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## 2009 Commission Summary

06 Boone

## Residential Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 170 | COD | 23.05 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 12,436,854$ | PRD |  |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 12,436,854$ | COV | 107.90 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 11,895,845$ | STD | 38.57 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 73,158$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation |  |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 69,976$ | Average Assessed Value <br> of the Base | 39.81 |
| Median |  | Wgt. Mean | 22.34 |
| Mean | 103 | Max | $\$ 54,467$ |
| Min | 37.50 |  | 96 |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 94.00 to 99.39 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 97.23 to 109.19 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 92.74 to 98.56 |

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County } & 13.54\end{array}$
$\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period 7.92
$\begin{array}{ll}\% & \text { of Value Sold in the Study Period } \\ 10.17\end{array}$

## Residential Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 142 | 96 | 22.19 | 108.51 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 114 | 96 | 27.34 | 114.97 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 109 | 96 | 25.43 | 112.18 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 100 | 97 | 22.75 | 108.19 |

## 2009 Commission Summary

## 06 Boone

## Commercial Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 33 | COD | 32.80 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 1,232,325$ | PRD | 104.92 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 1,207,325$ | COV | 55.84 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 1,195,875$ | STD | 58.03 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 36,586$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 31.94 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 36,239$ | Average Assessed Value <br> of the Base | $\$ 65,794$ |
| Median | 97 | Wgt. Mean | 99 |
| Mean | 104 | Max | 358 |
| Min | 28 |  |  |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 83.42 to 107.36 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 84.12 to 123.72 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 84.82 to 113.28 |


| $\%$ of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 3.21 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 7.84 |
| $\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period | 4.32 |

## Commercial Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 28 | 99 | 25.84 | 105.39 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 20 | 92 | 35.78 | 104.11 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 19 | 94 | 44.95 | 109.11 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 21 | 99 | 29.46 | 115.16 |

## 2009 Commission Summary

06 Boone

Agricultural Land - Current

| Number of Sales | 56 | COD | 30.76 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 15,830,034$ | PRD | 111.11 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 15,830,034$ | COV | 38.23 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 11,638,000$ | STD | 31.22 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 282,679$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 22.75 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 207,821$ | Average Assessed Value <br> of the Base | $\$ 239,363$ |
| Median | 74 | Wgt. Mean |  |
| Mean | 82 | Max | 74 |
| Min | 27.41 |  | 158.33 |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 67.63 to 83.40 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 73.51 to 89.86 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 67.38 to 79.66 |

\% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County 83.26

| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 1.86 |
| :--- | :--- |

$\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period 2.89

| Agricultural Land - History |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| 2008 | 60 | 75 | 21.45 | 109.35 |
| 2007 | 64 | 72 | 16.98 | 108.17 |
| 2006 | 63 | 74 | 14.97 | 105.01 |
| 2005 | 70 | 77 | 15.12 | 103.86 |

Opinions

# 2009 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Boone County 

My opinions and recommendations are stated as a conclusion based on all of the factors known to me regarding the assessment practices and statistical analysis for this county. See, Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5027 (R. S. Supp., 2005). While the median assessment sales ratio from the Qualified Statistical Reports for each class of real property is considered, my opinion of the level of value for a class of real property may be determined from other evidence contained within this Reports and Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator. The resource used regarding the quality of assessment for each class of real property in this county are the performance standards issued by the International Association of Assessing Officers (IAAO). My opinion of quality of assessment for a class of real property may be influenced by the assessment practices of the county assessor.

## Residential Real Property

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

## Commercial Real Property

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

## Agricultural Land or Special Valuation of Agricultural Land

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of agricultural or special value land in Boone County is $74.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Boone County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2009.


Ruth A. Sorensen<br>Property Tax Administrato

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics




## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

|  |  |  |  |  |  | Date Rang | e: 07/0 | 01/2006 to 06/30/2 | 08 Posted | fore: 01/2 | 2009 |  | (!: AVTot=0) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NUMBE | f Sale |  | 171 | MEDIAN: | 94 |  | COV: | 41.79 | 95\% | edian C.I.: 90.3 | to 98.59 | (!: Derived) |
|  | TOTAL S | s Pric |  |  | WGT. MEAN: | 90 |  | STD: | 42.03 | 95\% Wg | Mean C.I.: 85. | to 93.78 |  |
| TOT | L Adj. S | s Pric |  | 086 | MEAN : | 101 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 25.39 |  | Mean C.I.: 94. | to 106.85 |  |
|  | AL Asse | d Valu |  | 620 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AVG | Adj. S | es Pric |  | 795 | COD : | 27.02 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 329.85 |  |  |  |  |
|  | G. Asse | d Valu |  | 366 | PRD : | 111.98 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 15.51 |  |  | Printed: 01/22/ | 21:17:27 |
| ASSESSED VA | UE * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| Low \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 4999 | 9 | 84.00 | 83.78 | 72.18 | 38.76 |  | 116.07 | 37.50 | 175.00 | 45.00 to 124.13 | 3,193 | 2,305 |
| 5000 TO | 9999 | 10 | 96.27 | 116.57 | 100.02 | 44.10 |  | 116.54 | 56.57 | 267.33 | 62.81 to 163.00 | 7,386 | 7,388 |
| Total \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 19 | 87.00 | 101.04 | 92.22 | 44.00 |  | 109.56 | 37.50 | 267.33 | 58.00 to 124.13 | 5,400 | 4,980 |
| 10000 тO | 29999 | 33 | 94.00 | 103.37 | 91.31 | 33.88 |  | 113.20 | 51.90 | 294.10 | 76.56 to 111.04 | 22,673 | 20,704 |
| 30000 TO | 59999 | 47 | 100.53 | 109.28 | 87.82 | 32.76 |  | 124.44 | 15.51 | 329.85 | 87.87 to 104.53 | 51,184 | 44,948 |
| 60000 TO | 99999 | 35 | 97.03 | 95.50 | 89.35 | 19.03 |  | 106.88 | 52.07 | 198.96 | 84.87 to 103.72 | 84,317 | 75,333 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 23 | 93.02 | 90.85 | 89.10 | 10.87 |  | 101.96 | 64.59 | 115.94 | 87.02 to 98.59 | 141,043 | 125,676 |
| 150000 TO | 249999 | 12 | 93.88 | 92.38 | 91.81 | 9.06 |  | 100.63 | 74.50 | 105.02 | 81.98 to 101.76 | 196,875 | 180,742 |
| 250000 то | 499999 | 2 | 93.44 | 93.44 | 93.22 | 3.45 |  | 100.24 | 90.22 | 96.67 | N/A | 317,000 | 295,510 |
|  |  | 171 | 93.99 | 100.55 | 89.79 | 27.02 |  | 111.98 | 15.51 | 329.85 | 90.35 to 98.59 | 72,795 | 65,366 |
| QUALITY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) |  | 14 | 81.82 | 88.73 | 90.45 | 41.59 |  | 98.10 | 37.50 | 230.67 | 48.00 to 102.18 | 7,495 | 6,779 |
| 20 |  | 23 | 99.47 | 110.48 | 96.79 | 34.11 |  | 114.14 | 56.57 | 267.33 | 80.38 to 124.13 | 36,431 | 35,261 |
| 30 |  | 106 | 93.88 | 101.16 | 87.66 | 26.74 |  | 115.40 | 15.51 | 329.85 | 88.61 to 98.93 | 77,846 | 68,241 |
| 40 |  | 28 | 97.63 | 96.01 | 93.38 | 12.93 |  | 102.82 | 58.77 | 130.63 | 89.67 to 104.80 | 116,196 | 108,502 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 171 | 93.99 | 100.55 | 89.79 | 27.02 |  | 111.98 | 15.51 | 329.85 | 90.35 to 98.59 | 72,795 | 65,366 |
| STYLE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) |  | 14 | 81.82 | 88.73 | 90.45 | 41.59 |  | 98.10 | 37.50 | 230.67 | 48.00 to 102.18 | 7,495 | 6,779 |
| 101 |  | 108 | 95.82 | 102.59 | 90.76 | 22.97 |  | 113.04 | 15.51 | 329.85 | 92.20 to 99.47 | 85,666 | 77,746 |
| 102 |  | 16 | 79.69 | 96.88 | 79.00 | 45.61 |  | 122.64 | 52.07 | 294.10 | 56.76 to 113.86 | 76,306 | 60,279 |
| 104 |  | 32 | 91.41 | 100.12 | 91.09 | 27.41 |  | 109.92 | 59.73 | 225.44 | 77.95 to 109.27 | 56,415 | 51,386 |
| 106 |  | 1 | 118.82 | 118.82 | 118.82 |  |  |  | 118.82 | 118.82 | N/A | 65,000 | 77,230 |
| _ ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 171 | 93.99 | 100.55 | 89.79 | 27.02 |  | 111.98 | 15.51 | 329.85 | 90.35 to 98.59 | 72,795 | 65,366 |

## Type: Qualified

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


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

## Residential:

Annually the county conducts a market analysis that included the qualified residential sales that occurred from 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2008. 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.

Annually, the county conducts their pick-up work in a timely manner.

