1273 | 1 | 68.83 | 68.83 | 68.83 |  |  |  | 68.83 | 68.83 | N/A | 349,125 | 240,295 |
| 1277 | 1 | 87.35 | 87.35 | 87.35 |  |  |  | 87.35 | 87.35 | N/A | 136,000 | 118,790 |
| 943 | 1 | 120.02 | 120.02 | 120.02 |  |  |  | 120.02 | 120.02 | N/A | 252,920 | 303,555 |
| 945 | 4 | 51.72 | 61.10 | 60.41 | 32.51 |  | 101.14 | 38.38 | 102.59 | N/A | 412,546 | 249,216 |
| 947 | 2 | 83.74 | 83.74 | 79.41 | 12.48 |  | 105.45 | 73.29 | 94.19 | N/A | 187,606 | 148,985 |
| 995 | 7 | 60.11 | 63.51 | 60.87 | 12.82 |  | 104.34 | 52.23 | 86.22 | 52.23 to 86.22 | 427,147 | 259,984 |
| 997 | 2 | 69.62 | 69.62 | 71.58 | 4.83 |  | 97.26 | 66.26 | 72.98 | N/A | 269,000 | 192,560 |
| 999 | 3 | 78.13 | 74.98 | 71.56 | 21.71 |  | 104.77 | 47.96 | 98.84 | N/A | 157,666 | 112,830 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 41 | 70.10 | 72.74 | 67.33 | 23.88 |  | 108.03 | 38.38 | 120.02 | 58.80 to 80.48 | 275,055 | 185,184 |
| AREA ( | ARKET) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 1 | 41 | 70.10 | 72.74 | 67.33 | 23.88 |  | 108.03 | 38.38 | 120.02 | 58.80 to 80.48 | 275,055 | 185,184 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 41 | 70.10 | 72.74 | 67.33 | 23.88 |  | 108.03 | 38.38 | 120.02 | 58.80 to 80.48 | 275,055 | 185,184 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 2 | 41 | 70.10 | 72.74 | 67.33 | 23.88 |  | 108.03 | 38.38 | 120.02 | 58.80 to 80.48 | 275,055 | 185,184 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 41 | 70.10 | 72.74 | 67.33 | 23.88 |  | 108.03 | 38.38 | 120.02 | 58.80 to 80.48 | 275,055 | 185,184 |

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

|  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| NUMBER of Sales: | 41 |  |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $11,372,382$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $11,277,257$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $7,592,580$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 275,055 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 185,184 |


RANGE
(blank)
$02-0009$

| $14-0045$ | 3 | 56.08 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| $54-0013$ |  |  |
| $54-0576$ | 2 | 46.87 |
| $59-0002$ |  |  |
| $59-0005$ | 1 | 87.35 |
| $59-0080$ | 14 | 64.41 |
| $70-0002$ | 14 | 82.94 |
| $70-0005$ | 7 | 72.98 |
| $70-0542$ |  |  |

