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## 2009 Commission Summary

80 Seward

## Residential Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 515 | COD | 8.61 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 56,748,899$ | PRD | 100.86 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 56,713,589$ | COV | 14.44 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 52,537,837$ | STD | 13.49 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 110,123$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation |  |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 102,015$ | Average Assessed Value <br> of the Base | 8.18 |
| Median | 95 | Wgt. Mean | $\$ 105,419$ |
| Mean | 93 | Max | 93 |
| Min | 20.74 |  | 195 |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 93.94 to 95.40 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 92.27 to 94.60 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 91.38 to 93.89 |


| $\%$ of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 44.52 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 8.35 |
| $\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period | 8.08 |

## Residential Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 576 | 95 | 8.73 | 101.53 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 607 | 97 | 7.55 | 100.65 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 614 | 98 | 6.62 | 100.6 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 571 | 99 | 6.67 | 100.75 |

## 2009 Commission Summary

80 Seward

Commercial Real Property - Current
$\left.\begin{array}{lrlr}\text { Number of Sales } & 42 & \text { COD } & 16.86 \\ \text { Total Sales Price } & \$ 6,596,338 & \text { PRD } & 105.14 \\ \text { Total Adj. Sales Price } & \$ 6,411,088 & \text { COV } & 29.84 \\ \text { Total Assessed Value } & \$ 5,862,549 & \text { STD } & 28.69 \\ \text { Avg. Adj. Sales Price } & \$ 152,645 & \text { Avg. Absolute Deviation } & 16.07 \\ \text { Avg. Assessed Value } & \$ 139,585 & \text { Average Assessed Value } \\ \text { of the Base }\end{array}\right] \$ 193,449$

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 90.76 to 98.49 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 87.47 to 104.82 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 86.85 to 96.04 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 8.95 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 6.21 |
| $\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period | 4.48 |

## Commercial Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 42 | 92 | 19.93 | 107.33 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 45 | 94 | 20.68 | 106.28 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 39 | 98 | 17.69 | 102.52 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 48 | 98 | 15.83 | 105.72 |

Opinions

# 2009 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Seward 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 Seward County is $95.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Seward 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 Seward County is $95.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Seward 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 Seward County is $71.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Seward County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2009.


Ruth A. Sorensen<br>Property Tax Administrato

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



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


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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


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

## Residential

1) Reappraisal of the land and improvements in the unincorporated village of Tamora. Tamora was reviewed and reappraised while updating to 2005 pricing this appraisal also included updated land values.
2) The review and reappraisal of the rural home sites (acreages) were completed 3 years ago. This project taking three years to complete. The past 2 years the assessor's office has been reviewing and reappraising the rural farm home sites and farm buildings, updating to the 2005 pricing to align with the previously mentioned rural home sites. The county has completed $3 / 4$ of the county, doing a range a year. Next year, 2010 will complete the review and reappraisal of that subclass.
3) Increased the land values by 10 percent in Beaver Crossing while the improvements are holding their value.
4) Completed pickup work and building permits on new construction. Reviewed parcels that were a partial valuation for 2008 and changed according to completion as of January 1, 2009.
5) Reappraisal of the houses and buildings on properties classified as farms in Range 2.
6) Increased the first vacant acre values and the additional acres values on the farm home sites and rural residential home sites.
7) Reviewed and recalculated cash flow discounts on new subdivisions that were discounted.
8) Reviewed lots in several Seward subdivisions.
9) There was annexation to the town of Milford; the annexed properties that were added to Milford were re-appraised using the same pricing as the balance of the residential properties in Milford. The previous reappraisal of Milford improvements which occurred last year.
10) The sales were also reviewed predominantly for verification of arms length transactions.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Seward County

## Residential Appraisal Information

(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Assessor's office Staff |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Assessor |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Assessor's office Staff |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | Urban: 2002-05, Suburban: 2005, Rural: 1999-05 <br> The Urban properties have been valued using the pricing at the time of the appraisal which varies from 2002 to 2005. But the 2002, 03 and 04 pricing have been updated by current cost multipliers as necessary. <br> The rural pricing on one quarter of the county is still on the 1999 pricing with current cost multipliers up to 2005 and three fourths of the county is now up to the 2005 pricing. |
| 5. | What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | Urban: 1997, Suburban: 1997, Rural: 1997 <br> The tables in the CAMA program were built from market analysis; the straight line depreciation schedules stay the same. Market analysis is completed each time an area is reappraised with an economic deprecation factor established for each area or assessor location. Cost tables updated as appraisal work is completed for the area that is being appraised. |
| 6. | What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the market value of properties? |
|  | Residential properties in Seward County are valued using only the Cost Approach to Value and not the Market or Sales Comparison Approaches to value. |
| 7. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? |
|  | More than 20 Residential market areas in addition to small town and village assessor locations. Neighborhood areas are used to define market areas for the residential properties. <br> The town of Seward maintains 18 market / neighborhood areas and do not |


|  | necessarily follow subdivision lines but generally follow age and style groupings. <br> The town of Milford maintains 8 market / neighborhood areas and again do not <br> necessarily follow subdivision lines but generally follow age and style groupings. <br> The village of Utica has 2 areas mainly because of the difference in the way the lots <br> are sized. |
| :--- | :--- |
| 8. | How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? |
|  | Market areas are defined by the same market forces that are used to establish the <br> land values. The neighborhood areas are generally defined by the combining of <br> similar residential subdivisions. Subdivisions are where the structures are similar in <br> age, quality and basic construction. The towns of Seward and Milford maintains the <br> majority of the neighborhood areas with the small towns generally identified as <br> single areas in addition to several rural subdivisions. |
| 9. | Is "Market Area/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations" a unique usable <br> valuation grouping? If not, what is a unique usable valuation grouping? |
|  | Yes <br> 10.Is there unique market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. <br> $\mathbf{1 0 - 0 0 1 . 0 7 B}$ ? (Suburban shall mean a parcel of real estate property located outside <br> of the limits of an incorporated city or village, but within the legal jurisdiction of an <br> incorporated city or village.) |
|  | No - The statutory line does not align with Market Areas established by the county. <br> 11.Are dwellings on agricultural parcels and dwellings on rural residential parcels <br> valued in a manner that would provide the same relationship to the market? <br> Explain? <br> The rural agricultural related improvements have been appraised separate from the <br> rural residential in the past, but this process is being changed. The county is in the <br> third year of re-appraising the improvements on agricultural related parcels to be <br> appraised the same as the rural residential. |

Residential Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 237 |  | 72 | 309 |

# PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics 



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


Exhibit 80 Page 13



PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified

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

|  | NUMBER of Sales: |  | 515 | MEDIAN: | 95 |  | COV: | 14.44 | 95\% Median C.I.: 93.94 to 95.40 (!: Derived) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TOTAL Sales Price: |  | , 899 | WGT. MEAN: | 93 |  | STD: | 13.49 | 95\% Wg | Mean C.I.: 91 | to 93 |  |
|  | TOTAL Adj. Sales Price: |  | , 589 | MEAN : | 93 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 8.18 |  | Mean C.I.: 92 | 7 to 94.60 |  |
|  | TOTAL Assessed Value: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: |  | , 123 | COD : | 8.61 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 195.20 |  |  |  |  |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: |  |  | PRD : | 100.86 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 20.74 | Printed: 03/26/2009 20:58:49 |  |  |  |
| STYLE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) | 114 | 95.00 | 92.12 | 86.08 | 12.86 |  | 107.01 | 20.74 | 195.20 | 94.12 to 95.78 | 52,263 | 44,990 |
| 100 | 7 | 93.98 | 100.56 | 90.57 | 17.46 |  | 111.03 | 74.85 | 156.14 | 74.85 to 156.14 | 81,614 | 73,920 |
| 101 | 287 | 94.97 | 94.37 | 94.33 | 7.07 |  | 100.04 | 68.62 | 132.90 | 93.63 to 96.34 | 123,712 | 116,702 |
| 102 | 25 | 96.90 | 95.06 | 94.64 | 5.90 |  | 100.45 | 77.96 | 114.84 | 93.77 to 99.60 | 169,626 | 160,537 |
| 103 | 12 | 85.43 | 87.06 | 87.43 | 5.35 |  | 99.57 | 81.30 | 99.58 | 82.33 to 91.86 | 161,825 | 141,482 |
| 104 | 44 | 92.80 | 89.78 | 88.19 | 9.80 |  | 101.80 | 51.72 | 132.66 | 85.79 to 96.41 | 120,898 | 106,620 |
| 106 | 2 | 89.69 | 89.69 | 89.50 | 2.95 |  | 100.21 | 87.04 | 92.33 | N/A | 139,750 | 125,075 |
| 111 | 12 | 96.25 | 95.59 | 95.30 | 4.04 |  | 100.30 | 87.46 | 101.69 | 89.67 to 99.92 | 126,491 | 120,548 |
| 301 | 10 | 95.79 | 94.03 | 94.01 | 4.65 |  | 100.02 | 83.96 | 101.27 | 86.63 to 99.46 | 113,540 | 106,743 |
| 304 | 2 | 94.90 | 94.90 | 94.81 | 0.50 |  | 100.09 | 94.43 | 95.37 | N/A | 121,951 | 115,624 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 515 | 94.97 | 93.43 | 92.64 | 8.61 |  | 100.86 | 20.74 | 195.20 | 93.94 to 95.40 | 110,123 | 102,015 |
| CONDITI |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) | 113 | 95.00 | 92.03 | 85.86 | 13.02 |  | 107.19 | 20.74 | 195.20 | 94.12 to 95.79 | 51,895 | 44,558 |
| 10 | 1 | 91.78 | 91.78 | 91.78 |  |  |  | 91.78 | 91.78 | N/A | 20,500 | 18,815 |
| 20 | 4 | 98.43 | 99.24 | 99.28 | 2.45 |  | 99.95 | 96.59 | 103.50 | N/A | 111,375 | 110,573 |
| 25 | 4 | 108.74 | 111.18 | 119.65 | 10.02 |  | 92.92 | 96.81 | 130.45 | N/A | 65,750 | 78,669 |
| 30 | 159 | 96.54 | 95.23 | 95.30 | 5.77 |  | 99.92 | 72.15 | 132.90 | 95.40 to 97.73 | 154,149 | 146,906 |
| 35 | 96 | 93.18 | 92.84 | 91.35 | 9.38 |  | 101.63 | 59.93 | 156.14 | 89.25 to 95.37 | 112,159 | 102,456 |
| 40 | 81 | 92.73 | 91.89 | 90.23 | 8.13 |  | 101.84 | 51.72 | 132.66 | 90.56 to 94.97 | 104,676 | 94,450 |
| 45 | 38 | 92.91 | 92.20 | 92.22 | 6.62 |  | 99.98 | 71.92 | 114.84 | 89.06 to 94.37 | 103,595 | 95,532 |
| 50 | 13 | 93.87 | 93.56 | 92.23 | 4.23 |  | 101.45 | 81.67 | 100.62 | 91.82 to 98.79 | 139,915 | 129,037 |
| 55 | 4 | 93.53 | 94.34 | 94.16 | 2.88 |  | 100.19 | 90.71 | 99.60 | N/A | 103,507 | 97,459 |
| 60 | 2 | 95.29 | 95.29 | 94.80 | 2.85 |  | 100.51 | 92.57 | 98.01 | N/A | 97,500 | 92,434 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 515 | 94.97 | 93.43 | 92.64 | 8.61 |  | 100.86 | 20.74 | 195.20 | 93.94 to 95.40 | 110,123 | 102,015 |

## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL:The median is most representative of the overall level of value for this class of property. The actions of the assessment of this property class are apparent, through the pro-active approach with the appraisal and office staff that many of the goals that were set have been achieved and the results are the continued efforts for better equalization and uniformity within this class of property.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | $\mathbf{6 9 6}$ | $\mathbf{5 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 . 9 9}$ |
| 2008 | 764 | 576 | 75.39 |
| 2007 | $\mathbf{8 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 0 2}$ |
| 2006 | $\mathbf{8 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{6 9 . 7 7}$ |
| 2005 | $\mathbf{8 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 7 1}$ | $\mathbf{6 8 . 8 0}$ |

RESIDENTIAL:The sales qualification and utilization for this property class is the sole responsibility of the county assessor. The above table indicates that a reasonable percentage of all available sales is being utilized for the sales study, and would indicate that the county is not excessively trimming the residential sales file.

## 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 $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median ratio. The following is the justification for the trended preliminary ratio:

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

## 2009 Correlation Section

for Seward 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 | 94 | 0.76 | 95 | 95 |
| 2008 | 94.43 | 2.63 | 97 | 95 |
| 2007 | 97 | 1.13 | 98 | 97 |
| 2006 | 97 | 2.39 | 100 | 98 |
| 2005 | 93 | 9.31 | 101 | 99 |

RESIDENTIAL:This comparison between the trended level of value and the final median for this property class indicates that the two values are similar and support each other.

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

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

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

## 2009 Correlation Section

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

| 1.09 | 2009 | 0.76 |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 4.09 | 2008 | 2.63 |
| 0.98 | 2007 | 1.13 |
| 9.77 | 2006 | 2.39 |

RESIDENTIAL:The percent change for this class of property indicates that the two rates are similar. Having a small difference between these two measurements supports the actions of the assessor?s office.

## 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 | 95 | 93 | 93 |

RESIDENTIAL:All three measures of central tendency shown here reflect that the statistics for the qualified sales for this property type are within the acceptable range. There is little difference between the three measures of central tendency which gives reasonable indication this property type is being treated uniformly and proportionately. The median is the best indication of level of value for this county for this property type.

## 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 | $\mathbf{8 . 6 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 8 6}$ |
| Difference | $\mathbf{0 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 0}$ |

RESIDENTIAL:Both the coefficient of dispersion and the price-related differential are within the prescribed range as qualitative measures, and indicate a general level of good assessment uniformity for this property class as a whole.

## 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 | 510 | 515 | 5 |
| Median | 94 | 95 | 1 |
| Wgt. Mean | 91 | 93 | 2 |
| Mean | 93 | 93 | 0 |
| COD | 9.35 | 8.61 | -0.74 |
| PRD | 101.40 | 100.86 | -0.54 |
| Minimum | 19.19 | 20.74 | 5.55 |
| Maximum | 195.20 | 0.00 |  |

RESIDENTIAL:The statistics for this class of property in this county represent the assessment actions completed for this property class for this assessment year and improved from the preliminary analysis.

## 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 | 515 | 257 | 258 |
| Median | 95 | 96 | -1 |
| Wgt. Mean | 93 | 96 | -3 |
| Mean | 93 | 105 | -12 |
| COD | 8.61 | 15.95 | -7.34 |
| PRD | 100.86 | 92.01 | 8.85 |
| Minimum | 20.74 | 51.64 | -30.90 |
| Maximum | 195.20 | 241.56 | -46.36 |

The median is only 1 point difference between the Reports and Opinion statistical analysis and the Trended Value analysis. The mean is out which also causes the price related differential to be high. The two data sets are somewhat similar and somewhat representative of each other yet at this time I feel the Reports and Opinion Analysis fairly representative of both the sold parcels and the unsold parcels.

## 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


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

## Commercial

1) Reviewed the sales to see if the 2000 county's comprehensive reappraisal was staying with the current market. The assessor's office has identified a need to re-visit the commercial properties and plans are being made to review and re-appraise for 2009 (see \#5 \& 6).
2) Revalued land in the city of Seward for 2008 and fine tuned for 2009.
3) Reviewed Section 42 Housing properties.
4) Review and appraise all commercial properties within the city limits of Seward.
5) Milford land and Improvements increased by a percentage adjustment to follow the market trends.
6) Completed pickup work and building permits on new construction. Reviewed parcels that were a partial valuation for 2008 and changed according to completion as of January 1, 2009.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Seward County

## Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Contract Appraiser |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Contract Appraiser |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Contract Appraiser |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | Part of the counties commercial parcels are still on the 1999 pricing but the pricing is trended each year. |
| 5. | What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | 2000 the depreciation schedules were developed using different economic adjustments developed for different locations within the county. |
| 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? |
|  | The cost approach is predominantly used for the valuation of the commercial properties in Seward County. If a parcel is called up in a protest an income approach is developed to support the cost approach. |
| 7. | What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the market value of properties? |
|  | The predominant valuation process in this county is to depend on the Cost Approach to Value. The Sales Comparison Approach to value is not developed or used. |
| 8. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? |
|  | There are several market areas in addition to the assessor locations and rural. |
| 9. | How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? |
|  | In Seward there is the downtown area and the highway corridors going north, east, west and south and an area is defined out around the interstate interchange. The rest of the towns and villages including Milford and the rural are separate assessor locations. |


| 10. | Is "Market Area/Neighborhood/Assessor Location" a unique usable valuation <br> grouping? If not, what is a unique usable valuation grouping? |
| :--- | :--- |
| Yes, For the most part but Seward would be the exception being divided into many <br> different market area influences. |  |
| 11. | Do the various subclasses of Commercial Property such as convenience stores, <br> warehouses, hotels, etc. have common value characteristics? |
|  | Yes - With most difference in total value generally related to the land values which <br> are most affected by location around the county. |
| 12. | Is there unique market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. <br> $\mathbf{1 0 - 0 0 1 . 0 7 B}$ ? (Suburban shall mean a parcel of real property located outside of the <br> limits of an incorporated city or village, but within the legal jurisdiction of an <br> incorporated city or village.) |
|  | No The statutory line does not align with Market Areas established by the county. |

## Commercial Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 27 |  | $\mathbf{1 0}$ | 37 |

# 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


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

State Stat Run


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


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:The actions taken by the assessor are supported by the statistics. This county has met the criteria to achieve an acceptable level of assessment for this class of property. The median is most representative of the overall level of value for this class of property. But the assessor has recognized the need to re-appraise the commercial properties and has begun the process of analysis for the re-appraisal for next year by re-appraising and applying the new values to the land for the commercial properties in Seward and Milford and was fine tuned for 2009. There also was a review of the Seward and Milford commercial properties and the Milford improvements were increased by a percentage to bring this sub-class up to standard.

## 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 | 85 | 42 | 49.41 |
| 2008 | 75 | 42 | 56.00 |
| 2007 | 79 | 45 | 56.96 |
| 2006 | 73 | 39 | 53.42 |
| 2005 | 78 | 48 | 61.54 |

COMMERCIAL:The sales qualification and utilization for this property class is a combined effort between the County and the Department. The above table indicates that a reasonable percentage of all available sales are being utilized for the sales file study period for this property type.

## 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 $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median ratio. The following is the justification for the trended preliminary ratio:

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

## 2009 Correlation Section

for Seward County

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

 Continued|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | $\mathbf{8 8}$ | 4.24 | $\mathbf{9 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 5}$ |
| 2008 | $\mathbf{8 5 . 1 5}$ | 3.59 | $\mathbf{8 8}$ | $\mathbf{9 2 . 1 1}$ |
| 2007 | 92 | 0.72 | 93 | 94 |
| 2006 | 94 | 2.68 | 97 | $\mathbf{9 8}$ |
| 2005 | 98 | 3.02 | 101 | 98 |

COMMERCIAL:This comparison between the trended level of value and the median level of value for this class of property indicates that the two values are similar and do support each other. Especially considering that both measures are both within the 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 <br> Assessed Value in the Sales File |
| :---: |
| 12.82 2009 \% Change in Total Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) <br> 30.54 2008 4.24 <br> 5.73 2007 3.59 <br> -16.94 2006 0.72 <br> 0.00 2005 2.68 |

COMMERCIAL:The percent change for this class of property indicates a significant change. This is not a significant issue because there is a reasonable explanation for not showing a closer relationship. It is a combination of land values that were significantly increased mainly through a re-appraisal of the commercial land in and around the towns of Seward and Milford which made up the majority of both the parcel counts and the sales counts. Values in the down town areas, on the average, doubled. And also there was significantly more of an impact on the sales file than on the overall commercial base because of a few records in an instance where the city annexed farm ground into the city with commercial zoning and a few records where the land value increased significantly in one commercial subdivision. The information identified through sales of land tended to create a significant increase in the sales file without a corresponding increase in the assessment base.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 95 | 91 | 96 |

COMMERCIAL:The median will be the best indication of level of value for this county for this property type. As demonstrated by the above table there is a spread between the median and the weighted mean. The median level of value is within the acceptable range but the low weighted mean is also reflected in a high PRD and indicates that the higher valued properties (on the average) may be under assessed or the lower valued properties may be over assessed. The appraiser for the county has analyzed the market for this class of property and has made plans for appraisal action. The initial appraisal action implemented this year was to fine tune the re-appraisal of the land values in Seward and Milford and a percentage increase to the improvements in the town of Milford.

