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## 2009 Commission Summary

Richardson

## Residential Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 301 | COD | 42.38 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 10,945,131$ | PRD | 129.95 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 11,035,909$ | COV | 66.31 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 9,585,019$ | STD | 74.84 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 36,664$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 41.44 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 31,844$ | Average Assessed Value <br> of the Base | $\$ 31,606$ |
| Median | 98 | Wgt. Mean | 87 |
| Mean | 113 | Max | 653 |
| Min | 17.84 |  |  |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 94.39 to 100.29 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 104.41 to 121.32 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 82.63 to 91.08 |

$\%$ of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County 21.22
$\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period 7.08
\% of Value Sold in the Study Period

## Residential Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 332 | 97 | 44.38 | 133.51 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 360 | 97 | 39.01 | 123.97 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 283 | 98 | 32.08 | 119.08 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 308 | 99 | 28.02 | 115.58 |

## 2009 Commission Summary

## 74 Richardson

## Commercial Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 43 | COD | 43.36 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 1,627,064$ | PRD | 108.63 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 1,627,064$ | COV | 62.18 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 1,680,604$ | STD | 69.77 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 37,839$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 41.92 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 39,084$ | Average Assessed Value |  |
|  |  | of the Base | $\$ 45,948$ |
| Median | 97 | Wgt. Mean | 103 |
| Mean | 112 | Max | 406 |
| Min | 26 |  |  |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 88.11 to 100.61 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 91.35 to 133.06 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 85.98 to 120.60 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 4.13 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 7.54 |
| $\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period | 6.42 |

## Commercial Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 42 | 98 | 29.02 | 96.69 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 46 | 99 | 29.51 | 106.41 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 46 | 97 | 44.03 | 144.71 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 58 | 95 | 44.99 | 138.21 |

## 2009 Commission Summary

Richardson

Agricultural Land - Current

| Number of Sales | 79 | COD | 23.41 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 16,106,445$ | PRD | 108.57 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 16,110,445$ | COV | 31.38 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 10,868,542$ | STD | 22.98 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 203,930$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 16.45 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 137,576$ | Average Assessed Value <br> of the Base | $\$ 119,691$ |
| Median | 70 | Wgt. Mean |  |
| Mean | 73 | Max | 67 |
| Min | 20.21 |  | 139.75 |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 67.31 to 74.98 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 68.18 to 78.32 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 63.19 to 71.73 |

\% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County 74.43
$\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period 2.01
$\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period 2.92

| Agricultural Land - History |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 93 | 72 | 42.45 | 123.19 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 97 | 72 | 25.16 | 112.05 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 93 | 75 | 22.84 | 105.6 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 67 | 75 | 18.04 | 104.07 |

Opinions

# 2009 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Richardson 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 Richardson County is $98.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Richardson County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Commercial Real Property

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of commercial real property in Richardson County is $97.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Richardson 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 Richardson County is $70.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Richardson County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2009.


[^0]
## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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

|  |  |  |  |  | Date Range | e: 07/0 | 01/2006 to 06/30/2 | Posted | ore: 01/ | 009 |  | !: AVTot=0) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NUMBER of | f Sales: |  | 310 | MEDIAN: | 97 |  | COV: | 73.65 | 95\% | edian C.I.: 93.9 | to 98.78 | (!: Derived) |
| total Sales | s Price: |  | 556 | WGT. MEAN: | 84 |  | STD: | 84.37 | 95\% Wg | Mean C.I.: 79.2 | to 88.57 |  |
| TOTAL Adj.Sales | s Price: |  | 334 | MEAN : | 115 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 45.87 |  | Mean C.I.: 105. | 5 to 123.94 |  |
| TOTAL Assessed | d Value: |  | 122 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AVG. Adj. Sales | s Price: |  | 236 | COD : | 47.37 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 652.75 |  |  |  |  |
| AVG. Assessed | d Value: |  | 081 | PRD : | 136.52 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 16.87 |  |  | Printed: 01/22 | 23:01:03 |
| DATE OF SALE * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| Qrtrs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 07/01/06 TO 09/30/06 | 38 | 96.16 | 107.34 | 87.44 | 42.84 |  | 122.76 | 23.81 | 356.35 | 80.49 to 102.66 | 34,072 | 29,794 |
| 10/01/06 то 12/31/06 | 24 | 100.51 | 131.41 | 95.81 | 56.32 |  | 137.15 | 35.25 | 545.60 | 79.96 to 125.21 | 46,683 | 44,728 |
| 01/01/07 то 03/31/07 | 36 | 94.86 | 107.13 | 77.10 | 38.99 |  | 138.95 | 23.81 | 256.92 | 90.69 to 121.23 | 57,868 | 44,615 |
| 04/01/07 то 06/30/07 | 45 | 94.61 | 99.73 | 75.23 | 39.65 |  | 132.57 | 16.87 | 270.08 | 73.59 to 105.61 | 40,296 | 30,313 |
| 07/01/07 то 09/30/07 | 50 | 94.67 | 115.41 | 86.60 | 50.25 |  | 133.26 | 18.80 | 642.67 | 79.44 to 111.61 | 28,772 | 24,917 |
| 10/01/07 то 12/31/07 | 42 | 94.18 | 111.02 | 76.63 | 48.28 |  | 144.87 | 20.13 | 486.23 | 78.68 to 99.83 | 42,914 | 32,886 |
| 01/01/08 то 03/31/08 | 38 | 95.63 | 125.82 | 92.46 | 60.46 |  | 136.09 | 24.65 | 570.07 | 75.52 to 118.49 | 29,911 | 27,655 |
| 04/01/08 то 06/30/08 | 37 | 109.20 | 127.48 | 93.75 | 41.81 |  | 135.98 | 44.86 | 652.75 | 96.42 to 127.64 | 31,456 | 29,490 |
| __Study Years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 07/01/06 то 06/30/07 | 143 | 96.07 | 108.93 | 82.00 | 43.51 |  | 132.84 | 16.87 | 545.60 | 92.62 to 99.53 | 44,138 | 36,195 |
| 07/01/07 TO 06/30/08 | 167 | 96.85 | 119.35 | 86.06 | 50.96 |  | 138.68 | 18.80 | 652.75 | 90.49 to 102.56 | 33,183 | 28,557 |
| __Calendar Yrs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 01/01/07 TO 12/31/07 | 173 | 94.61 | 108.54 | 78.42 | 44.65 |  | 138.41 | 16.87 | 642.67 | 88.21 to 97.25 | 41,257 | 32,354 |
|  | 310 | 96.85 | 114.54 | 83.90 | 47.37 |  | 136.52 | 16.87 | 652.75 | 93.92 to 98.78 | 38,236 | 32,081 |
| ASSESSOR LOCATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| DAWSON | 5 | 111.47 | 120.68 | 101.32 | 14.01 |  | 119.11 | 97.77 | 153.00 | N/A | 6,262 | 6,344 |
| FALLS CITY | 172 | 98.39 | 120.54 | 89.95 | 47.02 |  | 134.01 | 35.25 | 570.07 | 94.44 to 103.80 | 39,930 | 35,916 |
| HUMBOLDT | 60 | 86.41 | 100.23 | 71.67 | 48.48 |  | 139.85 | 16.87 | 652.75 | 73.59 to 100.00 | 35,134 | 25,180 |
| PRESTON | 2 | 143.32 | 143.32 | 83.73 | 48.28 |  | 171.16 | 74.12 | 212.52 | N/A | 36,000 | 30,144 |
| RULO | 16 | 101.50 | 97.29 | 97.31 | 32.79 |  | 99.98 | 18.80 | 214.99 | 66.48 to 125.00 | 10,150 | 9,876 |
| RURAL | 22 | 79.72 | 85.44 | 74.55 | 38.61 |  | 114.61 | 24.65 | 211.85 | 58.77 to 101.91 | 91,610 | 68,297 |
| SALEM | 10 | 90.24 | 123.81 | 72.07 | 61.12 |  | 171.78 | 49.67 | 337.20 | 60.82 to 270.08 | 11,070 | 7,978 |
| SHUBERT | 5 | 94.00 | 106.58 | 93.86 | 26.24 |  | 113.55 | 65.29 | 181.84 | N/A | 13,500 | 12,671 |
| STELLA | 9 | 97.93 | 201.65 | 111.03 | 121.49 |  | 181.62 | 73.09 | 642.67 | 77.17 to 350.84 | 17,638 | 19,584 |
| VERDON | 9 | 95.01 | 94.37 | 71.26 | 49.01 |  | 132.44 | 19.00 | 264.29 | 23.81 to 112.56 | 28,801 | 20,522 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 310 | 96.85 | 114.54 | 83.90 | 47.37 |  | 136.52 | 16.87 | 652.75 | 93.92 to 98.78 | 38,236 | 32,081 |

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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



Exhibit 74 - Page 6

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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



Exhibit 74 - Page 8

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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


Exhibit 74 - Page 9

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

## Residential:

Assessment actions for 2009 for the residential class of property included the following actions and assessor locations.