MEAN WGT. MEAN

|  |  | 41 | 70.10 | 72.74 | 67.33 | 23.88 | 108.03 | 38.38 | 120.02 | 58.80 to 80.48 | 275,055 | 185,184 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ACRES IN | ALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 10.01 TO | 30.00 | 2 | 95.88 | 95.88 | 98.28 | 6.46 | 97.56 | 89.69 | 102.07 | N/A | 26,125 | 25,675 |
| 30.01 то | 50.00 | 2 | 68.97 | 68.97 | 54.54 | 38.48 | 126.47 | 42.43 | 95.52 | N/A | 70,150 | 38,257 |
| 50.01 TO | 100.00 | 10 | 64.34 | 67.71 | 63.17 | 22.28 | 107.19 | 38.38 | 94.19 | 47.96 to 91.15 | 143,113 | 90,403 |
| 100.01 то | 180.00 | 23 | 70.42 | 75.43 | 70.99 | 23.99 | 106.26 | 50.19 | 120.02 | 57.78 to 86.22 | 314,637 | 223,356 |
| 180.01 TO | 330.00 | 4 | 58.05 | 60.11 | 58.90 | 8.35 | 102.06 | 53.24 | 71.11 | N/A | 604,224 | 355,872 |
|  |  | 41 | 70.10 | 72.74 | 67.33 | 23.88 | 108.03 | 38.38 | 120.02 | 58.80 to 80.48 | 275,055 | 185,184 |
| MAJORITY LAND USE > 95\% |  |  |  |  | WGT. MEAN |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN |  | COD |  |  |  |  | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| DRY |  | 3 | 73.29 | 76.63 | 75.34 | 14.45 | 101.71 | 62.42 | 94.19 | N/A | 164,453 | 123,905 |
| DRY-N/A |  | 11 | 78.13 | 71.89 | 64.97 | 23.83 | 110.66 | 38.38 | 102.07 | 47.96 to 98.84 | 176,366 | 114,577 |
| GRASS |  | 8 | 79.25 | 78.59 | 75.25 | 24.13 | 104.44 | 42.43 | 118.28 | 42.43 to 118.28 | 96,912 | 72,921 |
| GRASS-N/A |  | 3 | 70.10 | 63.80 | 64.58 | 9.95 | 98.79 | 50.19 | 71.11 | N/A | 291,061 | 187,976 |
| IRRGTD-N/A |  | 16 | 61.34 | 71.33 | 66.89 | 24.97 | 106.64 | 51.31 | 120.02 | 56.08 to 85.39 | 449,711 | 300,825 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 41 | 70.10 | 72.74 | 67.33 | 23.88 | 108.03 | 38.38 | 120.02 | 58.80 to 80.48 | 275,055 | 185,184 |

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

|  | NUMBER of Sales: | 41 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $11,372,382$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $11,277,257$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $7,592,580$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 275,055 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 185,184 |

MEAN: 73 SID: 20.81 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.. 61.45 to 73.21
70 Cov: 28.61 95\% Median C.I.: 58.80 to $80.48 \quad$ (!: Derived)
WGT. MEAN: 67 STD: 20.81 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 61.45 to 73.21 (!: land+NAT=0)

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## MAJORITY LAND USE > 80\%

| RANGE | COUNT |
| :--- | ---: |
| DRY | 8 |
| DRY-N/A | 6 |
| GRASS | 9 |
| GRASS-N/A | 2 |
| IRRGTD | 13 |
| IRRGTD-N/A | 3 |

$\qquad$


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:
50
$15,706,657$
$15,591,532$
$10,618,010$
311,830
212,360
-
95\% Median C.I.: 60.11 to 78.13
95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 62.85 to 73.35
(!: Derived) MEDIAN
70 COV: 28.36

STD
20.54
$\begin{aligned} \text { 95\% Mean C.I.: } & 66.73 \text { to } 78.11\end{aligned}$

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| RANGE | COUNT |
| :---: | :---: |
| Qrtrs |  |
| 07/01/05 то 09/30/05 | 3 |
| 10/01/05 то 12/31/05 | 5 |
| 01/01/06 то 03/31/06 | 3 |
| 04/01/06 TO 06/30/06 | 5 |
| 07/01/06 то 09/30/06 | 1 |
| 10/01/06 TO 12/31/06 | 5 |
| 01/01/07 то 03/31/07 | 8 |
| 04/01/07 то 06/30/07 | 5 |
| 07/01/07 то 09/30/07 | 1 |
| 10/01/07 то 12/31/07 | 4 |
| 01/01/08 то 03/31/08 | 7 |
| 04/01/08 TO 06/30/08 | 3 |
| Study Years |  |
| 07/01/05 TO 06/30/06 | 16 |
| 07/01/06 то 06/30/07 | 19 |
| 07/01/07 то 06/30/08 | 15 |
| Calendar Yrs |  |
| 01/01/06 TO 12/31/06 | 14 |
| 01/01/07 то 12/31/07 | 18 |
| ALL |  |
|  | 50 |


| MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |
| 110.39 | 113.54 | 113.10 |
| 73.04 | 74.21 | 72.00 |
| 91.15 | 93.52 | 90.70 |
| 95.52 | 88.93 | 92.46 |
| 118.28 | 118.28 | 118.28 |
| 73.07 | 69.53 | 69.14 |
| 63.66 | 64.56 | 66.65 |
| 66.26 | 61.53 | 58.82 |
| 57.78 | 57.78 | 57.78 |
| 69.64 | 68.16 | 65.73 |
| 52.53 | 56.70 | 55.81 |
| 53.24 | 55.59 | 58.09 |
|  |  |  |
| 92.67 | 89.81 | 89.47 |
| 68.83 | 67.90 | 66.23 |
| 57.78 | 59.61 | 58.89 |
|  |  |  |
| 88.52 | 85.08 | 80.00 |
| 63.19 | 64.14 | 64.40 |
| 70.26 | 72.42 | 68.10 |

2.96
16.04
5.38
11.25
7.73
11.96
11.01

21.22
21.61
17.96
15.56
14.79
20.66
16.55
14.50
23.29
100
103
103
96
100
9
104

10
101
95
100
102
101
106
99
110.22
57.29
87.35
58.02
118.28
50.
51.
46.31
57.78
47
38.
42.

57.29
46.
38.38
50.
46.
120.02
94.19
102.07
102.59
118.28
78.13
79.91
70.10
57.78
85.39
86.22
71.11

120.02
118.28
86.2

| N/A | 292,515 | 330,831 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |
| N/A | 263,429 | 189,681 |
| N/A | 89,694 | 81,351 |
| N/A | 129,000 | 119,273 |
| N/A | 110,000 | 130,110 |
| N/A | 278,579 | 192,618 |
| 51.31 to 79.91 | 449,059 | 299,288 |
| N/A | 305,193 | 179,528 |
| N/A | 230,000 | 132,905 |
| N/A | 361,958 | 237,903 |
| 38.38 to 86.22 | 396,184 | 221,112 |
| N/A | 470,100 | 273,076 |
| 73.04 to 102.59 | 194,298 | 173,832 |
| 56.93 to 73.07 | 348,491 | 230,797 |
| 47.96 to 71.11 | 390,761 | 230,102 |
| 72.98 to 102.07 | 172,641 | 138,115 |
| 56.93 to 70.42 | 377,570 | 243,137 |
| 60.11 to 78.13 | 311,830 | 212,360 |

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:


## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The county reconsidered the idea of two market areas. After much study and review the county is now considered one market area. The county implemented valuation changes based on the weighted land capabilities that were included in the sales. There was not a set percentage increased to the land capability grouping but the study revealed valuations based on what was sold.

Table two indicates that the county has utilized a reasonable portion of the total sales file base. The trended preliminary ratio and the R\&O ratio are reasonably close and supportive of the assessment actions. The comparison between the percent change of the sales file and the percent change of the assessed value is less than one percentage point apart and supports the assessment actions as well. All three measures of central tendency are within the acceptable level of value. The coefficient of dispersion and the price related differential are slightly outside of the acceptable parameters.

The conclusion drawn by the Property Tax Administrator is that the level of value at the median level of $70 \%$ and quality of assessment has been achieved for the 2009 assessment year.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

This section documents the utilization of total sales compared to qualified sales in the sales file. Neb. Rev. Stat. 77-1327(2) (R. S. Supp., 2007) provides that all sales are deemed to be arm's length transactions unless determined to be otherwise under professionally accepted mass appraisal techniques. The county assessor is responsible for the qualification of the sales included in the residential sales file. The Division periodically reviews the procedures utilized by the county assessor to qualify/disqualify sales.

The Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officials, (2007), indicates that low levels of sale utilization may indicate excessive trimming by the county assessor. Excessive trimming, the arbitrary exclusion or adjustment of arm's length transactions, may indicate an attempt to inappropriately exclude arm's length transactions to create the appearance of a higher level of value and quality of assessment. The sales file, in a case of excess trimming, will fail to properly represent the level of value and quality of assessment of the population of residential real property.

