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## 2009 Commission Summary

30 Fillmore

## Residential Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 185 | COD | 21.55 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 9,429,862$ | PRD | 106.18 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 9,429,862$ | COV | 33.02 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 9,209,262$ | STD | 34.24 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 50,972$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation |  |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 49,780$ | Average Assessed Value <br> of the Base | 21.35 |
| Median |  | Wgt. Mean | $\$ 52,479$ |
| Mean | 104 | Max | 98 |
| Min | 15.07 |  | 265 |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 97.46 to 99.96 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 98.76 to 108.63 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 94.18 to 101.14 |

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County } & 14.87\end{array}$
$\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period 7.27
\% of Value Sold in the Study Period

## Residential Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 199 | 99 | 8.64 | 102.35 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 188 | 99 | 4.99 | 101.32 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 162 | 99 | 16.73 | 104.39 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 176 | 99 | 21.75 | 110.78 |

## 2009 Commission Summary

30 Fillmore

Commercial Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 28 | COD | 5.30 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 1,734,940$ | PRD | 101.58 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 1,707,440$ | COV | 10.91 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 1,624,490$ | STD | 10.55 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 60,980$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 5.26 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 58,018$ | Average Assessed Value |  |
|  |  | of the Base | $\$ 84,429$ |
| Median | 99 | Wgt. Mean | 95 |
| Mean | 97 | Max | 111 |
| Min | 51 |  |  |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 96.80 to 99.66 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 92.56 to 100.74 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 90.14 to 100.14 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 5.12 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 5.14 |
| $\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period | 3.53 |

## Commercial Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 35 | 98 | 18.76 | 106.14 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 28 | 98 | 12.16 | 101.25 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 24 | 98 | 12.82 | 101.63 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 19 | 100 | 9.32 | 101.79 |

## 2009 Commission Summary

30 Fillmore

Agricultural Land - Current

| Number of Sales | 61 | COD | 23.94 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 18,894,483$ | PRD | 109.28 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 19,294,069$ | COV | 33.10 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 13,692,715$ | STD | 25.67 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 316,296$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 17.19 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 224,471$ | Average Assessed Value |  |
| of the Base | $\$ 212,614$ |  |  |
| Median | 72 | Wgt. Mean |  |
| Mean | 78 | Max | 71 |
| Min | 43.65 |  | 205.59 |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 67.55 to 77.63 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 71.11 to 84.00 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 65.13 to 76.81 |

$\%$ of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County 80.01
$\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period 1.81
\% of Value Sold in the Study Period

| Agricultural Land - History |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
|  | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| Year | 46 | 74 | 16.96 | 104.76 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 52 | 74 | 14.72 | 108.03 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 75 | 76 | 13.05 | 104.61 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 105 | 77 | 11.75 | 103.15 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ |  |  |  |  |

Opinions

# 2009 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Fillmore 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 Fillmore County is $99.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Fillmore 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 Fillmore County is $99.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Fillmore County is not 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 Fillmore County is $72.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Fillmore County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2009.


Ruth A. Sorensen<br>Property Tax Administrato



Exhibit 30 Page 5




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


## Fillmore County 2009 Assessment Actions taken to address the Residential property class/subclasses:

For 2009 the county conducted a market study of the residential property class. The preliminary statistics indicated the level of value was within the acceptable range; however the town of Geneva appeared to be valued above the acceptable range.

Further analysis of this subclass class indicated houses of average and below condition and quality built before 1950 were overvalued. Approximately 462 parcels existed in this subclass. A reduction of $20 \%$ was applied to the previous year's assessed value of the house resulting in statistics that suggest all properties are valued uniformly and proportionately.

Other assessed value changes were made to properties in the county based on pick-up of new and omitted construction.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Fillmore County

## Residential Appraisal Information

(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Contract Appraiser |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
| 3. | Contract Appraiser |
| Pickup work done by whom: |  |
| 4. | Contract Appraiser |
| What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are |  |
|  | 2004 |
| 5. | What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was <br> developed using market-derived information? |
|  | 2006 in Geneva and Rural, and 2007 for the small towns |
| 6. | What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the <br> market value of properties? |
| 7. | N/A |
| Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? |  |
| 8. | How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? |
|  | Areas are defined by town and all parcels outside the city limits are included in the <br> rural. |
| 9. | Is 'Market Area/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations" a unique usable <br> valuation grouping? If not, what is a unique usable valuation grouping? |
|  | 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 <br> 11.Are dwellings on agricultural parcels and dwellings on rural residential parcels <br> valued in a manner that would provide the same relationship to the market? <br> Explain? |
|  | Yes. Both areas are valued using the same costing and depreciation schedule. |
|  | Yo |