Humboldt: $8 \%$ increase for land and improvement.

Rulo: 5\% decrease for land.

Rural Residential: 8\% increase for improvements EXCEPT for Homes built after 1990 and EXCEPT for homes less than fair condition

Salem: 3\% increase

The County also completed permit and pick up work for the year.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Richardson County

## Residential Appraisal Information

(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Appraiser |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Assessor |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Appraiser |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | June 2008 |
| 5. | What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | June 2008 |
| 6. | What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the market value of properties? |
|  | RCLND |
| 7. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? |
|  | 0/0/11 |
| 8. | How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? |
|  | The assessor location are defined by town. |
| 9. | Is "Market Area/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations" a unique usable valuation grouping? If not, what is a unique usable valuation grouping? |
|  | The assessor locations or groups of assessor locations. |
| 10. | Is there unique market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. 10-001.07B? (Suburban shall mean a parcel of real estate property located outside of the limits of an incorporated city or village, but within the legal jurisdiction of an incorporated city or village.) |
|  | There is no market significance |
| 11. | Are dwellings on agricultural parcels and dwellings on rural residential parcels valued in a manner that would provide the same relationship to the market? Explain? |
|  | No, they are valued the same but in a different time frame. |

## Residential Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{5 3 9}$ |  |  | $\mathbf{5 3 9}$ |





## PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics

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


## 4 - RICHARDSON COUNTY

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

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

95\% Wat Man C.I.: 94.39 to 100.29

## WGT. MEAN:

EAN
87 COV
STD: $\quad 66.31$
95\% Median C.I.: 94.39 to 100.29
95\% Mean C.I.: 104.41 to 121.32
9,585,019
36,664
31, 843
Printed: 03/24/2009 13:47:14

| COUNT | MEDIAN |
| ---: | ---: |
| 16 | 73.05 |
| 17 | 96.70 |
| 6 | 113.94 |
| 2 | 99.42 |
| 37 | 100.72 |
| 7 | 145.27 |
| 167 | 97.25 |
| 5 | 95.01 |
| 44 | 89.42 |
| 301 | 97.77 |

MEAN
90.74
89.42
128.59
99.42
141.36
127.73
114.25
126.77
95.25

| MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 90.74 | 67.63 | 57.88 |
| 89.42 | 58.22 | 37.92 |
| 128.59 | 120.23 | 19.05 |
| 99.42 | 99.31 | 1.02 |
| 141.36 | 88.08 | 68.30 |
| 127.73 | 124.44 | 24.54 |
| 114.25 | 89.09 | 40.52 |
| 126.77 | 98.27 | 57.74 |
| 95.25 | 81.87 | 30.21 |
| 112.86 | 86.85 | 42.38 |

PRD
134.18
153.60
106.95
100.12
160.50
102.64
128.25
129.00
116.35
129.95
MIN
32.00
17.84
97.80
98.41
30.54
63.48
21.74
59.93
38.66
17.84

| MAX | $95 \%$ Median C.I. |
| ---: | :--- |
| 246.40 | 44.25 to 130.20 |
| 180.00 | 44.86 to 119.00 |
| 206.40 | 97.80 to 206.40 |
| 100.43 | N/A |
| 545.60 | 93.12 to 137.48 |
| 199.22 | 63.48 to 199.22 |
| 652.75 | 93.78 to 101.58 |
| 224.83 | N/A |
| 259.85 | 73.44 to 102.56 |
| 652.75 | 94.39 to 100.29 |


| CONDITION |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| RANGE | COUNT |
| (blank) | 16 |
| 0 | 17 |
| 10 | 6 |
| 15 | 2 |
| 20 | 37 |
| 25 | 7 |
| 30 | 167 |
| 35 | 5 |
| 40 | 44 |
| $A$ |  |

112.86
86.85
42.38
129.95
652.75
94.39 to 100.2

| Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| ---: | ---: |
| Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 14,568 | 9,851 |


| 14,568 | 9,851 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 5,224 | 3,041 |
| 3,875 | 4,659 |
| 9,000 | 8,937 |
| 14,908 | 13,130 |
| 17,271 | 21,493 |
| 39,133 | 34,862 |
| 42,500 | 41,766 |
| 73,919 | 60,515 |
| 36,664 | 31,843 |

## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL:Analysis of the following tables demonstrates that the statistics support a level of value within the acceptable range. The coefficient of dispersion and price related differential are both outside the acceptable range. These quality statistics do not support assessment uniformity or assessment vertical uniformity. The substantial difference, between the mean and weighted mean, which may suggest a problem with the quality of the assessment but it is probably more indicative of the sales review practices in the County. Richardson County has consistently used a higher portion of sales in the qualified sales roster. In comparison the seventy five percent Richardson uses is 15 percent higher than the average of other Counties in the Southeast area. No doubt the higher utilization has a negative influence on the quality statistics in the County. With the median not being influenced by the outliers it is relied on as the best indicator of the level of value in Richardson County.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 402 | 301 | 74.88 |
| 2008 | 435 | 332 | 76.32 |
| 2007 | 457 | 360 | 78.77 |
| 2006 | 403 | 283 | $\mathbf{7 0 . 2 2}$ |
| 2005 | 393 | 308 | $\mathbf{7 8 . 3 7}$ |

RESIDENTIAL:A review of the utilization grid prepared indicates that the county has utilized a very high proportion of the available sales for the development of the qualified statistics. The county has consistently has used a high percentage of sales compared to other counties in the area. The sales file represents the level of value and quality of assessment of the population of residential real property.

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

## 2009 Correlation Section

for Richardson County

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

 Continued|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 97 | 1.16 | 98 | 98 |
| 2008 | 96.68 | 0.77 | 97 | 97.23 |
| 2007 | 96 | 1.24 | 97 | 97 |
| 2006 | 98 | 1.09 | 100 | 98 |
| 2005 | 99 | 0.10 | 100 | 99 |

RESIDENTIAL:After review of the trended preliminary ratio and the R\&O median, it is apparent that the two statistics are very similar and support a level of value with the acceptable range. This has been the consistent pattern for Richardson County.

## 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
Value (excl. growth)

| 0 | 2009 | 1.16 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.66 | 2008 | 0.77 |
| 3.29 | 2007 | 1.24 |
| 1.76 | 2006 | 1.09 |
| 2.92 | 2005 | 0.10 |

RESIDENTIAL:After review of the percent change report, it appears that Richardson County has appraised sold parcels similarly to unsold parcels. The percent change in sales base value and the percent change in assessed base value is consistent with the reported assessment action.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 98 | 87 | 113 |

RESIDENTIAL:The median measure is within the acceptable range. The weighted mean and mean are outside of the acceptable range.

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{4 2 . 3 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 9 . 9 5}$ |
| Difference | 27.38 | 26.95 |

RESIDENTIAL:Both the coefficient of dispersion and the price related differential are outside of the acceptable range. These statistics do not support assessment uniformity or assessment vertical uniformity.

## 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 | 310 | 301 | -9 |
| Median | 97 | 98 | 1 |
| Wgt. Mean | 84 | 87 | 3 |
| Mean | 115 | 113 | -2 |
| COD | 47.37 | 42.38 | -4.99 |
| PRD | 136.52 | 129.95 | -6.57 |
| Minimum | 16.87 | 17.84 | 0.97 |
| Maximum | 652.75 | 652.75 | 0.00 |

RESIDENTIAL:The change between the preliminary statistics and the Reports and Opinion statistics is consistent with the assessment actions reported by the County for this class of property. The difference in the number of qualified sales is a result of sales sustaining substantial physical changes and being removed from the qualified sales roster.

