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## 2009 Commission Summary

## 73 Red Willow

## Residential Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 369 | COD | 20.07 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 24,114,400$ | PRD | 107.23 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 24,099,400$ | COV | 28.37 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 22,857,587$ | STD | 28.86 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 65,310$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation |  |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 61,945$ | Average Assessed Value <br> of the Base | 19.61 |
| Median |  | Wgt. Mean | $\$ 53,135$ |
| Mean | 102 | Max | 95 |
| Min | 19.65 |  | 249 |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 96.13 to 99.94 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 98.76 to 104.65 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 92.94 to 96.76 |

$\%$ of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County 42.42
$\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period 7.58
$\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period 8.83

## Residential Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 375 | 95 | 18.21 | 107.54 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 379 | 94 | 16.86 | 105.81 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 411 | 96 | 17.25 | 106.94 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 479 | 97 | 15.14 | 106.19 |

## 2009 Commission Summary

## 73 Red Willow

## Commercial Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 29 | COD | 7.84 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 3,351,475$ | PRD | 101.32 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 3,343,475$ | COV | 19.51 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 3,249,556$ | STD | 19.21 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 115,292$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation |  |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 112,054$ | Average Assessed Value |  |
|  |  | of the Base | 7.73 |
| Median | 99 | Wgt. Mean | $\$ 137,631$ |
| Mean | 98 | Max | 97 |
| Min | 19 |  | 149 |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 97.20 to 99.84 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 91.17 to 105.78 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 87.00 to 107.38 |

$\begin{array}{ll}\% \text { of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County } & 16.29\end{array}$
$\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period 4.02
$\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period 3.27

## Commercial Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 31 | 96 | 23.41 | 103.07 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 25 | 97 | 20.97 | 106.64 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 27 | 96 | 20.11 | 95.57 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 43 | 96 | 25.75 | 99.38 |

## 2009 Commission Summary

## 73 Red Willow

Agricultural Land - Current

| Number of Sales | 53 | COD | 24.12 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 6,913,680$ | PRD | 108.27 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 7,077,455$ | COV | 38.48 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 4,695,027$ | STD | 27.63 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 133,537$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 17.08 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 88,585$ | Average Assessed Value |  |
| of the Base | $\$ 89,564$ |  |  |
| Median | 71 | Wgt. Mean |  |
| Mean | 72 | Max | 66 |
| Min | 15.16 |  | 176.60 |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 67.17 to 75.62 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 64.38 to 79.26 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 60.79 to 71.88 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 37.21 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 2.09 |
| $\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period | 3.90 |


| Agricultural Land - History |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
|  | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| Year | 52 | 72 | 24.7 | 109.43 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 48 | 72 | 26.81 | 108.15 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 41 | 76 | 18.79 | 103.26 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 48 | 76 | 15.56 | 102.21 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ |  |  |  |  |

Opinions

# 2009 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Red Willow County 

My opinions and recommendations are stated as a conclusion based on all of the factors known to me 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 Red Willow County is $98.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Red Willow County is not in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Commercial Real Property

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of commercial real property in Red Willow County is $99.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Red Willow County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Agricultural Land 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 Red Willow County is $71.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Red Willow County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2009.


Ruth A. Sorensen<br>Property Tax Administrato

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




## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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


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


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


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

## Residential

A sales study was completed for the residential class. The results indicated a need to extend the suburban valuation grouping past the area covered by the definition of suburban. Demand for rural housing around the City of McCook is strong enough that buyers are willing to go further out to purchase property. Therefore, the rural neighborhood 8500 was established to include the existing suburban area and the rural parcels identified around the suburban area that have the same market influence.

A reappraisal of this new neighborhood was completed. Costing tables were updated to the June, 2008 Marshall and Swift tables; and new depreciation schedules were established. Land values were also adjusted in the subdivisions of Calabria, Countryside Estates and Miller Replat to equalize the values in the new neighborhood.

A reappraisal of the City of McCook is in progress, and is being completed by the in-house appraisal staff. Approximately $60 \%$ of the parcels have been reviewed at this time. The reappraisal will be completed for the 2010 assessment year and will included updated costing tables and new depreciation. Any property changes that were discovered during the physical inspection of McCook were updated in the CAMA system and are reflected in the 2009 values.

The assessor and staff also attempt to complete a drive by inspection of all sold parcels. A more thorough exterior inspection is completed for any outliers. Routine pickup work was also completed by the office staff.

# 2009 Assessment Survey for Red Willow County 

## Residential Appraisal Information

(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | The assessor and staff |
|  | Valuation done by: |
| 3. | The assessor |
| Pickup work done by whom: |  |
| 4. | Office staff <br> What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are <br> used to value this property class? |
|  | June 2002 for urban parcels June 2008 for Suburban parcels, June 2008 for rural <br> neighborhood 8500 and June 2002 for rural neighborhoods 8000 and 8510 |
| 5. | What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was <br> developed using market-derived information? |
|  | 2004 for McCook; 2005 for Indianola and Bartley; 2006 for rural neighborhood <br> $8000 ; 2007$ for Danbury, Lebanon, Marion, mobile homes \& a subclass within <br> Indianola (based on effective age 7-15 years); 2009 for all suburban parcels and the <br> rural neighborhood 8500. |
| 6. | What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the <br> market value of properties? |
|  | The cost approach is primarily used, with depreciation developed using current <br> sales. A sales comparison manual is used to support values where market data <br> exists; however, a sales comparison model is not used in Terra Scan. |
| 7. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? |
|  | There are thirteen neighborhoods with in the City of McCook; 1 suburban area <br> around McCook, 2 rural areas, and 4 assessor locations which consist of the four <br> small villages. |
| 8. | How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? |


| 10. | Is there unique market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. <br> $\mathbf{1 0 - 0 0 1 . 0 7 B}$ ? (Suburban shall mean a parcel of real estate property located outside <br> of the limits of an incorporated city or village, but within the legal jurisdiction of an <br> incorporated city or village.) |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Yes for the City of McCook; however, sales show that the Suburban area around <br> McCook extends to a larger radius than the definition of suburban provides. |
| 11. | Are dwellings on agricultural parcels and dwellings on rural residential parcels <br> valued in a manner that would provide the same relationship to the market? <br> Explain? |
|  | Yes, rural residential and dwellings on Ag parcels are value at the same statutory <br> level and the first acre land values are the same. |

## Residential Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 70 |  | 1876 | 1946 |

**The 1876 "other" statements are observations made by the assessor and office staff while they were evaluating property for a residential reappraisal. The reappraisal is not complete at this time; however, the property record cards have been updated to include their findings.