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 129 | 41 | 31.78 |
| 2008 | 149 | 48 | 32.21 |
| 2007 | 140 | 46 | 32.86 |
| 2006 | 136 | 54 | 39.71 |
| 2005 | 124 | 55 | 44.35 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:Review of the non qualified sales indicated the typical reasons for the transaction not being an arm?s length sale and included parcels substantially changed since the date of the sale, parcels included in family transactions and foreclosures. The county also verifies the sales transactions with a questionnaire. The county has not excessively trimmed the agricultural 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.

## 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 | 67 | 1.76 | 68 | 70 |
| 2008 | 62.31 | 17.70 | 73 | 71.83 |
| 2007 | 72 | 0.51 | 72 | 72 |
| 2006 | 60 | 23.55 | 74 | 75 |
| 2005 | 68 | 14.09 | 78 | 79 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The trended preliminary ratio and the R\&O median ratio are relatively close and supportive of each other. There is no information available to suggest that the median ratio is not the best representation of the level of value.

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

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 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 Pierce 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 | 2009 | 1.76 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 17.29 | 2008 | 17.70 |
| -0.01 | 2007 | 0.51 |
| 25.93 | 2006 | 23.55 |
| 18.44 | 2005 | 14.09 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The comparison of the Total Assessed Value and the Change in Assessed Value represent a relatively close percentage change and support the assessment actions applied to the agricultural class for the 2009 assessment year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 70 | 67 | 73 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The median and mean measures of central tendency are within the acceptable. The weighted mean is slightly below the acceptable range. The influence of the later sales in the sales file pulls the weighted mean outside of the acceptable level.

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 23.88 | 108.03 |
| Difference | 3.88 | 5.03 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The coefficient of dispersion and price related differential are both outside the acceptable range. The more recent sales in the file are showing a sharp increase in sale per acre and have impacted the coefficient of dispersion and the price related differential.

## 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 | 41 | 41 | 0 |
| Median | 67 | 70 | 3 |
| Wgt. Mean | 66 | 67 | 1 |
| Mean | 72 | 73 | 1 |
| COD | 24.84 | $\mathbf{2 3 . 8 8}$ | -0.96 |
| PRD | 108.08 | $\mathbf{1 0 8 . 0 3}$ | -0.05 |
| Minimum | 121.42 | 38.38 | 0.01 |
| Maximum |  | 120.02 | -1.40 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:Table VII reveals that the preliminary and R\&O statistical information uses the same number of qualified sales to determine the changes made to the agricultural profile. The remainder of the table is a reflection of the assessment actions implemented for the 2009 assessment year.

| Total Real Property | Records : 6,113 | Value : 811,254,465 | Growth 7,714,264 |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sum Lines 17, 25, \& 30 |  |  |  |



Exhibit 70 Page 82

Schedule II : Tax Increment Financing (TIF)

|  | Records | Urban <br> Value Base | Value Excess | Records | SubUrban 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 | Records | 0 <br> Rural <br> Value Base | 0 <br> Value Excess | 0 <br> Records | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ \text { Total } \\ \text { Value Base } \end{gathered}$ | 0 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 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |
| 24. Non-Producing | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |
| 25. Total | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |


| Schedule IV : Exempt Records : Non-Agricultural |
| :--- |
| $\qquad$Urban <br> Records |
| 180 | | SubUrban |
| :---: |
| Records |
| 26. Producing |


| Schedule V : Agricultural Records |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |
| 27. Ag-Vacant Land | 0 | 0 | 5 | 30,200 | 1,805 | 313,536,210 | 1,810 | 313,566,410 |
| 28. Ag-Improved Land | 0 | 0 | 3 | 41,945 | 969 | 212,528,585 | 972 | 212,570,530 |
| 29. Ag Improvements | 0 | 0 | 3 | 21,495 | 1,080 | 65,609,689 | 1,083 | 65,631,184 |
| 30. Ag Total |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,893 | 591,768,124 |

Exhibit 70 Page 83


|  | 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 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |


|  | Records | Urban Acres | Value | Records | SubUrban Acres | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Value N/A | $0$ <br> Records | $0.00$ <br> Rural <br> Acres | 0 <br> Value | 0 <br> Records | 0.00 <br> Total <br> Acres | $0$ <br> Value |
| 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 70 Pierce