## 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 | 301 | 242 | 59 |
| Median | 98 | 100 | -2 |
| Wgt. Mean | 87 | 87 | 0 |
| Mean | 113 | 128 | -15 |
| COD | 42.38 | 56.36 | -13.98 |
| PRD | 129.95 | 145.87 | -15.92 |
| Minimum | 17.84 | 20.12 | -2.28 |
| Maximum | 652.75 | 665.41 | -12.66 |

The table is a direct comparison of the statistics generated using the 2009 assessed values reported by the assessor to the statistics generated using the assessed value for the year prior to the sale factored by the annual movement in the population. Prior year values were compiled from the electronic file in the Counties sales file. They were attained by visiting the county and recording the prior year value from the historical file in the Terra Scan computer system.

In Richardson County the sales file was randomly trimmed to 250 parcels from which parcels where previous years values were not available were removed from the analysis leaving the 242 sales used in this analysis. From the county, parcel counts for each assessor location were gathered to determine the percentage of parcels that were sold out of the total residential parcels in the location and in the county. The goal was to achieve a similar sample from the sales file to aid in replicating the movement in the assessed base.

In Richardson County the trended median and $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median are similar suggesting the sales file may be representative of the population.

# PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics 

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

| NUMBER of Sales: |  |  | 45 | MEDIAN: <br> WGT. MEAN: |  |  |  | 64.30 | 95\% Median C.I.: 84.95 to 106.61 |  |  |  | (!: Derived) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TOTAL Sales | s Price: |  | 1,843,656 |  | 103 |  | STD: | 70.47 | 95\% Wgt | Mean | C.I.: 86.4 | to 118.57 |  |
| TOTAL Adj. Sales | s Price: |  | 1,843,656 | MEAN : | 110 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 44.03 |  | Mean | C.I.: 89 | to 130.19 |  |
| TOTAL Assessed | d Value: |  | 1,890,026 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AVG. Adj. Sales | s Price: |  | 40,970 | COD : | 45.07 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 405.72 |  |  |  |  |  |
| AVG. Assessed Value: |  |  | 42,000 | PRD : | 106.91 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 10.53 | Printed: 01/22/2009 23:01:13 |  |  |  |  |
| DATE OF SALE * RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% M | Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. Sale Price | Avg. <br> Assd Val |
| Qrtrs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 07/01/05 то 09/30/05 | 3 | 122.71 | 144.96 | 123.07 | 25.33 |  | 117.79 | 109.46 | 202.72 |  | N/A | 167,933 | 206,677 |
| 10/01/05 TO 12/31/05 | 4 | 96.32 | 112.03 | 123.33 | 37.35 |  | 90.84 | 57.62 | 197.87 |  | N/A | 36,417 | 44,912 |
| 01/01/06 TO 03/31/06 | 4 | 87.64 | 79.60 | 78.59 | 17.76 |  | 101.29 | 43.11 | 100.00 |  | N/A | 22,423 | 17,622 |
| 04/01/06 TO 06/30/06 | 5 | 93.28 | 98.29 | 96.03 | 28.46 |  | 102.35 | 58.80 | 166.17 |  | N/A | 49,718 | 47,745 |
| 07/01/06 то 09/30/06 | 6 | 46.66 | 67.49 | 49.51 | 85.49 |  | 136.31 | 10.53 | 175.82 | 10.53 | 3 to 175.82 | 27,700 | 13,713 |
| 10/01/06 TO 12/31/06 | 4 | 107.41 | 105.72 | 108.23 | 10.76 |  | 97.68 | 90.63 | 117.43 |  | N/A | 26,500 | 28,680 |
| 01/01/07 TO 03/31/07 | 1 | 88.11 | 88.11 | 88.11 |  |  |  | 88.11 | 88.11 |  | N/A | 40,000 | 35,245 |
| 04/01/07 TO 06/30/07 | 1 | 100.44 | 100.44 | 100.44 |  |  |  | 100.44 | 100.44 |  | N/A | 24,000 | 24,105 |
| 07/01/07 TO 09/30/07 | 2 | 192.90 | 192.90 | 143.01 | 29.56 |  | 134.89 | 135.88 | 249.92 |  | N/A | 40,000 | 57,204 |
| 10/01/07 TO 12/31/07 | 9 | 78.21 | 97.52 | 88.24 | 58.81 |  | 110.52 | 25.92 | 252.00 | 49.10 | 0 to 131.60 | 42,133 | 37,178 |
| 01/01/08 TO 03/31/08 | 3 | 196.00 | 236.11 | 178.60 | 50.87 |  | 132.20 | 106.61 | 405.72 |  | N/A | 8,166 | 14,585 |
| Study Years |  | 76.20 | 83.65 | 88.90 | 10.91 |  | 94.09 | 74.90 | 99.84 |  | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | 12,000 | 10,667 |
| 07/01/05 TO 06/30/06 | 16 | 96.32 | 105.80 | 112.26 | 32.44 |  | $94.24$ | 43.11 | 202.72 | $73.90 \text { to } 122.71$ |  | 61,734 | 69,306 |
| 07/01/06 TO 06/30/07 | 12 | 93.65 | 84.69 | 76.25 | 35.06 |  | 111.07 | 10.53 | 175.82 | 43.69 | 9 to 117.13 | 28,016 | 21,362 |
| Calendar Yrs | 17 | 99.84 | 130.75 | 100.98 | 63.72 |  | 129.49 | 25.92 | 405.72 | 61.08 | 8 to 196.00 | 30,570 | 30,869 |
| 01/01/06 TO 12/31/06 | 19 | 90.63 | 86.19 | 82.92 | 33.68 |  | 103.94 | 10.53 | 175.82 | 49.63 | 3 to 100.00 | 32,130 | 26,643 |
| 01/01/07 TO 12/31/07$\qquad$ ALL $\qquad$ | 13 | 98.65 | 111.69 | 97.16 | 49.53 |  | 114.95 | 25.92 | 252.00 | 56.65 | 5 to 135.88 | 40,246 | 39,104 |
|  | 45 | 97.69 | 109.60 | 102.52 | 45.07 |  | 106.91 | 10.53 | 405.72 | 84.95 to 106.61 |  | 40,970 | 42,000 |
| ASSESSOR LOCATION |  | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% | Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT |  |  |  |  |  | Sale Price |  |  |  |  | Assd Val |  |
| DAWSON | 2 | 105.96 | 105.96 | 107.39 | 10.82 |  |  | 98.66 | 94.49 | 117.43 | N/A |  | 8,000 |  |
| FALLS CITY | 19 | 106.61 | 125.18 | 110.68 | 43.40 |  | 113.10 | 49.63 | 405.72 | 74.90 to 135.88 |  | 60,052 | 66,466 |
| HUMBOLDT | 8 | 91.81 | 99.29 | 90.13 | 26.53 |  | 110.17 | 43.11 | 202.72 | 43.11 | 1 to 202.72 | 27,333 | 24,635 |
| RULO | 1 | 49.10 | 49.10 | 49.10 |  |  |  | 49.10 | 49.10 |  | N/A | 60,500 | 29,707 |
| RURAL | 4 | 92.47 | 110.98 | 115.73 | 41.05 |  | 95.89 | 61.08 | 197.87 | N/A |  | 45,673 | 52,857 |
| RURAL COMM | 1 | 249.92 | 249.92 | 249.92 |  |  |  | 249.92 | 249.92 | N/A |  | 5,000 | 12,496 |
| SALEM | 1 | 76.20 | 76.20 | 76.20 |  |  |  | 76.20 | 76.20 | N/A |  | 4,000 | 3,048 |
| SHUBERT | 2 | 69.02 | 69.02 | 50.48 | 58.60 |  | 136.72 | 28.57 | 109.46 | N/A |  | 2,400 | 1,211 |
| STELLA | 2 | 99.57 | 99.57 | 99.41 | 0.28 |  | 100.16 | 99.29 | 99.84 | N/A |  | 48,296 | 48,009 |
| VERDON | 5 | 43.69 | 78.19 | 50.49 | 125.59 |  | 154.84 | 10.53 | 252.00 | N/A |  | 22,880 | 11,553 |
| $\ldots$ ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 45 | 97.69 | 109.60 | 102.52 | 45.07 |  | 106.91 | 10.53 | 405.72 | 84.95 | 5 to 106.61 | 40,970 | 42,000 |

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


## 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

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


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


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

Commercial: The County reviewed the statistical analysis and completed sales review to gather information for class or subclass adjustments.
Richardson County adjusted the occupancy of offices in Falls City by 7\%
The County also completed pick up work and permits for 2009.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Richardson County

## Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Appraiser |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Assessor |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Appraiser |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | June 2008 |
| 5. | What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | June 2008 |
| 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? |
|  | June 2008 |
| 7. | What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the market value of properties? |
|  | RCNLD Based on market depreciation. |
| 8. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? |
|  | 10 Assessor locations, |
| 9. | How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? |
|  | The location are defined by Towns |
| 10. | Is "Market Area/Neighborhood/Assessor Location" a unique usable valuation grouping? If not, what is a unique usable valuation grouping? |
|  | No- these assessor locations are too diverse to use for valuation purposes. |
| 11. | Do the various subclasses of Commercial Property such as convenience stores, warehouses, hotels, etc. have common value characteristics? |
|  | No |
| 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 |

$\square$
incorporated city or village.)