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




# Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2006 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009 

State Stat Run


Date Range: 07/01/2006 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009


## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL:The median has been used to represent the level of value in the residential class. The median is supported by all the measures of central tendency as well as by the trended preliminary ratio. The assessor used a high percentage of sales for the measurement of the residential class, adding reliability to the calculated statistics. The reports and opinions statistics are similar to the trended statistics, produced in table VIII, suggesting that the sample is representative of the base. Because representation has been established, the statistical calculations can be relied upon as a true representation of the level of value and quality of assessment in the residential class.

While the trended preliminary ratio reflects that assessments have been applied to the sample and the base uniformly; the qualitative measures are both above the acceptable range. The hypothetical removal of outliers does improve the qualitative statistics, but does not bring them into the acceptable range. Further investigation of the sales indicates regressivity in the McCook assessor location. The problem will best be remedied by the completion of the reappraisal currently underway in the City of McCook. There will be no recommended adjustment for the residential class.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 6 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 5 0}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 1 1}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 9 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 4 1}$ |
| 2006 | $\mathbf{5 4 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 8 3}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{5 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{8 2 . 5 9}$ |

RESIDENTIAL:Historically, Red Willow County has used a high percentage of sales in the residential class. Table II reflects a small decrease in percentage of sales used from 2009. This number has been skewed by the inclusion of mobile homes in the sales file. In 2008, Red Willow County began electronically transferring sales data to the division, this process included the transfer of mobile home sales without land, which are not measured by the division and had to be excluded. Had these 12 sales not been transferred the percentage of sales used would be $73.59 \%$, only a slight decrease from last year. An attempt has been made to use as many sales as possible for the measurement of the residential class.

## 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 | 97 | 1.02 | 98 | 98 |
| 2008 | 94.66 | 0.40 | 95 | 95.37 |
| 2007 | 93 | -0.04 | 92 | 94 |
| 2006 | 95 | 0.95 | 96 | 96 |
| 2005 | 96 | 1.89 | 98 | 97 |

RESIDENTIAL:The trended preliminary ratio and the reports and opinions ratios are identical. The trended preliminary ratio supports the median as the accurate level of value for the residential class. Assessment actions have been applied to the sample and the base uniformly.

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

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 2009 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2009 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2008 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL) Report. For purposes of calculating the percentage change in the sales file, only the sales in the most recent year of the study period are used. If assessment practices treat sold and unsold properties consistently, the percentage change in the sales file and assessed base will be similar. The analysis of this data assists in determining if the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are an accurate measure of the population. The following is justification for such an analysis:

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

If sold and unsold properties are similarly appraised, they should experience similar changes in value over time. Accordingly, it is possible to compute the average change in value over a selected period for sold and unsold parcels and, if necessary, test to determine whether observed differences are significant. If, for example, values for vacant sold parcels in an area have increased by 45 percent since the previous reappraisal, but values for vacant unsold parcels have increased only 10 percent, sold and unsold parcels appear to have not been equally appraised. This apparent disparity between the treatment of sold and unsold properties provides an initial indication of poor assessment practices and should trigger further inquiry into the reasons for the disparity.
IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value Continued
\% Change in Total \% Change in Total Assessed
Assessed Value in the Sales File

| 3.33 | 2009 | 1.02 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.63 | 2008 | 0.40 |
| $\mathbf{0 . 6 7}$ | 2007 | $\mathbf{- 0 . 0 4}$ |
| $\mathbf{1 . 6 4}$ | 2006 | 0.95 |
| 3.06 | 2005 | 1.89 |

RESIDENTIAL:There is only $2.31 \%$ difference between the percent change in the sales file and the percent change (excluding growth) in the base. The close correlation between the two figures suggests that assessment actions have been uniformly applied to the sample and the base.

## 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 | $\mathbf{9 8}$ | $\mathbf{9 5}$ | 102 |

RESIDENTIAL:The median and the weighted mean are within the required range. The mean is subject to outliers, and is above the acceptable range. The trended preliminary median is equal to the calculated reports and opinions median, lending further support that the median is the accurate level of value. The median has been used to represent the level of value for the residential class.

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 20.07 | 107.23 |
| Difference | 5.07 | 4.23 |

RESIDENTIAL:Both the coefficient of dispersion and the price related differential are above the acceptable range. The trended preliminary ratio supports that assessment actions have been applied uniformly. A review of qualitative statistics by assessor location indicates that Indianola and McCook are the only locations with sufficient samples in which the qualitative measures are outside the acceptable range. (The PRD is low in the Suburban area, but three lot sales are influencing the calculation.) In Indianola there are three low dollar sales affecting the statistics. In McCook a review of the sales seems to indicate assessment regressivity. The McCook assessor location is currently being reappraised by the assessor and staff for 2010.

## 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 | 369 | 369 | 0 |
| Median | 97 | 98 | 1 |
| Wgt. Mean | 92 | 95 | 3 |
| Mean | 100 | 102 | 2 |
| COD | 21.46 | 20.07 | -1.39 |
| PRD | 108.74 | 107.23 | -1.51 |
| Minimum | 2.43 | 19.65 | 17.22 |
| Maximum | 249.24 | 249.24 | 0.00 |

RESIDENTIAL:The Reports and Opinions statistics reveal valuation changes within the Bartley, Indianola, McCook, Rural, and Suburban assessor locations. These changes are a result of assessment actions. Within the locations of Bartley and Indianola there only minor changes as a result of routine pickup work. Changes within the City of McCook occurred because property changes observed during the physical inspection of McCook were applied for the 2009 values, even though the reappraisal was not completed. The only substantial change in statistics occurred in the rural and suburban assessor locations, and is a result of the reappraisal completed for 2009 in those areas. The minimum and maximum ratios support that the sample has not been excessively trimmed.

## 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 | 369 | 242 | 127 |
| Median | 98 | 98 | 0 |
| Wgt. Mean | 95 | 90 | 5 |
| Mean | 102 | 100 | 2 |
| COD | 20.07 | 23.64 | -3.57 |
| PRD | 107.23 | 111.64 | -4.41 |
| Minimum | 19.65 | 8.15 | 11.50 |
| Maximum | 249.24 | 244.93 | 4.31 |

The table above is a comparison of the reports and opinions statistic to a set of statistics produced by trended values. The trended values have been calculated by taking the assessed value one year prior to the sale date and trending the value forward by each year's percentage change in the base.

For Red Willow County, all three measures of central tendency are comparable between the two sets of statistics. The trended median and mean are both very supportive of the reports and opinions measures, there is a little more difference in the weighted mean, but they are not unreasonably different. The qualitative measures also correlate closely. The similarity between the two sets of statistics indicates that the residential sample is representative of the population; and that the reports and opinions statistics are meaningful and accurate measures of the level of value and quality of assessment for the residential class.