Annually, the county plans to accomplish a portion of the required 6 year inspection process. During 2008, the county has continued the inspection and review of all ag residences and improvements. It was not completed as planned for use in 2009, but will be finished and revalued for 2010. The town of Albion was inspected in an off-site (drive-by) process. New digital photos were taken of all the houses as well.

For 2009, the county reviewed all of the parcels in Albion, and revalued numerous individual subclasses identified during the market analysis. Each parcel was updated. Cedar Rapids has tended to be at a higher level of value than the other towns for the past several years. There are mostly older homes and the value does not seem to be increasing. The preliminary statistics for 2009 indicated that the level of value exceeded $100 \%$ so the town will be adjusted slightly downward.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Boone County

## Residential Appraisal Information

(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Contract Lister |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Assessor and Contract Appraiser |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Contract Lister |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | 2005 |
| 5. | What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | Albion has a depreciation schedule developed for use in 2009, the acreages depreciation schedule were developed for use in 2008. The remaining residential depreciation schedules began use in 2002. |
| 6. | What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the market value of properties? |
|  | Boone County's primary approach is the Sales Comparison Approach. They break their sales data into an indication of dollars per square foot, and apply the results to the comparable residential parcels. The Cost Approach is also produced and is correlated with the Sales Comparison results to produce a better value. Elements of the Cost Approach are useful to determine comparability when applying both approaches. |
| 7. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? |
|  | 6 -Assessor Locations |
| 8. | How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? |
|  | The areas that are in place in Boone County are the 5 towns, Albion, Cedar Rapids, Petersburg, Primrose and St. Edward. The residential parcels outside the town limits are considered rural and titled Acreage. These areas are identified in the "Assessor Location" section of the residential statistics. |


| 9. | Is "Market Area/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations" a unique usable <br> valuation grouping? If not, what is a unique usable valuation grouping? <br> Yes |
| :--- | :--- |
| 10. | Is there unique market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. <br> $\mathbf{1 0 - 0 0 1 . 0 7 B}$ ? (Suburban shall mean a parcel of real estate property located outside <br> of the limits of an incorporated city or village, but within the legal jurisdiction of an <br> incorporated city or village.) |
|  | No; these parcels are typically valued with the rural residential or the ag residential, <br> not with the adjacent town. The suburban location, as it is defined has no locational <br> homogeneity and thus is an inappropriate stratum for adjustment for either the <br> county or in the Statewide Equalization process. |
| 11. | Are dwellings on agricultural parcels and dwellings on rural residential parcels <br> valued in a manner that would provide the same relationship to the market? <br> Explain? |
|  | No, but it is the county's goal to do so. The rural residences were revalued in 2008, <br> and the ag residences and improvements were last valued in the late 1990's and <br> updated in 1996. The ag residences and improvements have been undergoing an <br> inspection process and were to be revalued for 2009. Since the inspection process <br> has not quite been completed, this subclass will not be revalued until 2010. |

Residential Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 116 | 0 | 0 | 116 |






PAD 2009 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:

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

5。 Wgt. Mean C.I. 92.74 to 98.56
95\% Mean C.I.: 97.23 to 109.19

Printed: 03/24/2009 14:10:11
$12,436,854$
$12,436,854$
$11,895,845$
73,157

WGT. MEAN
96 COV

$$
39.81
$$

$$
22.34
$$

$$
\text { 95\% Mean C.I.: } 97.23 \text { to } 109.19
$$

| CONDITION | COUNT |
| :--- | ---: |
| RANGE | 14 |
| (blank) | 3 |
| 10 | 24 |
| 20 | 76 |
| 30 | 42 |
| 40 | 11 |
| 50 | -170 |

MEDIAN
81.82
101.57
99.87
98.82
95.61
94.97
96.91
Avg. Adj. Avg.

|  | WGT. MEAN | COD |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 90.45 | 41.59 |  |
| 109.66 | 107.17 | 15.33 |
| 111.37 | 107.28 | 30.16 |
| 95.10 | 95.54 | 25.59 |
| 96.59 | 93.65 | 11.15 |
|  | 96.44 | 8.06 |
|  |  |  |
| 103.21 | 95.65 | 23.05 |

PRD
98.10
102.32
103.81
113.15
102.29
100.15

107.90
MIN
37.50
90.35
56.57
56.60
63.03
82.58
37.50
MA
230.6
137.07
259.00
329.85
138
122.
329

| MAX | 95\% |
| :---: | :---: |
| 230.67 | 48. |
| 137.07 |  |
| 259.00 | 90. |
| 329.85 | 94. |
| 138.60 | 90. |
| 122.34 | 84. |

Sale P
7,495
25,000
29,211
64,540
112,430
175,336
6,779

26,793
31,338
61,662
105,287
169,092
69,975

## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL:The tables in the correlation section indicate that the statistics support a level of value for the residential class of property within the acceptable range. Analysis of the qualified PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics for the residential class indicates that the median ratio is $97 \%$ and all of the relevant subclasses with a sufficient number of sales are within the acceptable range. The COD at 23.05 is not in the acceptable range and PRD at 107.90 is not in the acceptable range.
In this report are several stratifications that can be reviewed and analyzed: Under the stratification of Assessor Location; each of the named strata are likely to be relevant subclasses because they are assessor defined and should have both locational and organizational integrity. There are two other stratifications that may be of interest in the residential class of property. They are Locations: Urban, Suburban \& Rural, and Status: Improved, Unimproved \& IOLL. Both of these stratifications contain interesting and relevant assessment information. When taken alone as relevant subclasses, both present problems if they are broken down and analyzed as candidates for proposed adjustments. The biggest problem that is common to both is that none of the sub strata in either stratification are related to a common location. The most important factor relating to value is and always has been location. The second but equally important problem is that assessors and appraisers rarely organize an analysis or valuation project according to those criteria. That means that some parts of each of these groupings are probably being reviewed, updated or appraised at different times and with different sets of considerations. Among the Locations: Urban, Suburban \& Rural, the members of the urban group contain all of the individual towns scattered throughout the county and each subject to their own economic conditions. Suburban is similar with the same locational and economic disparity. Rural gathers everything else together as a catchall and then is often used to predict the valuation of agricultural houses. The grouping called rural may relate to the agricultural houses in some counties or in some parts of counties, but that is best left to the judgment of local experts. Nothing that is contained in the residential R\&O Statistics can define those relationships. That leaves Assessor Location as the only stratification that is defined and supported by the assessor. Assessor Location will be the only stratification from which adjustment recommendations will be offered. Other groups with a reasonable number of sales and questionable statistics will be pointed out in order to be thorough but likely not recommended for adjustment.
Analysis:
Under the stratification of Assessor Location; no relevant substratum has a median ratio outside the acceptable range of 92 to $100 \%$. Under the stratification of Location: Urban, Suburban \& Rural; the substratum \#3 Rural, with 19 sales has a median ratio of $101.76 \%$ which is outside the acceptable range of 92 to $100 \%$. Under the stratification of Status: Improved, Unimproved \& IOLL; the substratum \#2, Unimproved, with 14 sales has a median ratio of $81.82 \%$ which is outside the acceptable range of 92 to $100 \%$. No recommendation for adjustment has been made to either group because neither is considered a relevant subclass to use for an adjustment. A breakdown of the stratum will demonstrate that there is no locational integrity and is unlikely to be valued as a separate subclass in typical assessment operations.Collectively the data suggests that the median holds up as the best indication of the level of value of the class and probably each relevant subclass.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 245 | 170 | $\mathbf{6 9 . 3 9}$ |
| 2008 | 233 | 142 | $\mathbf{6 0 . 9 4}$ |
| 2007 | 208 | 114 | 54.81 |
| 2006 | 216 | 109 | 50.46 |
| 2005 | 202 | 100 | 49.50 |

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

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

## Continued

| Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 94 | 3.31 | 97 | 97 |
| 2008 | $\mathbf{9 6 . 4 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 1 5}$ | 95 | 96.08 |
| 2007 | 95 | 1.22 | 97 | 96 |
| 2006 | 96 | -0.12 | 96 | 96 |
| 2005 | 96 | 1.10 | 97 | 97 |

RESIDENTIAL:The relationship between the trended preliminary ratio and the R\&O median ratio suggests the valuation process is applied to the sales file and assessed population in a similar manner. The county has a strong recent history of very similar changes in the two statistics that are recorded in this table. That suggests a pattern of good assessment practices is ongoing in this property type. This also indicates that the statistics in the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ 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 2009 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2009 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2008 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL) Report. For purposes of calculating the percentage change in the sales file, only the sales in the most recent year of the study period are used. If assessment practices treat sold and unsold properties consistently, the percentage change in the sales file and assessed base will be similar. The analysis of this data assists in determining if the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are an accurate measure of the population. The following is justification for such an analysis:

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

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

| \% Change in Total <br> Assessed Value in the Sales File |
| :---: |
| 9.3 2009 \% Change in Total Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) <br> 17.60 2008 3.31 <br> 1.66 2007 10.15 <br> 4.11 2006 1.22 <br> 9.02 2005 -0.12 |

RESIDENTIAL:The difference between the percent change in the sales file and percent change in the abstract is significant. Table IV indicates about a $6 \%$ difference, an amount that might be construed as disparate treatment of the sales and the assessed base.
For 2009, the residential assessment actions describe a minor downward adjustment to the town of Cedar Rapids, a small town, (population 407), and a parcel by parcel off-site review and update of Albion, the county seat, (population 1,799). There was obviously a different procedure deemed necessary for each circumstance. The statistical comparison made to represent the change in the assessed base is a comparison of the change to the most recent sales in the file. The action taken by the assessor was taken to sold and unsold parcels that existed across the sales file, in two selected towns. It is neither difficult to imagine nor uncommon in actual practice that a slight bias could occur when encountering sold parcels during the reviews. It is probable that the sale prices were known to the reviewer. It is also probable that recently sold houses had been updated or rehabilitated near the time of the sale. The described actions were not disparate treatment, rather the outflow of a proactive well planned assessment action. The statistics were a result of a methodology that is more effective if the actions are merely adjustments or no assessment action at all. That was clearly not the case in Boone County residential property in 2009.