Residential Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 53 | 4 | 21 | 78 |

$\qquad$


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


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


# PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics 



Exhibit 30 Page 15

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


## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL:In correlating the analyses displayed in the proceeding tables, the opinion of the Division is that the level of value is within the acceptable range, and it its best measured by the median measure of central tendency. The median measure was calculated using a sufficient number of sales, and because the County applies assessment practices to the sold and unsold parcels in a similar manner, the median ratio calculated from the sales file accurately reflects the level of value for the population. The County?s assessment practices are considered by the Division to be in compliance with professionally acceptable mass appraisal practices because of the County?s systematic and necessary assessment efforts.

## 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 | 274 | 185 | 67.52 |
| 2008 | 268 | 199 | 74.25 |
| 2007 | 283 | 188 | 66.43 |
| 2006 | 266 | 162 | 60.90 |
| 2005 | 233 | 176 | 75.54 |

RESIDENTIAL:Table II indicates 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 arm's length 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.

## 2009 Correlation Section

for Fillmore County

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

 Continued|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 100 | -1.83 | 98 | 99 |
| 2008 | 99.19 | -0.87 | 98 | 99.25 |
| 2007 | 99 | 4.22 | 103 | 99 |
| 2006 | 95 | 8.63 | 103 | 99 |
| 2005 | 99 | 0.17 | 99 | 99 |

RESIDENTIAL:The relationship between the trended preliminary median and the R\&O median suggests the assessment practices are applied to the sales file and population in a similar manner.

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

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

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

| -2.91 | 2009 | -1.83 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.37 | 2008 | -0.87 |
| 8.36 | 2007 | 4.22 |
| $\mathbf{9 . 7 6}$ | 2006 | 8.63 |
| 0.49 | 2005 | 0.17 |

RESIDENTIAL:The percent change in assessed value for both sold and unsold properties is similar and suggests the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are 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 | 99 | 98 | 104 |

RESIDENTIAL:The median ratio and weighted mean ratio are within the acceptable range. The mean is above the acceptable range. While this may suggest regressivity in assessment, it does not disprove the median as the best measure of central tendency.

## 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 | $\mathbf{2 1 . 5 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 6 . 1 8}$ |
| Difference | 6.55 | 3.18 |

RESIDENTIAL:The coefficient of dispersion and price related differential are both outside the acceptable range. This tends to indicate a lack of uniformity and regressivity in residential assessments. However, given the erratic market in many of the small subclasses in Fillmore County, it is not only expected but allowable to have CODs and PRDs above the acceptable range.

## 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 | 186 | 185 | -1 |
| Median | 100 | 99 | -1 |
| Wgt. Mean | 100 | 98 | -2 |
| Mean | 108 | 104 | -4 |
| COD | 23.91 | 21.55 | -2.36 |
| PRD | 108.00 | 106.18 | -1.82 |
| Minimum | 15.07 | 15.07 | 0.00 |
| Maximum | 326.30 | 265.00 | -61.30 |

RESIDENTIAL:The change between the preliminary statistics and the Reports and Opinion statistics is consistent with the assessment actions reported for this class of property. The primary actions were a reduction to the town of Geneva for 2009 and the results are displayed accurately in this table.

## 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 | 185 | 192 | -7 |
| Median | 99 | 101 | -2 |
| Wgt. Mean | 98 | 101 | -3 |
| Mean | 104 | 119 | -15 |
| COD | 21.55 | 39.18 | -17.63 |
| PRD | 106.18 | 116.79 | -10.61 |
| Minimum | 15.07 | 14.67 | 0.40 |
| Maximum | 265.00 | 350.59 | -85.59 |

The table above is a direct comparison of the statistics generated using the 2009 assessed values reported by the assessor to the statistics generated using the assessed value for the year prior to the sale factored by the annual movement in the population.

In Fillmore County the measures of central tendency are similar suggesting the sales file is representative of the population. This analysis suggests sold properties are treated similarly to the unsold properties in the residential class and the assessor has no bias in the assignment of residential assessments. The quality statistics however are significantly different than one another. This could indicate assessment practice issues or could be attributable to sampling error in the data gathering process.