No

Commercial Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{5 9}$ |  |  | 59 |

# PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics 



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


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


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


## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL:Analysis of the following tables demonstrates that the statistics support a level of value within the acceptable range that is best measured by the median measure of central tendency. The coefficient of dispersion and price related differential are both outside the acceptable range. These quality statistics do not support assessment uniformity or proportionality. The counties use of a high proportion of the commercial sales could be the cause of the quality statistics being outside the acceptable range. The high percentage of qualified sales no doubt has an effect on the quality assessment indicators. The relationship between the trended preliminary ratio and the R\&O ratio suggests the assessment practices are applied to the sales file and population in a similar manner. With the median measure of central tendency being least affected by outliers it will be used as an indicator of the overall level of value in Richardson County.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

| Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 57 | 43 | $\mathbf{7 5 . 4 4}$ |
| 2008 | 59 | 42 | $\mathbf{7 1 . 1 9}$ |
| 2007 | $\mathbf{6 6}$ | $\mathbf{4 6}$ | $\mathbf{6 9 . 7 0}$ |
| 2006 | $\mathbf{6 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 . 0 2}$ |
| 2005 | 68 | 58 | $\mathbf{8 5 . 2 9}$ |

COMMERCIAL:A review of the utilization grid prepared indicates that the county has utilized a very high proportion of the available sales for the development of the qualified statistics. The county has consistently has used a high percentage of sales compared to other counties in the area. The sales file represents the level of value and quality of assessment of the population of commercial real property.

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

## 2009 Correlation Section

for Richardson County

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

 Continued|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 98 | -0.21 | 98 | 97 |
| 2008 | 99.65 | -0.01 | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ | 97.91 |
| 2007 | 99 | -0.11 | 99 | 99 |
| 2006 | 96 | 1.43 | 97 | 97 |
| 2005 | 94 | -0.67 | 93 | 95 |

COMMERCIAL:A review of the trended preliminary ratio and the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median, it is apparent that the two statistics are very similar and support a level of value within the acceptable range.

## 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)

| .99 | 2009 | -0.21 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -5.90 | 2008 | -0.01 |
| 2.12 | 2007 | -0.11 |
| 13.23 | 2006 | 1.43 |

COMMERCIAL:The percent change in sales base value and the percent change in assessed base value is consistent with the reported assessment action. From the table it appears that the county has valued both the sold properties and the assessed base in a similar manner.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 97 | 103 | 112 |

COMMERCIAL:The median measure is within the acceptable range. The weighted mean and mean are both outside of the acceptable range.

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{4 3 . 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 8 . 6 3}$ |
| Difference | 23.36 | $\mathbf{5 . 6 3}$ |

COMMERCIAL:Both the coefficient of dispersion and the price related differential are outside of the acceptable range. These statistics do not support assessment uniformity or assessment vertical uniformity.

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 45 | 43 | -2 |
| Median | 98 | 97 | -1 |
| Wgt. Mean | 103 | 103 | 0 |
| Mean | 110 | 112 | 2 |
| COD | 45.07 | 43.36 | -1.71 |
| PRD | 106.91 | 108.63 | 1.72 |
| Minimum | 10.53 | 25.92 | 15.39 |
| Maximum | 405.72 | 405.72 | 0.00 |

COMMERCIAL:The change between the preliminary statistics and the Reports and Opinion statistics is consistent with the assessment actions reported by the County for this class of property.

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

## AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED




## AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

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


## AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED



## 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 



## 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


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

## Agricultural:

The county completed their statistical analysis and reviewed land use in the County. The County also reviewed the analysis in determining the market areas used. The market areas remain the same for 2009.

- Area 50 was increased by a factor of 1.04
- Area 44 was increased by a factor of 1.09
- Area 41 was increased by a factor of 1.09

The County is also moving forward on their GIS program as well as the latest soil conversion.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Richardson County

## Agricultural Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Appraiser |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Assessor |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Appraiser |
| 4. | Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? |
|  | Within the office's general written policy, there is a statement that reads, "The Nebraska Agricultural Land Valuation Manual will be used as the manual in assisting with the valuation of agricultural land, using the most recent one made available by the property assessment and taxation of the state of Nebraska. Values of land will be developed through sales in Richardson County with the aid of the Richardson County contracted appraisal service" There is no specific mention of how rural residential acreages are defined. |
| a. | How is agricultural land defined in this county? |
|  | Agricultural land is defined by highest and best use. |
| 5. | When was the last date that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | No |
| 6. | If the income approach was used, what Capitalization Rate was used? |
|  | NA |
| 7. | What is the date of the soil survey currently used? |
|  | 1974 |
| 8. | What date was the last countywide land use study completed? |
|  | 1997, updated by physical inspection and producer FSA maps. |
| a. | By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.) |
|  | FSA Maps |
| b. | By whom? |
|  | Appraiser and Office staff |
| c. | What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? |
|  | 100\% complete. |


| 9. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations in the <br> agricultural property class: |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Three market areas. |
| 10. | How are Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations developed? <br> The market areas are defined by location. More specifically, they are defined along <br> section lines and by soil types. |
| 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 |
|  | If yes, list <br> The county expands the LCG by soil types with a further market analysis. <br> 12.In your opinion, what is the level of value of these groupings? <br> 13.The same as the median displayed in the R\&O <br> valuation for agricultural land within the county? |
|  | There is currently no special valuation for agricultural land. |

Agricultural Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 209 |  |  | 209 |

## richardson county

 agricultural unimproved|  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | NUMBER of Sales: | 79 |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $16,106,445$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $16,110,445$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $10,868,542$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 203,929 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 137,576 |

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

| DATE OF SALE |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| RANGE | COUNT |
| Qrtrs |  |
| 07/01/05 то 09/30/05 | 2 |
| 10/01/05 то 12/31/05 | 16 |
| 01/01/06 то 03/31/06 | 8 |
| 04/01/06 то 06/30/06 | 10 |
| 07/01/06 то 09/30/06 | 9 |
| 10/01/06 то 12/31/06 | 3 |
| 01/01/07 то 03/31/07 | 8 |
| 04/01/07 то 06/30/07 | 5 |
| 07/01/07 то 09/30/07 | 3 |
| 10/01/07 то 12/31/07 | 6 |
| 01/01/08 то 03/31/08 | 7 |
| 04/01/08 тO 06/30/08 Study Years | 2 |
| 07/01/05 то 06/30/06 | 36 |
| 07/01/06 то 06/30/07 | 25 |
| 07/01/07 то 06/30/08 | 18 |
| 01/01/06 то 12/31/06 | 30 |
| 01/01/07 то 12/31/07 | 22 |
| _ALL |  |
|  | 79 |


| MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |
| 77.35 | 77.35 | 88.93 |
| 79.68 | 80.53 | 75.34 |
| 88.02 | 96.45 | 82.14 |
| 72.85 | 76.22 | 72.67 |
| 72.82 | 81.21 | 70.54 |
| 70.29 | 70.27 | 70.49 |
| 55.81 | 57.44 | 56.42 |
| 67.67 | 62.97 | 65.11 |
| 70.07 | 62.58 | 78.44 |
| 52.32 | 48.48 | 53.95 |
| 58.67 | 56.47 | 57.49 |
| 109.79 | 109.79 | 109.79 |
| 75.97 | 82.69 | 76.81 |
| 68.60 | 68.64 | 62.91 |
| 58.70 | 60.75 | 56.61 |
|  |  |  |
| 73.01 | 82.52 | 73.62 |
| 58.13 | 56.95 | 56.98 |
| 70.29 | 73.25 | 67.46 |

COD
19.89
14.91
29.65
18.10
17.79
2.79
23.21
10.78
26.34
22.95
16.09
18.65
20.89
17.80
29.28
21.46
22.69
PR
86.9
106.8
117.4
104.8
115.12
99.68
101.81
96.71
79.77
89.86
98.22
100.
107.
109.
107.