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 | 13,819.20 | 10.03\% | 37,839,715 | 13.03\% | 2,738.20 |
| 46. 1A | 17,632.39 | 12.80\% | 44,455,375 | 15.30\% | 2,521.23 |
| 47. 2A1 | 15,559.65 | 11.30\% | 36,374,230 | 12.52\% | 2,337.73 |
| 48. 2A | 20,187.18 | 14.65\% | 42,344,275 | 14.58\% | 2,097.58 |
| 49.3A1 | 18,725.29 | 13.59\% | 38,147,885 | 13.13\% | 2,037.24 |
| 50.3A | 36,700.40 | 26.64\% | 72,974,475 | 25.12\% | 1,988.38 |
| 51.4A1 | 3,765.75 | 2.73\% | 5,029,895 | 1.73\% | 1,335.70 |
| 52. 4A | 11,364.03 | 8.25\% | 13,335,840 | 4.59\% | 1,173.51 |
| 53. Total | 137,753.89 | 100.00\% | 290,501,690 | 100.00\% | 2,108.85 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 13,119.68 | 10.73\% | 20,881,615 | 13.40\% | 1,591.63 |
| 55. 1D | 26,111.71 | 21.35\% | 38,393,580 | 24.63\% | 1,470.36 |
| 56. 2D1 | 11,194.04 | 9.15\% | 15,480,370 | 9.93\% | 1,382.91 |
| 57. 2D | 17,089.92 | 13.97\% | 21,472,360 | 13.77\% | 1,256.43 |
| 58.3D1 | 18,727.77 | 15.31\% | 22,278,165 | 14.29\% | 1,189.58 |
| 59.3D | 29,551.50 | 24.16\% | 31,791,995 | 20.39\% | 1,075.82 |
| 60.4D1 | 4,559.75 | 3.73\% | 4,050,045 | 2.60\% | 888.22 |
| 61. 4D | 1,965.96 | 1.61\% | 1,533,445 | 0.98\% | 780.00 |
| 62. Total | 122,320.33 | 100.00\% | 155,881,575 | 100.00\% | 1,274.37 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 2,015.17 | 0.00\% | 2,465,435 | 3.63\% | 1,223.44 |
| 64. 1G | 6,390.81 | 8.22\% | 7,677,205 | 11.32\% | 1,201.29 |
| 65. 2G1 | 3,438.61 | 4.42\% | 3,830,875 | 5.65\% | 1,114.08 |
| 66. 2G | 17,514.23 | 22.52\% | 18,949,420 | 27.93\% | 1,081.94 |
| 67.3G1 | 7,758.51 | 9.97\% | 7,756,315 | 11.43\% | 999.72 |
| 68. 3G | 12,679.04 | 16.30\% | 11,711,715 | 17.26\% | 923.71 |
| 69.4G1 | 4,640.60 | 5.97\% | 2,977,200 | 4.39\% | 641.55 |
| 70.4G | 23,346.06 | 30.01\% | 12,470,320 | 18.38\% | 534.15 |
| 71. Total | 77,783.03 | 100.00\% | 67,838,485 | 100.00\% | 872.15 |
| Irrigated Total | 137,753.89 | 40.24\% | 290,501,690 | 56.47\% | 2,108.85 |
| Dry Total | 122,320.33 | 35.73\% | 155,881,575 | 30.30\% | 1,274.37 |
| Grass Total | 77,783.03 | 22.72\% | 67,838,485 | 13.19\% | 872.15 |
| Waste | 1,360.55 | 0.40\% | 57,825 | 0.01\% | 42.50 |
| Other | 3,152.86 | 0.92\% | 136,485 | 0.03\% | 43.29 |
| Exempt | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 342,370.66 | 100.00\% | 514,416,060 | 100.00\% | 1,502.51 |