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

|  |  |  |  |  | Date Rang | e: 07/0 | 01/2005 to 06/30/2 | 08 Posted | fore: 01/2 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NUMBER of | f Sales: |  | 29 | MEDIAN: | $99$ |  | COV: | 36.23 | $95 \%$ | dian | C.I.: 78.9 | to 104.30 | (!: Derived) |
| TOTAL Sales | s Price: |  | 1,737,440 | WGT. MEAN: | 88 |  | STD: | 36.30 | 95\% Wgt | Mean | C.I.: 77. | to 98.28 |  |
| total Adj. Sales | s Price: |  | 1,709,940 | MEAN : | 100 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 24.79 |  | Mean | C.I.: 86. | to 114.02 |  |
| TOTAL Assessed | d Value: |  | 1,501,160 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AVG. Adj. Sales | s Price: |  | 58,963 | COD : | 25.14 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 203.86 |  |  |  |  |  |
| AVG. Assessed | d Value: |  | 51,764 | PRD: | 114.15 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 51.20 |  |  |  | Printed: 01/22/ | 21:45:17 |
| DATE OF SALE * <br> 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 | 6 | 87.91 | 85.05 | 81.81 | 13.80 |  | 103.96 | 56.64 | 100.67 | 56.64 | 4 to 100.67 | 77,166 | 63,131 |
| 10/01/05 то 12/31/05 | 3 | 101.08 | 99.73 | 97.62 | 5.02 |  | 102.16 | 91.44 | 106.67 |  | N/A | 19,166 | 18,710 |
| 01/01/06 то 03/31/06 | 1 | 64.73 | 64.73 | 64.73 |  |  |  | 64.73 | 64.73 |  | N/A | 90,000 | 58,255 |
| 04/01/06 TO 06/30/06 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 07/01/06 то 09/30/06 | 1 | 179.67 | 179.67 | 179.67 |  |  |  | 179.67 | 179.67 |  | N/A | 3,000 | 5,390 |
| 10/01/06 TO 12/31/06 | 4 | 93.97 | 111.96 | 79.75 | 47.34 |  | 140.38 | 56.01 | 203.86 |  | N/A | 83,500 | 66,591 |
| 01/01/07 то 03/31/07 | 4 | 102.40 | 100.60 | 107.44 | 14.68 |  | 93.63 | 70.63 | 126.96 |  | N/A | 44,000 | 47,272 |
| 04/01/07 TO 06/30/07 | 4 | 79.69 | 84.76 | 89.28 | 10.98 |  | 94.93 | 75.80 | 103.84 |  | N/A | 106,125 | 94,748 |
| 07/01/07 то 09/30/07 | 1 | 181.00 | 181.00 | 181.00 |  |  |  | 181.00 | 181.00 |  | N/A | 2,500 | 4,525 |
| 10/01/07 TO 12/31/07 | 2 | 103.06 | 103.06 | 87.36 | 17.41 |  | 117.97 | 85.12 | 121.00 |  | N/A | 16,000 | 13,977 |
| 01/01/08 TO 03/31/08 | 1 | 51.20 | 51.20 | 51.20 |  |  |  | 51.20 | 51.20 |  | N/A | 30,000 | 15,360 |
| 04/01/08 то 06/30/08 | 2 | 112.34 | 112.34 | 123.47 | 10.98 |  | 90.98 | 100.00 | 124.67 |  | N/A | 48,720 | 60,152 |
| __Study Years__ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 07/01/05 TO 06/30/06 | 10 | 91.84 | 87.42 | 80.78 | 13.54 |  | 108.22 | 56.64 | 106.67 | 64.73 | 3 to 101.08 | 61,050 | 49,317 |
| 07/01/06 TO 06/30/07 | 13 | 100.50 | 105.30 | 89.58 | 29.61 |  | 117.55 | 56.01 | 203.86 | 75.80 | 0 to 126.96 | 72,115 | 64,603 |
| 07/01/07 то 06/30/08 | 6 | 110.50 | 110.50 | 103.83 | 28.71 |  | 106.42 | 51.20 | 181.00 | 51.20 | 0 to 181.00 | 26,990 | 28,024 |
| __Calendar Yrs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 01/01/06 TO 12/31/06 | 6 | 93.97 | 115.37 | 77.29 | 51.95 |  | 149.28 | 56.01 | 203.86 | 56.01 | 1 to 203.86 | 71,166 | 55,001 |
| 01/01/07 TO 12/31/07 | 11 | 100.50 | 102.59 | 94.58 | 22.27 |  | 108.48 | 70.63 | 181.00 | 75.80 | 0 to 126.96 | 57,727 | 54,596 |
|  | 29 | 98.64 | 100.21 | 87.79 | 25.14 |  | 114.15 | 51.20 | 203.86 | 78.92 | 2 to 104.30 | 58,963 | 51,764 |
| ASSESSOR LOCATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE Cou | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% M | Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| EXETER | 2 | 104.52 | 104.52 | 106.86 | 4.32 |  | 97.80 | 100.00 | 109.03 |  | N/A | 9,870 | 10,547 |
| FAIRMONT | 1 | 83.17 | 83.17 | 83.17 |  |  |  | 83.17 | 83.17 |  | N/A | 32,000 | 26,615 |
| GENEVA | 15 | 91.44 | 95.24 | 86.44 | 23.64 |  | 110.19 | 51.20 | 181.00 | 76.22 | 2 to 104.30 | 72,880 | 62,996 |
| MILLIGAN | 2 | 143.17 | 143.17 | 127.52 | 25.49 |  | 112.27 | 106.67 | 179.67 |  | N/A | 5,250 | 6,695 |
| OHIOWA | 2 | 95.82 | 95.82 | 74.91 | 26.29 |  | 127.90 | 70.63 | 121.00 |  | N/A | 11,750 | 8,802 |
| RURAL | 2 | 91.38 | 91.38 | 93.01 | 13.64 |  | 98.25 | 78.92 | 103.84 |  | N/A | 172,500 | 160,435 |
| SHICKLEY | 1 | 64.73 | 64.73 | 64.73 |  |  |  | 64.73 | 64.73 |  | N/A | 90,000 | 58,255 |
| STRANG | 1 | 100.67 | 100.67 | 100.67 |  |  |  | 100.67 | 100.67 |  | N/A | 3,000 | 3,020 |
| SUB GENEVA | 2 | 151.25 | 151.25 | 166.09 | 34.78 |  | 91.07 | 98.64 | 203.86 |  | N/A | 19,500 | 32,387 |
| SUB SHICKLEY | 1 | 56.64 | 56.64 | 56.64 |  |  |  | 56.64 | 56.64 |  | N/A | 54,000 | 30,585 |
| $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 29 | 98.64 | 100.21 | 87.79 | 25.14 |  | 114.15 | 51.20 | 203.86 | 78.92 | 2 to 104.30 | 58,963 | 51,764 |

