## Preface

The requirements for the assessment of real property for the purposes of property taxation are found in Nebraska law. The Constitution of Nebraska requires that "taxes shall be levied by valuation uniformly and proportionately upon all real property and franchises as defined by the Legislature except as otherwise provided in or permitted by this Constitution." Neb. Const. art. VIII, sec. 1 (1) (1998). 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 (R.R.S., 2003). The assessment level for all real property, except agricultural land and horticultural land, is one hundred percent of actual value. The assessment level for agricultural land and horticultural land, hereinafter referred to as agricultural land, is seventy-five percent of actual value. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-201(1) and (2)(R.S. Supp., 2007). More importantly, for purposes of equalization, similar properties must be assessed at the same proportion of actual value when compared to each other. Achieving the constitutional requirement of proportionality ultimately ensures the balance equity in the imposition of the property tax by local units of government on each parcel of real property.

The assessment process, implemented under the authority of the county assessor, seeks to value similarly classed properties at the same proportion to actual value. This is not a precise mathematical process, but instead depends on the judgment of the county assessor, based on his or her analysis of relevant factors that affect the actual value of real property. Nebraska law provides ranges of acceptable levels of value that must be met to achieve the uniform and proportionate valuation of classes and subclasses of real property in each county. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5023 (R.S. Supp., 2007) requires that all classes of real property, except agricultural land, be assessed within the range of ninety-two and one hundred percent of actual value; the class of agricultural land be assessed within the range of sixty-nine to seventy-five percent of actual value; the class of agricultural land receiving special valuation be assessed within the range sixty-nine to seventy-five percent of its special value; and, when the land is disqualified for special value the recapture value be assessed at actual value.

To ensure that the classes of real property are assessed at these required levels of actual value, the Department of Revenue Property Assessment Division, hereinafter referred to as the Division, is annually responsible for analyzing and measuring the assessment performance of each county. This responsibility includes requiring the Property Tax Administrator to prepare statistical and narrative reports for the Tax Equalization and Review Commission, hereinafter referred to as the Commission, and the county assessors. Pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5027 (R.S. Supp., 2005):
(2) ... the Property Tax Administrator shall prepare and deliver to the commission and to each county assessor his or her annual reports and opinions.
(3) The annual reports and opinions of the Property Tax Administrator shall contain statistical and narrative reports informing the commission of the level of value and the quality of assessment of the classes and subclasses of real property within the county and a certification of the opinion of the Property Tax

Administrator regarding the level of value and quality of assessment of the classes and subclasses of real property in the county.
(4) In addition to an opinion of level of value and quality of assessment in the county, the Property Tax Administrator may make nonbinding recommendations for consideration by the commission.

The narrative and statistical reports contained in the Reports and Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator, hereinafter referred to as the R\&O, provide a thorough, concise analysis of the assessment process implemented by each county assessor to reach the levels of value and quality of assessment required by Nebraska law. The Property Tax Administrator's opinion of level of value and quality of assessment achieved by each county assessor is a conclusion based upon all the data provided by the county assessor and gathered by the Division regarding the assessment activities during the preceding year. This is done in recognition of the fact that the measurement of assessment compliance, in terms of the concepts of actual value and uniformity and proportionality mandated by Nebraska law, requires both statistical and narrative analysis.

The Division is required by Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1327 (R. S. Supp., 2007) to develop and maintain a state-wide sales file of all arm's length transactions. From this sales file the Division prepares an assessment sales ratio study in compliance with acceptable mass appraisal standards. The assessment sales ratio study is the primary mass appraisal performance evaluation tool. From the sales file, the Division prepares statistical analysis from a non-randomly selected set of observations, known as sales, from which inferences about the population, known as a class or subclass of real property, may be drawn. The statistical reports contained in the R\&O are developed in compliance with standards developed by the International Association of Assessing Officers, hereinafter referred to as the IAAO.

However, just as the valuation of property is sometimes more art than science, a narrative analysis of assessment practices in each county is necessary to give proper context to the statistical inferences from the assessment sales ratio study. There may be instances when the analysis of assessment practices outweighs or limits the reliability of the statistical inferences of central tendency or quality measures. This may require an opinion of the level of value that is not identical to the result of the statistical calculation. The Property Tax Administrator's goal is to provide statistical and narrative analysis of the assessment level and practices to the Commission, providing the Commission with the most complete picture possible of the true level of value and quality of assessment in each county.

The Property Tax Administrator's opinions of level of value and quality of assessment are stated as a single numeric representation for level of value and a simple judgment regarding the quality of assessment practices. Based on the information collected in developing this report the Property Tax Administrator may feel further recommendations must be stated for a county to assist the Commission in determining the level of value and quality of assessment within a county. These opinions are made only after considering all narrative and statistical analysis provided by the county assessor and gathered by the Division. An evaluation of these opinions must only be made after considering all other information provided in the R\&O.

Finally, after reviewing all of the information available to the Property Tax Administrator regarding the level and quality of assessment for classes and subclasses of real property in each county, the Property Tax Administrator, pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5027(4) (R.S. Supp., 2005), may make recommendations for adjustments to value for classes and subclasses of property. All of the factors relating to the Property Tax Administrator's determination of level of value and quality of assessment shall be taken into account in the making of such recommendations. Such recommendations are not binding on the Commission.

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## Residential Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 1208 | COD | 19.44 |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 119,583,337$ | PRD | 107.67 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 119,601,837$ | COV | 33.78 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 112,809,556$ | STD | 34.31 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 99,008$ | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 18.48 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 93,385$ | Min | 16.19 |
| Median | 95.03 | Max | 451.20 |
| Wgt. Mean | 94.32 | $95 \%$ Median C.I. | 94.15 to 96.32 |
| Mean | 101.56 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I. | 93.33 to 95.31 |
|  |  | $95 \%$ Mean C.I. | 99.62 to 103.49 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 47.97 |
| :--- | ---: |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period | 9.88 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period | 11.03 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base | 83,664 |


| Residential Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 1208 | 95.03 | 19.44 | 107.67 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 1273 | 93.81 | 17.53 | 105.89 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 1318 | 94.63 | 16.50 | 105.20 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 1,435 | 93.36 | 18.37 | 105.38 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 1379 | 92.92 | 16.65 | 104.58 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 1,178 | 93 | 11.94 | 102.23 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 1,251 | 94 | 15.52 | 104.27 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 1,254 | 92 | 12.67 | 101.1 |

## 2008 Commission Summary

Commercial Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 176 | COD | 27.72 |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 42,178,238$ | PRD | 104.71 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 42,178,238$ | COV | 41.42 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 41,419,669$ | STD | 42.60 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 239,649$ | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 26.98 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 235,339$ | Min | 22.86 |
| Median | 97.32 | Max | 324.63 |
| Wgt. Mean | 98.20 | $95 \%$ Median C.I. | 91.65 to 103.00 |
| Mean | 102.83 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I. | 90.44 to 105.96 |
|  |  | $95 \%$ Mean C.I. | 96.54 to 109.12 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 23.47 |
| :--- | ---: |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period | 9.18 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period | 8.28 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base | 260,953 |


| Commercial Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 176 | 97.32 | 27.72 | 104.71 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 174 | 95.18 | 26.21 | 101.57 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 163 | 93.06 | 28.03 | 101.31 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 132 | 95.88 | 27.37 | 105.84 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 112 | 97.01 | 22.76 | 104.15 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 127 | 93 | 29.37 | 115.09 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 170 | 95 | 50.52 | 109.82 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 191 | 95 | 35.44 | 90.64 |

## 2008 Commission Summary



Opinions

## 2008 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Madison County

My opinions and recommendations are stated as a conclusion based on all of the factors known to me about the assessment practices and statistical analysis for this county. See, Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5027 (R. S. Supp., 2005). While I rely primarily on the median assessment sales ratio from the Qualified Statistical Reports for each class of real property, my opinion of level of value for a class of real property may be determined from other evidence contained in the RO. Although my primary resource regarding quality of assessment are the performance standards issued by the 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 Madison County is $95 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Madison County is not in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Commercial Real Property

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of commercial real property in Madison County is $97 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Madison County is not in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Agricultural Land

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of agricultural land in Madison County is $73 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Madison County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2008.



Ruth A. Sorensen
Property Tax Administrator

# PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics 




## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics




## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics



# Madison County 2008 Assessment Actions taken to address the following property classes/subclasses: 

## Residential

Madison County annually conducts a review of recent sales and a market analysis that includes the qualified residential sales that occurred from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2007. The review and analysis is done to identify any adjustments or other assessment actions that are necessary to properly value the residential class of real property. The county also completes the pick-up of new construction of the residential property.

For 2008, the preliminary median for the residential class of real property is 91.91 , the mean is 98.06 and the weighted mean is 90.63 with 1,214 qualified sales.

For 2008, the county completed their analysis and will use the subclass of "Assessor Location" to make any adjustments needed to move the values to an acceptable level. While this adjustment process included most residential parcels, the "Assessor Location" Rural with 105 sales and a preliminary median of 87.76 needed the largest adjustment.

As a part of their ongoing inspection cycle, Madison County conducted an on-site inspection of all of the small towns. This inspection consisted of the following actions: drive to each parcel, knock on all doors to attempt to interview the owner, compare the listing data in the property record file to the observed property characteristics and make any changes needed, took digital photos of both the front and the rear of the house, and of any other significant features or structures on the parcel. The assessor indicated that he was pleased at the accuracy of the current listings. He also indicated that with the exception of omitted property, the county will not change any valuations at this time due to this inspection process. They plan to complete the inspection of all of the residential class and update all of the values at the same time.

## 2008 Assessment Survey for Madison County

## Residential Appraisal Information

(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Assessor and part time lister |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Assessor |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Assessor and part time lister |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | 1990 |
| 5. | What was the last year the depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | 1991 |
| 6. | What was the last year that the Market or Sales Comparison Approach was used to estimate the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | N/A |
| 7. | Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: |
|  | 7 |
| 8. | How are these defined? |
|  | The 7 market areas are defined the same as "Assessor Location". They are Battle Creek, Madison, Meadow Grove Newman Grove, Norfolk, Tilden and Rural. For Norfolk, the area designated as suburban surrounding the city is reported in and analyzed with the assessor location "Norfolk". The each of the other 5 towns, the area designated as suburban location is reported in and analyzed with the assessor location "Rural". Occasionally, there is analysis done using groupings of similar property characteristics, but only reported into the sales file using Assessor Location. |
| 9. | Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? |
|  | Yes |


| 10. | Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural <br> residential? (that is, does the "suburban" location have its own market?) |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | The county does not recognize an assessor location "suburban" as a market <br> designation. In preparing the assessor locations, the designated suburban area <br> around Norfolk is reported with the urban parcels. Around the other towns, the <br> parcels within the 1 mile distance are reported with the rural parcels. |
| 11. | What is the market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. 10- <br> 001.07B? (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.) |
|  | There is no acknowledged market significance to location "Suburban". <br> 12.Are the county's ag residential and rural residential improvements classified <br> and valued in the same manner? |
|  | yes |

## Residential Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 313 | 0 | 0 | 313 |

PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008

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


$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Date Range: } & \text { 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2007 } & \text { Posted Before: 01/18/2008 } \\ \mathbf{9 5} & \text { COV: } & 33.78 & 95 \% \text { Medi }\end{array}$

PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified

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




2008 Correlation Section<br>for Madison County

## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL: The purpose of the correlation narrative is to connect the assessment actions reported for the county for each class of property to the measurement of those actions. The actions are evaluated by making a comparison of the changes to the class or subclasses reported between the Preliminary Statistics and the R\&O Statistics. There are six tables prepared for each class of property that are used to evaluate the level of value and the quality of the assessment of the class of property. In this instance, there were several targeted assessment action that reflected in a significant statistical change. It should be noted that improvement to the statistical measurements were consistently reflected through the tables prepared to analyze the measurement process. The county has utilized a typical number of sales in the preparation of the assessment statistics. There is no reason to conclude that they have not used all available arms' length sales. All three measures of the level of value would have been within the acceptable range except the mean which was slightly above the range. Since the weighted mean was nearer to the bottom of the range, the quality statistics were both out. The two measures of uniformity, (PRD and COD) were well outside the acceptable range suggesting regressivity and uniformity issues remain in the assessment process.
For 2008, the county upgraded their residential valuations with locally defined subclasses intended to bring all relevant subclasses into compliance. They also progressed on their plan to inspect and update all residential property. These goals were accomplished. Although the statistics improved from the preliminary measurements to the final measurements the quality statistics were outside the acceptable standards.
In summary, there are numerous statistics that have been presented and discussed in the following six tables of the Correlation section of the R\&O. There are a total of five that relate to the measurement of the level of value. In Table V , there was a presentation and narrative explanation prepared about the median, weighted mean and mean ratios. In Table III, there was a presentation and narrative discussion of the trended preliminary median. The fifth measure of central tendency was not independently presented or discussed. That measure, the $95 \%$ Confidence Interval measured around the median deserves mention. In this class, the confidence interval of 94.15 to 96.32 is entirely within the acceptable range. This, statistically speaking strongly indicates that the level of value is within the range. There is no indication among the statistics that the entire class should be adjusted and there is no compelling evidence that any notable subclass within this class should be adjusted. Giving due consideration to all of the measures, the median is considered the best indicator of the level of value for this class.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | 1553 | 1208 | $\mathbf{7 7 . 7 8}$ |
| 2007 | 1644 | 1273 | $\mathbf{7 7 . 4 3}$ |
| 2006 | 1667 | 1318 | $\mathbf{7 9 . 0 6}$ |
| 2005 | 1625 | 1435 | $\mathbf{8 8 . 3 1}$ |
| 2004 | 1574 | 1379 | $\mathbf{8 7 . 6 1}$ |
| 2003 | 1480 | 1240 | 83.78 |
| 2002 | 1442 | 1189 | $\mathbf{8 2 . 4 5}$ |
| 2001 | 1530 | 1320 | 86.27 |

RESIDENTIAL: Table II is indicative that the County has utilized relatively high portion of the available sales and that the measurement of the class of property was done with all available arms' length sales. Nothing in this data or in the assessment actions suggests a pattern of excessive trimming of sales. In fact, the one concern that comes from a relatively high utilization is that there can easily be more outliers.