## 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 | $\mathbf{9 6}$ | 103 |

RESIDENTIAL:The median and weighted mean are within the acceptable range, while the mean is above the range. The mean was calculated above the acceptable range largely based on a few high ratios, and most of the high ratios occurred on lower price sales. Approximately $30 \%$ of the sales in this class sold for less than $\$ 30,000$, It only takes a few high ratios to have a noticeable impact on the mean. The median is the measure of central tendency to be least influenced by these outliers, and in this class, 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 | 23.05 | $\mathbf{1 0 7 . 9 0}$ |
| Difference | $\mathbf{8 . 0 5}$ | 4.90 |

RESIDENTIAL:In this class of property, both the coefficient of dispersion and price related differential are outside the acceptable range. The interpretation of high CODs and PRDs is the class of property has not been valued uniformly and proportionately. Like many counties with similar demographics, 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. Taking into account the presence of small dollar sales and the population range of towns from 69 to 1,799 , it is difficult to manage the quality statistics in databases with these characteristics. It might be said that there is typically very little organized market structure in small villages and the balance between supply and demand is more coincidence than market forces. A review of the assessment actions reveals a very proactive assessment process for 2009. Even though the quality of the residential valuation may be considered less than acceptable, the assessment practices are solid and consistent in spite of the measured COD and PRD.

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 171 | 170 | -1 |
| Median | 94 | 97 | 3 |
| Wgt. Mean | 90 | 96 | 6 |
| Mean | 101 | 103 | 2 |
| COD | 27.02 | 23.05 | -3.97 |
| PRD | 111.98 | 107.90 | -4.08 |
| Minimum | 15.51 | 37.50 | 21.99 |
| Maximum | 329.85 | 329.85 | 0.00 |

RESIDENTIAL:The change between the preliminary statistics and the Reports and Opinion statistics is consistent with the assessment actions reported by the county for this class of property. The difference in the number of qualified sales is a result of 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 other changes are consistent with the assessment actions taken in this class of property. All of changes between the Preliminary Statistics and the Final R\&O Statistics were favorable or at worst neutral.

## VIII. Trended Ratio Analysis

In order to be meaningful, statistical inferences must be based on a representative and proportionate sample of the population. If the sales are representative of the population and the sales have been appraised in a similar manner to the unsold properties, statistical inferences should be substantially the same as statistics developed from actual assessed value. This comparison is to provide additional information to the analyst in determining the reliability of the statistical inference.

|  | R\&O Statistics | Trended Ratio | Difference |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 170 | 158 | 12 |
| Median | 97 | 96 | 1 |
| Wgt. Mean | 96 | 94 | 2 |
| Mean | 103 | 108 | -5 |
| COD | 23.05 | 31.50 | -8.45 |
| PRD | 107.90 | 115.09 | -7.19 |
| Minimum | 37.50 | 50.78 | -13.28 |
| Maximum | 329.85 | 371.53 | -41.68 |

There are numerous small dollar sales in this sample (just under $10 \%$ below $\$ 10,000$ ) which accounts for a large portion of the outlier ratios and consequently inferior quality statistics. The maximum ratio alone adds about $2 \%$ to the mean ratio. The data gathering is done in such a way that some sales that might be substantially changed are wrongly included and others that should be included are not discovered. With that in mind, it is not surprising that the quality statistics are inferior to the R\&O Statistics. In Boone County, the median and weighted mean are in the acceptable range but nothing else is. This table lends fair support for the R\&O Statistics, as they parallel each other. The trended statistics on their own suggest that perhaps the level of value is very similar to the level that the R\&O Statistics suggest. The quality of assessment may also not be represented by either of the two sets of statistics, rather exists somewhere in between. Since this is the first year preparing these statistics, no precedence exists from which one might draw any strong conclusions.

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

|  |  |  |  |  | Date Rang | e: 07/0 | 01/2005 to 06/30/2 | 08 Posted | fore: $01 / 2$ | 2009 |  |  | (!: AVTot=0) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NUMBER of | f Sales: |  | 33 | MEDIAN: | 97 |  | COV: | 55.84 |  | Median | C.I.: 83.42 | to 107.36 | (!: Derived) |
| TOTAL Sales | s Price: |  | 1,232,325 | WGT. MEAN: | 99 |  | STD: | 58.03 | 95\% Wgt | Mean | C.I.: 84.82 | to 113.28 |  |
| total Adj. Sales | s Price: |  | 1,207,325 | MEAN : | 104 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 31.94 |  | Mean | C.I.: 84. | to 123.72 |  |
| TOTAL Assessed | d Value: |  | 1,195,875 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AVG. Adj. Sales | s Price: |  | 36,585 | COD : | 32.80 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 357.50 |  |  |  |  |  |
| AVG. Assessed | d Value: |  | 36,238 | PRD: | 104.92 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 28.13 |  |  |  | Printed: 01/22/ | 21:17:35 |
| DATE OF SALE * RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% M | Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. Sale Price | Avg. Assd Val |
| Qrtrs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 07/01/05 то 09/30/05 | 4 | 101.37 | 95.88 | 92.83 | 8.83 |  | 103.29 | 75.20 | 105.59 |  | N/A | 19,000 | 17,637 |
| 10/01/05 то 12/31/05 | 3 | 119.49 | 112.08 | 100.40 | 7.88 |  | 111.63 | 94.25 | 122.50 |  | N/A | 61,666 | 61,915 |
| 01/01/06 TO 03/31/06 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 04/01/06 TO 06/30/06 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 07/01/06 TO 09/30/06 | 5 | 83.42 | 93.78 | 86.00 | 38.41 |  | 109.05 | 49.53 | 137.44 |  | N/A | 32,855 | 28,255 |
| 10/01/06 TO 12/31/06 | 4 | 96.27 | 98.04 | 88.11 | 21.23 |  | 111.28 | 70.05 | 129.60 |  | N/A | 27,450 | 24,186 |
| 01/01/07 то 03/31/07 | 1 | 46.44 | 46.44 | 46.44 |  |  |  | 46.44 | 46.44 |  | N/A | 8,000 | 3,715 |
| 04/01/07 TO 06/30/07 | 4 | 101.99 | 104.41 | 106.10 | 7.04 |  | 98.41 | 97.07 | 116.58 |  | N/A | 25,500 | 27,055 |
| 07/01/07 то 09/30/07 | 2 | 87.38 | 87.38 | 87.27 | 4.66 |  | 100.13 | 83.31 | 91.46 |  | N/A | 36,000 | 31,417 |
| 10/01/07 то 12/31/07 | 3 | 92.31 | 116.51 | 146.51 | 72.57 |  | 79.53 | 28.13 | 229.09 |  | N/A | 34,166 | 50,056 |
| 01/01/08 TO 03/31/08 | 2 | 70.26 | 70.26 | 90.41 | 51.42 |  | 77.71 | 34.13 | 106.38 |  | N/A | 128,375 | 116,062 |
| 04/01/08 то 06/30/08 | 5 | 108.23 | 143.94 | 110.30 | 59.25 |  | 130.50 | 67.50 | 357.50 |  | N/A | 26,200 | 28,899 |
| __Study Years__ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 07/01/05 TO 06/30/06 | 7 | 104.07 | 102.82 | 98.20 | 10.91 |  | 104.71 | 75.20 | 122.50 | 75.20 | (to 122.50 | 37,285 | 36,613 |
| 07/01/06 TO 06/30/07 | 14 | 97.23 | 94.66 | 91.12 | 24.65 |  | 103.88 | 46.44 | 137.44 | 63.12 | 2 to 129.60 | 27,433 | 24,996 |
| 07/01/07 то 06/30/08 | 12 | 91.88 | 115.38 | 104.87 | 56.20 |  | 110.02 | 28.13 | 357.50 | 67.50 | 50 to 108.56 | 46,854 | 49,135 |
| __Calendar Yrs__ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 01/01/06 TO 12/31/06 | 9 | 85.17 | 95.68 | 86.84 | 31.79 |  | 110.17 | 49.53 | 137.44 | 63.12 | 2 to 135.41 | 30,452 | 26,446 |
| 01/01/07 TO 12/31/07 | 10 | 94.69 | 98.84 | 114.21 | 32.22 |  | 86.54 | 28.13 | 229.09 | 46.44 | 4 to 116.58 | 28,450 | 32,494 |
|  | 33 | 97.39 | 103.92 | 99.05 | 32.80 |  | 104.92 | 28.13 | 357.50 | 83.42 | 42 to 107.36 | 36,585 | 36,238 |
| ASSESSOR LOCATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% | Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| ALBION | 20 | 93.28 | 90.36 | 91.03 | 17.50 |  | 99.26 | 34.13 | 135.41 | 77.92 | 92 to 106.38 | 47,741 | 43,456 |
| CEDAR RAPIDS | 5 | 122.50 | 166.54 | 140.91 | 45.66 |  | 118.18 | 98.67 | 357.50 |  | N/A | 13,900 | 19,587 |
| PETERSBURG | 2 | 156.20 | 156.20 | 167.09 | 46.66 |  | 93.48 | 83.31 | 229.09 |  | N/A | 43,500 | 72,685 |
| PRIMROSE | 1 | 129.60 | 129.60 | 129.60 |  |  |  | 129.60 | 129.60 |  | N/A | 2,500 | 3,240 |
| ST. EDWARD | 5 | 49.53 | 69.53 | 85.78 | 60.16 |  | 81.06 | 28.13 | 119.49 |  | N/A | 18,700 | 16,040 |
| $\ldots$ ALL_ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 33 | 97.39 | 103.92 | 99.05 | 32.80 |  | 104.92 | 28.13 | 357.50 | 83.42 | 42 to 107.36 | 36,585 | 36,238 |