Exhibit 30 Page 28

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



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


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

## Commercial

Fillmore County conducted a physical review of all commercial properties for the 2009 assessment year. As part of this process, they added new Marshall \& Swift cost tables. After implementing the cost updates the county adjusted depreciation on several unique parcels to arrive at an assessed value similar to the selling price. These parcels included a truck wash, car wash, and an old school building.

In addition to this revaluation, the county completed all pick-up work of new and omitted construction.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Fillmore County

## Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Contract Appraiser |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Contract Appraiser |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Contract Appraiser |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | 2008 |
| 5. | What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | 2009 |
| 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? |
|  | Sales and Market Approach |
| 8. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? |
|  | 11 |
| 9. | How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? |
|  | Areas are defined by location and include all towns. Any parcels outside the city limits are included in the rural except for parcels that are within one mile of the city limits. Commercial properties with both Highway and rail road access are in a separate market area. |
| 10. | Is "Market Area/Neighborhood/Assessor Location" a unique usable valuation grouping? If not, what is a unique usable valuation grouping? |
|  | Yes |
| 11. | Do the various subclasses of Commercial Property such as convenience stores, warehouses, hotels, etc. have common value characteristics? |
|  | Yes, the land has a common characteristic |
| 12. | Is there unique market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. 10-001.07B? (Suburban shall mean a parcel of real property located outside of the limits of an incorporated city or village, but within the legal jurisdiction of an incorporated city or village.) |
|  | Only in the town of Geneva. |

## Commercial Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | 5 | 6 | 21 |

# PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics 



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


# PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics 



# PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics <br> Base Stat 



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

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


## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL:In reviewing the statistics for the commercial class of property, the percent change in the sales file is dissimilar from percent change in the overall county. Disparity in this table generally suggests that sales are reviewed and revalued on a different standard than other commercial properties.

Fillmore County conducted a physical review of all commercial properties for the 2009 assessment year. As part of this process, they added new Marshall \& Swift cost tables to the entire commercial class. After implementing the cost updates, the county adjusted depreciation on several unique parcels to arrive at an assessed value similar to the selling price. These parcels included a truck wash, car wash, and an old school building. Using the specific selling prices of these parcels to arrive at assessed values will undoubtedly produce more noticeable change in the sales file than in the change in the assessed base.