## 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 | 16.86 | 105.14 |
| Difference | 0.00 | 2.14 |

COMMERCIAL:The coefficient of dispersion is within the prescribed range as a qualitative measure but the price-related is outside the range. The price-related differential is 2 points outside of the prescribed range, as another indicator that follows the weighted mean that is also out of line and was discussed in the narrative in Table V.

## 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 | 42 | 42 | 0 |
| Median | 88 | 95 | 7 |
| Wgt. Mean | 83 | 91 | 8 |
| Mean | 91 | 96 | 5 |
| COD | 23.42 | 16.86 | -6.56 |
| PRD | 108.89 | $\mathbf{1 0 5 . 1 4}$ | -3.75 |
| Minimum | 44.80 | 44.80 | 0.00 |
| Maximum | 210.90 | 226.23 | 15.33 |

COMMERCIAL:The above statistics support the actions of the assessor for this class of property for this assessment year and reflect from the assessment actions taken by the assessor and appraisal staff to improve the level of value and quality of assessment to this class of property.

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

## Agricultural

1) Verified land use changes using GIS mapping program, FSA records and maps along with contact with property owners and physical inspections. The assessor's office has completed such changes and recounted acres. All sixteen precincts completed for GIS land use layer. The deputy assessor has predominantly been working on the soil conversion and has completed the market areas 2 and 3 which are valued using the same special value table. The balance of the counties soil conversion (market area 1) to be completed by January 1, 2010. The recounting the acres using the GIS programming and aligning the acres with the 2007 flight FSA as the base map that help identify and verify land use. Before any property owner requested changes are made to land use it is required that the owner provide verification and alignment with NRD records. Both the GIS measured acres and the deeded acres are being identified with the deeded acres carrying the most weight for the parcel acre counts, until an actual survey is completed to justify making any adjustments to the deeded acres.
2) Reviewed and accounted for the properties enrolled in the CRP and WRP programs and made changes as necessary.
3) Verified the existing market areas still follow the market trends as set last year.
4) Revalued agricultural land as follows: revalued all irrigated land, all the grassland all the dryland in all three Market Areas with the exception of the dryland in Market Area 1where only one LCG was changed.
5) One of the major changes is where were several tree cover classifications have been combined into one class which is GRT1 to combine all tree cover acres under one classification and all valued the same.
6) The sales were also reviewed predominantly for verification of arms length transactions.
7) As described in statement number 1 above, one the major projects for the county assessor’s office this last year was the conversion of the soil survey from an alpha naming convention to a numeric naming convention for the soil types. The deputy assessor has been the predominant employee working a significant amount of her time on this project.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Seward County

## Agricultural Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Deputy Assessor |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Assessor |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Deputy Assessor |
| 4. | Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? |
|  | Yes |
| a. | How is agricultural land defined in this county? |
|  | To the best of the county assessor's office knowledge as long as the parcel is being used predominant and primary agricultural use. Physical inspections are used to verify and document a parcels predominant 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? |
|  | N/A |
| 6. | If the income approach was used, what Capitalization Rate was used? |
|  | N/A |
| 7. | What is the date of the soil survey currently used? |
|  | 1974 |
| 8. | What date was the last countywide land use study completed? |
|  | The land use is an ongoing process with an emphasis last year and this year due to the soil conversion and verification. |
| a. | By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.) |
|  | Land use is a continuous project with a part of the county being completed each year. Many changes have been made in using the GIS maps as a base and also the NRD is requiring operators to match records with the assessor's office. When other than part of the above mentioned rotation process is not used a physical inspection maybe completed. |


| b. | By whom? |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | County office staff and Deputy Assessor. |
| c. | What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? |
|  | Market areas 2 and 3 are completed and other acre changes are made if documentation is presented by the owner. |
| 9. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations in the agricultural property class: |
|  | 3 |
| 10. | How are Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations developed? |
|  | There are two market areas that are defined by the topography and accessibility to well water for irrigation. Market Area 1 which has access to well water for irrigation and Market Area 3 has the more hilly topography and limited irrigation potential. Market Area 2 is also defined by the topography (which also has limited irrigation potential) and the proximity to the development (non agricultural market influence) from Lancaster County. |
| 11. | In the assessor's opinion, are there any other class or subclass groupings, other than LCG groupings, that are more appropriate for valuation? |
|  | Yes or No |
|  | No |
| a. | If yes, list. |
|  | N/A |
| 12. | In your opinion, what is the level of value of these groupings? |
|  | N/A |
| 13. | Has the county implemented (or is in the process of implementing) special valuation for agricultural land within the county? |
|  | Yes Part of the county, the market has demonstrated a need for special value. |

Agricultural Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 205 | 1500 | 64 | 1769 |






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




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



# METHODOLOGY REPORT OF SPECIAL VALUATION PROCEDURES 

## SEWARD COUNTY - 2009

Special valuation methodology:
As done in the past, the agricultural values are set according to the agricultural sales that are determined to be arms length by the assessor and by the Nebraska Department of Property Assessment and Taxation. A market study is done based on the attached spreadsheet. Each sale is listed and contains the number of acres in each land capability group. New values per acre are substituted for last year's values to calculate new assessed values and ratios. New statistical measurements including the mean, median and aggregate mean, coefficient of dispersion, pricerelated differential and the absolute standard deviation are calculated. The final step is the reconciliation of value. It is the process in which the estimates of value are evaluated and the applicability of the indicated values is weighed. This is a reconciliation of the facts, trends and observations developed in the analysis and a review of the conclusions and the validity and reliability of those conclusions. The market study to arrive at the special value was analyzed using only the uninfluenced sales from the market area 3, which was created in 2002. Area 3 does not have the aquifer lying under it. Area 3 has a slight change in boundaries for 2008, adding 1 3/4 sections from Area 1. Market Area 3 is most like market Area 2, which has special valuation. The new assessed value (ag/special value) for each land capability group is then applied to all agricultural parcels in area 2.

Exhibit attached:
Spreadsheet of the sales in Market Area 3, the uninfluenced area, establishing the special valuations for Market Area 2.

## 2009 Market Area 3

| Bk/Pg | Area | Class | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 2100 \\ \text { 1A1-3 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2100 \\ & 1 \mathrm{~A}-3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 2000 \\ \text { 2A1-3 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1800 \\ & 2 \mathrm{~A}-3 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 1700 \\ \text { 3A1-3 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1600 \\ & 3 A-3 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { 1400 } \\ \text { 4A1-3 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 900 \\ 4 \mathrm{~A}-3 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1900 \\ \text { 1D1-3 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1850 \\ & \text { 1D-3 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1550 \\ \text { 2D1-3 } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1500 \\ & \text { 2D-3 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 1475 \\ \text { 3D1-3 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1200 \\ & \text { 3D-3 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { 1200 } \\ \text { 4D1-3 } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 800 \\ & 4 \mathrm{D} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 133-116 | 3 | DRY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7.77 | 13.64 | 2.15 |  | 15.32 |  | 32.85 | 0.95 |
| 130-290 | 3 | DRY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6.06 |  |  | 12.88 |  | 16.13 | 0.02 |
| 130-571 | 3 | DRY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 76.25 |  | 0.73 |  | 23.2 |  | 9.62 |  |
| 130-705 | 3 | DRY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 45.29 | 20.1 | 7.49 |  | 22.9 |  | 6.29 | 7.29 |
| 133-039 | 3 | DRY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 26.15 |  |  | 17.49 |  | 28.09 |  |
| 133-197 | 3 | DRY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 | 25.74 | 0.42 |  | 15.29 |  | 21.19 |  |
| 131-744 | 3 | IRR | 1.08 | 28.9 | 41.3 |  | 8.1 |  | 9.35 | 0.17 | 19.03 | 5.16 | 2.44 |  |  |  |  | 8.31 |
| 131-758 | 3 | DRY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 46.93 | 6.3 | 77.59 |  | 19.64 |  | 0.93 | 2.03 |
| 132-008 | 3 | DRY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 65.3 | 31.04 | 0.98 |  | 8.8 |  | 12.04 | 2.56 |
| 132-508 | 3 | DRY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11.65 | 5 | 0.42 | 33.13 |  | 13.26 |  |
| 133-523 | 3 | DRY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 131-284 | 3 | DRY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14.35 | 39.7 | 10.28 |  | 14.65 |  | 38.34 | 0.06 |
|  |  | ACRES | 1.08 | 28.90 | 41.30 | 0.00 | 8.10 | 0.00 | 9.35 | 0.17 | 279.92 | 203.74 | 107.08 | 0.42 | 183.30 | 0.00 | 178.74 | 21.22 |