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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



## Type: Qualified



## 2009 Assessment Survey for Boone County

## Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Contract appraiser |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Contract appraiser |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Contract lister |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | 2005 |
| 5. | What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | 2000 |
| 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? |
|  | N/A |
| 7. | What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the market value of properties? |
|  | The cost approach less depreciation derived from the market is used. A sales comparison approach not been used in Boone County. |
| 8. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? |
|  | There are 6 Commercial Assessor Locations identified in Boone County. The assessor has not identified any other separate neighborhoods in the Commercial appraisal system. |
| 9. | How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? |
|  | The areas that are in place in Boone County are the 5 towns, Albion, Cedar Rapids, Petersburg, Primrose and St. Edward. The commercial parcels outside the town limits are considered rural. These areas are identified in the "Assessor Location" section of the commercial statistics. |


| 10. | Is "Market Area/Neighborhood/Assessor Location" a unique usable valuation <br> grouping? If not, what is a unique usable valuation grouping? <br> The Commercial Assessor Locations are considered the best groupings to make <br> broad adjustments or adjustments in the Statewide Equalization process. The sales <br> file does not contain sufficient detail to make any other adjustments. Any other <br> strata would not be reflect a common location and should only be undertaken by the <br> county after detailed analysis. |
| :--- | :--- |
| 11. | Do the various subclasses of Commercial Property such as convenience stores, <br> warehouses, hotels, etc. have common value characteristics? |
|  | In some instances, there is sufficient data to make internal adjustments to some of <br> the more predominant occupancies, or to groupings of similar occupancies. <br> Typically, it is uncommon to have sufficient data within a 3 year measurement <br> period to initiate an adjustment to most of the occupancies. It is more typical to <br> monitor occupancies or groups and make changes based on observed trends, or to <br> identify them for inspection and revaluation. The occupancy code statistics as <br> presented in the R\&O give no indication about the location or condition of the <br> individual sales, and those are the two of the most important details in judging <br> value. |
| 12. | Is there unique market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. <br> 10-001.07B? (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.) |
|  | Suburban is a one mile radius around each city or village and the property is <br> typically valued with the rural commercial property. Each town including their <br> suburban area could have its own market, but they are more appropriately grouped <br> using Assessor Location. The suburban location, as it is defined has no locational <br> homogeneity and thus is an inappropriate stratum for adjustment for either the <br> county or in the Statewide Equalization process. |

## Commercial Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30 | 0 | 0 | 30 |

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

State Stat Run


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


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


PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified

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



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


## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL:The tables in the correlation section indicate that the statistics support a level of value for the commercial class of property within the acceptable range. Analysis of the qualified PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics for the commercial class indicates that the median ratio is $97 \%$ and all of the relevant subclasses with a sufficient number of sales are within the acceptable range. The COD at 32.80 is not in the acceptable range and PRD at 104.92 is not in the acceptable range.
Analysis of the statistics prepared for the commercial class presents few opportunities to do any subclass analysis or recommendations for adjustment to a relevant subclass. No matter how sales are grouped in the commercial class, there are problems identifying relevant subclasses. These statistics have all of the problems of locational and organizational integrity that the residential statistics plus at least two more. First, there are never very many commercial sales even using a three year study. Second, commercial property is a collection of income producing land and structures that have little or no economic connection to each other. In the end, the only relevant stratification presented in the $R \& O$ is the Assessor Location, and even it is weak as an appraisal class. It is assessor defined and usually has locational integrity and to some extent organizational integrity if the assessor or appraiser recognizes the individual economic conditions that exist among the various uses grouped into the commercial class. At least, the assessor is likely to review, appraise and adjust the properties as they are grouped under Assessor Location in the same general time frame. Among commercial properties, there are simply less sales and more subclasses making subclass analysis and adjustment typically ill advised.
Beside Assessor Location; there are two other stratifications that have been of interest in the commercial class of property. They are Locations: Urban, Suburban \& Rural, and Status: Improved, Unimproved \& IOLL. Both of these stratifications contain interesting and relevant assessment information. When taken alone as relevant subclasses, both present problems if they are broken down and analyzed as candidates for proposed adjustments.
Analysis:
Under the stratification of Assessor Location; no relevant substratum has a median ratio outside the acceptable range of 92 to $100 \%$.
Collectively the data suggests that the median holds up as the best indication of the level of value for the class and probably each relevant subclass.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | $\mathbf{6 0}$ | 33 | $\mathbf{5 5 . 0 0}$ |
| 2008 | 55 | 28 | $\mathbf{5 0 . 9 1}$ |
| 2007 | 47 | 20 | 42.55 |
| 2006 | 48 | 19 | 39.58 |
| 2005 | 58 | 21 | 36.21 |

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

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

 Continued|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 97 | -0.83 | 96 | 97 |
| 2008 | 94.41 | 3.15 | 97 | 99.13 |
| 2007 | 92 | 0.83 | 93 | 92 |
| 2006 | 94 | -58.14 | 39 | 94 |
| 2005 | 99 | -0.14 | 99 | 99 |

COMMERCIAL:The relationship between the trended preliminary ratio and the R\&O median ratio suggests the valuation process is applied to the sales file and assessed population in a similar manner. The county has a strong recent history of very similar changes in the two statistics that are recorded in this table. That suggests a pattern of good assessment practices is ongoing in this property type. The only exception is in 2006, which may be due to the reclassification of all confinement livestock feeding facilities as agricultural parcels. This table indicates that the statistics in the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ 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 2009 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2009 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2008 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL) Report. For purposes of calculating the percentage change in the sales file, only the sales in the most recent year of the study period are used. If assessment practices treat sold and unsold properties consistently, the percentage change in the sales file and assessed base will be similar. The analysis of this data assists in determining if the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are an accurate measure of the population. The following is justification for such an analysis:

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

## 2009 Correlation Section

for Boone County

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

\% Change in Total
Assessed Value in the Sales File
\% Change in Total Assessed
Value (excl. growth)

| 0 | 2009 | -0.83 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9.48 | 2008 | 3.15 |
| 0.00 | 2007 | 0.83 |
| 0.00 | 2006 | -58.14 |
| 0.00 | 2005 | -0.14 |

COMMERCIAL:The assessment actions reported by the county for this class of property indicate that no subclasses were changed for 2009. The statistics reported in the table are consistent showing no measurable change to either the sold parcels or the assessed base.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 97 | $\mathbf{9 9}$ | 104 |

COMMERCIAL:The median and weighted mean are within the acceptable range, while the mean is above the range. The mean was calculated above the acceptable range largely based on a few high ratios, and most of the high ratios occurred on lower price sales. Nearly $20 \%$ of the 33 sales in this class sold for less than $\$ 10,000$. It only takes a few high ratios to have a noticeable impact on the mean. The median is the measure of central tendency to be least influenced by these outliers, and in this class, 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 | $\mathbf{3 2 . 8 0}$ | 104.92 |
| Difference | $\mathbf{1 2 . 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 9 2}$ |

COMMERCIAL:The coefficient of dispersion is well above the range and the price related differential is notably above the acceptable range as well. This is supposed to indicate that this class of property has not been valued uniformly and proportionately. That said, commercial quality statistics (good or bad), in low population counties are both more a coincidence of the data than good indicators of assessment performance. Before making any blanket statements 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 the county seat, several villages and rural locations. Among the 33 qualified commercial sales, there were 9 different occupancy codes listed, each with the potential to be operating in a different economic environment. It might be said that there is very little organized market structure that is common to all of the far reaching locations or to all of the different property uses. With all of these variables, the commercial class is far too small 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 Boone County does neither. Considering all of these variables and the size of the sample, there is little chance that the COD and the PRD tell much about the actual quality of assessment. In 2009, Boone County did not undertake any revaluation of commercial property. As evidenced in Table IV, they tend to inspect regularly but update the commercial property values intermittently rather than annually. This is possible since there is little market activity to support frequent changes, and little growth in much of the Boone County market. Under those circumstances it is actually prudent for the county to follow a cautious update processes

## 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 | 33 | 33 | 0 |
| Median | 97 | 97 | 0 |
| Wgt. Mean | 99 | 99 | 0 |
| Mean | 104 | 104 | 0 |
| COD | 32.80 | 32.80 | 0.00 |
| PRD | 104.92 | 104.92 | 0.00 |
| Minimum | 28.13 | 28.13 | 0.00 |
| Maximum | 357.50 | 357.50 | 0.00 |

COMMERCIAL:There was no designated assessment action to this class of property reported for 2009. The Preliminary and R\&O measurements are essentially the same.