To determine a representative level of value for the commercial properties in the county, statistics were calculated using the assessed value for the year prior to the sale factored by the annual movement in the population. The comparison confirmed the median measure to be similar to that of the sales file, but displayed quality statistics much higher than the $5.30 \%$ coefficient of dispersion and the $101.58 \%$ price related differential. The particularly low COD in the sales file suggests that either the market is stable and relatively predictable in the commercial class or that the selling prices had a strong influence on the assessments of the sample.

Based on this analysis the level of value is determined to be within the acceptable range at 99 percent of market value. However the quality of assessment is determined to not be in compliance with professionally accepted mass appraisal practices. While several unique commercial properties may exist in Fillmore County, the assessments of sold parcels must be based on the same standard as parcels without recent selling prices to be considered in compliance. While the updating of commercial parcel information and cost tables by the county is commendable, in those situations where limited sale information exists in the county the assessor must consider the use of additional information such as comparable sales from the same geographic area, expanding the period from which sales are drawn, or relying on previously rejected sales.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | $\mathbf{8 1}$ | 28 | $\mathbf{3 4 . 5 7}$ |
| 2008 | $\mathbf{6 6}$ | 35 | 53.03 |
| 2007 | 47 | 28 | 59.57 |
| 2006 | 48 | 24 | 50.00 |
| 2005 | 55 | 19 | 34.55 |

COMMERCIAL:Table II indicates 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 arm's length 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.

## 2009 Correlation Section

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 99 | 4.38 | 103 | 99 |
| 2008 | 98.31 | 0.83 | 99 | 98.31 |
| 2007 | 98 | 4.57 | 103 | 98 |
| 2006 | 98 | 2.22 | 100 | 98 |
| 2005 | 100 | 0.64 | 100 | 100 |

COMMERCIAL:Table III displays roughly a four percentage point difference between the Trended Preliminary Ratio and the R\&O Ratio. This kind of disparity tends to indicate that sold parcels are reviewed and valued differently than the unsold parcels.

## 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 |
| :---: |
| -14.42 2009 \% Change in Total Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) <br> 2.55 2008 4.38 <br> 0.70 2007 0.83 <br> 4.81 2006 4.57 <br> 0.00 2005 2.22 |

COMMERCIAL:The percent change in the sales file is dissimilar from percent change in the overall county. Disparity in this table suggests that sales are reviewed and revalued on a different standard than other commercial properties. Fillmore County conducted a physical review of all commercial properties for the 2009 assessment year. As part of this process, they added new Marshall \& Swift cost tables. After implementing the cost updates the county adjusted depreciation on several unique parcels to arrive at an assessed value similar to the selling price. These parcels included a truck wash, car wash, and an old school building. Using the specific selling prices of these parcels to arrive at assessed values will undoubtedly produce more noticeable change in the sales file than in the change in 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 | 99 | 95 | 97 |

COMMERCIAL:All three measures of central tendency are within the acceptable range suggesting the level of value is best measured by the median measure of central tendency.

## 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 | 5.30 | $\mathbf{1 0 1 . 5 8}$ |
| Difference | 0.00 | 0.00 |

COMMERCIAL:The coefficient of dispersion and price differential are both well within the acceptable range. The extremely low COD suggests that either the market is stable and relatively predictable in the commercial class or that the selling prices influenced the assessments of the sample.

## 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 | 29 | 28 | -1 |
| Median | 99 | 99 | 0 |
| Wgt. Mean | 88 | 95 | 7 |
| Mean | 100 | 97 | -3 |
| COD | 25.14 | 5.30 | -19.84 |
| PRD | 114.15 | 101.58 | -12.57 |
| Minimum | 51.20 | 51.20 | 0.00 |
| Maximum | 203.86 | 110.83 | -93.03 |

COMMERCIAL:The change between the preliminary statistics and the Reports and Opinion statistics is consistent with the assessment actions reported for this class of property. While the median for the class did not change, a significant change resulted in the quality statistics

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



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


## AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

## Type: Qualified

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


93-0096
NonValid School
$\qquad$



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



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics




# PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics 

Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/22/2009
NUMBER of Sales: TOTAL Sales Price TOTAL Adj.Sales Price:
TOTAL Assessed Value:
AVG. Adj. Sales Price:
AVG. Assessed Value:


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

## Agricultural

For the 2009 assessment year the county conducted a market study of the agricultural class of property. Using unimproved agricultural sales and sales with minimal nonagricultural components, the market information displayed in the preliminary statistics indicated the median ratio for the class to be below the statutory range at $62 \%$. The assessor analyzed the agricultural land based on the market indication for dry crop, irrigated, and grass use in each of the two market areas.