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | 91.91 | $\mathbf{3 . 6 3}$ | $\mathbf{9 5 . 2 5}$ |  |
| 2007 | 90.73 | 3.13 | 93.57 | 93.81 |
| 2006 | 90.74 | 4.01 | 94.38 | 94.63 |
| 2005 | 89.64 | 4.78 | 93.92 | 93.36 |
| 2004 | 90.67 | 3.59 | 93.92 | 92.92 |
| 2003 | 92 | 0.55 | 92.51 | 93 |
| 2002 | 90.56 | 2.59 | 92.91 | 94 |
| 2001 | 89 | 3.54 | 92.15 | 92 |

RESIDENTIAL: The relationship between the trended preliminary median ratio and the R\&O median ratio suggests the valuation process is applied to the sales file and population in a similar manner. This also indicates that the statistics in the R\&O can be relied on to measure the level of value for this class of property.

## 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 2008 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2008 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 2007 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.

Gloudemans, Robert J., Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 311.
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 | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4.56 | 2008 | 3.63 |
| 4.85 | 2007 | 3.13 |
| 7.95 | 2006 | 4.01 |
| 8.71 | 2005 | 4.78 |
| 4.14 | 2004 | 3.59 |
| 3 | 2003 | 1 |
| 4.58 | 2002 | 2.59 |
| 4.12 | 2001 | 3.54 |

RESIDENTIAL: The percent change in assessed value for both sold and unsold properties is similar enough to rely on the statistical calculations from the sales file as a reasonable measure of the population. In this class, the assessed value did not increase as much as the sale file, but the difference is within an acceptable tolerance for a county with good assessment practices.

## 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 | 95.03 | 94.32 | $\mathbf{1 0 1 . 5 6}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: The median ratio and weighted mean ratio are within the acceptable range. The mean barely is outside the acceptable range. As in most counties, outlier ratios of low dollar sales are an influencing factor in the mean calculation. The statistics are not terribly different but demonstrates a slightly regressive valuation pattern. The median is in the middle of the three measures and is the measure of central tendency to be least influenced by the outliers and low dollar sales. In this subclass, it is the most reliable indicator of the level of value.

## 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 | 19.44 | 107.67 |
| Difference | 4.44 | 4.67 |

RESIDENTIAL: In this class of property, both the coefficient of dispersion and price related differential are outside the acceptable range. The interpretation of high COD's and PRD's that this class of property has not been valued uniformly and proportionately. Like many other counties, the county has done a statistically respectable job on residences which sold for $\$ 30,000$ or more. They struggle with the lower cost parcels. While, it would be good to have better indicators of uniform valuation, the positive view is that these sales have not been trimmed or selectively revalued. Even though the quality of the residential valuation may be stated to be unacceptable, the county has begun a much more proactive process of inspection and update than in prior years. Their 3 Year Plan outlines their intentions and the assessor stated the same during the Survey / Assessment Actions Interview.

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | $\mathbf{1 2 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 0 8}$ | -6 |
| Median | 91.91 | 95.03 | $\mathbf{3 . 1 2}$ |
| Wgt. Mean | 90.63 | 94.32 | 3.69 |
| Mean | 98.06 | 101.56 | 3.5 |
| COD | 19.55 | 19.44 | $-\mathbf{0 . 1 1}$ |
| PRD | 108.19 | 107.67 | $-\mathbf{0 . 5 2}$ |
| Min Sales Ratio | 16.19 | 16.19 | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 451.20 | 451.20 | 0 |

RESIDENTIAL: The change between the preliminary statistics and the Reports and Opinion statistics is consistent with the assessment actions reported by the County for this class of property. The difference in the number of qualified sales is a result of changes made to the sold property after the date of the sale that were deemed to have a substantial impact on the assessed value. Any such sales were removed from the qualified sales roster. Each of the quality statistics indicates minor improvement in the assessment of the residential property class. The action taken for 2008 was not done to achieve an acceptable level of value, since the preliminary median already was within the range. The county's action was intended to increase the level of value of in lagging subclasses into the acceptable range and that was accomplished.

# PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics 

## Type: Qualified



## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics

## Type: Qualified



## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics

## Type: Qualified



## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics

## Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008



## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics



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## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics

## Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008

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

## State Stat Run

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# Madison County 2008 Assessment Actions taken to address the following property classes/subclasses: 

## Commercial

Madison County annually conducts a market analysis that included the qualified commercial and industrial sales that occurred from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2007. The review and analysis is done to identify any adjustments or other assessment actions that are necessary to properly value the commercial class of real property. The county also completes the pick-up of new construction of commercial and industrial property.

For 2008, the preliminary median is 90.90 , the mean is 98.31 and the weighted mean is 93.27 with qualified 181 sales.

For 2008, the county has not conducted any commercial or industrial inspections, so there will be no updates completed. There was a contract with a private firm to reappraise two major industrial parcels. One is an ethanol plant and the other is a steel mill.

The county has reviewed the preliminary statistics and recognizes that several of the subclasses displayed in the "Assessor Location" portion of the R\&O need to be adjusted. The assessor indicated that there would be percentage adjustments made to some of the subclasses. Of concern was the town of Battle Creek which has 7 sales and a preliminary median of $100.67 \%$. It should be noted that final median in 2006 was 96.11 with 7 sales; in 2007 was 79.86 with 6 sales. The county did not change the Battle Creek commercial values in 2007, but the current sales seem to indicate an over valuation. Based on the past history, it is not logical to conclude that Battle Creek commercial property is now overvalued, as there has been no change in economic activity to account for this.
Also mentioned was Newman Grove with 11 sales and a preliminary median of 78.75. The final median ratio in 2006 was 97.31 with 7 sales; in 2007 it was 78.75 with 9 sales. Both the history and present measurement tend to support an adjustment to increase value.
"Assessor Location", Rural has been measured at about $96 \%$ for the prior 2 years but the 2008 preliminary median ratio shows 89.37 with 22 sales. This subclass may need to be adjusted. The county plans to consider these options and make the ones it deems suitable to move the class to the required level of value.

## 2008 Assessment Survey for Madison County

## Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Assessor and part time lister |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Assessor |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Assessor and part time lister |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | 1989 for commercial parcels and 1993 for industrial parcels |
| 5. | What was the last year the depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | 1989 for commercial parcels and 1993 for industrial parcels |
| 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? |
|  | 1997 for commercial |
| 7. | When was the last year that the Market or Sales Comparison Approach was used to estimate the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | 2004 |
| 8. | Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class? |
|  | 7 |
| 9. | How are these defined? |
|  | The 7 market areas are defined the same as "Assessor Location". They are Battle Creek, Madison, Meadow Grove Newman Grove, Norfolk, Tilden and Rural. For Norfolk, the area designated as suburban surrounding the city is reported in and analyzed with the assessor location "Norfolk". The each of the other 5 towns, the area designated as suburban location is reported in and analyzed with the assessor location "Rural". |
| 10. | Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? |
|  | yes |


| 11. | Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural <br> commercial? (that is, does the "suburban" location have its own market?) |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | The county does not recognize an assessor location "suburban" as a market <br> designation. In preparing the assessor locations, the designated suburban area <br> around Norfolk is reported with the urban parcels. Around the other towns, the <br> parcels within the 1 mile distance are reported with the rural parcels. |


| 12. | What is the market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. 10- <br> $\mathbf{0 0 1 . 0 7 B}$ ? (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.) |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | There is no acknowledged market significance to location "Suburban". |

Commercial Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 100 | 0 | 0 | 100 |

# PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics <br> Type: Qualified 



# PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics 




PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008


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# PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics <br> Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008 

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


State Stat Run

95\% Median C.I.: 91.65 to 103.00
(!: AVTot=0)
(!: Derived)
5\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 90.44 to 105.96
95\% Mean C.I.: 96.54 to 109.12
41,419,669
239,649 MEDIAN:

COV:
41.42
2.60
26.98

235,339
PRD: 104.71 MIN Sales Ratio: 22.86

Printed: 04/01/2008 18:37:08

| MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 103.74 | 105.38 | 100.42 |
| 97.70 | 107.06 | 96.90 |
| 208.00 | 208.00 | 208.00 |
| 80.91 | 76.24 | 67.83 |
| 118.45 | 105.47 | 88.47 |
| 110.27 | 110.27 | 110.27 |
| 103.00 | 103.00 | 103.00 |
| 60.84 | 60.84 | 60.84 |
| 126.60 | 126.60 | 107.19 |
| 126.03 | 151.42 | 117.83 |
| 91.81 | 104.97 | 101.38 |
| 79.47 | 79.47 | 79.47 |
| 104.50 | 107.09 | 104.72 |
| 49.74 | 49.74 | 49.74 |
| 92.47 | 92.47 | 93.11 |
| 92.49 | 99.52 | 108.48 |
| 92.69 | 92.69 | 92.69 |
| 77.14 | 77.14 | 85.86 |
| 105.26 | 105.26 | 105.26 |
| 86.26 | 86.26 | 86.26 |
| 82.80 | 84.84 | 82.83 |
| 110.70 | 110.70 | 110.70 |
| 116.40 | 105.31 | 112.12 |
| 62.74 | 62.74 | 62.74 |
| 129.04 | 129.04 | 129.04 |
| 193.21 | 193.21 | 193.21 |
| 114.76 | 114.76 | 115.29 |
| 67.56 | 67.56 | 67.56 |
| 65.02 | 67.68 | 65.84 |
| 58.69 | 58.69 | 58.69 |
| 70.21 | 70.21 | 70.21 |
| 69.98 | 69.98 | 69.98 |
| 101.76 | 101.76 | 110.14 |
| 101.08 | 101.08 | 101.08 |
| 107.80 | 83.44 | 83.44 |
| 105.18 | 105.18 |  |
| 103.32 | 103.32 |  |
| 107.80 | 107.80 |  |
| 10 |  |  |
| 10 |  |  |


| COD | PRD | MIN | MAX |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30.66 | 104.94 | 35.68 | 324.63 |
| 19.99 | 110.48 | 79.25 | 222.15 |
|  |  | 208.00 | 208.00 |
| 11.48 | 112.39 | 59.97 | 87.83 |
| 27.53 | 119.21 | 41.61 | 143.38 |
|  |  | 110.27 | 110.27 |
|  |  | 103.00 | 103.00 |
|  |  | 60.84 | 60.84 |
| 26.05 | 118.11 | 93.62 | 159.57 |
| 42.87 | 128.51 | 90.02 | 263.60 |
| 33.99 | 103.54 | 55.29 | 243.34 |
|  |  | 79.47 | 79.47 |
| 4.93 | 102.26 | 100.67 | 116.11 |
|  |  | 49.74 | 49.74 |
| 1.76 | 99.30 | 90.84 | 94.09 |
| 27.91 | 91.74 | 22.86 | 194.06 |
|  |  | 92.69 | 92.69 |
| 32.96 | 89.84 | 51.71 | 102.56 |
|  |  | 105.26 | 105.26 |
|  |  | 86.26 | 86.26 |
| 10.01 | 102.43 | 73.03 | 104.39 |
|  |  | 110.70 | 110.70 |
| 14.79 | 93.92 | 73.93 | 125.59 |
|  |  | 62.74 | 62.74 |
|  |  | 129.04 | 129.04 |
|  |  | 193.21 | 193.21 |
| 1.27 | 99.54 | 113.30 | 116.22 |
|  |  | 67.56 | 67.56 |
| 6.69 | 102.79 | 62.05 | 78.65 |
|  |  | 58.69 | 58.69 |
|  |  | 70.21 | 70.21 |
|  |  | 69.98 | 69.98 |
| 23.82 | 92.39 | 77.52 | 126.00 |
|  |  | 101.08 | 101.08 |
|  |  | 83.44 | 83.44 |
|  |  | 105.18 | 105.18 |
|  |  | 103.32 | 103.32 |
|  |  | 107.80 | 107.80 |


| Sale Price | Assd Val |
| ---: | ---: |
| 161,672 | 162,354 |
| 265,633 | 257,412 |
| 450,000 | 935,993 |
| 129,333 | 87,727 |
| 17,750 | 15,703 |
| 850,000 | 937,335 |
| 22,410 | 23,082 |
| $2,860,000$ | $1,740,139$ |
| $1,580,000$ | $1,693,571$ |
| 326,750 | 385,007 |
| 192,846 | 195,515 |
| 200,000 | 158,941 |
| 180,016 | 188,517 |
| 79,000 | 39,294 |
| 104,450 | 97,256 |
| 233,634 | 253,443 |
| 100,000 | 92,686 |
| 67,000 | 57,527 |
| 250,000 | 263,155 |
| 180,000 | 155,273 |
| 141,416 | 117,130 |
| $1,525,000$ | $1,688,162$ |
| 103,833 | 116,423 |
| 186,000 | 744,133 |
| 17,100 | 22,066 |
| 8,500 | 16,423 |
| 21,955 | 25,313 |
| 250,000 | 168,900 |
| 65,000 | 42,798 |
| 300,000 | 176,058 |
| 45,000 | 31,596 |
| 52,000 | 36,388 |
| 53,500 | 58,925 |
| 45,000 | 45,486 |
| 75,000 | 62,580 |
| 110,899 | 116,643 |
| 209,318 | 216,272 |
| 25,000 | 26,950 |
|  |  |