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## 2009 Market Area 3

| $\begin{array}{r}725 \\ 161 \\ \hline 0.4\end{array}$ | 260 | $\begin{gathered} 1610 \\ \text { 1G1C-3 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 675 \\ & \underline{1 G} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 1580 \\ \mathbf{1 G C} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 650 \\ & \underline{2 G 1} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1350 \\ \text { 2G1C-3 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 650 \\ & \underline{2 G} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 600 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 200 \\ \text { 3G1T2 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 550 \\ & 3 \mathrm{G} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 900 \\ \text { 3GC-3 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1325 \\ \text { GRASS } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 550 \\ & 4 \mathrm{G} 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 775 \\ \text { 4G1C-3 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 500 \\ & \underline{4 G} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 550 \\ 4 \mathrm{GC}-1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 180 \\ \text { 4G1T2 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline 280 \\ \text { 4GT1 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $400$ <br> Trees |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.4 |  |  | 0.05 |  | 0.5 |  |  | 0.33 |  |  |  |  | 2.54 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.74 |  | 7.08 |  |  |  |  |
| 0.38 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.12 |  |  |  |  | 2.27 |  | 2.06 |  |  |  | 2.15 |
| 3.14 |  | 1.82 |  | 0.75 | 1.19 | 4.83 |  | 0.1 |  |  |  |  | 10.58 |  |  | 0.2 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 0.39 |  |  |  |  | 0.16 |  |  |  |  | 2.06 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0.16 |  |  | 0.08 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17.83 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 0.7 |  |  |  |  | 4.23 |  |  |  |  | 8.77 |  | 21.58 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 0.1 |  | 1.19 | 0.49 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 0.03 |  |  | 0.06 |  |  |  |  | 1.06 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4.08 | 0.00 | 1.82 | 1.22 | 0.75 | 1.82 | 4.83 | 1.19 | 6.49 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 29.32 | 0.00 | 30.72 | 0.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 19.98 |

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## 2009 Market Area 3

| $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline 100 \\ \text { Shbt/Wst } \end{array}$ | Road RR | Total Acres | SUB | SUB | VALUATION | Sale Price | Ratio | ABS |  | Sale Date |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2.5 | 1 | 80 | 106,953 | 1,647 | 108,600 | 260,000 | 41.77\% | 0.2839 | Dry . 92 | 12/6/2007 |
|  |  | 43.91 | 49,581 | 4,497 | 54,078 | 100,000 | 54.08\% | 0.1609 | Dry . 79 | 8/25/2005 |
| 0.59 | 1.48 | 119.85 | 192,718 | 3,198 | 195,916 | 326,400 | 60.02\% | 0.1014 | Dry . 92 | 12/15/2005 |
| 12.93 | 1.48 | 146.38 | 195,749 | 7,222 | 202,971 | 320,000 | 63.43\% | 0.0674 | Dry . 75 | 2/15/2006 |
|  | 0.66 | 75 | 108,243 | 1,133 | 109,376 | 162,000 | 67.52\% | 0.0265 | Dry .96 | 1/2/2008 |
| 3.16 | 0.36 | 71.4 | 105,921 | 316 | 106,237 | 157,080 | 67.63\% | 0.0253 | Dry . 95 | 3/18/2008 |
| 4.24 | 3.38 | 149.29 | 228,704 | 7,556 | 236,260 | 325,000 | 72.70\% | 0.0253 | Irr . 6 | 11/20/2006 |
| 2.58 | 4 | 160 | 252,796 | 258 | 253,054 | 340,000 | 74.43\% | 0.0426 | Dry . 98 | 1/2/2007 |
|  | 4 | 160 | 215,500 | 15,614 | 231,113 | 312,000 | 74.07\% | 0.0391 | Dry .77 | 1/22/2007 |
|  | 5.28 | 70.52 | 95,844 | 0 | 95,844 | 128,000 | 74.88\% | 0.0471 | Dry . 97 | 7/10/2007 |
|  | 1.5 | 20 | 33,670 | 165 | 33,835 | 42,538 | 79.54\% | 0.0938 | Dry . 98 | 3/27/2008 |
| 3.05 | 3.42 | 125 | 184,364 | 888 | 185,252 | 187,500 | 98.80\% | 0.2864 | Dry . 96 | 7/24/2006 |
| 29.05 | 26.56 | 1221.35 | 1,770,041 | 42,493 | 1,812,534 | 2,660,518 |  | 0.1 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | COD | 14.25 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MEDIAN } \\ & \text { AGGRE } \\ & \text { MEAN } \\ & \text { PRD } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 70.16 \% \\ 68.13 \% \\ 69.07 \% \\ 101.39 \% \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |

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# 2009 CORRELATION SECTION 

For Seward County

## AGRICULTURAL OR SPECIAL VALUATION

## I. Correlation

A. Agricultural Land: The actions of the assessor are supported by the statistics. Seward County has met the criteria to achieve quality of assessment and an acceptable level of assessment. The qualified Agricultural Unimproved report containing 54 sales with a Median of 71 is within the acceptable range for the level of value. The qualitative statistic for the coefficient of dispersion is within the acceptable range, but the qualitative statistic for the price related deferential is somewhat high. Yet taking this into consideration of the agricultural properties not being a homogeneous grouping of properties will contribute to a greater inconsistency with the quality statistics.

For the determination of the level of value and the quality of assessment for the unimproved agricultural value (assessed value) is from an analysis of the noninfluenced market areas in Seward County, which includes the market areas 1 and 3.

At this time it needs to be mentioned that the county has contributed a significant amount of resources in programming, time and staff towards the soil conversion from alpha to numeric soil identification format. The staff is also using this opportunity to use the digitized soils maps brought into their GIS to aid in this process and also to review and verify the land use on the rural parcels at the same time.
B. Special Valuation: The actions of the assessor are supported by the statistical analysis. Seward County has met the criteria to achieve quality of assessment and an acceptable level of assessment. The qualified Agricultural Unimproved report for Market Area 3 is the analysis that is used to help determine the level of value for the special values (assessed value) which is identified as Market Area 2 in Seward County. This analysis of the 12 sales indicates the Level of Value at 70 which is within the acceptable range. The qualitative statistics are acceptable for this small sale sample. The qualitative statistics of the price related deferential is above the range with the coefficient of dispersion is within the acceptable range.

Again the analysis for the determination for the level of value and quality of assessment for the unimproved agricultural value (special value) for market area 2 is from the analysis of the non-influenced market areas in Seward County, which consists of the market area 3.

| Total Real Property <br> Sum Lines 17, 25, \& 30 | Records : 10,119 | Value : 1,460,735,385 | Growth 18,924,063 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| Schedule I : Non-Agricultural Records |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  | Growth |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |  |
| 01. Res UnImp Land | 415 | 4,686,303 | 126 | 2,516,646 | 192 | 4,945,141 | 733 | 12,148,090 |  |
| 02. Res Improve Land | 3,824 | 58,809,592 | 336 | 10,283,414 | 1,016 | 38,292,493 | 5,176 | 107,385,499 |  |
| 03. Res Improvements | 3,909 | 344,838,967 | 344 | 45,758,045 | 1,073 | 138,937,855 | 5,326 | 529,534,867 |  |
| 04. Res Total | 4,324 | 408,334,862 | 470 | 58,558,105 | 1,265 | 182,175,489 | 6,059 | 649,068,456 | 13,568,824 |
| \% of Res Total | 71.36 | 62.91 | 7.76 | 9.02 | 20.88 | 28.07 | 59.88 | 44.43 | 71.70 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 05. Com UnImp Land | 69 | 1,713,837 | 4 | 112,411 | 34 | 822,981 | 107 | 2,649,229 |  |
| 06. Com Improve Land | 436 | 14,162,582 | 18 | 405,406 | 42 | 4,442,951 | 496 | 19,010,939 |  |
| 07. Com Improvements | 465 | 65,927,085 | 25 | 5,629,683 | 67 | 20,347,501 | 557 | 91,904,269 |  |
| 08. Com Total | 534 | 81,803,504 | 29 | 6,147,500 | 101 | 25,613,433 | 664 | 113,564,437 | 2,001,347 |
| \% of Com Total | 80.42 | 72.03 | 4.37 | 5.41 | 15.21 | 22.55 | 6.56 | 7.77 | 10.58 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 09. Ind UnImp Land | 5 | 51,431 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 51,431 |  |
| 10. Ind Improve Land | 6 | 1,640,440 | 1 | 122,250 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1,762,690 |  |
| 11. Ind Improvements | 6 | 12,445,692 | 1 | 2,946,948 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 15,392,640 |  |
| 12. Ind Total | 11 | 14,137,563 | 1 | 3,069,198 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 17,206,761 | 181,726 |
| \% of Ind Total | 91.67 | 82.16 | 8.33 | 17.84 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.12 | 1.18 | 0.96 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13. Rec UnImp Land | 0 | 0 | 2 | 66,429 | 10 | 152,500 | 12 | 218,929 |  |
| 14. Rec Improve Land | 0 | 0 | 2 | 80,401 | 3 | 49,055 | 5 | 129,456 |  |
| 15. Rec Improvements | 1 | 1,384 | 3 | 180,190 | 94 | 730,475 | 98 | 912,049 |  |
| 16. Rec Total | 1 | 1,384 | 5 | 327,020 | 104 | 932,030 | 110 | 1,260,434 | 0 |
| \% of Rec Total | 0.91 | 0.11 | 4.55 | 25.95 | 94.55 | 73.95 | 1.09 | 0.09 | 0.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Res \& Rec Total\% of Res \& Rec Total | 4,325 | 408,336,246 | 475 | 58,885,125 | 1,369 | 183,107,519 | 6,169 | 650,328,890 | 13,568,824 |
|  | 70.11 | 62.79 | 7.70 | 9.05 | 22.19 | 28.16 | 60.96 | 44.52 | 71.70 |
| Com \& Ind Total | 545 | 95,941,067 | 30 | 9,216,698 | 101 | 25,613,433 | 676 | 130,771,198 | 2,183,073 |
| \% of Com \& Ind Total | 80.62 | 73.37 | 4.44 | 7.05 | 14.94 | 19.59 | 6.68 | 8.95 | 11.54 |
| 17. Taxable Total | 4,870 | 504,277,313 | 505 | 68,101,823 | 1,470 | 208,720,952 | 6,845 | 781,100,088 | 15,751,897 |
| \% of Taxable Total | 71.15 | 64.56 | 7.38 | 8.72 | 21.48 | 26.72 | 67.65 | 53.47 | 83.24 |