112. 
113. 

$-2$

95\% Median C.I.
95\% Mean C.I.: 68.18 to 78.32
AVG.ABS.DEV: 16.45
16.45

MEAN :
MEAN :

COD:
23.41 MAX Sales Ratio: 139.75

Printed: 03/24/2009 13:48:00
Avg. Adj. Avg.

| ale Price | Assd Val |
| ---: | ---: |
| 331,002 | 294,360 |
| 169,198 | 127,469 |
| 136,651 | 112,252 |
| 238,600 | 173,387 |
| 160,893 | 113,500 |
| 278,333 | 196,197 |
| 361,437 | 203,921 |
| 124,298 | 80,935 |
| 48,858 | 38,326 |
| 361,583 | 195,078 |
| 159,991 | 91,984 |
| 15,000 | 16,468 |
|  |  |
| 190,233 | 146,114 |
| 231,841 | 145,845 |
| 192,556 | 109,015 |
|  |  |
| 192,075 | 141,399 |
| 264,957 | 150,977 |
| 203,929 | 137,576 |

## AGRICULTURAL UNIM

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




## RICHARDSON COUNTY

 AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVEDPAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified

|  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | NUMBER of Sales: | 79 |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $16,106,445$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $16,110,445$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $10,868,542$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 203,929 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 137,576 |

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

| ASSESSED VA RANGE | UE * | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. <br> Sale Price | Avg. <br> Assd Val |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Low \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 4999 | 2 | 41.32 | 41.32 | 40.86 | 24.61 | 101.14 | 31.15 | 51.49 | N/A | 4,183 | 1,709 |
| 5000 TO | 9999 | 2 | 78.32 | 78.32 | 29.69 | 74.20 | 263.76 | 20.21 | 136.43 | N/A | 24,500 | 7,275 |
| Total \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 4 | 41.32 | 59.82 | 31.32 | 82.62 | 190.99 | 20.21 | 136.43 | N/A | 14,341 | 4,492 |
| 10000 TO | 29999 | 6 | 77.16 | 78.76 | 67.79 | 26.48 | 116.18 | 40.01 | 130.27 | 40.01 to 130.27 | 32,550 | 22,066 |
| 30000 TO | 59999 | 8 | 85.60 | 92.65 | 85.92 | 27.89 | 107.83 | 61.97 | 139.75 | 61.97 to 139.75 | 54,025 | 46,421 |
| 60000 TO | 99999 | 18 | 69.44 | 68.23 | 62.96 | 21.24 | 108.37 | 32.08 | 114.51 | 53.87 to 79.72 | 119,718 | 75,371 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 14 | 74.72 | 78.75 | 74.65 | 19.55 | 105.49 | 47.11 | 113.34 | 66.22 to 95.57 | 158,927 | 118,643 |
| 150000 то | 249999 | 15 | 69.17 | 70.82 | 67.02 | 16.12 | 105.67 | 42.11 | 101.06 | 60.04 to 76.27 | 273,636 | 183,380 |
| 250000 TO | 499999 | 13 | 65.35 | 65.21 | 63.52 | 12.40 | 102.67 | 40.66 | 78.51 | 58.40 to 74.98 | 489,315 | 310,808 |
| 500000 + |  | 1 | 92.74 | 92.74 | 92.74 |  |  | 92.74 | 92.74 | N/A | 580,000 | 537,902 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 79 | 70.29 | 73.25 | 67.46 | 23.41 | 108.57 | 20.21 | 139.75 | 67.31 to 74.98 | 203,929 | 137,576 |

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:Analysis of the following tables demonstrates that the statistics support a level of value within the acceptable range. Richardson County relied on the unimproved sales in establishing the values for the various subclasses for agricultural land. The coefficient of dispersion and price related differential are slightly outside the acceptable range. In the agricultural class with a rapidly appreciating market the larger COD can be expected when using three years of sales. The mean and the weighted mean are in the range while the mean is substantially above the range. The trended analysis shows that the county is treating the sold properties similarly to the assessed base. The County is consistent in their approach to valuing agricultural land. The County is working toward the implementation of the latest soil conversion. The level of value for agricultural land is best represented by the median level of value of unimproved land.

## 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 | 120 | 79 | $\mathbf{6 5 . 8 3}$ |
| 2008 | 144 | 93 | 64.58 |
| 2007 | 139 | 97 | 69.78 |
| 2006 | 127 | 93 | 73.23 |
| 2005 | 105 | 67 | 63.81 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:A review of the utilization grid prepared indicates that the county has consistently utilized a high proportion of the available sales for the development of the qualified statistics. The county has used a high percentage of sales compared to other counties in the area. The sales file represents the level of value and quality of assessment of the population of agricultural real property.

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

## 2009 Correlation Section

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

| Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 68 | 6.70 | 73 | 70 |
| 2008 | 56.79 | $\mathbf{2 5 . 6 6}$ | 71 | 72.4 |
| 2007 | 67 | 8.10 | 72 | 72 |
| 2006 | 68 | $\mathbf{8 . 9 2}$ | 74 | 75 |
| 2005 | 76 | 2.05 | 77 | 75 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:After review of the trended preliminary ratio and the R\&O median, it is apparent that the two statistics are similar and support a level of value with the acceptable range.

## 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

| -1.72 | 2009 | 6.70 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25.40 | 2008 | 25.66 |
| 9.21 | 2007 | 8.10 |
| 9.77 | 2006 | 8.92 |
| -2.76 | 2005 | 2.05 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:There is an approximate 8 point difference between the sales file as compared to the assessed base historically this has not been the case in Richardson County. This brings into question the overall representativeness of the sales file.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The median and the mean are in the acceptable range while the weighted mean is two points below the range. The overall spread between the three measures is 6 points.

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 23.41 | 108.57 |
| Difference | 3.41 | 5.57 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:Both the coefficient of dispersion and the price related differential are slightly outside of the acceptable range. The use of three years of sales in a fast appreciating market has a negative influence on the COD measurement.

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | $\mathbf{8 0}$ | 79 | -1 |
| Median | 68 | 70 | 2 |
| Wgt. Mean | 65 | 67 | 2 |
| Mean | 71 | 73 | 2 |
| COD | 26.21 | 23.41 | -2.80 |
| PRD | 110.26 | 108.57 | -1.69 |
| Minimum | 19.60 | 20.21 | 0.61 |
| Maximum | 211.12 | 139.75 | -71.37 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The change between the preliminary statistics and the Reports and Opinion statistics is consistent with the assessment actions reported by the County for this class of property.

| Total Real Property | Records : 8,860 | Value : 633,430,161 | Growth 2,623,406 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Sum Lines 17, 25, \& 30 |  |  |  |