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## PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics

## ype: Qualified

Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008
NUMBER of Sales: TOTAL Sales Price: TOTAL Adj. Sales Price: TOTAL Assessed Value: AVG. Adj. Sales Price: AVG. Assessed Value:


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## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL: Analysis of the following tables demonstrates that the statistics support a level of value within the acceptable range. Analysis of the qualified commercial statistics indicates that all relevant valuation subclasses with a sufficient number of sales are within the acceptable range. The COD and PRD statistics are both outside of the range. The narrative in Table VI suggests that the assessment of the commercial class cannot be critically evaluated due to the diversity of the class and the small number of sales relative to that diversity. There is little information to confidently determine whether the valuations have been done uniformly and proportionately or not. The county's action for 2008 did appear to improve the level of value and the quality statistics.
In summary, there are numerous statistics that have been presented and discussed in the following six tables of the Correlation section of the R\&O. There are a total of five that relate to the measurement of the level of value. In Table V, there was a presentation and narrative explanation prepared about the median, weighted mean and mean ratios. In Table III, there was a presentation and narrative discussion of the trended preliminary median. The fifth measure of central tendency was not independently presented or discussed. That measure, the $95 \%$ Confidence Interval measured around the median deserves mention. In this class, the confidence interval of 91.65 to 103.00 includes the acceptable range, allowing for the likelihood that the level of value is in the acceptable range. There is no indication among the statistics that the entire class should be adjusted and there is no compelling evidence that any notable subclass within this class should be adjusted. Given the wide diversity of the property uses and the relatively small number of sales representing the commercial class, there are rarely circumstances when the statistical data will clearly support an adjustment to any subclass. One sub-stratum that might be noticed for being above the range is the unimproved commercial with 34 sales and a median ratio of 103.74. The mean and the weighted mean also indicate that the level of value is too high. The $95 \%$ confidence interval indicates that the level of value may be in the range. This group of sales was deliberately called a sub-strata rather than a subclass because changes to unimproved parcels only can result in uniformity and changes to all commercial land opens the possibility that the assessment of improved parcels can have unwanted measurement consequences. It also bears repeating that commercial land is found in literally all parts of the county, urban, suburban and rural. It occurs in each city or village and along rural highways. This valuation task is best done by the assessor in a carefully devised appraisal process, so there is no recommendation for adjustment to this stratum. Giving due consideration to all of the measures, the median is considered the best indicator of the level of value for this class.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | 268 | 176 | 65.67 |
| 2007 | 272 | 174 | 63.97 |
| 2006 | 256 | 163 | 63.67 |
| 2005 | 207 | 132 | 63.77 |
| 2004 | 198 | 112 | 56.57 |
| 2003 | 209 | 127 | 60.77 |
| 2002 | 275 | 170 | 61.82 |
| 2001 | 314 | 191 | 60.83 |

COMMERCIAL: Table II is indicative that the County has utilized relatively high portion of the available sales and that the measurement of the class of property was done with all available arms' length sales. Nothing in this data or in the assessment actions suggests a pattern of excessive trimming of sales.

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

The trended preliminary ratio is an alternative method to calculate a point estimate as an indicator of the level of value. This table compares the preliminary median ratio, trended preliminary median ratio, and R\&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.

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | 90.90 | $\mathbf{3 . 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{9 3 . 8 4}$ |  |
| 2007 | 92.31 | 1.94 | 94.1 | 95.32 |
| 2006 | 91.67 | -0.27 | 91.42 | 93.06 |
| 2005 | 90.59 | 3.93 | 94.15 | 95.88 |
| 2004 | 93.67 | 1.87 | 95.42 | 97.01 |
| 2003 | 92 | 4 | 92.04 | 93 |
| 2002 | 82.29 | 11.8 | 92 | 95 |
| 2001 | 90 | 4.39 | 93.95 | 95 |

COMMERCIAL: The trended preliminary ratio is somewhat lower than the calculated median for this class of property. The relationship between the trended preliminary ratio and the R\&O median ratio is not ideal; it suggests the valuation process is applied to the sales file and population in a fairly similar manner. The county's actions were focused on Newman Grove and small adjustments to other subclasses. This suggests that the statistics in the R\&O can probably be relied on to measure the level of value for this class of property.

## 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 2008 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2008 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 2007 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.

Gloudemans, Robert J., Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 311.
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 | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16.63 | 2008 | 3.23 |
| 7.05 | 2007 | 1.94 |
| 4.87 | 2006 | -0.27 |
| 8.32 | 2005 | 3.93 |
| 3.12 | 2004 | 1.87 |
| 1 | 2003 | 4 |
| 22.42 | 2002 | 11.8 |
| 29.39 | 2001 | 4.39 |

COMMERCIAL: The difference between the percent change in the sales file and percent change in the assessed base is significant. Table IV indicates $13.40 \%$ difference, an amount that might be construed as disparate treatment of the sales and the assessed base. The indicator of change to the sales file is not an absolute number, but rather an inference made from the changes that took place in the weighted median between the Preliminary and R\&O Statistics for the most recent year of sales. This calculated to $16.63 \%$. As an alternative, the aggregate change in the sales file is $\$ 1,348,304$, only a $3.36 \%$ increase which is nearly identical to the assessed base if the changes are measured using alternative data. The inference usually works fairly well, but at times certain data sets produce an anomaly. The percent change in assessed value for both sold and unsold properties is very similar. This indicates that the statistical calculations from the sales file can be used as an accurate measure of the population.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 97.32 | 98.20 | $\mathbf{1 0 2 . 8 3}$ |

COMMERCIAL: The median ratio and weighted mean ratio are within the acceptable range. The mean barely is outside the acceptable range. As in most counties, outlier ratios of low dollar sales are an influencing factor in the mean calculation. The statistics are not terribly different but demonstrates a slightly regressive valuation pattern. This set of statistics is much like the residential except the median is slightly lower than the other two measures but still is the measure of central tendency to be least influenced by the outliers and low dollar sales. In this subclass, it is the most reliable indicator of the level of value.

## 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 | 27.72 | 104.71 |
| Difference | $\mathbf{7 . 7 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 7 1}$ |

COMMERCIAL: In this class of property, both the coefficient of dispersion and price related differential are outside the acceptable range. The interpretation of high COD's and PRD's that this class of property has not been valued uniformly and proportionately. Before making such a blanket statement about the assessment uniformity of the overall county, certain demographics should be mentioned. First, the commercial property is represented by sales in extremely diverse locations, including Norfolk, five small towns and rural locations. Among the 176 commercial sales, there were 44 different occupancy codes listed, each with the potential to be operating in a different economic environment. There are 15 sales with an average selling price of $\$ 5,845$ and 19 more sales with an average selling price of $\$ 20,730$ in a total data set of 176 sales with an average selling price of $\$ 239,649$. With all of these variables, the commercial class is far too diverse to make either realistic adjustments or profound statements about the quality of assessment. It is difficult to manage the quality
statistics in databases with these characteristics. Some may be tempted to trim unwieldy sales or selectively revalue sold properties, but Madison County does neither. Considering all of these variables, it is not likely to know if the COD and the PRD tell much about the actual quality of assessment.

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 181 | 176 | -5 |
| Median | 90.90 | 97.32 | 6.42 |
| Wgt. Mean | 93.27 | 98.20 | 4.93 |
| Mean | 98.31 | 102.83 | 4.52 |
| COD | 31.03 | 27.72 | -3.31 |
| PRD | 105.40 | 104.71 | -0.69 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 20.26 | 22.86 | 2.6 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 362.28 | 324.63 | -37.65 |

COMMERCIAL: The change between the preliminary statistics and the Reports and Opinion statistics is consistent with the assessment actions reported by the County for this class of property. The difference in the number of qualified sales is a result of changes made to the sold property after the date of the sale that were deemed to have a substantial impact on the assessed value. Any such sales were removed from the qualified sales roster. The changes to the statistics between the Preliminary Statistics and the Final R\&O Statistics are reasonable based on the assessment actions for this class.

Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008


|  | NUMBER of Sales: |  | 97 | MEDIAN: | 68 |  | COV: | 26.18 | $\begin{array}{rlrr}\text { 95\% Median C.I.: } & 64.98 \text { to } 70.84 \\ \text { 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: } \\ 63.13 & \text { to } 69.43\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: |  | 886 | WGT. MEAN: | 66 |  | STD: | 17.38 |  |  |  |  |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj. Sales Price: |  | 886 | MEAN : | 66 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 12.62 |  | Mean C.I.: 62. | 4 to 69.86 |  |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: |  | 818 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: |  | 607 | COD: | 18.53 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 117.34 |  |  |  |  |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: |  | 843 | PRD : | 100.19 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 18.36 | Printed: 02/09/2008 12:46:17 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RANGE | Count | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 1495 | 8 | 64.19 | 64.54 | 53.22 | 28.55 |  | 121.27 | 38.16 | 100.20 | 38.16 to 100.20 | 159,600 | 84,939 |
| 1497 | 5 | 48.08 | 49.90 | 51.21 | 16.34 |  | 97.43 | 34.71 | 64.72 | N/A | 164,157 | 84,071 |
| 1499 | 5 | 58.71 | 58.17 | 58.38 | 15.70 |  | 99.64 | 43.23 | 74.14 | N/A | 332,950 | 194,384 |
| 1501 | 6 | 33.39 | 40.22 | 31.89 | 51.32 |  | 126.11 | 18.36 | 98.21 | 18.36 to 98.21 | 123,933 | 39,525 |
| 1551 | 7 | 75.29 | 74.57 | 77.26 | 20.65 |  | 96.52 | 26.26 | 117.34 | 26.26 to 117.34 | 231,778 | 179,077 |
| 1553 | 17 | 71.96 | 74.82 | 74.74 | 10.30 |  | 100.10 | 63.27 | 100.32 | 65.61 to 80.43 | 254,972 | 190,578 |
| 1555 | 5 | 70.27 | 70.99 | 73.47 | 10.65 |  | 96.63 | 54.61 | 84.98 | N/A | 229,914 | 168,910 |
| 1557 | 2 | 60.96 | 60.96 | 61.22 | 0.98 |  | 99.58 | 60.36 | 61.56 | N/A | 353,200 | 216,226 |
| 1775 | 5 | 70.26 | 64.36 | 66.02 | 9.41 |  | 97.48 | 52.99 | 71.44 | N/A | 255,385 | 168,604 |
| 1777 | 2 | 85.28 | 85.28 | 84.25 | 6.18 |  | 101.22 | 80.01 | 90.55 | N/A | 298,000 | 251,079 |
| 1779 | 10 | 67.47 | 63.40 | 60.61 | 12.01 |  | 104.61 | 41.95 | 75.05 | 43.59 to 73.58 | 272,522 | 165,177 |
| 1781 | 1 | 58.00 | 58.00 | 58.00 |  |  |  | 58.00 | 58.00 | N/A | 103,200 | 59,852 |
| 1835 | 3 | 92.05 | 80.41 | 71.14 | 13.79 |  | 113.04 | 55.55 | 93.64 | N/A | 310,067 | 220,577 |
| 1837 | 7 | 75.03 | 76.12 | 73.50 | 9.44 |  | 103.57 | 65.09 | 89.88 | 65.09 to 89.88 | 281,419 | 206,834 |
| 1839 | 9 | 64.19 | 66.16 | 65.06 | 5.82 |  | 101.69 | 59.83 | 76.70 | 61.96 to 70.02 | 217,273 | 141,355 |
| 1841 | 5 | 61.40 | 63.67 | 62.45 | 11.07 |  | 101.94 | 51.93 | 75.61 | N/A | 98,607 | 61,583 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 97 | 68.10 | 66.40 | 66.28 | 18.53 |  | 100.19 | 18.36 | 117.34 | 64.98 to 70.84 | 230,607 | 152,843 |
| AREA ( | RKET) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 1 | 65 | 69.02 | 66.24 | 67.10 | 18.22 |  | 98.72 | 18.36 | 117.34 | 65.08 to 71.96 | 237,164 | 159,141 |
| 2 | 13 | 55.63 | 58.91 | 52.44 | 28.04 |  | 112.35 | 34.71 | 100.20 | 42.13 to 79.33 | 161,352 | 84,605 |
| 3 | 19 | 68.46 | 72.08 | 69.65 | 12.77 |  | 103.49 | 55.55 | 93.64 | 63.99 to 79.75 | 255,557 | 177,987 |
|  | _ALL_ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 2 | 97 | 68.10 | 66.40 | 66.28 | 18.53 |  | 100.19 | 18.36 | 117.34 | 64.98 to 70.84 | 230,607 | 152,843 |
| _ALL_ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 97 | 68.10 | 66.40 | 66.28 | 18.53 |  | 100.19 | 18.36 | 117.34 | 64.98 to 70.84 | 230,607 | 152,843 |



# PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics 



Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008


# Madison County 2008 Assessment Actions taken to address the following property classes/subclasses: 

## Agricultural

Madison County annually conducts a market analysis that includes the qualified unimproved agricultural sales that occurred from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2007.
In this analysis, the county considers all value update options including some across the board countywide adjustments to major land uses but usually focuses their analysis and adjustments on the individual market areas. Those options range from broad adjustments to each individual market area; adjustments to each major land use within individual market area; and adjustments to individual land capability groups within individual market area. The result in any given year may be a combination of adjustments.
After careful consideration of each possibility, the county analyzes the sales in a database of all the unimproved qualified sales and tests the change or combination of changes that produces the best statistical fit in the database. Those adjustments are then made to the applicable parcels in the assessment record files and reported in the abstract.