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Schedule II : Tax Increment Financing (TIF)

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

Schedule III : Mineral Interest Records

| Mineral Interest | Records | Urban | Value | Records | SubUrban | Value | Records | Rural | Value | Records | Total | Value | Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 23. Producing | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |
| 24. Non-Producing | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |
| 25. Total | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |


| Schedule IV : Exempt Records : Non-Agricultural |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban Records | SubUrban Records | Rural Records | Total Records |
| 26. Producing | 376 | 64 | 116 | 556 |



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|  | Urban |  |  | SubUrban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Acres | Value | Records | Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 3 | 343.02 | 329,142 |
|  | Records | Acres | Value | Records | Total Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 12 | 1,194.55 | 1,077,875 | 15 | 1,537.57 | 1,407,017 |
| Schedule VIII : Agricultural Records : Special Value |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Records | Urban Acres | Value | Records | SubUrb <br> Acres | Value |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 92 | 9,355.35 | 11,699,390 |
| 44. Recapture Value N/A |  |  | 0 Value |  | $9,355.35$ <br> Total Acres | $15,787,297$ <br> Value |
| 43. Special Value | 794 | 83,178.20 | 91,342,297 | 886 | 92,533.55 | 103,041,687 |
| 44. Recapture Value | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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


## County 80 Seward

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

| Irrigated | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 | 38,732.58 | 31.01\% | 105,545,909 | 35.00\% | 2,724.99 |
| 46. 1A | 32,491.25 | 26.01\% | 87,725,475 | 29.09\% | 2,699.97 |
| 47. 2A1 | 1,586.96 | 1.27\% | 4,046,781 | 1.34\% | 2,550.02 |
| 48. 2 A | 10,619.79 | 8.50\% | 27,076,991 | 8.98\% | 2,549.67 |
| 49.3A1 | 13,798.09 | 11.05\% | 31,045,863 | 10.30\% | 2,250.01 |
| 50.3A | 13,707.06 | 10.97\% | 26,728,891 | 8.86\% | 1,950.01 |
| 51.4A1 | 9,530.48 | 7.63\% | 13,819,354 | 4.58\% | 1,450.02 |
| 52. 4A | 4,456.04 | 3.57\% | 5,570,147 | 1.85\% | 1,250.02 |
| 53. Total | 124,922.25 | 100.00\% | 301,559,411 | 100.00\% | 2,413.98 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 9,849.25 | 21.01\% | 21,668,350 | 25.54\% | 2,200.00 |
| 55. 1D | 12,703.50 | 27.10\% | 26,676,750 | 31.44\% | 2,099.95 |
| 56. 2D1 | 1,019.44 | 2.17\% | 1,936,936 | 2.28\% | 1,900.00 |
| 57. 2D | 3,255.71 | 6.94\% | 6,185,849 | 7.29\% | 1,900.00 |
| 58.3D1 | 7,521.37 | 16.04\% | 13,162,572 | 15.51\% | 1,750.02 |
| 59.3D | 3,117.52 | 6.65\% | 4,364,528 | 5.14\% | 1,400.00 |
| 60.4D1 | 7,392.41 | 15.77\% | 9,240,690 | 10.89\% | 1,250.02 |
| 61.4D | 2,024.67 | 4.32\% | 1,619,736 | 1.91\% | 800.00 |
| 62. Total | 46,883.87 | 100.00\% | 84,855,411 | 100.00\% | 1,809.91 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 661.64 | 0.00\% | 504,649 | 6.03\% | 762.72 |
| 64. 1G | 887.31 | 6.15\% | 691,933 | 8.27\% | 779.81 |
| 65. 2G1 | 953.41 | 6.61\% | 657,349 | 7.86\% | 689.47 |
| 66. 2G | 579.43 | 4.02\% | 365,162 | 4.36\% | 630.21 |
| 67.3G1 | 1,722.86 | 11.94\% | 1,119,708 | 13.38\% | 649.91 |
| 68. 3G | 603.05 | 4.18\% | 278,943 | 3.33\% | 462.55 |
| 69.4G1 | 3,041.52 | 21.08\% | 1,761,537 | 21.05\% | 579.16 |
| 70. 4G | 5,978.55 | 41.44\% | 2,988,801 | 35.72\% | 499.92 |
| 71. Total | 14,427.77 | 100.00\% | 8,368,082 | 100.00\% | 580.00 |
| Irrigated Total | 124,922.25 | 65.73\% | 301,559,411 | 76.22\% | 2,413.98 |
| Dry Total | 46,883.87 | 24.67\% | 84,855,411 | 21.45\% | 1,809.91 |
| Grass Total | 14,427.77 | 7.59\% | 8,368,082 | 2.12\% | 580.00 |
| Waste | 1,788.87 | 0.94\% | 178,887 | 0.05\% | 100.00 |
| Other | 2,039.93 | 1.07\% | 671,003 | 0.17\% | 328.93 |
| Exempt | 96.32 | 0.05\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 190,062.69 | 100.00\% | 395,632,794 | 100.00\% | 2,081.59 |

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## County 80 Seward

2009 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45
Schedule IX : Agricultural Records : Ag Land Market Area Detail Market Area 2

| Irrigated | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 | 479.52 | 30.54\% | 1,006,992 | 33.53\% | 2,100.00 |
| 46. 1A | 296.94 | 18.91\% | 623,574 | 20.76\% | 2,100.00 |
| 47. 2A1 | 395.10 | 25.16\% | 790,200 | 26.31\% | 2,000.00 |
| 48. 2A | 2.28 | 0.15\% | 4,104 | 0.14\% | 1,800.00 |
| 49.3A1 | 171.08 | 10.90\% | 290,836 | 9.68\% | 1,700.00 |
| 50.3A | 56.69 | 3.61\% | 90,704 | 3.02\% | 1,600.00 |
| 51.4A1 | 90.33 | 5.75\% | 126,462 | 4.21\% | 1,400.00 |
| 52. 4A | 78.19 | 4.98\% | 70,371 | 2.34\% | 900.00 |
| 53. Total | 1,570.13 | 100.00\% | 3,003,243 | 100.00\% | 1,912.74 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 4,156.54 | 10.53\% | 8,105,332 | 13.79\% | 1,950.02 |
| 55. 1D | 7,401.96 | 18.74\% | 13,696,713 | 23.30\% | 1,850.42 |
| 56. 2D1 | 6,379.80 | 16.16\% | 9,573,852 | 16.28\% | 1,500.65 |
| 57. 2D | 747.83 | 1.89\% | 1,121,745 | 1.91\% | 1,500.00 |
| 58.3D1 | 6,407.12 | 16.23\% | 9,457,929 | 16.09\% | 1,476.16 |
| 59.3D | 5,285.48 | 13.38\% | 6,503,336 | 11.06\% | 1,230.42 |
| 60.4D1 | 7,128.48 | 18.05\% | 8,745,257 | 14.88\% | 1,226.81 |
| 61. 4D | 1,981.18 | 5.02\% | 1,585,606 | 2.70\% | 800.33 |
| 62. Total | 39,488.39 | 100.00\% | 58,789,770 | 100.00\% | 1,488.79 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 290.40 | 0.00\% | 293,174 | 1.14\% | 1,009.55 |
| 64. 1G | 1,107.80 | 2.90\% | 1,127,787 | 4.40\% | 1,018.04 |
| 65. 2G1 | 4,515.17 | 11.80\% | 4,069,460 | 15.89\% | 901.29 |
| 66. 2G | 728.93 | 1.91\% | 626,778 | 2.45\% | 859.86 |
| 67.3G1 | 4,999.81 | 13.07\% | 3,664,625 | 14.31\% | 732.95 |
| 68. 3G | 6,173.75 | 16.14\% | 4,340,565 | 16.95\% | 703.07 |
| 69.4G1 | 9,788.43 | 25.59\% | 6,052,580 | 23.63\% | 618.34 |
| 70.4G | 10,650.78 | 27.84\% | 5,435,898 | 21.22\% | 510.38 |
| 71. Total | 38,255.07 | 100.00\% | 25,610,867 | 100.00\% | 669.48 |
| Irrigated Total | 1,570.13 | 1.87\% | 3,003,243 | 3.39\% | 1,912.74 |
| Dry Total | 39,488.39 | 47.14\% | 58,789,770 | 66.37\% | 1,488.79 |
| Grass Total | 38,255.07 | 45.67\% | 25,610,867 | 28.91\% | 669.48 |
| Waste | 1,552.17 | 1.85\% | 155,217 | 0.18\% | 100.00 |
| Other | 2,894.29 | 3.46\% | 1,016,425 | 1.15\% | 351.18 |
| Exempt | 58.70 | 0.07\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 83,760.05 | 100.00\% | 88,575,522 | 100.00\% | 1,057.49 |