To address the deficiencies identified in the market analysis, Fillmore County completed the following assessment actions:
> The Irrigated land in Market Areas One and Two increased 250 dollars per acre in all classification groupings.
> The Dry land in Market Areas One and Two increased 250 dollars per acre in all classification groupings.
> The Grass land in Market Areas One and Two increased 200 dollars per acre in all classification groupings.

After completing the assessment actions for 2009 the county reviewed the statistical results and concluded that the class and subclasses were assessed at an appropriate level and were proportionate throughout the county.

Other notable changes to the class included changes in classification in the GIS and Administrative programs when pivots were added or other farming changes were reported.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Fillmore County

## Agricultural Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Contract Appraiser |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Contract Appraiser |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Contract Appraiser |
| 4. | Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? |
|  | Yes, the county zoning has a policy |
| a. | How is agricultural land defined in this county? |
|  | Agricultural land is defined by statute, and has various acreage requirements for zoning. |
| 5. | When was the last date that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | N/A |
| 6. | If the income approach was used, what Capitalization Rate was used? |
|  | N/A |
| 7. | What is the date of the soil survey currently used? |
|  | 2008 |
| 8. | What date was the last countywide land use study completed? |
|  | 2008 |
| a. | By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.) |
|  | FSA and GIS imagery |
| b. | By whom? |
|  | Assessor and Staff |
| c. | What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? |
|  | 100\% |
| 9. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations in the agricultural property class: |
|  | 2 |
| 10. | How are Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations developed? |
|  | By water availability and similar soil types |
| 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. |


| 12. | In your opinion, what is the level of value of these groupings? |
| :--- | :--- |
| 13. | Has the county implemented (or is in the process of implementing) special <br> valuation for agricultural land within the county? <br>  <br> No |

Agricultural Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 34 | 92 | 10 | 136 |

30 - FILLMORE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

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


30 - FILLMORE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

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


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


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



## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:Considering the analyses in the proceeding tables, the opinion of the Division is that the level of value is within the acceptable range and it its best measured by the median measure of central tendency of the Minimal Non-Ag sample.

Unimproved sales, along with sales where the non-agricultural assessed value calculated to be less than $5 \%$ of the adjusted sale price, were used to establish land values in Fillmore County for tax year 2009. The assessor and the Division agree on the premise that generally, sales with minimal improvements sell on the open market without regard to the improvements. Furthermore, the addition of these sales broadens the sample for assessment and measurement purposes by creating a better representation of the population.

The agricultural market in Fillmore County has been determined by the assessor to have two distinct market areas. The difference in value however, only exists in the dryland grouping. Irrigated and grass land is valued with the same value schedule in the entire county. The systematic valuation methodology the County uses to analyze sales and determine a schedule of values assures that the sold and unsold parcels are treated in a similar manner. The statistics confirm that the major land use categories are valued within the acceptable range indicating uniformity and proportionality in the class exists. The assessment practices are considered by the Division to be in compliance with professionally acceptable mass appraisal practices.

## 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 | 220 | 61 | 27.73 |
| 2008 | 227 | 46 | 20.26 |
| 2007 | 222 | 52 | 23.42 |
| 2006 | 216 | 75 | 34.72 |
| 2005 | 246 | 105 | 42.68 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:A review of the percentage of sales used for 2009 indicates that a relatively small percentage of available sales were used compared to other counties in the area. A further analysis indicates that 40 of the disqualified sales were substantially changed after the sale occurred and required to be removed by the Division. Had those sales been used in the qualified sales file, the usability percentage would have been 45.90 percent and considered acceptable compared to the utilization for previous years. Based on this analysis, one can reasonably assume that the County has not trimmed the sample and has used all available arm's length sales for valuation purposes.

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

## 2009 Correlation Section

for Fillmore County

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

 Continued| Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 61 | 14.91 | 70 | 72 |
| 2008 | 62.73 | 23.24 | 77 | 73.88 |
| 2007 | 74 | 0.85 | 75 | 74 |
| 2006 | 75 | 1.56 | 76 | 76 |
| 2005 | 75 | 2.31 | 77 | 77 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The trended preliminary median ratio and the Reports and Opinions median ratio are considered to be similar, especially given the large increase in assessed value this year. This analysis suggests the sold parcels and the unsold parcels are treated similarly for assessment purposes.