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



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

## Commercial

A reappraisal of the commercial class began in 2007, and was completed for the 2009 assessment year by the assessor and a contracted appraiser. During 2008 the data collection was completed by the assessor and the contracted appraiser. Data was reviewed and costing tables were updated to the June, 2007 Marshall and Swift tables. New depreciation was developed and implemented. The contracted appraiser assisted the assessor in analyzing rental and sales information to establish the income and sales approaches where sufficient data existed. Pickup work was also completed by the assessor and the contracted appraiser.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Red Willow County

## Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | The assessor and a contracted appraiser when needed |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | The assessor |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | The assessor, staff, and the contracted appraiser |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | 06/07 will be used for 2009 |
| 5. | What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | New depreciation was developed in 2008 for 2009 values. |
| 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? |
|  | Information was gathered in 2007 where available for the commercial class; income information is not always available. |
| 7. | What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the market value of properties? |
|  | All three approaches to value are used where applicable. Income data is not always available. There are not always enough sales within each occupancy code to use the sales comparison approach. |
| 8. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? |
|  | There are five assessor locations in the commercial class McCook, Bartley, Danbury, Indianola, and Lebanon. |
| 9. | How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? |
|  | By the political boundaries that define the towns. |
| 10. | Is "Market Area/Neighborhood/Assessor Location" a unique usable valuation grouping? If not, what is a unique usable valuation grouping? |
|  | No, within the City of McCook occupancy codes are unique usable valuation groupings for the commercial class. In the small villages, there are few commercial properties and sales are sporadic; assessor location is not a usable valuation grouping for the villages. |
| 11. | Do the various subclasses of Commercial Property such as convenience stores, warehouses, hotels, etc. have common value characteristics? |
|  | Yes, for the City of McCook when there are sufficient sales within the subclasses. There are not enough commercial sales in the small villages to establish common value characteristics in subclasses of commercial property. |
| 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 <br> incorporated city or village.) |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | No |

Commercial Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 17 | 0 | 43 | 60 |

**The 43 "other" statements are observations made by the assessor, office staff, or contracted appraiser while completing the commercial reappraisal.

# PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics 




## PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics

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


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

## State Stat Run



## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL:The median has been used to describe the level of value for the commercial class. All three measures of central tendency are within the required range and are supportive of each other. The trended preliminary ratio is also within the range, and adds support that the qualitative measures are an accurate representation of the level of value. While a low percentage of sales were used for the measurement of the commercial class, the assessor attempted to use as many sales possible. The minimum and maximum ratios present in the sample support that an appropriate number of sales were used. The qualitative measures support assessment uniformity as both are well within the acceptable range. There will be no recommended adjustment for the commercial class.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | $\mathbf{8 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 5 . 8 0}$ |
| 2008 | 70 | 31 | $\mathbf{4 4 . 2 9}$ |
| 2007 | $\mathbf{6 2}$ | 25 | $\mathbf{4 0 . 3 2}$ |
| 2006 | 78 | 27 | $\mathbf{3 4 . 6 2}$ |
| 2005 | 103 | 43 | 41.75 |

COMMERCIAL:While the percentage of sales used has been low for a number of years, it has fallen to $35.8 \%$ this year. The policy of the Red Willow County Assessor's office is to mail a sales review questionnaire to both buyer and seller of all parcels. An attempt is made to do a drive by inspection of every sale. A more thorough exterior inspection is done of any outliers. A review of the 51 sales that were excluded indicates that the sample has not been excessively trimmed. A majority of the sales eliminated were a mixture of substantially improved, family sales, legal action, centrally assessed, sales involving a tax exempt entity, gifts, splits, corrective deeds, and land use changes. Based on these reasons and the thorough sales review practice developed by the county, the sample has not been excessively trimmed.

## 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 | 91 | 6.15 | 97 | 99 |
| 2008 | 96 | -3.42 | 93 | 96 |
| 2007 | 94 | 0.83 | 95 | 97 |
| 2006 | 96 | 0.98 | 97 | 96 |
| 2005 | 96 | -0.02 | 96 | 96 |

COMMERCIAL:There is only a two percent difference between the trended preliminary ratio and the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ ratio. The similarity between the two measures indicates that assessments have been applied uniformly and proportionately to the sample and the base.

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

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 2009 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2009 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2008 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL) Report. For purposes of calculating the percentage change in the sales file, only the sales in the most recent year of the study period are used. If assessment practices treat sold and unsold properties consistently, the percentage change in the sales file and assessed base will be similar. The analysis of this data assists in determining if the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are an accurate measure of the population. The following is justification for such an analysis:

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

If sold and unsold properties are similarly appraised, they should experience similar changes in value over time. Accordingly, it is possible to compute the average change in value over a selected period for sold and unsold parcels and, if necessary, test to determine whether observed differences are significant. If, for example, values for vacant sold parcels in an area have increased by 45 percent since the previous reappraisal, but values for vacant unsold parcels have increased only 10 percent, sold and unsold parcels appear to have not been equally appraised. This apparent disparity between the treatment of sold and unsold properties provides an initial indication of poor assessment practices and should trigger further inquiry into the reasons for the disparity.

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

| \% Change in Total <br> Assessed Value in the Sales File | \% Change in Total Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11.7 | 2009 | $\mathbf{6 . 1 5}$ |
| 0.00 | 2008 | -3.42 |
| 0.00 | 2007 | 0.83 |
| 39.32 | 2006 | 0.98 |
| -0.91 | 2005 | -0.02 |

COMMERCIAL:The table indicates that the percent change in the sales file was $5.55 \%$ higher than the percent change in the base. The percent change in the sales file is calculated from the movement in 14 sales in the last year of the study period. One sale (Bk 2008 Page 756) appears to be an outlier having a significant impact on the calculation. If the sale were hypothetically removed the weighted mean for the last year of the study period would be 98.04 , making the percent change in the sales file $4.25 \%$, which reasonably compares to the percent change in the base indicating that assessment actions are applied uniformly to the sample and the population.

## 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.

## 2009 Correlation Section

for Red Willow County

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{9 9}$ | $\mathbf{9 7}$ | $\mathbf{9 8}$ |

COMMERCIAL:All three measures of central tendency are within the required range, and are supportive of one another. The trended preliminary ratio, which rounds to 97 , is also supportive of the measures. The median has been used to represent the level of value for the commercial class.

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 7.84 | 101.32 |
| Difference | 0.00 | 0.00 |

COMMERCIAL:The coefficient of dispersion and price related differential are both within the acceptable range. Assessment uniformity has been achieved in the commercial class for 2009.