Exhibit 70 Page 86

## 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 | 137,753.89 | 290,501,690 | 137,753.89 | 290,501,690 |
| 77. Dry Land | 0.00 | 0 | 27.77 | 33,605 | 122,292.56 | 155,847,970 | 122,320.33 | 155,881,575 |
| 78. Grass | 0.00 | 0 | 31.85 | 30,195 | 77,751.18 | 67,808,290 | 77,783.03 | 67,838,485 |
| 79. Waste | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 1,360.55 | 57,825 | 1,360.55 | 57,825 |
| 80. Other | 0.00 | 0 | 3.00 | 120 | 3,149.86 | 136,365 | 3,152.86 | 136,485 |
| 81. Exempt | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 82. Total | 0.00 | 0 | 62.62 | 63,920 | 342,308.04 | 514,352,140 | 342,370.66 | 514,416,060 |


|  | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Irrigated | $137,753.89$ | $40.24 \%$ | $290,501,690$ | $56.47 \%$ | $2,108.85$ |
| Dry Land | $122,320.33$ | $35.73 \%$ | $155,881,575$ | $30.30 \%$ | $1,274.37$ |
| Grass | $77,783.03$ | $22.72 \%$ | $67,838,485$ | $13.19 \%$ | 872.15 |
| Waste | $1,360.55$ | $0.40 \%$ | 57,825 | $0.01 \%$ | 42.50 |
| Other | $3,152.86$ | $0.92 \%$ | 136,485 | 43.29 |  |
| Exempt | 0.00 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.03 \%$ | 0.00 |
| Total | $\mathbf{3 4 2 , 3 7 0 . 6 6}$ | $100.00 \%$ | $\mathbf{5 1 4 , 4 1 6 , 0 6 0}$ | $0.00 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ |

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

Pierce


# Pierce County <br> 3-Year Plan 

June 15, 2008

## COUNTY DESCRIPTION

Per the 2008 County Abstract, Pierce County consists of the following real property types:

|  | Parcel/ <br> Acre Count | $\%$ <br> Parcel | Total Value | $\%$ <br> Value | Land Only | Improvements |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Residential | 2780 | $45.78 \%$ | $\$ 163,745,710$ | $20.74 \%$ | $\$ 22,301,055$ | $\$ 141,444,655$ |
| Recreation | 1 | $0.02 \%$ | $\$ 114,645$ | $0.02 \%$ | $\$ 69,655$ | $\$ 44,990$ |
| Commercial | 404 | $6.65 \%$ | $\$ 25,335,900$ | $3.21 \%$ | $\$ 3,743,125$ | $\$ 21,592,775$ |
| Industrial | 1 | $0.02 \%$ | $\$ 22,405,525$ | $2.84 \%$ | $\$ 237,500$ | $\$ 22,168,025$ |
| Agricultural | $2,886 /$ | $47.53 \%$ | $\$ 577,868,855$ | $73.19 \%$ | $\$ 517,087,920$ | $\$ 60,780,935$ |
| Total | $6342,929.52$ |  | $100 \%$ | $\$ 789,470,635$ | $100 \%$ | $\$ 543,439,255$ |$| \$ 246,031,380 \quad 1$

## Budget, Staffing, \& Training

## BudgET

2006-2007 Requested Budget
2006-2007 Adopted Budget
2007-2008 Requested Budget
2007-2008 Adopted Budget
2008-2009 Requested Budget

OfFICE BUDGET
\$138,952.90
\$129,572.60
\$133,258.11
\$133,258.11
\$138,665.00

## APPRAISAL BUDGET <br> \$22,806.25 <br> \$18,000.00 <br> \$17,800.00 <br> \$18,000.00 <br> \$40,300.00

## STAFF

1 Assessor<br>1 Deputy Assessor<br>3 Full-Time Clerks (7-Hour Day)

NEW PROPERTY: For assessment year 2008, there were 142 building permits filed for new property construction/additions in the county.