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

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

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

| 16.36 | 2009 | 14.91 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22.05 | 2008 | 23.24 |
| -1.23 | 2007 | 0.85 |
| 0.80 | 2006 | 1.56 |
| 2.56 | 2005 | 2.31 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The percent change in assessed value for both sold and unsold properties is similar and suggests the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are 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 | 72 | 71 | 78 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The median ratio and weighted mean ratio are within the acceptable range. The mean is above the acceptable range.

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 23.94 | $\mathbf{1 0 9 . 2 8}$ |
| Difference | 3.94 | 6.28 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The coefficient of dispersion and the price related differential are both slightly above the acceptable range. Based on the assessment practices demonstrated by the county in their uniform application and development of a schedule of agricultural land values, this class of property is considered to have been valued uniformly and proportionately.

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

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

| Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 61 | 61 | 0 |
| Median | 61 | 72 | 11 |
| Wgt. Mean | 61 | 71 | 10 |
| Mean | 66 | 78 | 12 |
| COD | 25.69 | 23.94 | -1.75 |
| PRD | 107.30 | 109.28 | 1.98 |
| Minimum | 31.43 | 43.65 | 12.22 |
| Maximum | 182.42 | 205.59 | 23.17 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The change between the preliminary statistics and the Reports and Opinion statistics is consistent with the assessment actions reported for this class of property. Several per acre value increases were implemented in the agricultural class of property for 2009.

| Total Real Property <br> Sum Lines 17, 25, \& 30 | Records : 6,468 | Value : 897,943,830 | Growth $3,984,920$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



Exhibit 30 Page 84

Schedule II : Tax Increment Financing (TIF)


| Schedule IV : Exempt Records : Non-Agricultural |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban Records | SubUrban Records | Rural Records | Total Records |
| 26. Producing | 273 | 35 | 9 | 317 |



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|  | Urban |  |  | SubUrban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Acres | Value | Records | Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 2 | 253.30 | 170,835 |
|  | Records | Acres | Value | Records | Total Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 3 | 439.36 | 438,050 | 5 | 692.66 | 608,885 |


|  | Records | Urban <br> Acres | Value | Records | SubUrban Acres | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 43. Special Value |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 44. Recapture Value N/A | Records | Rural <br> Acres | Value | Records | Total Acres | Value |
| 43. Special Value |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 30 Fillmore

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 | 5,598.15 | 2.63\% | 13,827,440 | 2.89\% | 2,470.00 |
| 46. 1A | 120,814.40 | 56.77\% | 286,330,350 | 59.87\% | 2,370.00 |
| 47. 2A1 | 43,021.69 | 20.21\% | 97,229,070 | 20.33\% | 2,260.00 |
| 48. 2A | 13,726.03 | 6.45\% | 29,648,295 | 6.20\% | 2,160.01 |
| 49.3A1 | 20,764.91 | 9.76\% | 38,519,005 | 8.05\% | 1,855.00 |
| 50.3A |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  |
| 51.4A1 | 6,846.83 | 3.22\% | 9,996,360 | 2.09\% | 1,460.00 |
| 52. 4A | 2,050.12 | 0.96\% | 2,685,665 | 0.56\% | 1,310.00 |
| 53. Total | 212,822.13 | 100.00\% | 478,236,185 | 100.00\% | 2,247.12 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 2,251.23 | 4.35\% | 3,782,055 | 4.79\% | 1,679.99 |
| 55. 1D | 27,921.36 | 54.00\% | 45,791,095 | 57.95\% | 1,640.00 |
| 56. 2D1 | 7,064.10 | 13.66\% | 10,878,655 | 13.77\% | 1,539.99 |
| 57. 2D | 3,596.00 | 6.95\% | 5,358,080 | 6.78\% | 1,490.01 |
| 58.3D1 | 7,012.47 | 13.56\% | 9,256,445 | 11.71\% | 1,320.00 |
| 59.3D |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  |
| 60.4D1 | 2,693.50 | 5.21\% | 2,814,690 | 3.56\% | 1,044.99 |
| 61.4D | 1,165.30 | 2.25\% | 1,142,000 | 1.45\% | 980.01 |
| 62. Total | 51,703.96 | 100.00\% | 79,023,020 | 100.00\% | 1,528.37 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 563.40 | 0.00\% | 470,465 | 4.23\% | 835.05 |
| 64. 1G | 2,774.18 | 16.51\% | 2,261,000 | 20.32\% | 815.02 |
| 65. 2G1 | 1,642.97 | 9.78\% | 1,240,430 | 11.15\% | 754.99 |
| 66. 2G | 1,528.09 | 9.10\% | 1,062,000 | 9.54\% | 694.99 |
| 67.3G1 | 1,753.82 | 10.44\% | 1,183,855 | 10.64\% | 675.02 |
| 68. 3G |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  |
| 69.4G1 | 2,411.60 | 14.36\% | 1,386,730 | 12.46\% | 575.02 |
| 70.4G | 6,125.42 | 36.46\% | 3,522,115 | 31.65\% | 575.00 |
| 71. Total | 16,799.48 | 100.00\% | 11,126,595 | 100.00\% | 662.32 |
| Irrigated Total | 212,822.13 | 74.90\% | 478,236,185 | 84.07\% | 2,247.12 |
| Dry Total | 51,703.96 | 18.20\% | 79,023,020 | 13.89\% | 1,528.37 |
| Grass Total | 16,799.48 | 5.91\% | 11,126,595 | 1.96\% | 662.32 |
| Waste | 2,411.84 | 0.85\% | 152,370 | 0.03\% | 63.18 |
| Other | 402.11 | 0.14\% | 300,080 | 0.05\% | 746.26 |
| Exempt | 4,919.97 | 1.73\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 284,139.52 | 100.00\% | 568,838,250 | 100.00\% | 2,001.97 |