For 2008, the overall preliminary median for the agricultural land class of real property is 68.10 , the mean is 66.40 and the weighted mean is 66.28 with 97 qualified unimproved sales.

For 2008, the county will utilize their analysis and make adjustments that are needed to achieve the required level of value. The preliminary statistics indicate that Market Area 1 is barely in the range with a median ratio of 69.02 based on 65 sales; Market Area 2 is very low with a median ratio of 55.63 based on 13 sales; and Market area 3 is slightly below the range with a median ratio of 68.46. County wide, based on majority land use, irrigated land is measured at about $72 \%$, dry land is measured at about $67 \%$, and grass land is measured at about $60 \%$. The county will identify the adjustments to various subclasses that are necessary to increase the measured level of value and to bring the market areas to the appropriate level of value.

## 2008 Assessment Survey for Madison County

## Agricultural Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Assessor and part time lister |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
| 3. | Assessor |
|  | Assessor and part time lister |
| 4. | Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically <br> define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? |
|  | no |
| a. | How is agricultural land defined in this county? |
|  | By statute and regulation |
| 5. | When was the last date that the Income Approach was used to estimate or <br> establish the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | N/A |
| 6. | What is the date of the soil survey currently used? |
|  | 1984 |
| 7. | What date was the last countywide land use study completed? |
|  | 1998 |
| a. | By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.) |
|  | Physical inspection |
| b. | By whom? |
|  | Lister |
| c. | What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? |
|  | 100\% <br> 8.Number of market areas/neighborhoods in the agricultural property class:3 |


| 9. | How are market areas/neighborhoods defined in this property class? |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | The market areas are defined by topography and groupings of similar soil <br> characteristics. They are delineated along township lines. There was no change in <br> the areas for 2008. |
| 10. | Has the county implemented (or is in the process of implementing) special <br> valuation for agricultural land within the county? |
|  | yes <br> There are only a four applications on file and two that have been approved. This is <br> documented on line 43 of the Abstract, so it is very limited. |

## Agricultural Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 58 | 0 | 0 | 58 |

PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified

|  | NUMBER of Sales: | 92 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | 21,389,362 |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj. Sales Price: | 21,389,362 |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | 15,786,152 |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 232,493 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 171,588 |

Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008

| MEDIAN: | 73 |  | COV: | 29.76 | 95\% Median C.I.: | 70.13 to 74.85 | (!: Derived) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WGT. MEAN: | 74 |  | STD: | 22.51 | 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: | 70.34 to 77.27 | (! ${ }^{\text {land }+N A T=0}$ ) |
| MEAN : | 76 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 14.35 | 95\% Mean C.I.: | 71.04 to 80.24 |  |
| COD : | 19.64 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 160.95 |  |  |  |
| PRD : | 102.49 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 18.28 |  | Printed: 04 | 2008 18:37:19 |


| RANGE | COUNT |
| :---: | :---: |
| Qrtrs |  |
| 07/01/04 то 09/30/04 | 1 |
| 10/01/04 тO 12/31/04 | 5 |
| 01/01/05 то 03/31/05 | 4 |
| 04/01/05 TO 06/30/05 | 9 |
| 07/01/05 тO 09/30/05 | 5 |
| 10/01/05 TO 12/31/05 | 9 |
| 01/01/06 TO 03/31/06 | 8 |
| 04/01/06 TO 06/30/06 | 8 |
| 07/01/06 то 09/30/06 | 1 |
| 10/01/06 то 12/31/06 | 15 |
| 01/01/07 TO 03/31/07 | 22 |
| 04/01/07 TO 06/30/07 | 5 |
| __Study Years_ |  |
| 07/01/04 TO 06/30/05 | 19 |
| 07/01/05 то 06/30/06 | 30 |
| 07/01/06 TO 06/30/07 | 43 |
| Calendar Yrs |  |
| 01/01/05 TO 12/31/05 | 27 |
| 01/01/06 TO 12/31/06 | 32 |
| ALL |  |
|  | 92 |


| MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |
| 77.21 | 77.21 | 77.21 |
| 71.89 | 75.59 | 71.02 |
| 67.15 | 66.52 | 69.74 |
| 84.40 | 84.67 | 78.65 |
| 73.05 | 76.59 | 78.26 |
| 81.83 | 85.20 | 81.19 |
| 71.69 | 84.31 | 81.81 |
| 76.97 | 85.12 | 79.09 |
| 124.41 | 124.41 | 124.41 |
| 74.52 | 72.83 | 72.87 |
| 64.23 | 67.13 | 65.24 |
| 68.81 | 55.44 | 69.57 |
| 73.64 | 78.07 | 73.98 |
| 76.83 | 83.51 | 80.30 |
| 67.74 | 69.09 | 68.80 |
|  |  |  |
| 76.44 | 80.66 | 78.07 |
| 74.69 | 80.38 | 79.47 |
| 73.05 | 75.64 | 73.80 |




|  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | NUMBER of Sales: | 92 |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $21,389,362$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $21,389,362$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $15,786,152$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 232,493 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 171,588 |

## Type: Qualified

MEDIAN: 73 COV: 29.76 95\% Median C.I.: 70.13 to 74.85
(!: Derived)

| MAJORITY LAND USE > | 95\% |
| :--- | ---: |
| RANGE | COUNT |
| DRY | 27 |
| DRY-N/A | 25 |
| GRASS | 8 |
| GRASS-N/A | 7 |
| IRRGTD | 4 |
| IRRGTD-N/A | 21 |
| $\quad$ ALI |  |

MEDIAN
72.61
74.85
62.35
71.14
73.64
72.52

|  |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| 75.03 | 71.76 |
| 79.35 | 79.36 |
| 70.14 | 82.95 |
| 79.30 | 73.79 |
| 74.54 | 73.67 |
| 73.12 | 70.14 |

- 

COD
18.85
16.44
48.36
31.89
8.96
12.51

| COD | PR |
| :---: | :---: |
| 18.85 | 104.5 |
| 16.44 | 99.9 |
| 48.36 | 84.5 |
| 31.89 | 107. |
| 8.96 | 101 |
| 12.51 | 104.2 |

Printed: 04/01/2008 18:37:19
Avg. Adj.


|  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | NUMBER of Sales: | 92 |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $21,389,362$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $21,389,362$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $15,786,152$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 232,493 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 171,588 |

## Type: Qualified

| DIAN: | 73 | COV: | 29.76 | 95\% Median C.I.: 70.13 to 74.85 <br> 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 70.34 to 77.27  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { (!: Derived) } \\ (!: \text { land }+N A T=0) \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MEAN : | 74 | STD: | 22.51 |  |  |  |  |
| MEAN : | 76 | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 14.35 |  | Mean C.I.: 71 | 71.04 to 80.24 |  |
| COD : | 19.64 | MAX Sales Ratio: | 160.95 |  |  |  |  |
| PRD : | 102.49 | MIN Sales Ratio: | 18.28 |  |  | Printed: 04/01 | 008 18:37:19 |
| MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. Sale Price | Avg. Assd Val |
| 4.96 | 11.51 | 102.24 | 57.84 | 101.23 | 70.13 to 79.61 | 270,144 | 202,491 |
| 6.77 | 55.32 | 106.83 | 18.28 | 98.26 | 18.28 to 98.26 | 61,125 | 28,590 |
| 5.50 | 22.86 | 105.22 | 44.24 | 160.95 | 66.57 to 76.88 | 255,692 | 193,051 |
| 7.96 | 10.31 | 98.21 | 53.57 | 78.96 | 57.71 to 73.64 | 203,022 | 137,967 |
| 4.50 | 18.99 | 115.80 | 53.01 | 142.73 | 56.32 to 107.90 | 188,449 | 140,393 |

71-0067

| COUNT | MEDIAN |
| ---: | ---: |
|  |  |
| 27 | 74.32 |
| 6 | 40.09 |
| 36 | 71.04 |
| 13 | 67.45 |
| 10 | 84.65 |


| MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| :--- | ---: |
|  |  |
| 76.63 | 74.96 |
| 49.97 | 46.77 |
| 79.44 | 75.50 |
| 66.74 | 67.96 |
| 86.27 | 74.50 |

115.80

NonValid School
$\qquad$


Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008


2008 Correlation Section<br>for Madison County

## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Analysis of the unimproved agricultural statistics indicates that all market areas are within the acceptable range in Madison County. The statistics also indicate that the major land uses are probably within the range. The system that the county uses to analyze and apply the values assures that all parcels within each market area have been valued uniformly and proportionately. The analysis is done within the framework of the agricultural land classification structure and the valuations are applied within the same classification structure.
In summary, there are numerous statistics that have been presented and discussed in the following six tables of the Correlation section of the R\&O. There are a total of five that relate to the measurement of the level of value. In Table $V$, there was a presentation and narrative explanation prepared about the median, weighted mean and mean ratios. In Table III, there was a presentation and narrative discussion of the trended preliminary median. The fifth measure of central tendency was not independently presented or discussed. That measure, the $95 \%$ Confidence Interval measured around the median deserves mention. In this class, the confidence interval of 70.13 to 74.85 is entirely within the acceptable range. This, statistically speaking strongly indicates that the level of value is within the range. There is no indication among the statistics that the entire class should be adjusted and there is no compelling evidence that any notable subclass within this class should be adjusted. Giving due consideration to all of the measures, the median is considered the best indicator of the level of value for this class.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | 176 | $\mathbf{9 2}$ | 52.27 |
| 2007 | 151 | 64 | 42.38 |
| 2006 | 147 | 55 | 37.41 |
| 2005 | 159 | 61 | 38.36 |
| 2004 | 155 | 75 | 48.39 |
| 2003 | 152 | 74 | 48.68 |
| 2002 | 141 | 82 | 58.16 |
| 2001 | 165 | 106 | 64.24 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Table II is indicative that the County has utilized an acceptable portion of the available sales and that the measurement of the class of property was done with all available arms' length sales. Nothing in this data or in the assessment actions suggests a pattern of excessive trimming of sales.

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

The trended preliminary ratio is an alternative method to calculate a point estimate as an indicator of the level of value. This table compares the preliminary median ratio, trended preliminary median ratio, and R\&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.
III. Analysis of the Preliminary, Trended Preliminary and R\&O Median Ratio Continued

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | $\mathbf{6 8 . 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 1 9}$ |  |
| 2007 | $\mathbf{7 2 . 2 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 . 4 4}$ |
| 2006 | $\mathbf{6 0 . 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 5 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 0 . 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 1 . 3 6}$ |
| 2005 | 69.91 | $\mathbf{8 . 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 6 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 . 1 3}$ |
| 2004 | 72.59 | $\mathbf{9 . 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 9 . 2 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 5 6}$ |
| 2003 | 75 | $\mathbf{5 . 5 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 9 . 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 7}$ |
| 2002 | $\mathbf{7 5 . 6 1}$ | $\mathbf{- 0 . 4 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 6}$ |
| 2001 | 76 | $\mathbf{- 1 . 3 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 1 . 9 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 7}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The relationship between the trended preliminary ratio and the $\mathrm{R} \& O$ median ratio suggests the valuation process is applied to the sales file and population in a similar manner. This also indicates that the statistics in the R\&O can be relied on to measure the level of value for this class of property.

## 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 2008 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2008 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 2007 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.