## OTHER FUNCTIONS PERFORMED BY THE ASSESSOR's OFFICE, BUT NOT LIMITED TO:

1. Record Maintenance, Splits, and Ownership changes
2. Annually prepare and file Assessor Administrative Reports required by law/regulation:
a. Abstracts (Real and Personal Property)
b. Assessor Survey
c. Sales information to PA\&T rosters and annual Assessed Value Update w/Abstract
d. Certification of Value to Political Subdivisions
e. School District Taxable Value Report
f. Homestead Exemption Tax Loss Report (in conjunction with Treasurer)
g. Certificate of Taxes Levied Report
h. Report of current values for properties owned by Board of Education Lands and Funds
i. Report of all Exempt Property and Taxable Government Owned Property
j. Annual Plan of Assessment Report
3. Personal Property: administer annual filing of 1,127 schedules; prepare subsequent notices for incomplete filings or failure to file and penalties applied, as required.
4. Permissive Exemptions: administer annual filings of 184 applications for new or continued exempt use, review and make recommendations to county board.
5. Taxable Government Owned Property - annual review of 30 government owned properties not used for public purpose, send notices of intent to tax, etc.
6. Homestead Exemptions: administer 408 annual filings of applications, approval/denial process, taxpayer notifications, and taxpayer assistance.
7. Centrally Assessed - review of valuations as certified by PA\&T for railroads and public service entities, establish assessment records and tax billing for tax list.
8. Tax Increment Financing - management of record/valuation information for properties in community redevelopment projects for proper reporting on administrative reports and allocation of ad valorem tax.
9. Tax Districts and Tax Rates - management of school district and other tax entity boundary changes necessary for correct assessment and tax information; input/review of tax rates used for tax billing process.
10. Tax Lists: prepare and certify tax lists to county treasurer for real property, personal property, and centrally assessed.
11. Tax List Corrections - prepare tax list correction documents for county board approval.
12. County Board of Equalization - attend county board of equalization meetings for valuation protests assemble and provide information.
13. TERC Appeals - prepare information and attend taxpayer appeal hearings before TERC, defend valuation.
14. TERC Statewide Equalization - attend hearings if applicable to county, defend values, and/or implements orders of the TERC.
15. Education: Assessor and/or Appraisal Education - attend meetings, workshops, and educational classes to obtain required hours of continuing education to maintain assessor certification. The current requirement is 60 hours of continuing education per four-year term.

## CONTRACT APPRAISER

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

## TRAINING

Basically, the training received by anyone in this office in the last two years has been by the assessor and deputy assessor to keep their certificates. It would be an advantage for our office to be able to send our employees for more training.

## 2008 R\&O STATISTICS



## 3 Year Appraisal Plan

## 2009

## Residential

The county plans to reappraise the farm homes for implementation in 2009 ( $1,100+$ parcels). A ground sketch of any improved agricultural property that has multiple improvements is being done to keep our office in compliance with Reg. 10-004 Section 004.01B (3). The contract appraiser hired in 2004 and 2005 completed an inspection of about two-thirds of the total records. He is no longer employed by the county. An appraisal firm was contracted to complete the review of the farm parcels by the end of the 2007 budget year, with funds left in the Reappraisal Budget. The assessor's office staff was unable implement values on these improvements due to a turnover of staff, and the time required to train a new clerk hired in February of 2007, and two new clerks hired in September 2007. The assessor's office staff will attempt to implement values of all improvements on property class 4000 records for 2009 tax year. Market analysis and pick up work will be scheduled for this year as well.

## Commercial

This class of property was last reappraised in 2002 by a contract appraiser. The county plans a reappraisal for implementation for 2009 (approximately 350 improved parcels). This will include a minimum of inspecting the exterior, taking new digital pictures, and comparing the record card with what is physically present to determine if the quality and condition reflect what is shown on the record file. If possible, an interior inspection will be preformed. Market analysis and pick up work will be scheduled also.

## Agricultural

The farm outbuildings are being reappraised for the 2009 tax year ( $1,100+$ parcels). There will also be a market analysis of land and pick-up work scheduled.

## 2010

## Residential

The county plans to reappraise the towns of Plainview, Foster, McLean, Breslau, and West Randolph for implementation in 2010 ( 690 parcels). Market analysis and pick-up work will be scheduled for this year as well.