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

## AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

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


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

## AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

## Type: Qualified

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


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics




## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics <br> Type: Qualified

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


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

## Agricultural:

The county closely monitored agricultural sales throughout 2008 to determine if the strong upward trend of the past 2 years would continue. They concluded that the market continued to be strong, and that land values would have to be increased.

Annually, the county conducts their pick-up work in a timely manner.
Annually, the county plans to accomplish a portion of the required 6 year inspection process. The main target of the inspection done during 2008 was the agricultural residences and improvements. This process has taken two years and was completed, but not in time to prepare updated valuations for use in 2009.

The 3 market areas all experienced increases to part or all classes for 2009. Area 2 had all of the CRP acres adjusted. Areas 1 and 3 experienced individual adjustments on virtually all of the LCG subclasses. The changes were increases and significant. In Areas 1 and 3 the preliminary level of value was in the low to mid $50 \% \mathrm{~s}$, and was moved to the low $70 \%$ s. Area 2 changes were more modest.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Boone County

## Agricultural Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Contract lister |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Assessor |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Contract lister |
| 4. | Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? |
|  | Yes |
| a. | How is agricultural land defined in this county? |
|  | Parcels less than 20 acres cannot qualify as agricultural. |
| 5. | When was the last date that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | The income approach is not currently used to value agricultural land. The assessor does not know when or if it was used in the past. |
| 6. | If the income approach was used, what Capitalization Rate was used? |
|  | N/A |
| 7. | What is the date of the soil survey currently used? |
|  | 1989 -The soil survey will be updated for use in 2010. |
| 8. | What date was the last countywide land use study completed? |
|  | 2008 |
| a. | By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.) |
|  | Contract lister annually reviews FSA information for land use changes. Additionally, the county makes physical inspections when needed, reviews NRD registrations and maps, and recently has used the web soil survey as a source document for land use inspection. Beginning in 2008, the county has used a software program named Agri-Data. This uses relatively current photo base that is useful to identify land use and land use changes. |


| b. | By whom? |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Contract lister |
| c. | What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? |
|  | 100\% |
| 9. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations in the agricultural property class: |
|  | The county has identified 3 market areas for the valuation of agricultural land. |
| 10. | How are Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations developed? |
|  | The areas are defined by topography and similar soil characteristics. |
| 11. | In the assessor's opinion, are there any other class or subclass groupings, other than LCG groupings, that are more appropriate for valuation? <br> Yes or No |
|  | No |
| a. | If yes, list. |
|  | N/A |
| 12. | In your opinion, what is the level of value of these groupings? |
|  | N/A |
| 13. | Has the county implemented (or is in the process of implementing) special valuation for agricultural land within the county? |
|  | No; -The agricultural land sale analysis has not identified any value differences due to non-agricultural influences. |

Agricultural Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $*$ |  |  | 131 |

*Among the agricultural parcels, most pick-up work originates from permits, but other sources contribute to the discovery of the new construction.

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


|  |  | 56 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| (AgLand) | NUMBER of Sales: | $515,830,034$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $15,830,034$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $11,638,000$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 282,679 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 207,821 |


| GEO CODE / TOWNSHIP \# |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| RANGE |  |
| 1767 | COUNT |
| 1769 | 3 |
| 1771 | 4 |
| 1843 | 3 |
| 1845 | 6 |
| 1847 | 2 |
| 1849 | 1 |
| 2051 | 1 |
| 2053 | 1 |
| 2055 | 4 |
| 2057 | 2 |
| 2131 | 6 |
| 2133 | 7 |
| 2335 | 7 |
| 2337 |  |
| 2341 | 3 |

MEDIAN
73.39
70.10
57.40
57.34
65.80
65.64
150.94
62.38
81.60
100.72
77.53
60.80
86.62
101.53
73.65
103.48
MEAN
72.19
69.76
63.94
63.34
65.80
65.64
150.94
62.38
84.81
100.72
82.60
91.75
85.26
114.22
67.82
103.48
MEAN 11.1

|  |  | 56 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| (AgLand) | NUMBER of Sales: | 50 |
| (AgLand) | TOTALAL Sales Price: | $15,830,034$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $11,830,034$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 282,679 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 207,821 |



## PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics

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


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

|  |  | 5 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $15,830,034$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $15,830,034$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $11,638,000$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 282,679 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 207,821 |


| ASSESSED VA RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. <br> Sale Price | Avg. <br> Assd Val |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| __Low \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 4999 | 1 | 140.00 | 140.00 | 140.00 |  |  | 140.00 | 140.00 | N/A | 3,500 | 4,900 |
| Total \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 1 | 140.00 | 140.00 | 140.00 |  |  | 140.00 | 140.00 | N/A | 3,500 | 4,900 |
| 10000 TO | 29999 | 1 | 158.33 | 158.33 | 158.33 |  |  | 158.33 | 158.33 | N/A | 16,800 | 26,600 |
| 30000 TO | 59999 | 5 | 65.64 | 55.79 | 45.59 | 31.59 | 122.39 | 27.41 | 85.67 | N/A | 99,496 | 45,358 |
| 60000 то | 99999 | 8 | 74.02 | 84.74 | 76.50 | 31.45 | 110.77 | 38.43 | 155.47 | 38.43 to 155.47 | 108,397 | 82,927 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 8 | 80.01 | 91.49 | 79.77 | 36.08 | 114.69 | 50.35 | 150.94 | 50.35 to 150.94 | 158,463 | 126,404 |
| 150000 то | 249999 | 9 | 73.35 | 73.62 | 68.83 | 21.62 | 106.96 | 50.59 | 101.53 | 50.59 to 100.16 | 260,269 | 179,138 |
| 250000 то | 499999 | 23 | 75.70 | 80.48 | 74.82 | 25.60 | 107.57 | 51.51 | 145.37 | 60.90 to 85.63 | 426,301 | 318,959 |
| $500000+$ |  | 1 | 73.47 | 73.47 | 73.47 |  |  | 73.47 | 73.47 | N/A | 1,030,000 | 756,740 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 56 | 73.97 | 81.68 | 73.52 | 30.76 | 111.11 | 27.41 | 158.33 | 67.63 to 83.40 | 282,679 | 207,821 |

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





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


## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The tables in the correlation section indicate that the statistics support a level of value for the agricultural land class of property within the acceptable range. Analysis of the qualified PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics for the agricultural land class indicates that the median ratio is $74 \%$ and all of the relevant subclasses with a sufficient number of sales are within the acceptable range. The COD at 30.76 is not in the acceptable range and PRD at 111.11 is not in the acceptable range.
Analysis of the statistics prepared for the agricultural land class presents few opportunities to do any subclass analysis or recommendations for adjustment to a relevant subclass. No matter how sales are grouped in the agricultural land class, there are problems identifying relevant subclasses. The only relevant stratification presented in the R\&O is the Area (Market). It is assessor defined and usually has locational integrity, geographic similarity and organizational integrity. Typically the assessor or appraiser recognizes the individual economic conditions that exist among the various market areas that stratify the agricultural land class. The assessor is likely to review, appraise and adjust the properties as they are grouped under Area (Market). A second analysis process available in the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ that relates indirectly to the assessor acknowledged use subclasses of; Irrigated Land, Dry Land \& Grass Land, is the analysis of the three Majority Land Use stratifications. They are relevant to the appraisal of agricultural land, but cannot be used to predict the statistical results of any adjustments within the R\&O. If the prediction of the statistical impact is important, these stratifications though interesting become useless. That said; there may be instances when a recommendation will be made to adjust by land value by use, based on the Majority Land Use tables.
Analysis:
Under the stratification of Market Area; Area 3 is a barely relevant substratum with 10 sales and has a median ratio of $84.47 \%$ which is outside the acceptable range of 69 to $75 \%$. In the companion analysis with $5 \%$ minimally improved sales, there are 15 sales with a median ratio of $73.47 \%$. The additional sales make the $5 \%$ minimally improved analysis stronger.
Collectively the data suggests that the median holds up as the best indication of the level of value for the class and probably each relevant subclass. No recommendations are offered for adjustments to the agricultural land class of property.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 130 | $\mathbf{5 6}$ | $\mathbf{4 3 . 0 8}$ |
| 2008 | 132 | $\mathbf{6 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 5 . 4 5}$ |
| 2007 | 132 | 64 | 48.48 |
| 2006 | 135 | 63 | 46.67 |
| 2005 | 133 | 70 | 52.63 |