Gloudemans, Robert J., Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 311.
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 | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16 | 2008 | 6 |
| 2.43 | 2007 | 3.8 |
| 22.26 | 2006 | 16.56 |
| 21.74 | 2005 | 8.26 |
| 8.33 | 2004 | 9.23 |
| 8 | 2003 | 6 |
| 3.19 | 2002 | -0.45 |
| -0.73 | 2001 | -1.37 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The difference between the percent change in the sales file and percent change in the abstract is significant. Table IV indicates about a $10 \%$ difference, an amount that might be construed as disparate treatment of the sales and the assessed base. For 2008, the county identified specific subclasses that are not specifically identified in the R\&O Statistics. Ultimately the county adjusted a variety of subclasses, usually at the LCG level which resulted in the following approximate changed to the measurements of the Majority Land Uses. Irrigated increased about 1.4 percentage points, Dry increased about 5.8 percentage points and Grass increased about 16.0 percentage points. A second consequence of the actions was that all three market areas increased and lead by Area 2 which increased about 15.3 percentage points. These actions resulted in all measureable subclasses being within the acceptable range. In the case when a county selects sub-strata that are not directly measureable, and that will produce different percentage change between parcels, depending on their LCG make-up, the classic statistics sometimes are misleading. This is such a case, and the county's actions are deemed to be proper.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{7 3 . 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 . 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 6 4}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The median and weighted mean are within the acceptable range, while the mean is a fraction above the range. The mean was able to rise above the acceptable range largely based on a few high ratios. In data sets with smaller sample size, a few high ratios can have a noticeable impact on the mean. Because of that, the median is the measure of central tendency to be least influenced by these outliers, and in this subclass, the most reliable indicator of the level of value.

## 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 | 19.64 | 102.49 |
| Difference | 0 | 0 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The coefficient of dispersion and price related differential are both within the acceptable range; indicating this class of property has been valued uniformly and proportionately.

## 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 | 97 | 92 | -5 |
| Median | 68.10 | 73.05 | 4.95 |
| Wgt. Mean | 66.28 | 73.80 | 7.52 |
| Mean | 66.40 | 75.64 | 9.24 |
| COD | 18.53 | 19.64 | 1.11 |
| PRD | 100.19 | 102.49 | 2.3 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 18.36 | 18.28 | -0.08 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 117.34 | 160.95 | 43.61 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The change between the preliminary statistics and the Reports and Opinion statistics is consistent with the assessment actions reported by the County for this class of property. The difference in the number of qualified sales is a result of changes made to the sold property after the date of the sale that were deemed to have a substantial impact on the assessed value. Any such sales were removed from the qualified sales roster. Otherwise, the changes shown between the Preliminary Statistics and the Final R\&O Statistics were all considered to be favorable ones and depicted a sound assessment process.

## OFFICE OF THE

## MADISON COUNTY ASSESSOR <br> JEFF HACKEROTT, ASSESSOR

P.O. BOX 250

MADISON, NE. 68748-0250
PHONE: (402) 454-3311, EXT. 178 or 197 FAX: (402) 454-2441

February 19, 2008

# PECENED 

FEB 262008

## Ruth Sorensen

Property Tax Administrator
Dept. of Revenue, Property Assessment Division

## RE: Annual Special Valuation Report

Dear Ruth,
Pursuant to REG-11-005.04, I am hereby submitting a report on Special Valuation in Madison County Nebraska.

As of today two (2) parcels have been granted special valuation in Madison County. Specific descriptions are as follows:

Parcel \#1: Parcel Number: 590158538
Legal Description: E1/2, E1/2, 18-23-1.
This parcel contains approximately 160 acres.
Parcel \#2: Parcel Number: 590146971
Legal Description: SW1/4, 18-24-1
This parcel contains approximately 154.4 acres.
Parcel \#3: Parcel Number: 590150917
Legal Description: Pt. NW1/4, SE1/4, 23-24-2, Tech's $1^{\text {st }}$ Lot Split
This parcel contains approximately 10 acres.
Parcel \#4: Parcel Number: 590150909 Legal Description: Pt. E1/2, NW1/4, SE1/4, 23-24-2, Tech's $2^{\text {nd }}$ Lot Split This parcel contains approximately 10 acres.

These parcels meet all of the requirements for approval as a special valuation parcel. As such all were approved. At the present time I have been unable to determine a valuation influence other than that of agricultural land for Parcels \# 1 \& 2. There have been no sales in the area of land for uses other than agricultural land. At this time my opinion of the highest and best use of the property is the current use of agricultural land. I currently have these parcels valued as agricultural land according to the L.V.G.'s present on the parcel. These parcels are currently in agricultural Market Area 1.

Parcels \#3 \& 4 have been determined to have a valuation influence other than agricultural land. These parcels are rural acreages with prime location and size for residential development. As such they have a market value of approximately $\$ 7,000$ per acre. However, both of these parcels
are currently used for agricultural use and were planted to corn in 2007. These parcels are in Market Area 1 and therefore command an agricultural land market valuation of approximately $\$ 3,000$ per acre.

If I may be of further assistance please do not hesitate to contact me.


## County 59 - Madison



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## County 59 - Madison

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total Real Property Value } \\ & \text { (Sum Lines } 17,25, \& 30 \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ |  | Records |  | 17,511 | Value 2,132,277,838 |  | Total Growth(Sum 17, $25, \underset{\& 1)}{ } \quad 37,120,464$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Schedule I:Non-Agricultural Records (Com and Ind) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Records Urban ${ }^{\text {Value }}$ |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  | Growth |
|  |  |  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 9. Comm } \\ & \text { UnImp Land } \end{aligned}$ | 334 | 14,113,962 | 43 | 883,889 | 52 | 1,660,725 | 429 | 16,658,576 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 10. Comm } \\ & \text { Improv Land } \end{aligned}$ | 1,270 | 68,748,257 | 98 | 3,367,281 | 50 | 2,556,459 | 1,418 | 74,671,997 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 11. Comm } \\ & \text { Improvements } \end{aligned}$ | 1,289 | 292,603,792 | 104 | 17,056,857 | 58 | 38,977,736 | 1,451 | 348,638,385 |  |
| 12. Comm Total \% of Total | 1,623 | 375,466,011 | 147 | 21,308,027 | 110 | 43,194,920 | 1,880 | 439,968,958 | 6,801,093 |
|  | 86.32 | 85.33 | 7.81 | 4.84 | 5.85 | 9.81 | 10.73 | 20.63 | 18.32 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 13. Ind } \\ & \text { UnImp Land } \end{aligned}$ | 3 | 84,929 | 4 | 103,448 | 4 | 102,777 | 11 | 291,154 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 14. Ind } \\ & \text { Improv Land } \end{aligned}$ | 10 | 694,158 | 11 | 520,177 | 6 | 1,418,413 | 27 | 2,632,748 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 15 . \text { Ind } \\ & \text { Improvements } \end{aligned}$ | 10 | 5,952,060 | 11 | 15,370,907 | 6 | 36,291,825 | 27 | 57,614,792 |  |
| 16. Ind Total \% of Total | 13 | 6,731,147 | 15 | 15,994,532 | 10 | 37,813,015 | 38 | 60,538,694 | 14,223,811 |
|  | 34.21 | 11.11 | 39.47 | 26.42 | 26.31 | 62.46 | 0.21 | 2.83 | 38.31 |
| Comm+Ind Total \% of Total | 1,636 | 382,197,158 | 162 | 37,302,559 | 120 | 81,007,935 | 1,918 | 500,507,652 | 21,024,904 |
|  | 85.29 | 76.36 | 8.44 | 7.45 | 6.25 | 16.18 | 10.95 | 23.47 | 56.63 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { 17. Taxable } \\ \text { Total } \\ \text { \% of Total } \end{array}$ | 12,113 | 1,216,022,715 | 1,062 | 141,911,172 | 968 | 165,368,416 | 14,143 | 1,523,302,303 | 35,191,112 |
|  | 85.64 | 79.82 | 7.50 | 6.86 | 6.84 | 5.53 | 80.76 | 71.44 | 94.80 |

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## County 59 - Madison

| Schedule II:Tax Increment Financing (TIF) |  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Value Base | Value Excess | Records | Value Base | Value Excess |
| 18. Residential | 43 | 3,953 | 3,903,757 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. Commercial | 7 | 1,124,795 | 6,580,668 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Records | Rural <br> Value Base | Value Excess | Records | Total <br> Value Base | Value Excess |
| 18. Residential | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 3,953 | 3,903,757 |
| 19. Commercial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1,124,795 | 6,580,668 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. Total Sch II |  |  |  | 50 | 1,128,748 | 10,484,425 |


| Schedule III: Mineral Interest Records | Urban |  |  | SubUrban |  |  | Rural |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records |  | Value | Records |  | Value | Records | Value |
| 23. Mineral Interest-Producing | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24. Mineral Interest-Non-Producing | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |


|  | Total |  | Growth |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 23. Mineral Interest-Producing | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24. Mineral Interest-Non-Producing | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25. Mineral Interest Total | 0 | 0 | 0 |


| Schedule IV: Exempt Records: Non-Agricultural |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban Records | SubUrban Records | Rural Records | Total Records |
| 26. Exempt | 754 | 102 | 175 | 1,031 |



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## County 59 - Madison

| Schedule VI: Agricultural Records: Non-Agricultural Detail | Urban |  |  | SubUrban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Acres | Value | Records | Acres | Value |
| 31. HomeSite UnImp Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 32. HomeSite Improv Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 22 | 24.940 | 240,886 |
| 33. HomeSite Improvements | 0 |  | 0 | 23 |  | 1,342,161 |
| 34. HomeSite Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35. FarmSite UnImp Land | 1 | 22.040 | 144,009 | 9 | 174.240 | 302,345 |
| 36. FarmSite Impr Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 27 | 123.320 | 276,548 |
| 37. FarmSite Improv | 2 |  | 138,804 | 30 |  | 516,334 |

38. FarmSite Total

| 39. Road \& Ditches | 0.480 |  |  | 83.500 |  |  | Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 40. Other-Non Ag Use | Rural ${ }^{0.000}$ |  |  | Total ${ }^{0.000}$ |  | 0 |  |
|  |  |  |  | Value |  |
| 31. HomeSite UnImp Land | 17 | 63.710 | 300,624 |  |  | 17 |  | 63.710 | 300,624 |
| 32. HomeSite Improv Land | 799 | 1,493.580 | 11,030,034 | 821 | 1,518.520 | 11,270,920 |  |
| 33. HomeSite Improvements | 780 |  | 45,238,587 | 803 |  | 46,580,748 | 1,929,352 |
| 34. HomeSite Total |  |  |  | 820 | 1,582.230 | 58,152,292 |  |
| 35. FarmSite UnImp Land | 142 | 481.160 | 670,554 | 152 | 677.440 | 1,116,908 |  |
| 36. FarmSite Impr Land | 1,001 | 4,154.520 | 7,818,452 | 1,028 | 4,277.840 | 8,095,000 |  |
| 37. FarmSite Improv | 1,193 |  | 22,858,632 | 1,225 |  | 23,513,770 | 0 |
| 38. FarmSite Total |  |  |  | 1,377 | 4,955.280 | 32,725,678 |  |
| 39. Road \& Ditches |  | 7,134.010 |  |  | 7,217.990 |  |  |
| 40. Other-Non Ag Use |  | 25.070 | 1,536 |  | 25.070 | 1,536 |  |
| 41. Total Section VI |  |  |  | 2,197 | 13,780.570 | 90,879,506 | 1,929,352 |


| Schedule VII: Agricultural Records: Ag Land Detail-Game \& Parks | Rece | Urban |  | R | SubUrban |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 42. Game \& Parks |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
|  | Records | Rural Acres | Value | Records | Total Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 9 | 1,043.940 | 836,137 | 9 | 1,043.940 | 836,137 |
| Schedule VIII: Agricultural Records: Special Value | Records | Urban Acres | Value | Records | SubUrban Acres | Value |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Val |  |  | 0 |  |  | 0 |
|  | Records | Rural ${ }_{\text {Acres }}$ | Value | Records | Total <br> Acres | Value |
| 43. Special Value | 2 | 283.300 | 260,491 | 2 | 283.300 | 260,491 |
| 44. Recapture Val |  |  | 260,491 |  |  | 260,491 |

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## County 59 - Madison <br> 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