|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  | Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |  |
| 01. Res UnImp Land | 740 | 1,521,008 | 12 | 61,251 | 26 | 152,726 | 778 | 1,734,985 |  |
| 02. Res Improve Land | 3,073 | 11,089,570 | 62 | 732,071 | 265 | 2,905,860 | 3,400 | 14,727,501 |  |
| 03. Res Improvements | 3,101 | 97,450,009 | 63 | 3,781,177 | 277 | 16,004,334 | 3,441 | 117,235,520 |  |
| 04. Res Total | 3,841 | 110,060,587 | 75 | 4,574,499 | 303 | 19,062,920 | 4,219 | 133,698,005 | 1,055,534 |
| \% of Res Total | 91.04 | 82.32 | 1.78 | 3.42 | 7.18 | 14.26 | 47.62 | 21.11 | 40.24 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 05. Com UnImp Land | 103 | 550,983 | 18 | 90,779 | 8 | 52,710 | 129 | 694,472 |  |
| 06. Com Improve Land | 368 | 2,770,002 | 19 | 236,478 | 20 | 176,978 | 407 | 3,183,458 |  |
| 07. Com Improvements | 383 | 16,278,771 | 20 | 2,175,845 | 24 | 1,163,724 | 427 | 19,618,340 |  |
| 08. Com Total | 486 | 19,599,756 | 38 | 2,503,102 | 32 | 1,393,412 | 556 | 23,496,270 | 317,081 |
| \% of Com Total | 87.41 | 83.42 | 6.83 | 10.65 | 5.76 | 5.93 | 6.28 | 3.71 | 12.09 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 09. Ind UnImp Land | 0 | 0 | 5 | 19,870 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 19,870 |  |
| 10. Ind Improve Land | 4 | 44,066 | 3 | 127,460 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 171,526 |  |
| 11. Ind Improvements | 6 | 1,146,964 | 3 | 1,355,621 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2,502,585 |  |
| 12. Ind Total | 6 | 1,191,030 | 8 | 1,502,951 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 2,693,981 | 110,000 |
| \% of Ind Total | 42.86 | 44.21 | 57.14 | 55.79 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.16 | 0.43 | 4.19 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13. Rec UnImp Land | 9 | 32,120 | 4 | 71,327 | 5 | 125,430 | 18 | 228,877 |  |
| 14. Rec Improve Land | 9 | 47,683 | 1 | 8,547 | 5 | 207,469 | 15 | 263,699 |  |
| 15. Rec Improvements | 9 | 17,720 | 1 | 43,348 | 6 | 167,195 | 16 | 228,263 |  |
| 16. Rec Total | 18 | 97,523 | 5 | 123,222 | 11 | 500,094 | 34 | 720,839 | 0 |
| \% of Rec Total | 52.94 | 13.53 | 14.71 | 17.09 | 32.35 | 69.38 | 0.38 | 0.11 | 0.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Res \& Rec Total\% of Res \& Rec Total | 3,859 | 110,158,110 | 80 | 4,697,721 | 314 | 19,563,014 | 4,253 | 134,418,844 | 1,055,534 |
|  | 90.74 | 81.95 | 1.88 | 3.49 | 7.38 | 14.55 | 48.00 | 21.22 | 40.24 |
| Com \& Ind Total | 492 | 20,790,786 | 46 | 4,006,053 | 32 | 1,393,412 | 570 | 26,190,251 | 427,081 |
| \% of Com \& Ind Total | 86.32 | 79.38 | 8.07 | 15.30 | 5.61 | 5.32 | 6.43 | 4.13 | 16.28 |
| 17. Taxable Total | 4,351 | 130,948,896 | 126 | 8,703,774 | 346 | 20,956,426 | 4,823 | 160,609,095 | 1,482,615 |
| \% of Taxable Total | 90.21 | 81.53 | 2.61 | 5.42 | 7.17 | 13.05 | 54.44 | 25.36 | 56.51 |

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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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. Total Sch II |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Schedule III : Mineral Interest Records

| Mineral Interest | Records | Urban | Value | Records | SubUrban Value | Records | Rural | Value | Records | Total | Value | Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 23. Producing | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 |  | 446,236 | 19 |  | 446,236 | 0 |
| 24. Non-Producing | 0 |  | 0 | 5 | 0 | 74 |  | 911,940 | 79 |  | 911,940 | 0 |
| 25. Total | 0 |  | 0 | 5 | 0 | 93 |  | 1,358,176 | 98 |  | 1,358,176 | 0 |


| Schedule IV : Exempt Records : Non-Agricultural |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban <br> Records | SubUrban Records | Rural <br> Records | Total <br> Records |
| 26. Producing | 365 | 75 | 298 | 738 |


| Schedule V : Agricultural Records |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |
| 27. Ag-Vacant Land | 0 | 0 | 332 | 26,841,895 | 2,315 | 239,362,734 | 2,647 | 266,204,629 |
| 28. Ag-Improved Land | 0 | 0 | 144 | 15,216,446 | 1,129 | 162,494,218 | 1,273 | 177,710,664 |
| 29. Ag Improvements | 4 | 30,333 | 144 | 2,736,591 | 1,144 | 24,780,673 | 1,292 | 27,547,597 |
| 30. Ag Total |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,939 | 471,462,890 |

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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 Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 14 | 691.48 | 278,337 | 14 | 691.48 | 278,337 |

## Schedule VIII : Agricultural Records : Special Value

|  | Records | Urban Acres | Value | Records | Sub <br> Acres | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Value N/A | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ \text { Records } \end{gathered}$ |  | Value | 0 Records |  |  |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Value | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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

Schedule IX : Agricultural Records : Ag Land Market Area Detail Market Area 41

| Irrigated | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 | 61.03 | 5.57\% | 115,342 | 8.52\% | 1,889.92 |
| 46. 1A | 207.02 | 18.89\% | 417,150 | 30.82\% | 2,015.02 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.50 | 0.05\% | 918 | 0.07\% | 1,836.00 |
| 48. 2A | 40.00 | 3.65\% | 68,400 | 5.05\% | 1,710.00 |
| 49.3A1 | 468.61 | 42.76\% | 458,582 | 33.88\% | 978.60 |
| 50.3A | 84.62 | 7.72\% | 109,583 | 8.10\% | 1,295.00 |
| 51. 4A1 | 234.00 | 21.35\% | 183,694 | 13.57\% | 785.02 |
| 52. 4A | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 53. Total | 1,095.78 | 100.00\% | 1,353,669 | 100.00\% | 1,235.35 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 5,329.70 | 8.61\% | 11,072,281 | 12.32\% | 2,077.47 |
| 55. 1D | 9,520.41 | 15.37\% | 16,360,964 | 18.20\% | 1,718.51 |
| 56. 2D1 | 1,444.46 | 2.33\% | 3,776,334 | 4.20\% | 2,614.36 |
| 57. 2D | 4,306.20 | 6.95\% | 7,420,747 | 8.26\% | 1,723.27 |
| 58.3D1 | 23,643.21 | 38.18\% | 28,657,709 | 31.88\% | 1,212.09 |
| 59.3D | 6,234.58 | 10.07\% | 9,769,296 | 10.87\% | 1,566.95 |
| 60.4D1 | 11,161.63 | 18.02\% | 12,640,819 | 14.06\% | 1,132.52 |
| 61.4D | 287.57 | 0.46\% | 190,784 | 0.21\% | 663.43 |
| 62. Total | 61,927.76 | 100.00\% | 89,888,934 | 100.00\% | 1,451.51 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 1,752.08 | 0.00\% | 1,692,569 | 10.49\% | 966.03 |
| 64. 1G | 1,744.23 | 8.57\% | 1,951,196 | 12.10\% | 1,118.66 |
| 65. 2G1 | 375.27 | 1.84\% | 236,418 | 1.47\% | 629.99 |
| 66. 2G | 846.51 | 4.16\% | 665,484 | 4.13\% | 786.15 |
| 67. 3G1 | 5,773.14 | 28.37\% | 5,012,538 | 31.07\% | 868.25 |
| 68.3G | 1,071.82 | 5.27\% | 890,116 | 5.52\% | 830.47 |
| 69.4G1 | 5,636.21 | 27.69\% | 3,745,471 | 23.22\% | 664.54 |
| 70. 4G | 3,153.13 | 15.49\% | 1,936,760 | 12.01\% | 614.23 |
| 71. Total | 20,352.39 | 100.00\% | 16,130,552 | 100.00\% | 792.56 |
| Irrigated Total | 1,095.78 | 1.28\% | 1,353,669 | 1.26\% | 1,235.35 |
| Dry Total | 61,927.76 | 72.17\% | 89,888,934 | 83.64\% | 1,451.51 |
| Grass Total | 20,352.39 | 23.72\% | 16,130,552 | 15.01\% | 792.56 |
| Waste | 2,438.15 | 2.84\% | 96,483 | 0.09\% | 39.57 |
| Other | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Exempt | 508.83 | 0.59\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 85,814.08 | 100.00\% | 107,469,638 | 100.00\% | 1,252.35 |