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## County 80 Seward

2009 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45
Schedule IX : Agricultural Records : Ag Land Market Area Detail Market Area 3

| Irrigated | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 | 2,208.93 | 36.96\% | 4,638,753 | 39.73\% | 2,100.00 |
| 46. 1A | 1,219.18 | 20.40\% | 2,560,278 | 21.93\% | 2,100.00 |
| 47. 2A1 | 1,088.44 | 18.21\% | 2,176,880 | 18.64\% | 2,000.00 |
| 48. 2A | 169.36 | 2.83\% | 304,848 | 2.61\% | 1,800.00 |
| 49.3A1 | 856.70 | 14.34\% | 1,456,390 | 12.47\% | 1,700.00 |
| 50.3A | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 51.4A1 | 299.47 | 5.01\% | 419,258 | 3.59\% | 1,400.00 |
| 52. 4A | 133.94 | 2.24\% | 120,546 | 1.03\% | 900.00 |
| 53. Total | 5,976.02 | 100.00\% | 11,676,953 | 100.00\% | 1,953.97 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 9,300.49 | 23.04\% | 18,136,053 | 27.94\% | 1,950.01 |
| 55. 1D | 9,421.15 | 23.34\% | 17,429,295 | 26.85\% | 1,850.02 |
| 56. 2D1 | 4,471.99 | 11.08\% | 6,707,985 | 10.34\% | 1,500.00 |
| 57. 2D | 366.02 | 0.91\% | 549,030 | 0.85\% | 1,500.00 |
| 58.3D1 | 7,753.71 | 19.21\% | 11,436,804 | 17.62\% | 1,475.01 |
| 59.3D | 158.22 | 0.39\% | 193,824 | 0.30\% | 1,225.03 |
| 60.4D1 | 7,838.03 | 19.41\% | 9,601,668 | 14.79\% | 1,225.01 |
| 61. 4D | 1,062.20 | 2.63\% | 849,760 | 1.31\% | 800.00 |
| 62. Total | 40,371.81 | 100.00\% | 64,904,419 | 100.00\% | 1,607.67 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 379.75 | 0.00\% | 331,020 | 6.69\% | 871.68 |
| 64. 1G | 572.86 | 7.41\% | 509,660 | 10.30\% | 889.68 |
| 65.2G1 | 1,059.61 | 13.70\% | 774,459 | 15.66\% | 730.89 |
| 66. 2G | 204.84 | 2.65\% | 154,512 | 3.12\% | 754.31 |
| 67.3G1 | 1,014.20 | 13.11\% | 680,607 | 13.76\% | 671.08 |
| 68.3G | 179.71 | 2.32\% | 124,690 | 2.52\% | 693.84 |
| 69.4G1 | 1,831.38 | 23.68\% | 1,121,054 | 22.67\% | 612.14 |
| 70.4G | 2,492.86 | 32.23\% | 1,250,119 | 25.27\% | 501.48 |
| 71. Total | 7,735.21 | 100.00\% | 4,946,121 | 100.00\% | 639.43 |
| Irrigated Total | 5,976.02 | 10.63\% | 11,676,953 | 14.26\% | 1,953.97 |
| Dry Total | 40,371.81 | 71.79\% | 64,904,419 | 79.24\% | 1,607.67 |
| Grass Total | 7,735.21 | 13.75\% | 4,946,121 | 6.04\% | 639.43 |
| Waste | 1,407.84 | 2.50\% | 140,784 | 0.17\% | 100.00 |
| Other | 748.72 | 1.33\% | 237,424 | 0.29\% | 317.11 |
| Exempt | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 56,239.60 | 100.00\% | 81,905,701 | 100.00\% | 1,456.37 |

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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 | 11,566.86 | 27,172,749 | 120,901.54 | 289,066,858 | 132,468.40 | 316,239,607 |
| 77. Dry Land | 230.82 | 375,219 | 16,588.02 | 27,303,765 | 109,925.23 | 180,870,616 | 126,744.07 | 208,549,600 |
| 78. Grass | 15.47 | 9,184 | 5,686.27 | 3,467,459 | 54,716.31 | 35,448,427 | 60,418.05 | 38,925,070 |
| 79. Waste | 10.00 | 1,000 | 703.43 | 70,343 | 4,035.45 | 403,545 | 4,748.88 | 474,888 |
| 80. Other | 5.38 | 993 | 578.66 | 183,106 | 5,098.90 | 1,740,753 | 5,682.94 | 1,924,852 |
| 81. Exempt | 0.00 | 0 | 5.02 | 0 | 150.00 | 0 | 155.02 | 0 |
| 82. Total | 261.67 | 386,396 | 35,123.24 | 58,197,422 | 294,677.43 | 507,530,199 | 330,062.34 | 566,114,017 |


|  | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Irrigated | $132,468.40$ | $40.13 \%$ | $316,239,607$ | $55.86 \%$ | $2,387.28$ |
| Dry Land | $126,744.07$ | $38.40 \%$ | $208,549,600$ | $36.84 \%$ | $1,645.44$ |
| Grass | $60,418.05$ | $18.31 \%$ | $38,925,070$ | $6.88 \%$ | 644.26 |
| Waste | $4,748.88$ | $1.44 \%$ | 474,888 | $0.08 \%$ | 100.00 |
| Other | $5,682.94$ | $1.72 \%$ | $1,924,852$ | $0.34 \%$ | 338.71 |
| Exempt | 155.02 | $0.05 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.00 |
| Total | $\mathbf{3 3 0 , 0 6 2 . 3 4}$ | $100.00 \%$ | $\mathbf{5 6 6 , 1 1 4 , 0 1 7}$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,715.17$ |

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

| 80 Seward | E3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2008 CTL <br> County Total | 2009 Form 45 County Total | Value Difference <br> (2009 form 45-2008 CTL) | Percent <br> Change | 2009 Growth <br> (New Construction Value) | Percent Change excl. Growth |
| 01. Residential | 630,628,159 | 649,068,456 | 18,440,297 | 2.92\% | 13,568,824 | 0.77\% |
| 02. Recreational | 1,305,988 | 1,260,434 | -45,554 | -3.49\% | 0 | -3.49\% |
| 03. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwelling | 84,877,387 | 88,074,305 | 3,196,918 | 3.77\% | 3,172,166 | 0.03\% |
| 04. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 716,811,534 | 738,403,195 | 21,591,661 | $\mathbf{3 . 0 1 \%}$ | 16,740,990 | 0.68\% |
| 05. Commercial | 106,330,035 | 113,564,437 | 7,234,402 | 6.80\% | 2,001,347 | 4.92\% |
| 06. Industrial | 17,027,046 | 17,206,761 | 179,715 | 1.06\% | 181,726 | -0.01\% |
| 07. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 23,385,274 | 25,446,975 | 2,061,701 | 8.82\% | 0 | 8.82\% |
| 08. Minerals | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 09. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 146,742,355 | 156,218,173 | 9,475,818 | 6.46\% | 2,183,073 | 4.97\% |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 863,553,889 | 894,621,368 | 31,067,479 | 3.60\% | 18,924,063 | 1.41\% |
| 11. Irrigated | 294,511,920 | 316,239,607 | 21,727,687 | 7.38\% |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 194,653,054 | 208,549,600 | 13,896,546 | 7.14\% |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 34,988,984 | 38,925,070 | 3,936,086 | 11.25\% |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 462,231 | 474,888 | 12,657 | 2.74\% |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 29,339 | 1,924,852 | 1,895,513 | 6,460.73\% |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 524,645,528 | 566,114,017 | 41,468,489 | 7.90\% |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of all Real Property | 1,388,199,417 | 1,460,735,385 | 72,535,968 | 5.23\% | 18,924,063 | 3.86\% |
| (Locally Assessed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# Seward County <br> 2008 Plan of Assessment For years 2009, 2010 \& 2011 

## Requirements:

Pursuant to Neb. Laws 2005, LB263, Section 9, on or before June 15 each year, the Assessor shall prepare a plan of assessment which describes the assessment actions planned to the next assessment year and two years thereafter. The plan shall indicate the classes or subclasses of real property that the county assessor plans to examine during the years contained in the plan of assessment. The plan shall describe all the assessment actions necessary to achieve the levels of value and quality of assessment practices required by law, and the resources necessary to complete those actions. On or before July 31 each year, the assessor shall present the plan to the county board of equalization and the assessor may amend the plan if necessary, after the county board approves the budget. A copy of the plan and any amendments thereto shall be mailed to the Department of Revenue, Property Assessment Division on or before October 31 each year.

## Real Property Assessment Requirements:

All property in the State of Nebraska is subject to property tax unless expressly exempt by Nebraska Constitution, Article VIII, or is permitted by the constitution and enabling legislation adopted by the legislature. The uniform standard for the assessed value of real property for tax purposes is actual value, which is defined by law as "the market value of real property in the ordinary course of trade." Neb. Rev. Stat. 77-112 (Reissue 2003).

Assessment levels required for real property are as follows:

1) $100 \%$ of actual value for all classes or real property excluding agricultural and horticultural land;
2) $75 \%$ of actual value for agricultural land and horticultural land and;
3) $75 \%$ of special value for agricultural and horticultural land which meets the qualifications for special valuation under 77-1344 and 75\% of its recapture value as defined in 77-1343 when the land is disqualified for special valuation under 77-1347.

Assessment Statistics for 2008:

| Property Class | Median | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | ---: |
| Residential | $95 \%$ |  | 8.73 |
| Commercial | $92 \%$ | 19.93 | 107.33 |
| Agricultural Land |  |  |  |
| $\quad$ Unimproved | $74 \%$ | 16.06 | 103.82 |
| $\quad$ Special Value | $71 \%$ | 16.64 | 104.09 |
| $\quad$ Recapture Value | $70 \%$ | 19.94 | 103.43 |

> Median: The middle placement when the assessment/sales ratios are arrayed from high to low (or low to high) COD: (Coefficient of Dispersion) The average absolute deviation divided by the median
> PRD: (Price Related Differential) The mean ratio divided by the aggregate ratio
> Aggregate: The sum of the assessed values divided by the sum of the sales prices
> Average Absolute Deviation: Each ratio minus the median, summed and divided by the number of sales
> Mean: The sum of the ratios divided by the number of sales.

## Office Staff and Budget Information

Seward County Assessor's Office currently employs 2 full time personnel, 1 temporary part time person and a part time contract Appraiser besides the Assessor and Deputy Assessor. Information pertaining to budget and staffing is included in the survey given to the Department of Revenue, Property Assessment Division. Staff salaries are included in the office's budget presented to the County Board each year.
Goals
The main goal for the Seward County Assessor's Office is doing the best job possible in a professional manner to maintain fair and equitable values in meeting the statutory statistical requirements with the resources available.

## Procedures Manual

Procedures have been established in the office and are updated as needed. The Department of Revenue, Property Assessment Division Regulations and Directives as approved by the Attorney General and signed by the Governor is filed in the office.