## 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 | 30 | 29 | -1 |
| Median | 91 | 99 | 8 |
| Wgt. Mean | 86 | 97 | 11 |
| Mean | 98 | 98 | 0 |
| COD | 37.25 | 7.84 | -29.41 |
| PRD | 114.71 | 101.32 | -13.39 |
| Minimum | 18.85 | 18.85 | 0.00 |
| Maximum | 213.60 | 149.33 | -64.27 |

COMMERCIAL:One sale was removed after the preliminary statistics were produced because it was discovered to be substantially improved during pickup work. If a new set of preliminary statistics were produced after the removal of this sale, the measures of central tendency would all decrease, and the qualitative statistics would be worsened. It is therefore clear that the changes in the Reports and Opinions statistics are a reflection of the reappraisal completed in the commercial class.

73 - RED WILLOW COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

NUMBER of Sales:

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


| DATE OF SALE * |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| RANGE | COUNT |
| Qrtrs |  |
| 07/01/05 то 09/30/05 | 1 |
| 10/01/05 то 12/31/05 | 3 |
| 01/01/06 то 03/31/06 | 9 |
| 04/01/06 то 06/30/06 | 5 |
| 07/01/06 TO 09/30/06 | 3 |
| 10/01/06 то 12/31/06 | 5 |
| 01/01/07 то 03/31/07 | 4 |
| 04/01/07 то 06/30/07 | 10 |
| 07/01/07 то 09/30/07 | 2 |
| 10/01/07 то 12/31/07 | 4 |
| 01/01/08 то 03/31/08 | 3 |
| 04/01/08 TO 06/30/08 | 4 |
| Study Years |  |
| 07/01/05 TO 06/30/06 | 18 |
| 07/01/06 то 06/30/07 | 22 |
| 07/01/07 то 06/30/08 | 13 |
| Calendar Yrs |  |
| 01/01/06 TO 12/31/06 | 22 |
| 01/01/07 тO 12/31/07 | 20 |
| _ALL |  |

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

Type: Qualified




## AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

## ype: Qualified

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


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

Type: Qualified
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

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


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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


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

## Agricultural

The soil conversion was completed, using GIS, to convert from the old alpha soil codes to the new numerical codes established by the United States Department of Agriculture.

A policy was established by the Assessor to determine how to define rural residential parcels and agricultural land.

A sales study was completed and all agricultural land values were increased. Irrigated land values were increased 5\%, dry land approximately $8 \%$, and grass values increased $4.5 \%$.

|  | $\underline{2008}$ | 2009 |  | $\underline{2008}$ | 2009 |  | 2008 | 2009 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1A1 | 980 | 980 | 1D1 | 580 | 610 | 1G1 | 210 | 220 |
| 1A | 810 | 850 | 1D | 580 | 610 | 1G | 210 | 220 |
| 2A1 | 750 | 790 | 2D1 | 480 | 520 | 2G1 | 210 | 220 |
| 2 A | 665 | 710 | 2D | 440 | 475 | 2G | 210 | 220 |
| 3A1 | 600 | 630 | 3D1 | 400 | 435 | 3G1 | 210 | 220 |
| 3 A | 515 | 550 | 3D | 345 | 375 | 3G | 210 | 220 |
| 4A1 | 425 | 445 | 4D1 | 300 | 325 | 4G1 | 210 | 220 |
| 4A | 300 | 315 | 4 D | 240 | 260 | 4G | 210 | 220 |

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Red Willow County

## Agricultural Appraisal Information

$\left.\left.\begin{array}{|l|l|}\hline 1 . & \text { Data collection done by: } \\ \hline 2 . & \text { Office staff } \\ \hline & \text { Valuation done by: } \\ \hline 3 . & \text { Picksor \& Assistant Assessor } \\ \hline & \text { Assessor and office staff }\end{array}\left|\begin{array}{l}\text { Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically } \\ \text { define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? } \\ \text { Yes, } \\ \text { It shall be the policy of the Red Willow County Assessor's office that we will } \\ \text { consider parcels of land less than 20 acres as a residential site. The value will be } \\ \text { based on market. The first acre of land is valued to include survey expenses as well } \\ \text { as any existing amenities such as electricity, well, septic tank, etc. }\end{array}\right| \begin{array}{l}\text { The parcel would be classified as Ag if a current certified map from FSA is } \\ \text { provided showing proof that the land is being used as agricultural. }\end{array} \right\rvert\, \begin{array}{|l|l|}\hline \text { a. } & \text { How is agricultural land defined in this county? }\end{array}\right\}$

|  | Market data is applicable to the entire county. |
| :---: | :--- |
| 11. | In the assessor's opinion, are there any other class or subclass groupings, other <br> 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? |
|  | 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | 2 |  | 7 |




## COUNTY

 AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED- number of sales

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

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


73 - RED WILLOW COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

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73 - RED WILLOW COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

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

number of sales

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


| 53 | MEDIAN: |
| ---: | ---: |
| $6,913,680$ | WGT. MEAN : |
| $7,077,455$ | MEAN : |
| $4,695,027$ |  |
| 133,536 | COD : |
| 88,585 | PRD $:$ |

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

| ASSESSED <br> RANGE | VALUE * | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. Sale Price | Avg. <br> Assd Val |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Low |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 1 \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10000 TO | - 29999 | 12 | 62.16 | 58.00 | 32.97 | 46.80 | 175.94 | 15.16 | 176.60 | 17.14 to 70.81 | 62,386 | 20,565 |
| 30000 TO | $0 \quad 59999$ | 9 | 84.20 | 92.38 | 83.76 | 24.77 | 110.29 | 53.40 | 158.14 | 74.42 to 105.89 | 49,874 | 41,774 |
| 60000 TO | 099999 | 17 | 73.98 | 71.48 | 67.63 | 12.27 | 105.70 | 37.72 | 94.92 | 64.07 to 78.75 | 116,037 | 78,472 |
| 100000 TO | O 149999 | 5 | 67.17 | 65.47 | 63.68 | 13.10 | 102.81 | 46.87 | 83.93 | N/A | 186,328 | 118,650 |
| 150000 TO | - 249999 | 7 | 76.69 | 76.19 | 75.24 | 12.56 | 101.27 | 60.94 | 93.45 | 60.94 to 93.45 | 254,239 | 191,295 |
| 250000 TO | O 499999 | 3 | 66.72 | 67.76 | 67.38 | 6.26 | 100.56 | 62.01 | 74.55 | N/A | 398,666 | 268,640 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 53 | 70.81 | 71.82 | 66.34 | 24.12 | 108.27 | 15.16 | 176.60 | 67.17 to 75.62 | 133,536 | 88,585 |

73 - RED WILLOW COUNTY

## MINIMAL NON-AG

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


## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:In the agricultural unimproved class, the median has been used to represent the level of value. The assessor attempted to utilize as many sales possible in the measurement of the agricultural unimproved class. The minimum and maximum ratio present in the sample support that all possible sales were used. The minimally improved sample was also considered in establishing the 2009 land values. The assessor attempted to set land values that were suitable for both sets of statistics and were reasonably comparable to the counties surrounding Red Willow County.