Schedule IX: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Detail
Market Area:

| Irrigated: | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 88.260 | 207,411 | 6,176.560 | 14,432,031 | 6,264.820 | 14,639,442 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 19.700 | 43,834 | 18,281.940 | 40,602,853 | 18,301.640 | 40,646,687 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 233.680 | 490,368 | 6,598.510 | 13,776,008 | 6,832.190 | 14,266,376 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 156.760 | 317,440 | 4,883.530 | 9,843,112 | 5,040.290 | 10,160,552 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 81.620 | 153,039 | 13,446.050 | 25,130,598 | 13,527.670 | 25,283,637 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 79.920 | 143,829 | 23,036.390 | 41,895,995 | 23,116.310 | 42,039,824 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 10.760 | 14,526 | 3,626.570 | 4,892,774 | 3,637.330 | 4,907,300 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 3.900 | 4,485 | 528.520 | 607,801 | 532.420 | 612,286 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 674.600 | 1,374,932 | 76,578.070 | 151,181,172 | 77,252.670 | 152,556,104 |


| 54.1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 90.710 | 179,043 | 5,722.180 | 11,254,003 | 5,812.890 | 11,433,046 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 112.860 | 208,116 | 24,983.800 | 46,129,916 | 25,096.660 | 46,338,032 |
| 56. 2D1 | 37.330 | 63,225 | 226.330 | 384,639 | 8,602.310 | 14,555,071 | 8,865.970 | 15,002,935 |
| 57.2D | 2.600 | 4,225 | 418.200 | 678,907 | 7,198.040 | 11,688,612 | 7,618.840 | 12,371,744 |
| 58. 3D1 | 10.400 | 15,861 | 274.140 | 418,070 | 16,609.110 | 25,234,304 | 16,893.650 | 25,668,235 |
| 59.3D | 33.630 | 49,605 | 321.460 | 474,157 | 33,924.500 | 49,880,317 | 34,279.590 | 50,404,079 |
| 60. 4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 43.700 | 51,349 | 6,844.490 | 8,028,431 | 6,888.190 | 8,079,780 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 11.300 | 12,151 | 601.770 | 646,872 | 613.070 | 659,023 |
| 62. Total | 83.960 | 132,916 | 1,498.700 | 2,406,432 | 104,486.200 | 167,417,526 | 106,068.860 | 169,956,874 |


| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 10.360 | 8,803 | 426.820 | 364,507 | 437.180 | 373,310 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 11.600 | 9,860 | 2,066.480 | 1,729,779 | 2,078.080 | 1,739,639 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 82.310 | 92,330 | 2,258.590 | 1,817,190 | 2,340.900 | 1,909,520 |
| 66.2G | 0.000 | 0 | 187.760 | 152,930 | 2,551.020 | 2,079,279 | 2,738.780 | 2,232,209 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 141.380 | 111,256 | 5,186.510 | 4,013,945 | 5,327.890 | 4,125,201 |
| 68. 3G | 0.000 | 0 | 305.230 | 230,989 | 9,521.430 | 7,220,011 | 9,826.660 | 7,451,000 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 249.470 | 180,870 | 5,850.780 | 4,153,964 | 6,100.250 | 4,334,834 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 186.820 | 94,427 | 4,919.500 | 2,664,420 | 5,106.320 | 2,758,847 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 1,174.930 | 881,465 | 32,781.130 | 24,043,095 | 33,956.060 | 24,924,560 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 182.880 | 27,434 | 1,801.630 | 270,784 | 1,984.510 | 298,218 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 31.960 | 7,990 | 1,784.230 | 453,064 | 1,816.190 | 461,054 |
| 74. Exempt | 6.530 |  | 28.750 |  | 225.430 |  | 260.710 |  |
| 75. Total | 83.960 | 132,916 | 3,563.070 | 4,698,253 | 217,431.260 | 343,365,641 | 221,078.290 | 348,196,810 |

## County 59 - Madison <br> 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

Schedule IX: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Detail
Market Area:

| Irrigated: | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,157.890 | 2,309,430 | 1,157.890 | 2,309,430 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,412.320 | 2,644,772 | 1,412.320 | 2,644,772 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 33.500 | 58,625 | 1,404.790 | 2,454,037 | 1,438.290 | 2,512,662 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 60.170 | 102,289 | 3,537.530 | 6,004,051 | 3,597.700 | 6,106,340 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,224.910 | 4,833,165 | 3,224.910 | 4,833,165 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 10.200 | 14,790 | 4,098.210 | 5,928,911 | 4,108.410 | 5,943,701 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 990.370 | 1,138,927 | 990.370 | 1,138,927 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 168.700 | 160,266 | 168.700 | 160,266 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 103.870 | 175,704 | 15,994.720 | 25,473,559 | 16,098.590 | 25,649,263 |


| 54. 1D1 | 0.800 | 1,280 | 0.000 | 0 | 498.710 | 797,709 | 499.510 | 798,989 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55.1D | 0.800 | 1,200 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,493.670 | 2,233,785 | 1,494.470 | 2,234,985 |
| 56. 2D1 | 10.100 | 14,018 | 13.230 | 18,853 | 1,133.810 | 1,573,796 | 1,157.140 | 1,606,667 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 22.330 | 31,262 | 3,063.670 | 4,277,063 | 3,086.000 | 4,308,325 |
| 58. 3D1 | 5.240 | 6,812 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,123.580 | 2,734,339 | 2,128.820 | 2,741,151 |
| 59.3D | 1.300 | 1,593 | 4.690 | 5,745 | 2,614.050 | 3,198,889 | 2,620.040 | 3,206,227 |
| 60. 4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 905.820 | 837,915 | 905.820 | 837,915 |
| 61.4D | 1.070 | 910 | 0.000 | 0 | 213.910 | 181,824 | 214.980 | 182,734 |
| 62. Total | 19.310 | 25,813 | 40.250 | 55,860 | 12,047.220 | 15,835,320 | 12,106.780 | 15,916,993 |


| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 87.290 | 77,473 | 87.290 | 77,473 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64. 1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 314.790 | 282,597 | 314.790 | 282,597 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 1.390 | 1,251 | 169.740 | 146,360 | 171.130 | 147,611 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.600 | 540 | 1,654.950 | 1,469,480 | 1,655.550 | 1,470,020 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,365.500 | 1,151,647 | 1,365.500 | 1,151,647 |
| 68.3G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,466.120 | 2,900,080 | 3,466.120 | 2,900,080 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,881.080 | 2,429,803 | 2,881.080 | 2,429,803 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,476.930 | 1,346,203 | 2,476.930 | 1,346,203 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 1.990 | 1,791 | 12,416.400 | 9,803,643 | 12,418.390 | 9,805,434 |
| 72. Waste | 0.230 | 35 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,155.140 | 173,335 | 1,155.370 | 173,370 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 476.290 | 119,078 | 476.290 | 119,078 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  |
| 75. Total | 19.540 | 25,848 | 146.110 | 233,355 | 42,089.770 | 51,404,935 | 42,255.420 | 51,664,138 |

## County 59 - Madison <br> 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

Schedule IX: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Detail
Market Area:
3

| Irrigated: | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,222.890 | 5,432,720 | 2,222.890 | 5,432,720 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 33.280 | 75,713 | 3,229.280 | 7,339,190 | 3,262.560 | 7,414,903 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,395.900 | 3,023,082 | 1,395.900 | 3,023,082 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 160.220 | 336,422 | 160.220 | 336,422 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 3.000 | 5,850 | 1,323.200 | 2,578,893 | 1,326.200 | 2,584,743 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 26.510 | 50,369 | 4,512.450 | 8,573,655 | 4,538.960 | 8,624,024 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 490.990 | 736,285 | 490.990 | 736,285 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 11.590 | 16,226 | 11.590 | 16,226 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 62.790 | 131,932 | 13,346.520 | 28,036,473 | 13,409.310 | 28,168,405 |
| Dryland: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 15.000 | 33,000 | 7,280.050 | 15,933,871 | 7,295.050 | 15,966,871 |
| 55.1D | 3.120 | 6,474 | 90.200 | 187,167 | 9,694.710 | 20,022,943 | 9,788.030 | 20,216,584 |
| 56. 2D1 | 4.800 | 9,241 | 97.510 | 187,707 | 4,398.640 | 8,387,423 | 4,500.950 | 8,584,371 |
| 57. 2D | 4.260 | 7,881 | 0.000 | 0 | 623.800 | 1,141,019 | 628.060 | 1,148,900 |
| 58.3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 10.900 | 19,075 | 6,760.530 | 11,813,540 | 6,771.430 | 11,832,615 |
| 59.3D | 0.850 | 1,445 | 116.810 | 198,577 | 15,639.340 | 26,573,398 | 15,757.000 | 26,773,420 |
| 60.4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 3.000 | 4,200 | 1,399.120 | 1,956,548 | 1,402.120 | 1,960,748 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 5.330 | 6,929 | 100.400 | 130,520 | 105.730 | 137,449 |
| 62. Total | 13.030 | 25,041 | 338.750 | 636,655 | 45,896.590 | 85,959,262 | 46,248.370 | 86,620,958 |

Grass:

| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 321.920 | 254,464 | 321.920 | 254,464 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.100 | 78 | 455.190 | 365,427 | 455.290 | 365,505 |
| 65. 2G1 | 1.600 | 1,200 | 1.800 | 720 | 1,320.160 | 967,410 | 1,323.560 | 969,330 |
| 66. 2G | 5.560 | 4,171 | 0.000 | 0 | 353.500 | 282,956 | 359.060 | 287,127 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 494.210 | 354,095 | 494.210 | 354,095 |
| 68. 3G | 1.860 | 1,302 | 0.000 | 0 | 874.130 | 608,951 | 875.990 | 610,253 |
| 69.4G1 | 4.820 | 3,254 | 0.250 | 169 | 348.640 | 230,197 | 353.710 | 233,620 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 25.000 | 11,492 | 520.610 | 265,484 | 545.610 | 276,976 |
| 71. Total | 13.840 | 9,927 | 27.150 | 12,459 | 4,688.360 | 3,328,984 | 4,729.350 | 3,351,370 |


| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 1.800 | 270 | 376.230 | 56,435 | 378.030 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 1.400 | 350 | 149.170 | 150.570 | 37,643 |  |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  |  |
| 75. Total | 26.870 | 34,968 | 431.890 | 781,666 | $64,456.870$ | $\mathbf{1 1 7 , 4 1 8 , 4 4 7}$ | $\mathbf{6 4 , 9 1 5 . 6 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 8 , 2 3 5 , 0 8 1}$ |

## County 59 - Madison

## 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

Schedule X: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Totals

|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AgLand | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 76.Irrigated | 0.000 | 0 | 841.260 | 1,682,568 | 105,919.310 | 204,691,204 | 106,760.570 | 206,373,772 |
| 77.Dry Land | 116.300 | 183,770 | 1,877.700 | 3,098,947 | 162,430.010 | 269,212,108 | 164,424.010 | 272,494,825 |
| 78.Grass | 13.840 | 9,927 | 1,204.070 | 895,715 | 49,885.890 | 37,175,722 | 51,103.800 | 38,081,364 |
| 79.Waste | 0.230 | 35 | 184.680 | 27,704 | 3,333.000 | 500,554 | 3,517.910 | 528,293 |
| 80.Other | 0.000 | 0 | 33.360 | 8,340 | 2,409.690 | 609,435 | 2,443.050 | 617,775 |
| 81.Exempt | 6.530 | 0 | 28.750 | 0 | 225.430 | 0 | 260.710 | 0 |
| 82.Total | 130.370 | 193,732 | 4,141.070 | 5,713,274 | 323,977.900 | 512,189,023 | 328,249.340 | 518,096,029 |

2008 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 59 - Madison

Market Area:

| Value | \% of Value | Average Assessed Value |
| :--- | ---: | :---: |
| $14,639,442$ | $9.60 \%$ | $2,336.769$ |
| $40,646,687$ | $26.64 \%$ | $2,220.931$ |
| $14,266,376$ | $9.35 \%$ | $2,088.111$ |
| $10,160,552$ | $6.66 \%$ | $2,015.866$ |
| $25,283,637$ | $16.57 \%$ | $1,869.031$ |
| $42,039,824$ | $27.56 \%$ | $1,818.621$ |
| $4,907,300$ | $3.22 \%$ | $1,349.148$ |
| 612,286 | $0.40 \%$ | $1,150.005$ |
| $152,556,104$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,974.768$ |

Dry:

| 1D1 | $5,812.890$ | $5.48 \%$ | $11,433,046$ | $6.73 \%$ | $1,966.843$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1D | $25,096.660$ | $23.66 \%$ | $46,338,032$ | $27.26 \%$ | $1,846.382$ |
| 2D1 | $8,865.970$ | $8.36 \%$ | $15,002,935$ | $8.83 \%$ | $1,692.193$ |
| 2D | $7,618.840$ | $7.18 \%$ | $12,371,744$ | $7.28 \%$ | $1,623.835$ |
| 3D1 | $16,893.650$ | $15.93 \%$ | $25,668,235$ | $15.10 \%$ | $1,519.401$ |
| 3D | $34,279.590$ | $32.32 \%$ | $50,404,079$ | $29.66 \%$ | $1,470.381$ |
| 4D1 | $6,888.190$ | $6.49 \%$ | $8,079,780$ | $4.75 \%$ | $1,172.990$ |
| 4D | 613.070 | $0.58 \%$ | 659,023 | $0.39 \%$ | $1,074.955$ |
| Dry Total | $106,068.860$ | $100.00 \%$ | $169,956,874$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,602.325$ |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 437.180 | $1.29 \%$ | 373,310 | $1.50 \%$ | 853.904 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | $2,078.080$ | $6.12 \%$ | $1,739,639$ | $6.98 \%$ | 837.137 |
| 2G1 | $2,340.900$ | $6.89 \%$ | $1,909,520$ | $7.66 \%$ | 815.720 |
| 2G | $2,738.780$ | $8.07 \%$ | $2,232,209$ | $8.96 \%$ | 815.037 |
| 3G1 | $5,327.890$ | $15.69 \%$ | $4,125,201$ | $16.55 \%$ | 774.265 |
| 3G | $9,826.660$ | $28.94 \%$ | $7,451,000$ | $29.89 \%$ | 758.243 |
| 4G1 | $6,100.250$ | $17.97 \%$ | $4,334,834$ | $17.39 \%$ | 710.599 |
| 4G | $5,106.320$ | $15.04 \%$ | $2,758,847$ | $11.07 \%$ | 540.280 |
| Grass Total | $33,956.060$ | $100.00 \%$ | $24,924,560$ | $100.00 \%$ | 734.023 |
|  | $77,252.670$ | $34.94 \%$ | $152,556,104$ | $43.81 \%$ | $1,974.768$ |
| Irrigated Total | $106,068.860$ | $47.98 \%$ | $169,956,874$ | $48.81 \%$ | $1,602.325$ |
| Dry Total | $33,956.060$ | $15.36 \%$ | $24,924,560$ | $7.16 \%$ | 734.023 |
| Grass Total | $1,984.510$ | $0.90 \%$ | 298,218 | $0.09 \%$ | 150.272 |
| Waste | $1,816.190$ | $0.82 \%$ | 461,054 | $0.13 \%$ | 253.857 |
| Other | 260.710 | $0.12 \%$ |  |  | 1 |
| Exempt | $221,078.290$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |  |  |
| Market Area Total |  |  |  | 100 |  |