## Responsibilities:

## Record Maintenance

Property record cards are maintained for every parcel of real property including improvements on leased land. The cards are updated annually to include any changes made to the assessment information of the property. The record cards contain current owner name and address, legal description, book and page number of the last deed of record and any changes of record of ownership. Also included is situs address, pictures of improvement or main structure, sketches, cadastral map book and page numbers, tax district codes, valuation information and other codes created that are relevant to the specific parcel.

The office maintains a cadastral map system. The current cadastral maps were done in May 1966. They have been kept up to date with name changes, separations and new subdivisions. Seward County has implemented a GIS system. The office staff has completed identifying each parcel and attaching the parcel identification number used in the Terra Scan CAMA system. A land use layer is nearing completion. A flood plane layer has been added. Other layers will be developed in the future.

Other functions performed by the assessor's office, but not limited to:
Prepare annually and file the following Administrative Reports

- County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property and Personal Property
- Assessor Survey
- Certification of Values to Political Subdivision
- School District Taxable Value Report
- Sales information including rosters \& annual Assessed Value Update w/Abstract
- Certification of Taxes Levied Report
- Homestead Exemption Tax Loss
- Report of current values for properties owned by Board of Education Lands \& Funds
- Annual Plan of Assessment Report

Homestead Exemptions - Homestead Exemption applications are accepted in the office from February $1^{\text {st }}$ through June 30. They are verified that the applicant is owner/occupant. Applications along with an income statement and a doctor's certification of disability (where appropriate) is forwarded to the Nebraska Department of Revenue by August 1 for income verification. The State returns a roster in October of approved (with a percentage) and disapproved for final processing.

Personal Property - All depreciable tangible personal property which is used in a trade or business for the production of income, and which has a determinable life of longer than one year is filed on or before May 1. After May $1^{\text {st }}$ but before August $1^{\text {st }}$ a 10 percent penalty is applied and on August $1^{\text {st }}$ and after a 25 percent penalty is applied. Every year for two weeks in February and April advertisements are published in the local newspapers and a weekly news supplement for nonsubscribers. Out of county filers receive the actual schedule in the mail to review, correct and return. All in county filers receive a mailer reminding it is time to file their personal property. This office documents at least 4-6 reminders to those who need to file personal property.

Permissive Exemptions - Administer annual filings of applications for new or continued exempt use or continued exempt use. Review and make recommendations to the county board.

Taxable Government Owned Property - Annual review of government owned property not used public purpose, send notices of intent to tax, etc.

Centrally Assessed Properties - Review the valuations as certified by the Department of Revenue, Property Assessment Division. Establish and maintain assessment records and tax billing for the tax list.

Tax Districts and Tax Rates - Maintain school district and other tax entity boundary changes necessary for correct assessment and tax information including the input of tax rates used for tax billing.

Tax Lists - Prepare and certify the tax lists to the county treasurer for real property, personal property and centrally assessed properties.

Tax List Corrections - Prepare tax list correction documents for the county board's approval.

County Board of Equalization - Attend county board of equalization meetings including meetings for valuation protests. Prepare documentation for the board for the hearings.

TERC ( $\underline{\text { Tax }} \underline{\text { Equalization }}$ and $\underline{\text { Review }} \underline{\text { Commission) Appeals - Prepare the }}$ information and attend the taxpayer appeals hearings before TERC. Testify in defense of the county's valuation.

TERC Statewide Equalization - Attend the hearings if applicable to the county, to testify in defense of the county's values, and to implement TERC's orders.

Education - Attend meetings, workshops and educational classes to obtain the required hours of continuing education to maintain the assessor certification.

Real Property: A four-year comprehensive countywide reappraisal of all classes of real property was started for assessment year 1997 and completed for assessment year 2000. The county contracted with an appraisal company for this project. The reappraisal consisted of visiting every property, re-measuring, new photographs of the main structure and interior inspections of homes where permitted. New property record cards were made. The following is a list of what properties were complete in each year.

1997 - Residential properties in the towns of Seward and Milford
1998 - Residential properties in the towns of Beaver Crossing, Bee, Garland, Goehner, Pleasant Dale, Staplehurst, Tamora, Utica and all the acreages
1999 - All improvements on properties classified as farm (residences and outbuildings)
2000-All commercial and industrial properties in the county.
An annual analysis will be done and areas prioritized for reappraisal accordingly. Reviews of properties will be done along with a market analysis to establish physical and economic depreciation. New pricing will be applied. Adequate funding will be needed to support the continuation of this process.

For assessment year 2001 the following was reappraised: Bee and Milford residential.
For assessment year 2002, the following was reappraised:

- Seward residential land and changed some boundaries on some neighborhoods and added some new ones.
- Reappraised the residential properties in the towns of Cordova, Pleasant Dale, and Staplehurst including new lot values.
- Re-priced acreage land in the county. Also, Range 4 houses received a 5\% increase and Range 3 received 3\% increase.
- Approximately 550 building and development permits were picked up along with approximately 70 recounts of agricultural land due to use changes or requests.
- Ag Land: Established a $3^{\text {rd }}$ Market Area and expanded Market Area 2 by 8 sections.

Market Area 1 is an area defined as such as it lies over an aquifer. It will recognize the possibility of irrigation.
Market Area 2 is an area defined as Range 4 (six miles wide adjacent to Lancaster County). It was expanded for 2002 by 8 sections, 2 miles closer to Seward and 2 miles on either side of Highway 34. Area 2 is a special valuation area. Market Area 3 is an area defined as such as it does not lie over an aquifer. The probability of irrigation will likely be limited to ponds and rivers. The ag values established in this area set the special valuations in Areas.
For the assessment year 2003, the following changes were made:
Residential:

- Reappraisal of the towns of Garland, Goehner and land in Beaver Crossing
- Range 3 \& 4 acreages - increase in land values \& Range 3 acreage houses - increased 3\%
- Countywide increased improved site by an additional 2000 valuation
- Reviewed new subdivisions in Seward, recalculated discount cash flow and re-priced some to reflect current market trends
- Completed pickup work - 376 parcels including building permits on new construction

Commercial:

- Reviewed and analyzed sales to see if the comprehensive 2000 reappraisal was staying with the current market
- Revalued land in the towns of Garland, Goehner and Beaver Crossing
- Reviewed neighborhoods in Seward and re-neighborhooded 2 areas
- Completed pickup work - 34 parcels including building permits on new construction

Ag Land:

- Reviewed and analyzed sales to verify Market Areas follow the market trends
- Changed irrigated values in Market Area 1
- Verified land use changes using FSA records and maps. Also verified using contact with property owners and inspection of the property
- Reclassified wetlands into it's own class and valuation
- Started to reclassify CRP into it's own class and valuation
- Completed pickup work on ag improvements and building permits (rural homes and out buildings) - 64

For the assessment year 2004, the following changes were made:
Residential:

- Reviewed sales
- Reappraisal of the towns of Bee, Utica and improvements only in Beaver Crossing.
- Reappraisal of the acreages in Range 4
- Reappraisal of the platted rural subdivisions in Range 4
- Reviewed new subdivisions in Seward, recalculated discount cash flow and priced some to reflect current market trends
- Completed pickup work and building permits on new construction
- Completed inspections on rural sites, both farms and acreages in the north half of the county (8 precincts) except about twothirds of A Precinct due to running out of time. Inspected and updated properties for new construction, changes in construction including condition and removal or buildings.


## Commercial:

- Reviewed sales to see if the 2000 county's comprehensive reappraisal was staying with the current market.
- Completed pickup work and building permits on new construction.

Agricultural Land:

- Reviewed sales and verified Market Areas still follow the market trends
- Verified land use changes using FSA records and maps, form 13AG (Nebraska Sales and Use Tax Exemption Certificate) along with contact with property owners. Completed such changes and recounted acres on 110 properties.
- Reviewed and made changes for the properties enrolled in CRP as needed.
- Revalued agricultural land as needed to comply with the required level of value.
- Revalued the market (recapture) value as needed to comply with the required level of value.

For assessment year 2005, the following changes were made:
Residential:

- Reviewed sales
- Reappraisal of the towns of Seward and Milford
- Reappraisal of the acreages in Range 3 (Precincts B, G, J and 0)
- Completed pickup work and building permits on new construction
- Completed inspections on rural sites, both farms and acreages in the south half of the county. Picked up unreported improvements.
- Increased by five percent (5\%) the houses on properties classified as farms in the east half of the county.

Commercial:

- Reviewed sales
- Completed pickup work

Agricultural land:

- Reviewed sales
- Verified land use changes, completed changes.
- Reviewed and accounted for the properties in CRP.
- Verified Market Areas still follow the market trends.
- Revalued agricultural land as needed to comply with the required level of value.
- Started to create the land use layer in the GIS program.

For assessment year 2006, the following changes were made:
Residential:

- Reviewed sales
- Reappraisal of the acreages in the west half of the county. (Completes a 3 year process of county-wide acreage reappraisal)
- Completed pickup work and building permits on new construction. Reviewed parcels that were a partial valuation for 2005 and changed according to completion as of January 1, 2006
- Increased by five percent (5\%) the houses on properties classified as farms in the west half of the county
- Appraisal update on residential properties in the towns of Garland, Goehner, Grover and Pleasant Dale
- Reviewed and recalculated cash flow discounts on new subdivisions that were discounted and re-classified some neighborhoods in Seward as the market analysis indicated.