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 59 | 29.95 | 77 | 74 |
| 2008 | 70.17 | $\mathbf{1 3 . 9 8}$ | $\mathbf{8 0}$ | 74.79 |
| 2007 | 71 | 5.25 | 75 | 72 |
| 2006 | 72 | 4.09 | 75 | 74 |
| 2005 | 71 | 9.52 | 78 | 77 |

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

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

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

\% Change in Total \% Change in Total Assessed
\% Change in Total Assessed
Value (excl. growth)
Assed Value in the Sales

| 30.43 | 2009 | 29.95 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18.95 | 2008 | 13.98 |
| 4.86 | 2007 | 5.25 |
| $\mathbf{8 . 3 1}$ | 2006 | 4.09 |
| 5.82 | 2005 | 9.52 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The percent change in assessed value for both sold and unsold properties is virtually identical. The reported assessment actions are also consistent with the change statistics. Historically, the county has had a consistent relationship between these statistics. This indicates that the statistical calculations from the sales file should be reliable 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 | $\mathbf{7 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 4}$ | $\mathbf{8 2}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The median ratio and weighted mean ratio are within the acceptable range. The mean is noticeably above the acceptable range. In this class, there are 56 unimproved sales that were spread across 3 years of study. The years included in this study reflect some of the most significant increases in value of agricultural land in recent memory. The aggregate increase to agricultural land reflected in Table IV was nearly $30 \%$ in 2009 following nearly $14 \%$ in 2008. Most of the high ratios occur among the older sales as they are updated with current values. The sale prices in the sales file are not adjusted for time. This practice artificially inflates the ratios of older sales particularly during rapid value increases. This is more noticeable in the mean ratio calculation as it reacts strongly to outlier ratios. In all, the relationship of these statistics is what should be expected for this property type in the current economic times.

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{3 0 . 7 6}$ | 111.11 |
| Difference | $\mathbf{1 0 . 7 6}$ | $\mathbf{8 . 1 1}$ |

for Boone County
AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The COD and PRD statistics are both outside of the range. Analyzing the statistics for this class suggests that the assessment has not been done uniformly and proportionately. In the current market cycle, the value of agricultural land has been increasing at unprecedented rates. Most of the higher ratios are among the older sales and the small dollar sales. Conversely many of the lower ratios occurred among the more recent sales. This is a recipe for a high COD and PRD. The rapid increase in selling price calculated against a fixed schedule of values creates a wide ratio spread and high average deviation from the median and ultimately a high COD. Additionally, there are a few outlying ratios in this analysis that have the tendency to drive the mean and consequently the PRD higher. In the case of the valuation of agricultural land, the system of market analysis and value application is done consistently within the agricultural classification structure. These statistics are more a function of the statistical methodology during a time of rapidly rising values than a good indication a lack of assessment uniformity or of assessment regressivity.

## 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 | 56 | 56 | 0 |
| Median | 59 | 74 | 15 |
| Wgt. Mean | 56 | 74 | 18 |
| Mean | 61 | 82 | 21 |
| COD | 29.09 | 109.91 | 111.11 |
| PRD | 16.77 | 27.41 | 1.67 |
| Minimum | 114.44 | 158.33 | 10.64 |
| Maximum |  | 43.89 |  |

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. Since the county removed the substantially sales before the preliminary statistics were prepared, the same sales were used to measure the Preliminary and R\&O Statistics, so there was no impact due to the removal of sales.

| Total Real Property <br> Sum Lines 17, 25, \& 30 | Records : 5,573 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| Schedule I : Non-Agricultural Records |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  | Growth |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |  |
| 01. Res UnImp Land | 185 | 837,425 | 31 | 79,955 | 36 | 98,470 | 252 | 1,015,850 |  |
| 02. Res Improve Land | 1,464 | 11,423,645 | 116 | 1,207,175 | 272 | 3,470,525 | 1,852 | 16,101,345 |  |
| 03. Res Improvements | 1,481 | 66,256,130 | 119 | 12,942,010 | 295 | 20,625,685 | 1,895 | 99,823,825 |  |
| 04. Res Total | 1,666 | 78,517,200 | 150 | 14,229,140 | 331 | 24,194,680 | 2,147 | 116,941,020 | 2,780,936 |
| \% of Res Total | 77.60 | 67.14 | 6.99 | 12.17 | 15.42 | 20.69 | 38.53 | 13.54 | 51.52 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 05. Com UnImp Land | 59 | 282,700 | 7 | 19,895 | 8 | 52,260 | 74 | 354,855 |  |
| 06. Com Improve Land | 303 | 2,204,430 | 19 | 458,505 | 11 | 136,435 | 333 | 2,799,370 |  |
| 07. Com Improvements | 310 | 15,918,670 | 20 | 6,850,595 | 16 | 1,582,015 | 346 | 24,351,280 |  |
| 08. Com Total | 369 | 18,405,800 | 27 | 7,328,995 | 24 | 1,770,710 | 420 | 27,505,505 | 1,016,539 |
| \% of Com Total | 87.86 | 66.92 | 6.43 | 26.65 | 5.71 | 6.44 | 7.54 | 3.18 | 18.83 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 09. Ind UnImp Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 10. Ind Improve Land | 1 | 193,725 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 193,725 |  |
| 11. Ind Improvements | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |  |
| 12. Ind Total | 1 | 193,725 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 193,725 | 0 |
| \% of Ind Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13. Rec UnImp Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 14. Rec Improve Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 15. Rec Improvements | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 16. Rec Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| \% of Rec Total | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Res \& Rec Total\% of Res \& Rec Total | 1,666 | 78,517,200 | 150 | 14,229,140 | 331 | 24,194,680 | 2,147 | 116,941,020 | 2,780,936 |
|  | 77.60 | 67.14 | 6.99 | 12.17 | 15.42 | 20.69 | 38.53 | 13.54 | 51.52 |
| Com \& Ind Total | 370 | 18,599,525 | 27 | 7,328,995 | 24 | 1,770,710 | 421 | 27,699,230 | 1,016,539 |
| \% of Com \& Ind Total | 87.89 | 67.15 | 6.41 | 26.46 | 5.70 | 6.39 | 7.55 | 3.21 | 18.83 |
| 17. Taxable Total | 2,036 | 97,116,725 | 177 | 21,558,135 | 355 | 25,965,390 | 2,568 | 144,640,250 | 3,797,475 |
| \% of Taxable Total | 79.28 | 67.14 | 6.89 | 14.90 | 13.82 | 17.95 | 46.08 | 16.74 | 70.35 |

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Schedule II : Tax Increment Financing (TIF)

|  | Records | Urban <br> Value Base | Value Excess | Records | SubUrban <br> Value Base | Value Excess |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18. Residential | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. Commercial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. Industrial | 1 | 193,725 | 47,944,665 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other |  | 0 <br> Rural <br> Value Base | 0 <br> Value Excess | $0$ <br> Records | 0 <br> Total Value Base | 0 <br> Value Excess |
| 18. Residential | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. Commercial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 193,725 | 47,944,665 |
| 21. Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. Total Sch II |  |  |  | 1 | 193,725 | 47,944,665 |

Schedule III : Mineral Interest Records

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


| Schedule IV : Exempt Records : Non-Agricultural |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban Records | SubUrban Records | Rural Records | Total Records |
| 26. Producing | 158 | 16 | 79 | 253 |


| Schedule V : Agricultural Records |  |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |
| 27. Ag-Vacant Land | 0 | 0 | 11 | 25,725 | 1,786 | 346,955,460 | 1,797 | 346,981,185 |
| 28. Ag-Improved Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,106 | 293,252,055 | 1,106 | 293,252,055 |
| 29. Ag Improvements | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,208 | 79,051,100 | 1,208 | 79,051,100 |
| 30. Ag Total |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,005 | 719,284,340 |



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|  | Urban |  |  | SubUrban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Acres | Value | Records | Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
|  | Records | ${ }_{\text {Acres }} \quad \text { Rural }$ | Value | Records | Total Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| Schedule VIII : Agricultural Records : Special Value |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Records | Urban Acres | Value | Records | SubU <br> Acres | Value |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Value N/A |  |  | Value | 0 Records |  | Value |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Value | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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