## As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $77,252.670$ | $72.36 \%$ | $152,556,104$ | $73.92 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $106,068.860$ | $64.51 \%$ | $169,956,874$ | $62.37 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $33,956.060$ | $66.45 \%$ | $24,924,560$ | $65.45 \%$ |
| Waste | $1,984.510$ | $56.41 \%$ | 298,218 | $56.45 \%$ |
| Other | $1,816.190$ | $74.34 \%$ | 461,054 | $74.63 \%$ |
| Exempt | 260.710 | $100.00 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $221,078.290$ | $67.35 \%$ | $348,196,810$ | $67.21 \%$ |

## 2008 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 59 - Madison

Market Area: 2
Average Assessed Value*

| Value | \% of Value | Average Assessed Value |
| :--- | ---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{*}$ |  |  |
| $2,309,430$ | $9.00 \%$ | $1,994.515$ |
| $2,644,772$ | $10.31 \%$ | $1,872.643$ |
| $2,512,662$ | $9.80 \%$ | $1,746.978$ |
| $6,106,340$ | $23.81 \%$ | $1,697.289$ |
| $4,833,165$ | $18.84 \%$ | $1,498.697$ |
| $5,943,701$ | $23.17 \%$ | $1,446.715$ |
| $1,138,927$ | $4.44 \%$ | $1,150.001$ |
| 160,266 | $0.62 \%$ | 950.005 |
| $25,649,263$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,593.261$ |


| Dry: |
| :--- |
| 1D1 499.510 $4.13 \%$ 798,989 $5.02 \%$ $1,599.545$ <br> 1D $1,494.470$ $12.34 \%$ $2,234,985$ $14.04 \%$ $1,495.503$ <br> 2D1 $1,157.140$ $9.56 \%$ $1,606,667$ $10.09 \%$ $1,388.481$ <br> 2D $3,086.000$ $25.49 \%$ $4,308,325$ $27.07 \%$ $1,396.087$ <br> 3D1 $2,128.820$ $17.58 \%$ $2,741,151$ $17.22 \%$ $1,287.638$ <br> 3D $2,620.040$ $21.64 \%$ $3,206,227$ $20.14 \%$ $1,223.732$ <br> 4D1 905.820 $7.48 \%$ 837,915 $5.26 \%$ 925.034 <br> 4D 214.980 $1.78 \%$ 182,734 $1.15 \%$ 850.004 <br> Dry Total $12,106.780$ $100.00 \%$ $15,916,993$ $100.00 \%$ $1,314.717$ |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 87.290 | 0.70\% | 77,473 | 0.79\% | 887.535 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1G | 314.790 | 2.53\% | 282,597 | 2.88\% | 897.731 |
| 2G1 | 171.130 | 1.38\% | 147,611 | 1.51\% | 862.566 |
| 2G | 1,655.550 | 13.33\% | 1,470,020 | 14.99\% | 887.934 |
| 3G1 | 1,365.500 | 11.00\% | 1,151,647 | 11.74\% | 843.388 |
| 3G | 3,466.120 | 27.91\% | 2,900,080 | 29.58\% | 836.693 |
| 4G1 | 2,881.080 | 23.20\% | 2,429,803 | 24.78\% | 843.365 |
| 4G | 2,476.930 | 19.95\% | 1,346,203 | 13.73\% | 543.496 |
| Grass Total | 12,418.390 | 100.00\% | 9,805,434 | 100.00\% | 789.589 |
| Irrigated Total | 16,098.590 | 38.10\% | 25,649,263 | 49.65\% | 1,593.261 |
| Dry Total | 12,106.780 | 28.65\% | 15,916,993 | 30.81\% | 1,314.717 |
| Grass Total | 12,418.390 | 29.39\% | 9,805,434 | 18.98\% | 789.589 |
| Waste | 1,155.370 | 2.73\% | 173,370 | 0.34\% | 150.055 |
| Other | 476.290 | 1.13\% | 119,078 | 0.23\% | 250.011 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | 0.00\% |  |  |  |
| Market Area Total | 42,255.420 | 100.00\% | 51,664,138 | 100.00\% | 1,222.662 |

## As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $16,098.590$ | $15.08 \%$ | $25,649,263$ | $12.43 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $12,106.780$ | $7.36 \%$ | $15,916,993$ | $5.84 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $12,418.390$ | $24.30 \%$ | $9,805,434$ | $25.75 \%$ |
| Waste | $1,155.370$ | $32.84 \%$ | 173,370 | $32.82 \%$ |
| Other | 476.290 | $19.50 \%$ | 119,078 | $19.28 \%$ |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $42,255.420$ | $12.87 \%$ | $51,664,138$ | $9.97 \%$ |

## 2008 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 59 - Madison

Market Area: 3

| Irrigated: | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1A1 | 2,222.890 | 16.58\% | 5,432,720 | 19.29\% | 2,443.989 |
| 1A | 3,262.560 | 24.33\% | 7,414,903 | 26.32\% | 2,272.725 |
| 2A1 | 1,395.900 | 10.41\% | 3,023,082 | 10.73\% | 2,165.686 |
| 2A | 160.220 | 1.19\% | 336,422 | 1.19\% | 2,099.750 |
| 3A1 | 1,326.200 | 9.89\% | 2,584,743 | 9.18\% | 1,948.984 |
| 3A | 4,538.960 | 33.85\% | 8,624,024 | 30.62\% | 1,900.000 |
| 4A1 | 490.990 | 3.66\% | 736,285 | 2.61\% | 1,499.592 |
| 4A | 11.590 | 0.09\% | 16,226 | 0.06\% | 1,400.000 |
| Irrigated Total | 13,409.310 | 100.00\% | 28,168,405 | 100.00\% | 2,100.660 |
| Dry: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1D1 | 7,295.050 | 15.77\% | 15,966,871 | 18.43\% | 2,188.726 |
| 1D | 9,788.030 | 21.16\% | 20,216,584 | 23.34\% | 2,065.439 |
| 2D1 | 4,500.950 | 9.73\% | 8,584,371 | 9.91\% | 1,907.235 |
| 2D | 628.060 | 1.36\% | 1,148,900 | 1.33\% | 1,829.283 |
| 3D1 | 6,771.430 | 14.64\% | 11,832,615 | 13.66\% | 1,747.432 |
| 3D | 15,757.000 | 34.07\% | 26,773,420 | 30.91\% | 1,699.144 |
| 4D1 | 1,402.120 | 3.03\% | 1,960,748 | 2.26\% | 1,398.416 |
| 4D | 105.730 | 0.23\% | 137,449 | 0.16\% | 1,300.000 |
| Dry Total | 46,248.370 | 100.00\% | 86,620,958 | 100.00\% | 1,872.951 |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 321.920 | $6.81 \%$ | 254,464 | $7.59 \%$ | 790.457 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | 455.290 | $9.63 \%$ | 365,505 | $10.91 \%$ | 802.796 |
| 2G1 | $1,323.560$ | $27.99 \%$ | 969,330 | $28.92 \%$ | 732.365 |
| 2G | 359.060 | $7.59 \%$ | 287,127 | $8.57 \%$ | 799.663 |
| 3G1 | 494.210 | $10.45 \%$ | 354,095 | $10.57 \%$ | 716.486 |
| 3G | 875.990 | $18.52 \%$ | 610,253 | $18.21 \%$ | 696.643 |
| 4G1 | 353.710 | $7.48 \%$ | 233,620 | $6.97 \%$ | 660.484 |
| 4G | 545.610 | $11.54 \%$ | 276,976 | $8.26 \%$ | 507.644 |
| Grass Total | $4,729.350$ | $100.00 \%$ | $3,351,370$ | $100.00 \%$ | 708.632 |
| Irrigated Total | $13,409.310$ | $20.66 \%$ | $28,168,405$ | $23.82 \%$ | $2,100.660$ |
| Dry Total | $46,248.370$ | $71.24 \%$ | $86,620,958$ | $73.26 \%$ | $1,872.951$ |
| Grass Total | $4,729.350$ | $7.29 \%$ | $3,351,370$ | $2.83 \%$ | 708.632 |
| Waste | 378.030 | $0.58 \%$ | 56,705 | $0.05 \%$ | 150.001 |
| Other | 150.570 | $0.23 \%$ | 37,643 | $0.03 \%$ | 250.003 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  | $1,821.365$ |
| Market Area Total | $64,915.630$ | $100.00 \%$ | $118,235,081$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $13,409.310$ | $12.56 \%$ | $28,168,405$ | $13.65 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $46,248.370$ | $28.13 \%$ | $86,620,958$ | $31.79 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $4,729.350$ | $9.25 \%$ | $3,351,370$ | $8.80 \%$ |
| Waste | 378.030 | $10.75 \%$ | 56,705 | $10.73 \%$ |
| Other | 150.570 | $6.16 \%$ | 37,643 | $6.09 \%$ |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $64,915.630$ | $19.78 \%$ | $118,235,081$ | $22.82 \%$ |
| Exhibit 59- Page 94 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

## 2008 Agricultural Land Detail

County 59 - Madison


| Total | $328,249.340$ | $518,096,029$ | $328,249.340$ | $100.00 \%$ | $518,096,029$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,578.361$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

* Department of Property Assessment \& Taxation Calculates


## 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45 Compared with the 2007 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL)

|  | 2007 CTL <br> County Total | 2008 Form 45 County Total | Value Difference <br> (2007 Form 45-2006 CTL) | Percent Change | 2008 Growth <br> (New Construction Value) | \% Change excl. Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Residential | 973,202,504 | 1,022,719,782 | 49,517,278 | 5.09 | 14,166,208 | 3.63 |
| 2. Recreational | 74,869 | 74,869 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwellings | 54,882,118 | 58,152,292 | 3,270,174 | 5.96 | *---------- | 5.96 |
| 4. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 1,028,159,491 | 1,080,946,943 | 52,787,452 | 5.13 | 14,166,208 | 3.76 |
| 5. Commercial | 419,230,902 | 439,968,958 | 20,738,056 | 4.95 | 6,801,093 | 3.32 |
| 6. Industrial | 45,240,837 | 60,538,694 | 15,297,857 | 33.81 | 14,223,811 | 2.37 |
| 7. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 29,176,063 | 32,725,678 | 3,549,615 | 12.17 | 1,929,352 | 5.55 |
| 8. Minerals | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 9. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 493,647,802 | 533,233,330 | 39,585,528 | 8.02 | 21,024,904 | 3.76 |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 1,521,807,293 | 1,614,181,809 | 92,374,516 | 6.07 | 37,120,464 | 3.63 |
| 11. Irrigated | 193,387,913 | 206,373,772 | 12,985,859 | 6.71 |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 259,289,951 | 272,494,825 | 13,204,874 | 5.09 |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 35,179,185 | 38,081,364 | 2,902,179 | 8.25 |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 419,341 | 528,293 | 108,952 | 25.98 |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 491,979 | 491,979 | 125,796 | 25.57 |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 488,768,369 | 518,096,029 | 29,327,660 | 6 |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of All Real Property | 2,010,575,662 | 2,132,277,838 | 121,702,176 | 6.05 | 37,120,464 | 4.21 |
| (Locally Assessed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^0]
# MADISON COUNTY THREE-YEAR PLAN OF ASSESSMENT ASSESSMENT YEARS 2008, 2009, AND 2010 

15 - June - 2007

## Plan of Assessment Requirements:

Pursuant to Neb. Laws 2005, LB 263, Section 9, on or before June 15 each year the Assessor shall prepare a plan of assessment. This plan shall describe the assessment actions planned for the next assessment year and two (2) years thereafter. The plan shall indicate the classes or subclasses of real property that the County Assessor plans to examine during the years contained in the plan of assessment. The plan shall describe all the assessment actions necessary to achieve the levels of value and quality of assessment practices required by law, and the resources necessary to complete those actions. On or before July 31 each year, the Assessor shall present the plan to the County Board of Equalization and the Assessor may amend the plan, if necessary, after the budget is approved by the County Board. A copy of the plan and any amendments thereto shall be mailed to the Department of Property Assessment and Taxation on or before October 31 each year.

## Real Property Assessment Requirements:

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

Assessment levels required for real property are as follows:

1) $100 \%$ of actual value for all classes of real property excluding agricultural and horticultural land.
2) $75 \%$ of actual value for agricultural land and horticultural land
3) $75 \%$ of special value for agricultural land and horticultural land which meets the qualifications for special valuation under §771344 and $75 \%$ of its recapture value as defined in $\S 77-1343$ when the land is disqualified for special valuation under §77-1347.