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Schedule IX : Agricultural Records : Ag Land Market Area Detail Market Area 44

| Irrigated | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 46. 1A | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 48. 2A | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 49.3A1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 50.3A | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 51.4A1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 52. 4A | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 53. Total | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 8,797.11 | 10.41\% | 16,876,999 | 14.07\% | 1,918.47 |
| 55. 1D | 8,642.88 | 10.22\% | 14,778,012 | 12.32\% | 1,709.85 |
| 56. 2D1 | 8,190.32 | 9.69\% | 18,831,394 | 15.70\% | 2,299.23 |
| 57. 2D | 7,705.42 | 9.12\% | 12,674,857 | 10.57\% | 1,644.93 |
| 58.3D1 | 31,446.66 | 37.20\% | 33,945,839 | 28.31\% | 1,079.47 |
| 59.3D | 11,443.59 | 13.54\% | 15,773,866 | 13.15\% | 1,378.40 |
| 60.4D1 | 7,050.83 | 8.34\% | 6,289,013 | 5.24\% | 891.95 |
| 61. 4D | 1,255.03 | 1.48\% | 740,347 | 0.62\% | 589.90 |
| 62. Total | 84,531.84 | 100.00\% | 119,910,327 | 100.00\% | 1,418.52 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 1,556.12 | 0.00\% | 1,363,145 | 5.13\% | 875.99 |
| 64. 1G | 2,530.66 | 6.53\% | 2,554,744 | 9.61\% | 1,009.52 |
| 65. 2G1 | 1,963.54 | 5.07\% | 968,515 | 3.64\% | 493.25 |
| 66. 2G | 2,220.49 | 5.73\% | 1,627,390 | 6.12\% | 732.90 |
| 67.3G1 | 9,754.71 | 25.17\% | 7,794,665 | 29.33\% | 799.07 |
| 68. 3G | 2,292.85 | 5.92\% | 1,760,044 | 6.62\% | 767.62 |
| 69.4G1 | 4,747.23 | 12.25\% | 3,033,244 | 11.42\% | 638.95 |
| 70.4G | 13,689.79 | 35.32\% | 7,470,060 | 28.11\% | 545.67 |
| 71. Total | 38,755.39 | 100.00\% | 26,571,807 | 100.00\% | 685.63 |
| Irrigated Total | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Dry Total | 84,531.84 | 66.05\% | 119,910,327 | 81.76\% | 1,418.52 |
| Grass Total | 38,755.39 | 30.28\% | 26,571,807 | 18.12\% | 685.63 |
| Waste | 4,703.36 | 3.67\% | 184,568 | 0.13\% | 39.24 |
| Other | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Exempt | 314.08 | 0.25\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 127,990.59 | 100.00\% | 146,666,702 | 100.00\% | 1,145.92 |

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Schedule IX : Agricultural Records : Ag Land Market Area Detail Market Area 50

| Irrigated | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 | 72.50 | 16.09\% | 186,325 | 19.84\% | 2,570.00 |
| 46. 1A | 29.50 | 6.55\% | 74,488 | 7.93\% | 2,525.02 |
| 47. 2A1 | 152.50 | 33.85\% | 352,275 | 37.52\% | 2,310.00 |
| 48. 2A | 71.00 | 15.76\% | 151,940 | 16.18\% | 2,140.00 |
| 49.3A1 | 79.50 | 17.65\% | 129,585 | 13.80\% | 1,630.00 |
| 50.3A | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 51.4A1 | 45.50 | 10.10\% | 44,363 | 4.72\% | 975.01 |
| 52. 4A | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 53. Total | 450.50 | 100.00\% | 938,976 | 100.00\% | 2,084.30 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 3,198.14 | 3.68\% | 7,175,455 | 4.17\% | 2,243.63 |
| 55. 1D | 18,911.95 | 21.76\% | 43,566,916 | 25.31\% | 2,303.67 |
| 56. 2D1 | 10,061.95 | 11.58\% | 19,816,661 | 11.51\% | 1,969.47 |
| 57. 2D | 3,412.28 | 3.93\% | 6,810,383 | 3.96\% | 1,995.85 |
| 58.3D1 | 14,192.48 | 16.33\% | 27,301,970 | 15.86\% | 1,923.69 |
| 59.3D | 20,816.12 | 23.95\% | 42,139,923 | 24.48\% | 2,024.39 |
| 60.4D1 | 14,138.13 | 16.26\% | 22,737,085 | 13.21\% | 1,608.21 |
| 61.4D | 2,192.90 | 2.52\% | 2,618,593 | 1.52\% | 1,194.12 |
| 62. Total | 86,923.95 | 100.00\% | 172,166,986 | 100.00\% | 1,980.66 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 831.35 | 0.00\% | 924,880 | 7.22\% | 1,112.50 |
| 64. 1G | 2,371.47 | 13.75\% | 2,736,047 | 21.34\% | 1,153.73 |
| 65. 2G1 | 890.24 | 5.16\% | 586,905 | 4.58\% | 659.27 |
| 66. 2G | 174.80 | 1.01\% | 145,768 | 1.14\% | 833.91 |
| 67. 3G1 | 1,953.82 | 11.33\% | 1,648,971 | 12.86\% | 843.97 |
| 68.3G | 1,908.39 | 11.06\% | 1,602,256 | 12.50\% | 839.59 |
| 69.4G1 | 3,757.57 | 21.78\% | 2,609,164 | 20.35\% | 694.38 |
| 70. 4G | 5,364.35 | 31.09\% | 2,564,496 | 20.01\% | 478.06 |
| 71. Total | 17,251.99 | 100.00\% | 12,818,487 | 100.00\% | 743.01 |
| Irrigated Total | 450.50 | 0.39\% | 938,976 | 0.50\% | 2,084.30 |
| Dry Total | 86,923.95 | 76.01\% | 172,166,986 | 92.40\% | 1,980.66 |
| Grass Total | 17,251.99 | 15.08\% | 12,818,487 | 6.88\% | 743.01 |
| Waste | 9,600.88 | 8.39\% | 398,035 | 0.21\% | 41.46 |
| Other | 138.00 | 0.12\% | 5,520 | 0.00\% | 40.00 |
| Exempt | 1,269.79 | 1.11\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 114,365.32 | 100.00\% | 186,328,004 | 100.00\% | 1,629.24 |

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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 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 1,546.28 | 2,292,645 | 1,546.28 | 2,292,645 |
| 77. Dry Land | 0.00 | 0 | 21,492.83 | 36,194,170 | 211,890.72 | 345,772,077 | 233,383.55 | 381,966,247 |
| 78. Grass | 0.00 | 0 | 7,133.76 | 5,430,509 | 69,226.01 | 50,090,337 | 76,359.77 | 55,520,846 |
| 79. Waste | 0.00 | 0 | 1,366.76 | 54,590 | 15,375.63 | 624,496 | 16,742.39 | 679,086 |
| 80. Other | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 138.00 | 5,520 | 138.00 | 5,520 |
| 81. Exempt | 0.00 | 0 | 43.62 | 0 | 2,049.08 | 0 | 2,092.70 | 0 |
| 82. Total | 0.00 | 0 | 29,993.35 | 41,679,269 | 298,176.64 | 398,785,075 | 328,169.99 | 440,464,344 |


|  | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Irrigated | $1,546.28$ | $0.47 \%$ | $2,292,645$ | $0.52 \%$ | $1,482.68$ |
| Dry Land | $233,383.55$ | $71.12 \%$ | $381,966,247$ | $86.72 \%$ | $1,636.65$ |
| Grass | $76,359.77$ | $23.27 \%$ | $55,520,846$ | $12.61 \%$ | 727.10 |
| Waste | $16,742.39$ | $5.10 \%$ | 679,086 | $0.15 \%$ | 40.56 |
| Other | 138.00 | $0.04 \%$ | 5,520 | $0.00 \%$ | 40.00 |
| Exempt | $2,092.70$ | $0.64 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.00 |
| Total | $\mathbf{3 2 8 , 1 6 9 . 9 9}$ | $100.00 \%$ | $\mathbf{4 4 0 , 4 6 4 , 3 4 4}$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,342.18$ |