## County 06 Boone

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

| Irrigated | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 | 17,822.45 | 16.27\% | 46,311,655 | 20.09\% | 2,598.50 |
| 46. 1A | 12,789.66 | 11.68\% | 31,703,725 | 13.75\% | 2,478.86 |
| 47. 2A1 | 7,480.05 | 6.83\% | 17,143,170 | 7.44\% | 2,291.85 |
| 48. 2A | 2,073.50 | 1.89\% | 4,244,265 | 1.84\% | 2,046.91 |
| 49.3A1 | 10,592.71 | 9.67\% | 20,984,990 | 9.10\% | 1,981.08 |
| 50.3A | 41,076.83 | 37.51\% | 80,090,385 | 34.74\% | 1,949.77 |
| 51.4A1 | 8,119.57 | 7.41\% | 14,533,150 | 6.30\% | 1,789.89 |
| 52.4A | 9,566.16 | 8.73\% | 15,542,020 | 6.74\% | 1,624.69 |
| 53. Total | 109,520.93 | 100.00\% | 230,553,360 | 100.00\% | 2,105.11 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 5,867.86 | 8.50\% | 11,723,420 | 11.60\% | 1,997.90 |
| 55. 1D | 8,652.04 | 12.53\% | 16,871,485 | 16.69\% | 1,950.00 |
| 56. 2D1 | 5,380.15 | 7.79\% | 8,498,595 | 8.41\% | 1,579.62 |
| 57. 2D | 1,496.25 | 2.17\% | 2,329,585 | 2.31\% | 1,556.95 |
| 58.3D1 | 6,542.90 | 9.48\% | 9,086,620 | 8.99\% | 1,388.78 |
| 59.3D | 31,048.43 | 44.97\% | 41,898,815 | 41.46\% | 1,349.47 |
| 60.4D1 | 6,179.86 | 8.95\% | 6,779,705 | 6.71\% | 1,097.06 |
| 61. 4D | 3,876.97 | 5.62\% | 3,875,860 | 3.84\% | 999.71 |
| 62. Total | 69,044.46 | 100.00\% | 101,064,085 | 100.00\% | 1,463.75 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 1,394.13 | 0.00\% | 1,304,865 | 2.70\% | 935.97 |
| 64. 1G | 2,640.79 | 3.64\% | 2,495,295 | 5.17\% | 944.90 |
| 65.2G1 | 2,430.78 | 3.35\% | 2,217,675 | 4.59\% | 912.33 |
| 66. 2G | 2,107.14 | 2.90\% | 1,762,420 | 3.65\% | 836.40 |
| 67.3G1 | 8,742.68 | 12.05\% | 6,063,260 | 12.56\% | 693.52 |
| 68. 3G | 22,374.07 | 30.83\% | 15,376,315 | 31.85\% | 687.24 |
| 69.4G1 | 5,242.34 | 7.22\% | 3,021,510 | 6.26\% | 576.37 |
| 70.4G | 27,631.20 | 38.08\% | 16,038,545 | 33.22\% | 580.45 |
| 71. Total | 72,563.13 | 100.00\% | 48,279,885 | 100.00\% | 665.35 |
| Irrigated Total | 109,520.93 | 43.19\% | 230,553,360 | 60.61\% | 2,105.11 |
| Dry Total | 69,044.46 | 27.23\% | 101,064,085 | 26.57\% | 1,463.75 |
| Grass Total | 72,563.13 | 28.62\% | 48,279,885 | 12.69\% | 665.35 |
| Waste | 1,783.23 | 0.70\% | 338,810 | 0.09\% | 190.00 |
| Other | 664.33 | 0.26\% | 130,940 | 0.03\% | 197.10 |
| Exempt | 9.64 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 253,576.08 | 100.00\% | 380,367,080 | 100.00\% | 1,500.01 |

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## County 06 Boone

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

| Irrigated | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 | 93.76 | 1.15\% | 118,605 | 1.43\% | 1,264.99 |
| 46. 1A | 196.00 | 2.41\% | 225,400 | 2.71\% | 1,150.00 |
| 47. 2A1 | 796.69 | 9.78\% | 916,195 | 11.01\% | 1,150.00 |
| 48. 2A | 960.55 | 11.79\% | 1,047,000 | 12.58\% | 1,090.00 |
| 49.3A1 | 2,587.83 | 31.76\% | 2,820,740 | 33.89\% | 1,090.00 |
| 50.3A | 426.33 | 5.23\% | 464,700 | 5.58\% | 1,090.00 |
| 51.4A1 | 1,066.67 | 13.09\% | 981,340 | 11.79\% | 920.00 |
| 52. 4A | 2,020.85 | 24.80\% | 1,748,040 | 21.00\% | 865.00 |
| 53. Total | 8,148.68 | 100.00\% | 8,322,020 | 100.00\% | 1,021.27 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 32.00 | 0.56\% | 37,760 | 0.97\% | 1,180.00 |
| 55. 1D | 77.00 | 1.36\% | 83,930 | 2.15\% | 1,090.00 |
| 56. 2D1 | 758.81 | 13.40\% | 598,010 | 15.35\% | 788.09 |
| 57. 2D | 948.69 | 16.75\% | 809,575 | 20.78\% | 853.36 |
| 58.3D1 | 1,876.50 | 33.13\% | 1,209,180 | 31.04\% | 644.38 |
| 59.3D | 316.64 | 5.59\% | 241,865 | 6.21\% | 763.85 |
| 60.4D1 | 270.25 | 4.77\% | 150,935 | 3.87\% | 558.50 |
| 61. 4D | 1,384.51 | 24.44\% | 764,040 | 19.61\% | 551.85 |
| 62. Total | 5,664.40 | 100.00\% | 3,895,295 | 100.00\% | 687.68 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 36.00 | 0.00\% | 20,055 | 0.14\% | 557.08 |
| 64. 1G | 26.00 | 0.07\% | 14,895 | 0.10\% | 572.88 |
| 65. 2G1 | 336.00 | 0.87\% | 184,425 | 1.25\% | 548.88 |
| 66. 2G | 1,385.03 | 3.58\% | 674,445 | 4.56\% | 486.95 |
| 67.3G1 | 4,239.78 | 10.97\% | 2,105,445 | 14.22\% | 496.59 |
| 68. 3G | 1,612.20 | 4.17\% | 638,520 | 4.31\% | 396.06 |
| 69.4G1 | 6,910.66 | 17.88\% | 2,402,530 | 16.23\% | 347.66 |
| 70.4G | 24,103.95 | 62.37\% | 8,766,075 | 59.20\% | 363.68 |
| 71. Total | 38,649.62 | 100.00\% | 14,806,390 | 100.00\% | 383.09 |
| Irrigated Total | 8,148.68 | 14.56\% | 8,322,020 | 30.76\% | 1,021.27 |
| Dry Total | 5,664.40 | 10.12\% | 3,895,295 | 14.40\% | 687.68 |
| Grass Total | 38,649.62 | 69.05\% | 14,806,390 | 54.73\% | 383.09 |
| Waste | 2,837.96 | 5.07\% | 15,035 | 0.06\% | 5.30 |
| Other | 676.37 | 1.21\% | 17,030 | 0.06\% | 25.18 |
| Exempt | 42.35 | 0.08\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 55,977.03 | 100.00\% | 27,055,770 | 100.00\% | 483.34 |

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Schedule IX : Agricultural Records : Ag Land Market Area Detail Market Area 3

| Irrigated | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 | 13,294.46 | 18.82\% | 35,895,040 | 20.88\% | 2,700.00 |
| 46. 1A | 9,026.50 | 12.78\% | 24,371,555 | 14.17\% | 2,700.00 |
| 47. 2A1 | 4,276.43 | 6.06\% | 10,691,075 | 6.22\% | 2,500.00 |
| 48. 2A | 1,600.67 | 2.27\% | 4,001,675 | 2.33\% | 2,500.00 |
| 49.3A1 | 4,053.23 | 5.74\% | 9,727,755 | 5.66\% | 2,400.00 |
| 50.3A | 28,344.72 | 40.14\% | 68,027,345 | 39.56\% | 2,400.00 |
| 51. 4A1 | 7,290.98 | 10.32\% | 14,581,960 | 8.48\% | 2,000.00 |
| 52. 4A | 2,735.53 | 3.87\% | 4,650,400 | 2.70\% | 1,700.00 |
| 53. Total | 70,622.52 | 100.00\% | 171,946,805 | 100.00\% | 2,434.73 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 2,198.78 | 10.04\% | 4,287,680 | 11.35\% | 1,950.03 |
| 55. 1D | 3,517.92 | 16.06\% | 6,859,965 | 18.16\% | 1,950.01 |
| 56. 2D1 | 1,329.18 | 6.07\% | 2,326,075 | 6.16\% | 1,750.01 |
| 57. 2D | 162.95 | 0.74\% | 285,170 | 0.75\% | 1,750.05 |
| 58.3D1 | 1,049.40 | 4.79\% | 1,783,975 | 4.72\% | 1,700.00 |
| 59.3D | 10,451.43 | 47.72\% | 17,767,430 | 47.03\% | 1,700.00 |
| 60.4D1 | 2,500.15 | 11.41\% | 3,500,215 | 9.26\% | 1,400.00 |
| 61.4D | 692.53 | 3.16\% | 969,540 | 2.57\% | 1,400.00 |
| 62. Total | 21,902.34 | 100.00\% | 37,780,050 | 100.00\% | 1,724.93 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 637.29 | 0.00\% | 561,850 | 3.67\% | 881.62 |
| 64. 1G | 714.11 | 3.68\% | 695,920 | 4.55\% | 974.53 |
| 65. 2G1 | 1,096.46 | 5.65\% | 871,205 | 5.69\% | 794.56 |
| 66. 2G | 693.29 | 3.57\% | 586,010 | 3.83\% | 845.26 |
| 67. 3G1 | 1,017.01 | 5.24\% | 854,330 | 5.58\% | 840.04 |
| 68.3G | 6,995.71 | 36.05\% | 5,813,940 | 38.00\% | 831.07 |
| 69.4G1 | 3,454.79 | 17.80\% | 2,555,785 | 16.71\% | 739.78 |
| 70. 4G | 4,797.82 | 24.72\% | 3,359,620 | 21.96\% | 700.24 |
| 71. Total | 19,406.48 | 100.00\% | 15,298,660 | 100.00\% | 788.33 |
| Irrigated Total | 70,622.52 | 62.46\% | 171,946,805 | 76.33\% | 2,434.73 |
| Dry Total | 21,902.34 | 19.37\% | 37,780,050 | 16.77\% | 1,724.93 |
| Grass Total | 19,406.48 | 17.16\% | 15,298,660 | 6.79\% | 788.33 |
| Waste | 950.83 | 0.84\% | 189,990 | 0.08\% | 199.81 |
| Other | 192.07 | 0.17\% | 38,410 | 0.02\% | 199.98 |
| Exempt | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 113,074.24 | 100.00\% | 225,253,915 | 100.00\% | 1,992.09 |