Commercial:

- Reviewed the sales
- Completed pickup work and building permits on new construction. Reviewed parcels that were a partial valuation for 2005 and changed according to completion as of January 1, 2006
- Reviewed and revalued tower sites on improvements on leased land (IOLL)
- Revalued land in Garland, Goehner, Grover and Pleasant Dale
- Reappraisal of the apartment buildings in Seward, Milford and Pleasant Dale

Agricultural Land:

- Reviewed the sales
- Verified land use changes using GIS, FSA records and maps along with contact with property owners and physical inspections. Completed such changes and recounted acres
- Reviewed and accounted for the properties enrolled in the CRP and WRP programs and made changes.
- Verified the existing market areas still follow the market trends
- Revalued agricultural land as needed to comply with the required level of value. Changed various irrigated and dry cropland LCG values in the Market Area 1. Changed 1D1, 1D and 3D1 in Market Area 3
- Analyzed and changed market/recapture values in all the LCG's in the special valuation Market Area 2

For assessment year 2007, the following changes were made:
Residential:

- Reviewed sales
- Reappraisal of the villages of Garland, Pleasant Dale and Staplehurst
- Reanalyzed neighborhoods in Milford and changed 5 of them
- Completed pickup work and building permits on new construction. Reviewed parcels that were a partial valuation for 2006 and changed according to completion as of January 1, 2007.
- Reappraisal of the houses and buildings on properties classified as farms in Range 4
- Changed farm home sites county wide from 12,000 to 15,000 for the first acre.
- Reviewed and recalculated cash flow discounts on new subdivisions that were discounted.
- Picked up improvements at Horseshoe Bend Lake in 15-10-3

Commercial:

- Reviewed sales
- Completed pickup work and building permits on new construction. Reviewed parcels that was a partial valuation for 2006 and changed according to completion as of January 1, 2007.
- Re-Neighborhooded and repriced land at the Seward and I80 Interchange.

Agricultural land:

- Reviewed sales
- Verified land use changes using GIS, FSA records and maps along with contact with property owners and physical inspections. Completed changes and recounted acres. Fifteen out of sixteen precincts completed for GIS land use layer.
- Reviewed and accounted for the properties enrolled in the CRP and WRP programs and made changes.
- Verified the existing market areas still follow the market trends.
- Revalued agricultural land as needed to comply with the required level of value. Changed various irrigated and dry cropland LCG values in Market Area 1. Changed various irrigated LCG values in Market Areas 2 \& 3.
- Analyzed and changed market/recapture values in the special valuation Market Area 2.

For assessment year 2008, the following changes were made:
Residential:

- Reviewed sales
- Reappraisal of the improvements in the city of Milford
- Reanalyzed neighborhoods in Milford and changed some subdivision lot values
- Completed pickup work and building permits on new construction. Reviewed parcels that were a partial valuation for 2007 and changed according to completion as of January 1, 2008.
- Reappraisal of the houses and buildings on properties classified as farms in Range 3. New aerial photos were taken in May 2008 for the project and GPS'd into the GIS system and attached to the parcel in the TerraScan cama system.
- Changed farm homesites and rural residential homesites county wide from 15,000 and 17,000 respectively to 18,000 for the first acre.
- Reviewed and recalculated cash flow discounts on new subdivisions that were discounted.
- Reviewed land values in rural residential subdivisions and revalued Westford Downs Subdivision.
- Reviewed and revalued lots in several Seward subdivisions.
- Reviewed, inspected and disqualified special valuation on parcels not primarily used for agricultural and horticultural Purposes. Sent disqualification notices and held County Board of Equalization hearings for appeals.
Commercial:
- Reviewed sales
- Completed pickup work and building permits on new construction. Reviewed parcels that were a partial valuation for 2007 and changed according to completion as of January 1, 2008.
- Revalued land in the city of Seward
- Revalued land in Seward on properties classified as apartments.
- Reviewed Section 42 Housing properties and revalued.

Agricultural Land:

- Reviewed sales
- Verified land use changes using GIS, FSA records and maps along with contact with property owners and physical Inspections. Completed such changes and recounted acres. All sixteen precincts completed for GIS land use layer.
- Reviewed and accounted for the properties enrolled in the CRP and WRP programs and made necessary changes.
- Verified the existing market areas still follow the market trends. Made a slight change in moving properties in 3 Sections from Market Area 1 to Market Area 3.
- Revalued agricultural land as needed to comply with the required level of value. Changed various irrigated and
dry land crop and grassland LCG values in Market Areas 1 and 3. Changed special valuation and market (recapture) values in Market Area 2.
- Changes building site acre from 1,750 to 1,800 .

Agricultural land is reviewed every year and values established to maintain the ratios and statistics mandated by the Tax Equalization and Review Commission. An annual study will be conducted to see if the current market continues to support the areas.

The office utilizes the Terra Scan administrative and CAMA system using the Marshall Swift costs. We download digital camera photos into the system. Eight by ten color aerial photos were taken during 2000 and 2001. The aerial photos were scanned into the computer and attached to the property record card.

Pickup work, the collection of data relating to new construction, remodeling, additions, alterations and removals of existing buildings or structures along with zoning and annexation is done on a continuous year round basis. Parcels are flagged if the value is to be added for the following year to be changed during the appropriate time frame.

RCN (replacement cost new). The cost approach is used in setting our values. An income analysis is only used occasionally for commercial property to substantiate the cost approach.

The real estate transfer statements, form 521, are processed on a continual basis.
The assessment plans for year 2009 are as follows:
Residential:

- Reappraisal of the houses and buildings classified as farms in Range 4.
- Review and analyze sales. Prioritize other areas that need adjustments. Possible percentage adjustments as budget restraints, personnel limitations and time factors allow keeping values within acceptable range of value.
- Review and analyze and recalculate newer subdivisions in Seward that already have land values set using discount cash flow. Set values in new subdivisions using a discount cash flow.
- Complete pickup work, including building permits on new construction.

Commercial:

- Complete pickup work and building permits on new construction.
- Review and analyze the sales.
- Reappraise the improvements in Seward.

Ag Land:

- Review and analyze sales for market trends
- Review and analyze the 3 market areas
- Revalue land as needed to comply with the required level of value
- Continue to monitor land use changes, using GIS, FSA records, maps, owner information and inspection of properties
- Implement new soil conversion. Complete Market Areas $2 \& 3$ with a recount of acres on all parcels

GIS:

- Continue with digital land use identification and further building of a GIS system for Seward County

The assessment plans for year 2010 are as follows:
Residential:

- Review and analyze sales. Prioritize areas that need appraisal review.
- Complete pickup work, including building permits on new construction.
- Revalue houses and buildings classified as farms in Range 1

Commercial:

- Review and analyze sales. Prioritize areas that need appraisal review
- Complete pickup work, including building permits on new construction

Agricultural Land:

- Review and analyze sales and analyze market areas
- Review and keep current on CRP and other farm programs
- Monitor and keep current with land use changes
- Finish the soil conversion and complete Market Area 1 with a recount of acres on all parcels

GIS:

- Continue with building of the GIS system adding additional layers.

The assessment plans for year 2011 are as follows:
Residential:

- Prioritize areas that need review and analyze sales
- Complete pickup work, including building permits on new construction

Commercial:

- Review and analyze sales. Prioritize areas that need appraisal and review
- Complete pickup work, including building permits on new construction

Agricultural Land:

- Review and analyze sales and market areas
- Review and keep current with CRP and other farm programs
- Monitor and keep current with land use changes

GIS:

- Continue with building the GIS system adding additional layers

I respectfully submit this plan of assessment and request the resources needed to continue with maintaining up-to-date, fair and equitable assessments in achieving the statutory required statistics.

## Date

Marilyn Hladky<br>Seward County Assessor

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Seward County

## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

| 1. | Deputy(ies) on staff |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | 1 |
| 2. | Appraiser(s) on staff |
| 3. | Other full-time employees |
|  | 2 |
| 4. | Other part-time employees |
|  | 1 Temporary part-time |
| 5. | Number of shared employees |
|  | 0 |
| 6. | Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year |
|  | 230,450 |
| 7. | Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system |
|  | 24,000 Including GIS, Network Maintenance and GIS Workshop |
| 8. | Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above |
|  | 228,450 |
| 9. | Amount of the total budget set aside for appraisal work |
|  | 39,100 |
| 10. | Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops |
|  | 1,400 |
| 11. | Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget |
|  | 0 |
| 12. | Other miscellaneous funds |
|  | 2,000 into a sinking fund for the purchase of a personal property program |
|  |  |


| 13. | Total budget |
| ---: | :--- |
|  | 228,450 |
| a. | Was any of last year's budget not used: |
|  | 700 |

## B. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

| 1. | Administrative software |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | TerraScan |
| 2. | CAMA software |
|  | TerraScan |
| 3. | Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? |
|  | Yes The cadastral maps were purchased in 1966 and are still maintained by the County Assessor's office. The county is moving to GIS maps are in the process of replacing the cadastral maps at this time. |
| 4. | Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? |
|  | Assessment Staff |
| 5. | Does the county have GIS software? |
|  | Yes - The county is moving to using GIS maps with GIS Workshop. And also the county is moving to GIS and maintains maps and index in GIS and in Terra Scan. |
| 6. | Who maintains the GIS software and maps? |
|  | GIS Workshop maintains the programming and the maps are maintained by the county assessor office staff. |
| 7. | Personal Property software: |
|  | TerraScan |

## C. Zoning Information

| 1. | Does the county have zoning? |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | Yes |
|  | If so, is the zoning countywide? |
|  | Yes |


| 3. | What municipalities in the county are zoned? <br> Beaver Crossing, Bee, Garland, Goehner, Milford, Pleasant Dale, Seward*, Utica <br> *County Seat |
| :--- | :--- |
| 4. | When was zoning implemented?1973 And the comprehensive plan was updated in 1995. The county board <br> conducted a total review of the comprehensive plan, which has been updated and <br> was adopted in 2007. |

## D. Contracted Services

| 1. | Appraisal Services |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Jon Fritz does all commercial \& industrial valuations including pickup work, sales <br> and maintenance. Assists in residential market studies and has been doing <br> reappraisal of towns and rural areas as needed. Jon assists in other requests from the <br> assessor, including difficult to value properties. |
| 2. | Other services |
|  | TerraScan software package for administrative and CAMA including Marshall and <br> Swift. GIS Workshop maintains and supports the GIS software ESRI updates and <br> maintains a website that provides public access to the counties assessment records. |

## 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 Seward County Assessor, by hand delivery.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2009.