There are three grass land sales in the agricultural sample that have been identified by the assessor as outliers ( Bk 132 pg 301 dated $11 / 7 / 2005$, Bk 2006 pg 46 dated $1 / 10 / 2006$, and Bk 2006 pg 235 dated 12/29/2005). These three sales are all older sales occurring during the first year of the study period. The assessor has reason to believe that these sales were purchased for recreational (hunting) purposes. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to try to verify the buyer's intended use of the property. Because the information could not be verified and because there were no additional sales in the later two years of the study period supporting those selling prices, the assessor has not used these sales to set grass land values. Were these three sales removed from the sample the median of grass land in the $80 \%$ majority land use category would be $69.38 \%$.

The median and mean measures of central tendency are within the required range. The weighted mean at $66 \%$ is out of the acceptable range, but can be brought in by the removal of the three outliers identified above. The trended preliminary ratio and the minimally improved statistics are all supportive of the median as the true level of value for the agricultural unimproved class.

The trended preliminary ratio also supports that land values have been applied to the sample and the base uniformly. The qualitative measures are above the acceptable range, but removal of the identified outliers improves the COD significantly and the PRD slightly. There will be no recommended adjustment for the agricultural unimproved class.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 102 | 53 | 51.96 |
| 2008 | 119 | 52 | 43.70 |
| 2007 | 103 | 48 | 46.60 |
| 2006 | 99 | 41 | 41.41 |
| 2005 | 103 | 48 | 46.60 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The percent of sales used has increased from the previous year, while the total number of sales decreased. Of the 49 sales that were disqualified, $31 \%$ were family sales or sales of partial interest and $12 \%$ were substantially improved. The remaining nonqualified sales were a mixture of land exchanges and splits, corrective deeds, and combination sales. The sales review practices of the Red Willow County Assessor's office include sending a sales verification questionnaire to both the buyer and seller in every transaction to determine if the sale was an arm's length transaction. Based on the knowledge of the sales review practice in the county and a review of the reasons why sales were disqualified, the sample has not been excessively trimmed.

## 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 | 69 | 4.47 | 72 | 71 |
| 2008 | 64.55 | 9.01 | 70 | 71.59 |
| 2007 | 70 | 3.04 | 72 | 72 |
| 2006 | 76 | -0.02 | 76 | 76 |
| 2005 | 74 | 0.44 | 74 | 76 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The difference between the trended preliminary ratio and the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ ratio is only 1.08 percent. This gives support to the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ ratio as an accurate measure of the level of value in agricultural unimproved class. It also suggests that assessment actions have been applied to the sample and the base uniformly and proportionately.

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

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 2009 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2009 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2008 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL) Report. For purposes of calculating the percentage change in the sales file, only the sales in the most recent year of the study period are used. If assessment practices treat sold and unsold properties consistently, the percentage change in the sales file and assessed base will be similar. The analysis of this data assists in determining if the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are an accurate measure of the population. The following is justification for such an analysis:

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

If sold and unsold properties are similarly appraised, they should experience similar changes in value over time. Accordingly, it is possible to compute the average change in value over a selected period for sold and unsold parcels and, if necessary, test to determine whether observed differences are significant. If, for example, values for vacant sold parcels in an area have increased by 45 percent since the previous reappraisal, but values for vacant unsold parcels have increased only 10 percent, sold and unsold parcels appear to have not been equally appraised. This apparent disparity between the treatment of sold and unsold properties provides an initial indication of poor assessment practices and should trigger further inquiry into the reasons for the disparity.
IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value Continued
\% Change in Total
Assessed Value in the Sales File
\% Change in Total Assessed
Value (excl. growth)

| 7.27 | 2009 | 4.47 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9.39 | 2008 | 9.01 |
| $\mathbf{3 . 6 5}$ | 2007 | 3.04 |
| -2.09 | 2006 | -0.02 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:There is only a $1.69 \%$ difference between the percent change in the sales file and the percent change in the base. This minimal difference represents that assessment actions have been applied uniformly to the sample and the population.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 71 | 66 | 72 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The median and mean measures of central tendency are within the required range and are supportive of each other. The weighted mean is outside the required range, and is being pulled down by three older grass land sales identified in the correlation section. Both the trended preliminary ratio and the minimally improved statistics support the median as the accurate level of value for the agricultural class.

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 24.12 | 108.27 |
| Difference | 4.12 | 5.27 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:Both qualitative measures are well above the standard. Removal of the three grass land sales previously identified substantially improves the coefficient of dispersion to 20.41 and improves the price related differential slightly to 107.96. Both the trended preliminary ratio and the similarity in movement between the sample and the base show that value changes have been applied uniformly and proportionately. For these reasons and because of the known assessment practices of the Red Willow County Assessor it is believed that assessment uniformity has been achieved in the unimproved agricultural class.

## 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 | 53 | 53 | 0 |
| Median | 69 | 71 | 2 |
| Wgt. Mean | 63 | 66 | 3 |
| Mean | 69 | 72 | 3 |
| COD | 24.34 | 24.12 | -0.22 |
| PRD | 108.65 | 108.27 | -0.38 |
| Minimum | 11.90 | 15.16 | 3.26 |
| Maximum | 168.23 | 176.60 | 8.37 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:There were no changes in the number of sales between the preliminary statistics and the R\&O statistics. The changes in the statistics represent LCG value changes implemented for 2009 . Irrigated values increased approximately $6 \%$, dry land $8 \%$ and grass $4.5 \%$. The minimum and maximum ratios support that the assessor has attempted to use all possible sales in the measurement of the agricultural unimproved class.