## Commercial

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

## Agricultural

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

## 2011

## Residential

The county plans to reappraise the towns of Pierce and Hadar for implementation in 2011 (800+ parcels). These towns were last appraised in 2004 by a contract appraiser. Market analysis and pick up work will be scheduled for this year as well.

## Commercial

Only pick-up work and sales reviews are planned for this property class for 2011.

## Agricultural

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

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

| Class | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | Reappraised rural residential. | Reappraised Osmond residential. | Appraisal maintenance. | Reappraised Plainview, Foster, McLean, Breslau, and West Randolph. | Reappraised Pierce and Hadar. |
| COMMERCIAL | Appraisal maintenance. | Appraisal maintenance. | Reappraised all commercial properties. | Appraisal maintenance. | Appraisal maintenance. |
| Agricultural | Reappraised. | Appraisal maintenance. | Appraisal maintenance | Appraisal maintenance. | Appraisal maintenance. |
|  | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| RESIDENTIAL | Appraisal maintenance. <br> Reappraise rural residential. | Appraisal maintenance. | Appraisal maintenance. | Reappraised Osmond (360 parcels). | Reappraise all agricultural homes (1,100 + parcels). Appraisal maintenance. |
| Commercial | Appraisal maintenance. | Appraisal maintenance. | Appraisal maintenance. | Appraisal maintenance. | Reappraise all commercial properties ( 350 parcels). |
| Agricultural | Appraisal maintenance. | Appraisal maintenance. | Appraisal maintenance. | Appraisal Maintenance. | Reappraise all agricultural outbuildings (1,100+ parcels).Appraisal maintenance. |
|  | 2010 | 2011 |  |  |  |
| Residential | Reappraise Plainview, Foster, McLean, Breslau, and West Randolph (690 parcels). | Reappraise Pierce and Hadar ( $800+$ parcels). |  |  |  |
| COMMERCIAL | Appraisal maintenance. | Appraisal maintenance. |  |  |  |
| Agricultural | Appraisal maintenance. | Appraisal maintenance. |  |  |  |

The above information is intended to demonstrate the need for the following requested 2008-2009 budgets:

| Office Budget | $\$ 138,665.00$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Appraisal Budget | $\$ 40,300.00$ |

Respectfully submitted -
Peggy Wragge

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Pierce County

## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

| 1. | Deputy(ies) on staff |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | 1 |
| 2. | Appraiser(s) on staff |
| 3. | 0 |
|  | Other full-time employees |
| 4. | Other part-time employees |
|  |  |
| 5. | Number of shared employees |
| 6. | Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year |
|  | $\$ 138,665.00$ |
| 7. | Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system |
| 8. | $\$ 9,860.00$ |
|  | Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above |
| 9. | Amount of the total budget set aside for appraisal work |
|  | $\$ 0$ |
| 10. | Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops |
|  | $\$ 2,700.00$ |
| 11. | Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget |
|  | $\$ 22,550.00$ |
| 12. | Other miscellaneous funds |
|  | $\$ 0$ |
| 13. | Total budget |
|  | $\$ 161,215.00$ |
| a. | Was any of last year's budget not used: |
|  | Yes |
|  |  |

## B. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

| 1. | Administrative software |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | Terra Scan |
|  | CAMA software |


|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3. | Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? |
|  | Yes |
| 4. | Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? |
| 5. | Clerk, Register of Deeds |
|  | Does the county have GIS software? |
| 6. | No |
|  | Who maintains the GIS software and maps? |
| 7. | N/A |
|  | Personal Property software: |

## C. Zoning Information

| 1. | Does the county have zoning? |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | Yes |
| 3. | If so, is the zoning countywide? |
| 4. | What municipalities in the county are zoned? |
| 4. | Hadar, Pierce, Plainview and Osmond |
|  | Unknown was zoning implemented? |

## D. Contracted Services

| 1. | Appraisal Services |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | CAMASS Appraisal - Plainview Reappraisal |
|  | Other services |
|  | None |

## 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 Pierce County Assessor, by hand delivery.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2009.