## County Description:

Madison County has a total parcel count of 17,416 as certified on the 2007 Abstract of Assessment dated 26-March-2007. The Residential class of property accounts for $69.69 \%$, the Commercial / Industrial class contains $10.97 \%$, and the Agricultural class accounts for $19.34 \%$ of the total parcel count. The following chart provides a visual representation of the property classification breakdown.


The 2007 Abstract of Assessment, dated 26-March-2007, lists the total Madison County real property valuation as $\$ 2,018,387,799$. The Residential class accounts for 48.18\%, the Commercial / Industrial class makes up $23.41 \%$, and the Agricultural class accounts for $28.41 \%$ of the total real property valuation. The following chart provides a visual representation of the property valuation breakdown.


Madison County has 2,502 personal property schedules with a total valuation of $\$ 131,338,865$, as certified on the 2007 Personal Property Abstract dated 15-June-2007. Of these schedules 1,672 are commercial property and 830 are agricultural property.

As of this date, Madison County has 964 parcels with a Homestead Exemption.

For assessment year 2007, an estimated 523 building permits and information statements were received by the Madison County Assessor's Office. Seventy-eight (78) of the aforementioned permits were for new residence construction.

For more information please refer to the 2007 Reports and Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator, Abstract, and Assessor Survey for Madison County.

## Budget, Staffing \& Training:

## Budget:

The 2007 / 2008 Assessor’s Budget $=\quad \$ 225,887$
The 2007 / 2008 Re-appraisal Budget $=\quad \$ 181,300$
Total Office Budget: \$407,187

## Staff:

For the last decade this office has been operated with a less than ideal number of staff members. In addition, many of these staff members have not been utilized in the most efficient manner. It is hoped that some staffing changes can be made in the near future. The most urgent need at this time is a full-time appraiser. It is also hoped that one other staff position may be added. The current lister needs to be replaced by a full-time position with more flexibility. As of today the Madison County Assessor's Office is comprised of 6.5 staff members broken down as follows:
(1) Assessor: This person is responsible for all real property valuation. The Assessor must also do approximately $1 / 2$ of the annual pickup work and sales reviews. At this time the Assessor is responsible for all data entry of property characteristics into TerraScan. In addition, the Assessor is responsible for all of the report generation. The Assessor is also responsible for all computer maintenance and updates.
(1) Deputy Assessor: This person is responsible for entering all agricultural land changes. In addition, the Deputy Assessor must also complete all splits and new additions. This person is also responsible for quality control and checking all data entry. Currently, this position is not utilized to the fullest extent. When a mapping program is obtained the Deputy and one other employee will spend a majority of their time building the data base.
(3) Full-time Clerks: These staff members are responsible for all aspects of both Personal Property and Homestead Exemption except report generation. In addition these members are also responsible for handling phone calls and waiting on the counter. Most walk-in taxpayer assistance is also handled by these members. These staff positions also make copies for customers, pull property record cards, and do all filing of property record cards. All building permits are processed through one of the staff members. In addition, Form 521 Transfer Statements are handled by these members. The sales are entered into TerraScan and green sheets are completed. These members also proof and correct all rosters as provided by D.P.A.T. An additional responsibility is attaching new value sheets to the property record card and writing new values on the outside of the record card. All no-contact letters are produced by these members.
(1) Full-Time GIS Specialist. This person is responsible for building the GIS System from the ground-up. This person does not do any clerical work other than that related to the GIS System.
(1) Part-time Lister: This person is responsible for data collection. This includes listing all new construction, additions, renovations, etc. In addition, this person conducts sales reviews. This person does not do any data entry into the computer system. This person works 3 day per week.

## Contract Appraiser:

The Madison County Assessor’s Office contracts with Great Plains Appraisal, (Wayne Kubert), to appraise industrial properties and grain elevators on an as-needed basis. It is anticipated that this office may contract with an outside source to begin a re-appraisal process. This is in response to the unsuccessful attempt to recruit a qualified appraiser with reappraisal experience. Beginning last year this office has begun to contract out small re-appraisal projects to individual appraisers. This office will be including a significant amount of money in the next fiscal years budget (2007 / 2008) to begin meeting the requirements of LB 334 Sec. 100, whereby every parcel shall be inspected and reviewed no less frequently than every six years.

## Training:

The Madison County Assessor attends all required workshops provided by the D.P.A.T. In addition, the Assessor attends annual schooling in order to maintain both the Assessor's Certificate and the Appraisal License.

The Deputy Assessor attends schooling in order to maintain the Assessor's Certificate.

The Clerks have historically not received any training outside of the office. This will probably change as the responsibilities of certain members are increased.

The lister has not received any training outside of the office. When this position is replaced, the new lister will receive some training outside of the office.

## 2007 R \& O Statistics (or T.E.R.C. Statistics):

| Property Class | $\underline{\text { Median }}$ |  | $\underline{\text { C.O.D. }}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Residential: | 93.81 |  | 17.53 | 105.89 |
| Commercial/Industrial: | 95.18 |  | 26.21 | 101.57 |
| Agricultural Unimp.: | 72.44 |  | 14.90 | 101.69 |

For more information regarding statistical measures please refer to the 2007 Reports \& Opinions of the Property Tax administrator.

From the above statistical information, it is apparent that there is still room for improvement with regards to both the uniformity and quality of assessment in Madison County. It is the hope of the Madison County Assessor that additional staff, more efficient utilization of current staff, and a disciplined approach to achieving defined goals, will result in the continued improvement of the aforementioned statistical measures. The following plan will address the steps necessary to achieve this goal and in addition satisfy the requirements of LB 334 Sec. 100 .

## Three-Year Appraisal Plan:

## 2008:

Residential: An attempt will be made to contract the reappraisal of Newman Grove Residential property. This will entail entering all information into TerraScan. In addition, new costing and depreciation will be used. An exterior inspection will be conducted on all parcels. An interior inspection will be conducted when possible. Current information will be verified and / or updated based on this physical review. New digital pictures will be taken. In addition, it is hoped that a depreciation study can be done for other areas. This will lay the ground-work for the continuing reappraisal of residential property in future years. Currently there are approximately 398 residential parcels in Newman Grove. In addition, appraisal maintenance will continue to be completed on the balance of the residential property class. Attempts are still being made to recruit an experienced appraiser. In addition, all sales reviews and pick-up work will be completed county-wide.

Commercial / Industrial: A re-appraisal of Newman Grove Commercial property in planned. This will be done in conjunction with the residential re-appraisal mentioned above. This will entail entering all information into TerraScan. All new costing and depreciation will be used. All properties will be physically inspected. Current information will be verified and / or updated based on this physical review. An interior inspection will be conducted where possible. New digital pictures will be taken. Currently there are approximately 81 commercial parcels in Newman Grove. In addition, all sales reviews and pick-up work will be completed county-wide.

Agricultural: In May of 2005 a new server was purchased in anticipation of implementing GIS. In June of 2006 a GIS system was purchased. The development and implementation of this system is seen as a long-term process. However, once this is achieved, this will allow the use of digitized satellite imagery in order to more accurately calculate soil types and acreages. There will be an in-depth analysis of all agricultural sales in Madison County. The sales will be analyzed by L.C.G. as well as by market area. The Assessor will determine if adjustments are necessary in order to maintain statistical compliance. In addition, the Assessor will determine if the sales support the current market areas or if an adjustment to these areas is needed. All sales reviews and pick-up work will be completed countywide.

## 2009:

Residential: Depending on the outcome of the 2008 appraisal plan, it is hoped to continue to re-appraise other Assessor Locations. For 2009 the towns of Tilden, Meadow Grove and Battle Creek will be reappraised. This will entail entering all information and property characteristics into TerraScan. In addition, new costing and depreciation will be used. All properties will be physically inspected. Current information will be verified and / or updated based on this physical review. An attempt will be made to inspect the interior of these properties where possible. New digital pictures will be taken. Currently there are approximately 359 residential parcels in Tilden, 187 residential parcels in Meadow Grove and 514 residential parcels in Battle Creek. In addition, all sales and pick-up work will be completed county-wide. It is hoped time will allow the entering of all rural residential data into TerraScan in anticipation of a re-valuation for next year.

Commercial: Commercial properties in the towns of Tilden, Meadow Grove and Battle Creek will be re-appraised. This will entail entering all information and property characteristics into TerraScan. All new costing and depreciation will be used. All properties will be physically inspected. Current information will be verified and / or updated based on this physical review. An attempt will be made to inspect the interior of these properties where possible. New digital pictures will be taken. Currently there are approximately 55 commercial parcels in Tilden, 33 commercial parcels in Meadow Grove and 66 commercial parcels in Battle Creek. In addition, all sales reviews and pick-up work will be completed county-wide.

Agricultural: There will be an in-depth analysis of all
agricultural sales in Madison County. The sales will be analyzed by L.C.G. as well as by market area. The Assessor will determine if adjustments are necessary in order to maintain statistical compliance. In addition, the Assessor will determine if the sales support the current market areas or if an adjustment to these areas is needed. All sales reviews and pick-up work will be completed county-wide.

## 2010:

Residential: For 2010 the city of Madison will be reappraised. It is also hoped that the rural residential properties will be addressed this year. This will entail entering all information and property characteristics into TerraScan. In addition, new costing and depreciation will be used. All properties will be physically inspected. Current information will be verified and / or updated based on this physical review. An attempt will be made to inspect the interior of these properties where possible. New digital pictures will be taken. Currently, there are approximately 892 residential parcels in Madison and 2,269 rural residential parcels. In addition, all sales and pick-up work will be completed countywide.

Commercial: Commercial properties in the city of Madison as well as all rural commercial properties will be re-appraised. This will entail entering all information and property characteristics into TerraScan. All new costing and depreciation will be used. All properties will be physically inspected. Current information will be verified and / or updated based on this physical review. An attempt will be made to inspect the interior of these properties where possible. New digital pictures will be taken. Currently there are approximately 124 commercial parcels in Madison and 288 rural commercial parcels. In addition, all sales reviews and pick-up work will be completed county-wide.

Agricultural: There will be an in-depth analysis of all agricultural sales in Madison County. The sales will be analyzed by L.C.G. as well as by market area. The Assessor will determine if adjustments are necessary in order to maintain statistical compliance. Agricultural improvements are to be re-appraised this year. This will entail approximately 1,708 parcels. In addition, the Assessor will determine if the sales support the current market areas or if an adjustment to these areas is needed. All sales reviews and pick-up work will be completed county-wide.

The following table will provide a visual representation of the proposed Three-Year Plan of Assessment.

| Prop. Class | Residential | Commercial | Agricultural |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | Newman Grove (398), <br> Appraisal Maintenance | Newman Grove (81), <br> Appraisal <br> Maintenance | Re-valuation of Ag. Land <br> (if necessary) |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | Tilden (359), Meadow <br> Grove (187), \& Battle <br> Creek (514), Appraisal <br> Maintenance | Tilden (55), Meadow <br> Grove (33), \& Battle <br> Creek (66), Appraisal <br> Maintenance | Re-valuation of Ag. Land <br> (if necessary) |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ |  <br> Rural Residential <br> (2,269), Appraisal <br> Maintenance |  <br> Rural (288), Appraisal <br> Maintenance | Re-valuation of Ag. Land <br> (if necessary) \& Ag. <br> Improvements (1,715) |

Attest this, the $15^{\text {th }}$. day of June 2007.

Jeff Hackerott
Madison County Assessor

## 2008 Assessment Survey for Madison County

## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

| 1. | Deputy(ies) on staff |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | 1 |
|  | Appraiser(s) on staff |
| 3. | Other full-time employees |
|  | 4 |
| 4. | Other part-time employees |
|  | 1 |
| 5. | Number of shared employees |
|  | 0 |
| 6. | Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year |
|  | $\$ 407,187$ |
| 7. | Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system |
|  | $\$ 28,700$ |
| 8. | Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above |
|  | $\$ 407,187$ |
| 9. | Amount of the total budget set aside for appraisal work |
|  | $\$ 56,000$ |
| 10. | Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops |
|  | $\$ 2,500$ |
| 11. | Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget |
|  | N/A |
| 12. | Other miscellaneous funds |
|  | none |
|  |  |


| 13. | Total budget |
| ---: | :--- |
|  | $\$ 407,187$ |
| a. | Was any of last year's budget not used: |
|  | yes |

## B. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

| 1. | Administrative software |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | TerraScan |
| 2. | CAMA software |
|  | TerraScan |
| 3. | Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? |
|  | yes |
| 4. | Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? |
|  | Assessor and Staff |
| 5. | Does the county have GIS software? |
|  | yes |
| 6. | Who maintains the GIS software and maps? |
|  | One full time employee |
| 7. | Personal Property software: |
|  | TerraScan |
|  |  |

## C. Zoning Information

| 1. | Does the county have zoning? |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | yes |
| 2. | If so, is the zoning countywide? |
|  | yes |
| 3. | What municipalities in the county are zoned? |
|  | All of them |

## 4. When was zoning implemented?

## D. Contracted Services

| 1. | Appraisal Services |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Any industrial appraisal is contracted |
| 2. | Other services |
|  | none |

## Certification

This is to certify that the 2008 Reports and Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator have been sent to the following:
-Five copies to the Tax Equalization and Review Commission, by hand delivery.

- One copy to the Madison County Assessor, by certified mail, return receipt requested, 70062760000063875814.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2008.


[^0]:     outbuildings is shown in line 7.