| Total Real Property <br> Sum Lines 17, 25, \& 30 | Records : 8,177 | Value : 609,960,671 | Growth $6,034,645$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  | Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |  |
| 01. Res UnImp Land | 444 | 1,866,911 | 112 | 760,725 | 75 | 241,434 | 631 | 2,869,070 |  |
| 02. Res Improve Land | 3,521 | 19,503,410 | 260 | 2,436,873 | 285 | 2,541,618 | 4,066 | 24,481,901 |  |
| 03. Res Improvements | 3,645 | 185,414,093 | 279 | 25,396,364 | 315 | 20,607,276 | 4,239 | 231,417,733 |  |
| 04. Res Total | 4,089 | 206,784,414 | 391 | 28,593,962 | 390 | 23,390,328 | 4,870 | 258,768,704 | 2,969,538 |
| \% of Res Total | 83.96 | 79.91 | 8.03 | 11.05 | 8.01 | 9.04 | 59.56 | 42.42 | 49.21 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 05. Com UnImp Land | 130 | 1,655,700 | 4 | 10,800 | 0 | 0 | 134 | 1,666,500 |  |
| 06. Com Improve Land | 503 | 10,724,544 | 26 | 297,241 | 10 | 398,600 | 539 | 11,420,385 |  |
| 07. Com Improvements | 527 | 78,509,779 | 30 | 4,037,221 | 31 | 3,735,542 | 588 | 86,282,542 |  |
| 08. Com Total | 657 | 90,890,023 | 34 | 4,345,262 | 31 | 4,134,142 | 722 | 99,369,427 | 1,832,124 |
| \% of Com Total | 91.00 | 91.47 | 4.71 | 4.37 | 4.29 | 4.16 | 8.83 | 16.29 | 30.36 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 09. Ind UnImp Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 10. Ind Improve Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 11. Ind Improvements | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 12. Ind Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| \% of Ind Total | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13. Rec UnImp Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 14. Rec Improve Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 15. Rec Improvements | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 16. Rec Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| \% of Rec Total | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Res \& Rec Total } \\ & \text { \% of Res \& Rec Total } \end{aligned}$ | 4,089 | 206,784,414 | 391 | 28,593,962 | 390 | 23,390,328 | 4,870 | 258,768,704 | 2,969,538 |
|  | 83.96 | 79.91 | 8.03 | 11.05 | 8.01 | 9.04 | 59.56 | 42.42 | 49.21 |
| Com \& Ind Total | 657 | 90,890,023 | 34 | 4,345,262 | 31 | 4,134,142 | 722 | 99,369,427 | 1,832,124 |
| \% of Com \& Ind Total | 91.00 | 91.47 | 4.71 | 4.37 | 4.29 | 4.16 | 8.83 | 16.29 | 30.36 |
| 17. Taxable Total | 4,746 | 297,674,437 | 425 | 32,939,224 | 421 | 27,524,470 | 5,592 | 358,138,131 | 4,801,662 |
| \% of Taxable Total | 84.87 | 83.12 | 7.60 | 9.20 | 7.53 | 7.69 | 68.39 | 58.71 | 79.57 |

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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 | 2 | 60,510 | 8,286,990 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other | $0$ <br> Records | 0 <br> Rural <br> Value Base | $0$ <br> Value Excess | $0$ <br> Records | 0 <br> Total <br> Value Base | $0$ <br> Value Excess |
| 18. Residential | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. Commercial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 60,510 | 8,286,990 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. Total Sch II |  |  |  | 2 | 60,510 | 8,286,990 |

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 | 51 |  | 24,867,540 | 51 |  | 24,867,540 | 0 |
| 24. Non-Producing | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |
| 25. Total | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 51 |  | 24,867,540 | 51 |  | 24,867,540 | 0 |


| Schedule IV : Exempt Records : Non-Agricultural |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban <br> Records | SubUrban Records | Rural <br> Records | Total <br> Records |
| 26. Producing | 461 | 126 | 197 | 784 |


| Schedule V : Agricultural Records |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |
| 27. Ag-Vacant Land | 27 | 195,332 | 324 | 18,012,536 | 1,552 | 122,158,432 | 1,903 | 140,366,300 |
| 28. Ag-Improved Land | 3 | 57,177 | 153 | 11,706,651 | 444 | 44,339,276 | 600 | 56,103,104 |
| 29. Ag Improvements | 3 | 45,108 | 155 | 7,919,413 | 473 | 22,521,075 | 631 | 30,485,596 |
| 30. Ag Total |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,534 | 226,955,000 |

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|  | 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 73 Red Willow

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 | 4,174.65 | 6.61\% | 4,090,892 | 8.03\% | 979.94 |
| 46. 1A | 44,466.33 | 70.40\% | 37,796,088 | 74.20\% | 849.99 |
| 47. 2A1 | 5,328.36 | 8.44\% | 4,180,608 | 8.21\% | 784.60 |
| 48. 2A | 2,394.76 | 3.79\% | 1,689,706 | 3.32\% | 705.58 |
| 49.3A1 | 2,239.07 | 3.54\% | 1,409,889 | 2.77\% | 629.68 |
| 50.3A | 224.84 | 0.36\% | 121,427 | 0.24\% | 540.06 |
| 51.4A1 | 2,229.99 | 3.53\% | 989,919 | 1.94\% | 443.91 |
| 52. 4A | 2,105.51 | 3.33\% | 659,491 | 1.29\% | 313.22 |
| 53. Total | 63,163.51 | 100.00\% | 50,938,020 | 100.00\% | 806.45 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 1,137.38 | 0.64\% | 693,807 | 0.71\% | 610.00 |
| 55. 1D | 129,497.08 | 72.80\% | 78,993,394 | 80.32\% | 610.00 |
| 56. 2D1 | 4,545.36 | 2.56\% | 2,363,582 | 2.40\% | 520.00 |
| 57. 2D | 1,216.84 | 0.68\% | 578,035 | 0.59\% | 475.03 |
| 58.3D1 | 23,688.74 | 13.32\% | 10,304,633 | 10.48\% | 435.00 |
| 59.3D | 127.99 | 0.07\% | 47,998 | 0.05\% | 375.01 |
| 60.4D1 | 11,848.48 | 6.66\% | 3,850,973 | 3.92\% | 325.02 |
| 61. 4D | 5,824.91 | 3.27\% | 1,514,488 | 1.54\% | 260.00 |
| 62. Total | 177,886.78 | 100.00\% | 98,346,910 | 100.00\% | 552.86 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 995.44 | 0.00\% | 218,995 | 0.51\% | 220.00 |
| 64. 1G | 20,763.20 | 10.63\% | 4,567,900 | 10.63\% | 220.00 |
| 65. 2G1 | 6,095.80 | 3.12\% | 1,341,074 | 3.12\% | 220.00 |
| 66. 2G | 3,714.41 | 1.90\% | 817,175 | 1.90\% | 220.00 |
| 67.3G1 | 6,056.04 | 3.10\% | 1,332,314 | 3.10\% | 220.00 |
| 68.3G | 296.68 | 0.15\% | 65,272 | 0.15\% | 220.01 |
| 69.4G1 | 30,035.59 | 15.38\% | 6,607,811 | 15.38\% | 220.00 |
| 70.4G | 127,338.16 | 65.20\% | 28,014,406 | 65.20\% | 220.00 |
| 71. Total | 195,295.32 | 100.00\% | 42,964,947 | 100.00\% | 220.00 |
| Irrigated Total | 63,163.51 | 14.45\% | 50,938,020 | 26.49\% | 806.45 |
| Dry Total | 177,886.78 | 40.68\% | 98,346,910 | 51.15\% | 552.86 |
| Grass Total | 195,295.32 | 44.67\% | 42,964,947 | 22.35\% | 220.00 |
| Waste | 885.60 | 0.20\% | 22,186 | 0.01\% | 25.05 |
| Other | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Exempt | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 437,231.21 | 100.00\% | 192,272,063 | 100.00\% | 439.75 |