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

| 74 Richardson | E3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2008 \text { CTL } \\ & \text { County Total } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2009 \text { Form } 45 \\ \text { County Total } \end{gathered}$ | Value Difference <br> (2009 form 45-2008 CTL) | Percent <br> Change | 2009 Growth <br> (New Construction Value) | Percent Change excl. Growth |
| 01. Residential | 131,115,764 | 133,698,006 | 2,582,242 | 1.97\% | 1,055,534 | 1.16\% |
| 02. Recreational | 720,839 | 720,839 | 0 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% |
| 03. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwelling | 18,874,251 | 19,557,471 | 683,220 | 3.62\% | 1,140,791 | -2.42\% |
| 04. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 150,710,854 | 153,976,316 | 3,265,462 | 2.17\% | 2,196,325 | 0.71\% |
| 05. Commercial | 23,232,935 | 23,496,270 | 263,335 | 1.13\% | 317,081 | -0.23\% |
| 06. Industrial | 2,583,981 | 2,693,981 | 110,000 | 4.26\% | 110,000 | 0.00\% |
| 07. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 11,076,294 | 11,441,075 | 364,781 | 3.29\% | 0 | 3.29\% |
| 08. Minerals | 1,570,976 | 1,358,176 | -212,800 | -13.55 | 0 | -13.55 |
| 09. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 38,464,186 | 38,989,502 | 525,316 | 1.37\% | 427,081 | 0.26\% |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 189,175,040 | 192,965,818 | 3,790,778 | 2.00\% | 2,623,406 | 0.62\% |
| 11. Irrigated | 2,223,518 | 2,292,645 | 69,127 | 3.11\% |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 358,386,829 | 381,966,247 | 23,579,418 | 6.58\% |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 51,508,800 | 55,520,846 | 4,012,046 | 7.79\% |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 678,889 | 679,086 | 197 | 0.03\% |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 5,520 | 5,520 | 0 | 0.00\% |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 412,803,556 | 440,464,344 | 27,660,788 | 6.70\% |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of all Real Property | 601,978,596 | 633,430,162 | 31,451,566 | 5.22\% | 2,623,406 | 4.79\% |
| (Locally Assessed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## RICHARDSON COUNTY

3-YEAR PLAN

## COUNTY DESCRIPTION

RICHARDSON COUNTY HAS APPROXIMATELY 9766 PARCELS. WHICH INCLUDES APPROXIMATELY 330,547 ACRES OF AGLAND. ACCORDING TO THE 2008 ABSTRACT RICHARDSON COUNTY HAS 4263 RESIDENTIAL PARCELS, 557 COMMERCIAL PARCELS, 14 INDUSTRIAL PARCELS AND 34 RECREATIONAL PARCELS. THE COUNTY WAS DIVIDED INTO 3 AGRICULTURAL MARKET AREAS IN 2008.

STAFF
1 ASSESSOR
1 DEPUTY
2 FULL-TIME CLERKS

CONTRACT APPRAISER
10 DAYS/MONTH

TRAINING
THE ASSESSOR'S AND THE DEPUTY'S TRAINING EXPENSES ARE PAID FROM THE COUNTY GENERAL FUND. THEREFORE WE HAVEN'T HAD ANY PROBLEMS DOING WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE FOR CREDIT HOURS.

2008 R\&O STATISTICS

| PROPERTY CLASS | MEDIAN | COD | PRD |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| RESIDENTIAL | $97 \%$ | 44.38 | 133.51 |  |
| COMMERCIAL | $98 \%$ | 29.02 | 96.69 |  |
| AGRICULTURAL UNIMP | $72 \%$ | 42.45 |  | 123.19 |

RESIDENTIAL
THE COUNTY WILL REVIEW FALLS CITY AND PARTIAL RURAL IMPROVEMENTS. THIS WILL INCLUDE A PHYSICAL INSPECTION OF ALL PROPERTIES WITHIN THESE AREAS. THE PHYSICAL INSPECTION WILL INCLUDE VERIFYING ALL INFORMATION LOCATED ON THE PROPERTY RECORD CARD ALONG WITH TAKING NEW DIGITAL PICTURES. INTERIOR INSPECTIONS WILL ALSO BE COMPLETED WHENEVER POSSIBLE. THESE PROPERTIES WILL BE VALUED USING THE COST APPROACH USING MARKET DERIVED DEPRECIATION.

COMMERCIAL
THERE WILL ONLY BE APPRAISAL MAINTENANCE FOR THE COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES IN 2009, SINCE ALL COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES WERE REAPPRAISED IN 2005. HOWEVER, IT IS POSSIBLE THAT APPRAISAL ADJUSTMENTS MAY BE NEEDED IN ORDER TO COMPLY WITH STATISTICAL MEASURES REQUIRED BY LAW. AN APPRAISAL ADJUSTMENT WOULD BE A PERCENTAGE INCREASE OR DECREASE APPLIED TO ALL PROPERTIES WITHIN A SUBCLASS OF THE COMMERICAL CLASS. SALES REVIEW AND PICKUP WORK WILL ALSO BE COMPLETED FOR THE COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES.

AGRICULTURAL
WE WILL BEGIN AN AGLAND USE STUDY FOR 2009.A MARKET ANALYSIS OF AGRICULTURAL SALES BY LAND CLASSIFICATION GROUP
WILL BE CONDUCTED TO DETERMINE ANY POSSIBLE ADJUSTMENTS TO COMPLY WITH STATISTICAL MEASURES. SALES WILL ALSO BE PLOTTED ON A MAP TO DETERMINE IF THE CURRENT MARKET AREAS ARE SUPPORTED BY THE CURRENT SALES. THE MARKET ANALYSIS IS CONDUCTED IN-HOUSE BY THE CONTRACT APPRAISER BY UTILIZING THE COUNTY'S CURRENT CAMA SYSTEM. SALES REVIEW AND PICK-UP WORK WILL ALSO BE COMPLETED FOR AGRICULTURAL PROPERTIES. PHYSICALLY REVIEW ALL OUT BLDGS AND RURAL RESIDENTIAL HOMES. AS TIME PERMITS AND WILL CONTINUE EACH YEAR.

2010
RESIDENTIAL
THERE WILL ONLY BE APPRAISAL MAINTENACE FOR RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES FOR 2010.
COMMERICAL
THERE WILL BE A REVIEW OF FALLS CITY COMMERCIAL HOPING TO PHYSICALLY INSPECT APPROXIMATELY 50\% OF THESE PROPERTIES. THERE WILL APPRAISAL MAINTENANCE AND SALES ANALYSIS ON THE UNINSPECTED COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES IN THE COUNTY.

AGRICULTURAL
COMPLETION OF THE AGLAND USE STUDY.

2011

RESIDENTIAL
WE WILL CONTINUE TO PHYSICALLY REVIEW AND INSPECT A PARTIAL AMOUNT OF RURAL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES. THERE WILL BE MAINTENANCE AND SALES ANALYSIS OF THE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES.

COMMERICAL
WE WILL FINISH PHYSICALLY INSPECTING FALLS CITY COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES, THERE WILL BE MAINTENANCE AND SALES ANALYSIS OF THE REMAINING COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES IN THE COUNTY.

AGRICULTURAL
THERE WILL BE MAINTENANCE AND SALES ANALYSIS OF THE AGRICULTURAL PROPERTIES IN THE COUNTY WITH A CONTINUATION OF PHYSICALLY INSPECTING A PARTIAL NUMBER OF RURAL IMPROVED PROPERITES.

RICHARDSON COUNTY ASSESSOR

REGINA D CUMMINGS

DATE $\qquad$

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Richardson County

## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

| 1. | Deputy(ies) on staff |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | 1 |
| 2. | Appraiser(s) on staff |
| 3. | 0 |
|  | Other full-time employees |
| 4. | 2 |
|  | Other part-time employees |
| 5. | Number of shared employees |
|  | 0 |
| 6. | Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year |
|  | $160,368.82$ |
| 7. | Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system |
| 8. | $12,607.50$. Which is entirely from the Assessor's budget. |
| 8 | Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above |
| 9. | Same as requested budget. |
|  | Amount of the total budget set aside for appraisal work |
| 10. | $28,700.00$ |
|  | Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops |
| 11. | None |
|  | Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget |
| 12. | None |
|  | Other miscellaneous funds |
| 13. | None |
|  | Total budget |
| a. | Was any of last year's budget not used: |
|  | No all was used. |

## B. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

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


|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3. | Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? |
| 4. | Yes |
|  | Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? |
| 5. | Assessor and Staff |
|  | Does the county have GIS software? |
| 6. | Yes |
| 7. | Gho maintains the GIS software and maps? |
| 7. | Personal Property software: |
|  | Terra Scan |

## C. Zoning Information

1. Does the county have zoning?

Yes
2. If so, is the zoning countywide?

No
3. What municipalities in the county are zoned?

Falls City and Humboldt
4. When was zoning implemented?

The County is unsure about when the zoning was implemented.

## D. Contracted Services

| 1. | Appraisal Services |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Ron Elliot <br> Prichard \& Abbott |
| 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 Richardson County Assessor, by hand delivery.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2009.

Truth a. Soensen
Ruth A. Sorensen
Property Tax Administrator


[^0]:    Ruth A. Sorensen
    Property Tax Administrato