Exhibit 06 - Page 93

## Schedule X : Agricultural Records :Ag Land Total

|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 76. Irrigated | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 188,292.13 | 410,822,185 | 188,292.13 | 410,822,185 |
| 77. Dry Land | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 96,611.20 | 142,739,430 | 96,611.20 | 142,739,430 |
| 78. Grass | 0.00 | 0 | 31.78 | 25,725 | 130,587.45 | 78,359,210 | 130,619.23 | 78,384,935 |
| 79. Waste | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 5,572.02 | 543,835 | 5,572.02 | 543,835 |
| 80. Other | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 1,532.77 | 186,380 | 1,532.77 | 186,380 |
| 81. Exempt | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 51.99 | 0 | 51.99 | 0 |
| 82. Total | 0.00 | 0 | 31.78 | 25,725 | 422,595.57 | 632,651,040 | 422,627.35 | 632,676,765 |


|  | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Irrigated | $188,292.13$ | $44.55 \%$ | $410,822,185$ | $64.93 \%$ | $2,181.83$ |
| Dry Land | $96,611.20$ | $22.86 \%$ | $142,739,430$ | $22.56 \%$ | $1,477.46$ |
| Grass | $130,619.23$ | $30.91 \%$ | $78,384,935$ | $12.39 \%$ | 600.10 |
| Waste | $5,572.02$ | $1.32 \%$ | 543,835 | $0.09 \%$ | 97.60 |
| Other | $1,532.77$ | $0.36 \%$ | 186,380 | $0.03 \%$ | 121.60 |
| Exempt | 51.99 | $0.01 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.00 |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 2 2 , 6 2 7 . 3 5}$ | $100.00 \%$ | $\mathbf{6 3 2 , 6 7 6 , 7 6 5}$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,497.01$ |

Exhibit 06 - Page 94

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

| 06 Boone |  |  |  | E3 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $2008 \text { CTL }$ <br> County Total | 2009 Form 45 County Total | Value Difference <br> (2009 form 45-2008 CTL) | Percent <br> Change | 2009 Growth <br> (New Construction Value) | Percent Change excl. Growth |
| 01. Residential | $110,498,815$ | 116,941,020 | 6,442,205 | 5.83\% | 2,780,936 | 3.31\% |
| 02. Recreational | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 03. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwelling | 28,040,570 | 28,027,005 | -13,565 | -0.05\% | 456,813 | -1.68\% |
| 04. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 138,539,385 | 144,968,025 | 6,428,640 | 4.64\% | 3,237,749 | 2.30\% |
| 05. Commercial | 26,712,660 | 27,505,505 | 792,845 | 2.97\% | 1,016,539 | -0.84\% |
| 06. Industrial | 193,725 | 193,725 | 0 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% |
| 07. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 57,744,325 | 58,580,570 | 836,245 | 1.45\% | 1,143,505 | -0.53\% |
| 08. Minerals | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 09. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 84,650,710 | 86,279,800 | 1,629,090 | 1.92\% | 2,160,044 | -0.63\% |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 223,190,095 | 231,247,825 | 8,057,730 | 3.61\% | 5,397,793 | 1.19\% |
| 11. Irrigated | 317,047,245 | 410,822,185 | 93,774,940 | 29.58\% |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 108,118,265 | 142,739,430 | 34,621,165 | 32.02\% |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 61,523,545 | 78,384,935 | 16,861,390 | 27.41\% |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 122,170 | 543,835 | 421,665 | 345.15\% |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 51,280 | 186,380 | 135,100 | 263.46\% |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 486,862,505 | 632,676,765 | 145,814,260 | 29.95\% |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of all Real Property | 710,052,600 | 863,924,590 | 153,871,990 | 21.67\% | 5,397,793 | 20.91\% |
| (Locally Assessed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# BOONE COUNTY PLAN OF ASSESSMENT 

DUE OCTOBER 31, 2008

## Residential

Town \& Impr. parcels
Albion \# 697
Cedar Rapids \#210
St Edward \#336
Petersburg \#178
Primrose \#46
Acreages \#382
Ag Impr \#1103

Add pickup work from zoning and other information resources brought into the office Revalue on Acreages were done 2008, \& residential lots were also revalued.
Review farm houses and out buildings, putting in CAMA with 2005 Replacement Costs \& sketches. Review sales and ratios.

## 2010

Start reviewing the town, and getting new picture for each parcel.
Add new improvements from zoning permits and other references. In the future make new Property Record cards Review sales and ratios

## 2011

Continuing reviewing towns \& taking pictures. Update improvements by permits and other changes. Review sales and ratios

## 2009

After towns are updated we will start with the Commercial, getting new pictures \& reviewing site. Do updates from zoning permits and other changes. New Property Record cards were made in 2003. Review sales and ratios make proper adjustments Commercial lots values were adjusted for 2008.

2010

Keep updating pictures and information. Add any new improvements by zoning permits and other informational factors. Review sales and ratios for level of value and determine what actions need to be taken.

2011

Do the annual pickup work from zoning permits and other information. Review sales and ratios adjust accordingly

## Agricultural

 2009Agricultural Parcels Improved \#1103
Total Ag \#2994

The footwork and taking pictures are done for 2008, all the information and sketches are being entered into CAMA. Land has been updated by NRD acres and our annual land use update. Our office has purchased the Agri Data program to aid in the conversion of land classes and acre count. Review the sales and ratios per area and land use. Make new property record card.

2010

Update info on farm buildings implement reappraisal values. Adjust agland values by sales per area and use. Improvement updates and changes that were made. Work on making new property record cards.

## 2011

Annual pickup work by zoning permits and other informational references. Land use update. Review sales and ratios, adjust values of areas and classes per market sales. Possibly implementing GIS in the county.

Joyce Sock
Boone County Assessor

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Boone County

## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

| 1. | Deputy(ies) on staff |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 |
| 2. | Appraiser(s) on staff |
|  | 0 |
| 3. | Other full-time employees |
|  | 1 |
| 4. | Other part-time employees |
|  | 0 |
| 5. | Number of shared employees |
|  | 0 |
| 6. | Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year |
|  | \$99,295 (General Funds) |
| 7. | Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system |
|  | \$1,500 from budget goes to data processing costs. MIPS is paid by County Board. |
| 8. | Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above |
|  | \$99,295 |
| 9. | Amount of the total budget set aside for appraisal work |
|  | N/A |
| 10. | Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops |
|  | \$2,500 |
| 11. | Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget |
|  | $\$ 57,253$ Total appraisal budget includes $\$ 27,750$ for contract appraiser, including $\$ 3,750$ for pick-up work, and the balance for misc. The remaining (approx. $\$ 20,000$ ) is being set aside for the purchase of GIS in the future. |


| 12. | Other miscellaneous funds |
| ---: | :--- |
| 13. | Total budget |
| $\$ 156,548$ |  |$\quad$| a. | Was any of last year's budget not used: |
| ---: | :--- |
|  | Of the FY 2008 appraisal budget, $\$ 33,701.25$ was not used but has been rolled into <br> the 2009 appraisal budget. Of the FY 2008 general fund budget, $\$ 1,006.57$ was not <br> used and lost. |

## B. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

| 1. | Administrative software |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | MIPS County Solutions |
|  | CAMA software |
| 3. | Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? |
|  | Yes |
| 4. | Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? |
|  | Assessor and Staff <br> 5.Does the county have GIS software?No <br> 6.Who maintains the GIS software and maps?Assessor and Deputy <br> 7.Personal Property software:MIPS County Solutions |

## C. Zoning Information

| 1. | Does the county have zoning? |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Yes |


| 2. | If so, is the zoning countywide? |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3. | What municipalities in the county are zoned? |
| 4. | All |
|  | When was zoning implemented? |

## D. Contracted Services

| 1. | Appraisal Services |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Blaser Appraisal -for valuation projects <br> William Scarlett -is a part time per parcel contract for pick-up work only |
| 2. | Other services |
|  | None |

## Certification

This is to certify that the 2009 Reports and Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator have been sent to the following:

Four copies to the Tax Equalization and Review Commission, by hand delivery.
One copy to the Boone County Assessor, by hand delivery.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2009.