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Schedule X : Agricultural Records :Ag Land Total

|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 76. Irrigated | 164.74 | 144,865 | 18,727.12 | 15,168,096 | 44,271.65 | 35,625,059 | 63,163.51 | 50,938,020 |
| 77. Dry Land | 137.10 | 75,827 | 16,587.95 | 8,971,321 | 161,161.73 | 89,299,762 | 177,886.78 | 98,346,910 |
| 78. Grass | 100.74 | 22,160 | 20,511.04 | 4,512,446 | 174,683.54 | 38,430,341 | 195,295.32 | 42,964,947 |
| 79. Waste | 1.08 | 27 | 186.89 | 4,681 | 697.63 | 17,478 | 885.60 | 22,186 |
| 80. Other | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 81. Exempt | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 82. Total | 403.66 | 242,879 | 56,013.00 | 28,656,544 | 380,814.55 | 163,372,640 | 437,231.21 | 192,272,063 |


|  | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Irrigated | 63,163.51 | 14.45\% | 50,938,020 | 26.49\% | 806.45 |
| Dry Land | 177,886.78 | 40.68\% | 98,346,910 | 51.15\% | 552.86 |
| Grass | 195,295.32 | 44.67\% | 42,964,947 | 22.35\% | 220.00 |
| Waste | 885.60 | 0.20\% | 22,186 | 0.01\% | 25.05 |
| Other | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Exempt | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Total | 437,231.21 | 100.00\% | 192,272,063 | 100.00\% | 439.75 |

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



# 2008 AMENDED PLAN OF ASSESSMENT FOR RED WILLOW COUNTY ASSESSMENT YEARS 2009, 2010 AND 2011 <br> DATE: JUNE 15, 2008 

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

General Description of Real Property in Red Willow County:

|  | Parcels | \% of Total Parcels | \% of Taxable Value Base |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | 4,872 | 59.57\% | 44.23\% |
| Commercial | 728 | 08.90\% | 16.43\% |
| Agricultural | 2,516 | 30.76\% | 35.08\% |
| Mineral Interest | 63 | 00.77\% | 04.26\% |

## Agricultural Land - taxable acres:

| Irrigated | $63,206.31$ | $14.46 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Dry | $177,862.77$ | $40.69 \%$ |
| Grass | $195,110.20$ | $44.64 \%$ |
| Waste | 894.85 | $00.21 \%$ |

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

## Current Resources:

## A. Staff/Budget/Training

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

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

The assistant assessor handles the real estate transfers including changing the record cards, rolodex files, computer records, and completes the green sheets. Sales books are developed for assessor's office use and for the public's use which includes pictures, lot size, sales price and general data on the property. Split-outs are completed by the assistant which would include splitting the parcel on GIS and keeping all maps current. She is also responsible for mailing the questionnaires on the sold property. Her job is to prepare spreadsheets for the agland properties and work with the county assessor on the ag what-if program in determining the agland values. The assistant prepares leased land letters for the signatures of the land owner and improvement owner.

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

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

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

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

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

The 2007 budget for the Red Willow County Assessor's office is $\$ 201,066.00$

## B. Cadastral Maps

The Red Willow County Assessor's office has identified all parcels and land classifications on GIS. The staff maintains and keeps the data current by updating the information from current surveys and transfers. Our city and village maps were made in 1967. We had maps drawn of the new subdivisions. The county surveyor assists us with any questions concerning surveys or questions about the cadastral maps.

## C. Property Record Cards

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

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

## Current Assessment Procedures for Real Property

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

All improved properties are inspected at the time of a reappraisal. Current data is checked for accuracy, notes are made as to the condition and a photograph is taken of each improvement. Interior updates are verified with the owner if possible. Otherwise we leave a door hanger at each property asking them to contact our office. If additional information is needed to complete the pricing we follow up with a phone call. The interior of our commercial property was inspected in 2007 by the county assessor and data collector.

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

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

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

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

Level of Value, Quality and Uniformity for assessment year 2008

| Property Class | $\underline{\text { Median }}$ |  | $\underline{\text { COD }}^{*}$ | $\underline{\text { PRD }}^{*}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | 95.37 |  | 18.21 | 107.54 |
| Commercial | 96.00 | 23.41 | 103.07 |  |
| Agricultural | 71.59 | 24.70 | 109.43 |  |

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

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

The Red Willow County Assessor's office accepts homestead exemption applications from February $1^{\text {st }}$ thru June $30^{\text {th }}$ of each year. We refer to statute 77-3510 thru 77-3528 as a guideline when questions arise. We prepare the applications prior to mailing them out in February, checking for sold property, deceased individuals and making sure information on the application is complete and correct. We assist the applicants with the homestead application and income forms that are provided by the department. We file the applications with the Nebraska Department of Revenue by August $1^{\text {st }}$ of each year.

Personal property schedules are to be filed with our office between January $1^{\text {st }}$ and May $1^{\text {st }}$ of each year. Personal property regulation 20 is used for assistance when questions arise. Schedules are mailed to each individual or company that filed the previous year. If they have not filed two weeks before the May $1^{\text {st }}$ deadline we send a second reminder notice. We also notify all new business and property owners. Penalties on personal property are applied to late filings as the law permits. The personal property abstract is filed by June $15^{\text {th }}$.

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

## Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2009

## Residential (and/or subclasses):

We have started a physical inspection of the McCook residential properties. We will be reviewing the neighborhoods that were set up previously. Information will be accumulated from the sales to develop new depreciation tables for each neighborhood. We plan to complete the physical inspections in 2009. Statistics for all neighborhoods will be generated and sales information will be studied.

## Commercial (and/or subclasses):

We plan to complete the inspections of the commercial property for the commercial reappraisal. The data entry will be reviewed and updated costing will be used. An outside appraisal company will be completing the study of the rental and sales information that was compiled to determine the three approaches to value.

## Agricultural Land (and/or subclasses):

The owners of agland were contacted in 2008 after the completion of identifying parcels and land use on GIS. We will continue to update GIS using recorded surveys to assure the accuracy of our mapping system. We plan to complete the new soil conversion on GIS and update information in terrascan. We will print new GIS maps to replace our 1985 cadastral maps for the rural properties. A study of all land sales will be completed and values will be determined annually.

## Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2010

For 2010 our goal is to complete the residential appraisal with new costing for the city of McCook. We will review the statistics for suburban and rural residential properties. It will be determined at that time which location will have priority for 2010.

## Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2011

A portion of the county will be physically inspected based on future statistics. The completion of rural or suburban inspections will be a priority. Our office will continue to review each class of property to determine problem areas.

## Detailed Breakdown of functions performed by the assessor's office, but not limited to:

1. Record maintenance, mapping updates and ownership changes
2. Annually prepare and file Assessor Administrative reports required by law/regulation:
a. Abstracts (Real \& Personal Property)
b. Assessor survey
c. Sales information to PA\&T rosters and annual Assessed Value Update w/Abstract
d. Certification of Value to Political Subdivisions
e. School District Taxable Value Report
f. Homestead Exemption Tax Loss Report (in conjunction with Treasurer)
g. Certificate of Taxes Levied Report
h. Report of current values for properties owned by Board of Education Lands \& funds
i. Report of all Exempt Property and Taxable Government Owned Property
j. Annual Plan of Assessment Report
3. Personal Property; administer annual filing of 971 schedules, prepare subsequent notices for incomplete filings or failure to file and penalties applied, as required.
4. Permissive Exemptions: administer annual filings of applications for new or continued exempt use, review and make recommendations to county board.
5. Taxable Government Owned Property; annual review of government owned property not used for public purpose, send notices of intent to tax, etc.
6. Homestead Exemptions; administer 447 annual filings of applications, approval/denial process, taxpayer notifications, and taxpayer assistance.
7. Centrally Assessed-review of valuations as certified by PA\&T for railroads and public service entities, establish assessment records and tax billing for tax list.
8. Tax Increment Financing-management of record/valuation information for properties in community redevelopment projects for proper reporting on administrative reports and allocation of ad valorem tax.
9. Tax Districts and Tax Rates-management of school district and other tax entity boundary changes necessary for correct assessment and tax information; input/review of tax rates used
for tax billing process.
10. Tax Lists; prepare and certify tax lists to county treasurer for real property, personal property and centrally assessed. Prepare tax statements for the county treasurer.
11. Tax List Corrections-prepare tax list correction documents for county board approval.
12. County Board of Equalization-attend county board of equalization meetings for valuation protests-assemble and provide information.
13. TERC Appeals-prepare information and attend taxpayer appeal hearings before TERC, defend valuation.
14. TERC Statewide Equalization-attend hearings if applicable to county, defend values, and/or implement orders of the TERC.
15. Education: Assessor and/or Appraisal Education-attend meetings, workshops and educational classes to obtain required hours of continuing education to maintain assessor certification and/or appraiser license, etc. Deputy Assessor and Assistant Assessor are required to obtain 15 hours per year of continued education to maintain the assessor's certification.

## Conclusion:

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

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

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

Our budget also contains a line item for the geographical information system. The annual costs for maintenance of GIS is included in our budget.

Respectfully submitted,

[^0] Date

## PRIOR YEAR'S STATISTICAL CORRELATION

| ASSESSMENT | R \& O | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| YEAR | MEDIAN |  |  |  |

## RESIDENTIAL

| 2001 | 95 | 93 | 18.78 | 101.72 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2002 | 94 | 92 | 17.01 | 103.62 |
| 2003 | 95 | 93 | 18 | 104.00 |
| 2004 | 97.22 | 95.74 | 19.70 | 107.19 |
| 2005 | 97.42 | 95.18 | 15.14 | 106.19 |
| 2006 | 95.98 | 93.17 | 17.25 | 106.94 |
| 2007 | 93.71 | 91.46 | 16.86 | 105.81 |

COMMERCIAL

| 2001 | 100 | 105 | 21.43 | 107.09 |
| ---: | ---: | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2002 | 98 | 97 | 17.54 | 102.80 |
| 2003 | 96 | 95 | 17.00 | 94.00 |
| 2004 | 96 | 97.08 | 24.31 | 99.09 |
| 2005 | 96.09 | 97.01 | 25.75 | 99.38 |
| 2006 | 96.09 | 95.96 | 20.11 | 95.57 |
| 2007 | 97.38 | 92.13 | 20.97 | 106.64 |

AG-LAND

| 2001 | 75 | 73 | 14.83 | 101.29 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2002 | 75 | 74 | 15.78 | 100.43 |
| 2003 | 76 | 75 | 15.00 | 102.00 |
| 2004 | 74 | 74.95 | 19.24 | 103.65 |
| 2005 | 76.33 | 76.38 | 15.56 | 102.21 |
| 2006 | 75.82 | 73.70 | 18.79 | 103.26 |
| 2007 | 71.69 | 66.35 | 26.81 | 108.15 |

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Red Willow County

## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

| 1. | Deputy(ies) on staff |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | One |
| 2. | Appraiser(s) on staff |
| 3. | The County Assessor is a registered appraiser. |
|  | Other full-time employees |
| 4. | Other part-time employees |
|  | 0 |
| 5. | Number of shared employees |
|  | 0 |
| 6. | Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year |
| 7. | P201,066 |
|  | Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system <br> share a computer budget out of the general fund for Terra Scan contract and <br> equipment. |
| 8. | Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above |
|  | Not applicable. |
| 9. | Amount of the total budget set aside for appraisal work |
| 10. | A21,325 |
|  | \$2,00nt of the total budget set aside for education/workshops |
| 11. | Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget |
|  | Not applicable |
| 12. | Other miscellaneous funds |
|  | None |
| 13. | Total budget |
|  | \$201,066 |
| a. | Was any of last year's budget not used: |
|  | \$12,517.76 |
|  |  |

## B. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

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


| 2. | CAMA software |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Terra Scan |
| 3. | Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? |
|  | Cadastral maps are used for the City of McCook and for the villages, GIS is <br> maintained for the agricultural maps. |
| 4. | Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? |
|  | Office Staff |
| 5. | Does the county have GIS software? |
|  | Yes |
| 6. | Who maintains the GIS software and maps? |
| 7. | The assessor and staff |
|  | Personal Property software: |
|  | Terra Scan |

## C. Zoning Information

| 1. | Does the county have zoning? |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | Yes |
|  | If so, is the zoning countywide? |
| 3. | Yes, except in the villages |
| 4. | The City of McCook |
|  | When was zoning implemented? |
|  | October, 2001 |

## D. Contracted Services

| 1. | Appraisal Services |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | A contracted appraiser is hired on an as need basis to assist with real property <br> appraisals. Pritchard \& Abbott are contracted to do the oil and gas mineral <br> appraisal. |
| 2. | 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 Red Willow County Assessor, by hand delivery.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2009.




[^0]:    Sandra K. Kotschwar Red Willow County Assessor