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## County 30 Fillmore

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 | 1,233.46 | 12.22\% | 3,046,645 | 13.45\% | 2,470.00 |
| 46. 1A | 5,017.76 | 49.69\% | 11,892,110 | 52.48\% | 2,370.00 |
| 47. 2A1 | 1,572.36 | 15.57\% | 3,553,550 | 15.68\% | 2,260.01 |
| 48. 2A | 746.27 | 7.39\% | 1,611,945 | 7.11\% | 2,160.00 |
| 49.3A1 | 898.98 | 8.90\% | 1,667,595 | 7.36\% | 1,854.99 |
| 50.3A | 8.19 | 0.08\% | 13,555 | 0.06\% | 1,655.07 |
| 51.4A1 | 406.41 | 4.02\% | 593,350 | 2.62\% | 1,459.98 |
| 52. 4A | 214.41 | 2.12\% | 280,880 | 1.24\% | 1,310.01 |
| 53. Total | 10,097.84 | 100.00\% | 22,659,630 | 100.00\% | 2,244.01 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 2,155.62 | 5.53\% | 3,405,875 | 6.13\% | 1,580.00 |
| 55. 1D | 20,403.59 | 52.36\% | 31,217,590 | 56.18\% | 1,530.00 |
| 56. 2D1 | 5,677.50 | 14.57\% | 8,118,860 | 14.61\% | 1,430.01 |
| 57. 2D | 3,434.34 | 8.81\% | 4,636,425 | 8.34\% | 1,350.02 |
| 58.3D1 | 4,952.40 | 12.71\% | 6,017,215 | 10.83\% | 1,215.01 |
| 59.3D | 27.86 | 0.07\% | 29,955 | 0.05\% | 1,075.20 |
| 60.4D1 | 1,746.18 | 4.48\% | 1,641,435 | 2.95\% | 940.01 |
| 61.4D | 567.83 | 1.46\% | 499,720 | 0.90\% | 880.05 |
| 62. Total | 38,965.32 | 100.00\% | 55,567,075 | 100.00\% | 1,426.06 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 376.43 | 0.00\% | 314,320 | 4.51\% | 835.00 |
| 64. 1G | 1,863.72 | 17.80\% | 1,518,955 | 21.79\% | 815.01 |
| 65. 2G1 | 875.73 | 8.37\% | 661,155 | 9.48\% | 754.98 |
| 66. 2G | 1,082.65 | 10.34\% | 752,430 | 10.79\% | 694.99 |
| 67. 3G1 | 1,157.08 | 11.05\% | 781,060 | 11.20\% | 675.03 |
| 68.3G | 173.94 | 1.66\% | 103,490 | 1.48\% | 594.98 |
| 69.4G1 | 1,460.36 | 13.95\% | 839,715 | 12.05\% | 575.01 |
| 70. 4G | 3,477.80 | 33.22\% | 1,999,765 | 28.69\% | 575.01 |
| 71. Total | 10,467.71 | 100.00\% | 6,970,890 | 100.00\% | 665.94 |
| Irrigated Total | 10,097.84 | 16.87\% | 22,659,630 | 26.56\% | 2,244.01 |
| Dry Total | 38,965.32 | 65.08\% | 55,567,075 | 65.13\% | 1,426.06 |
| Grass Total | 10,467.71 | 17.48\% | 6,970,890 | 8.17\% | 665.94 |
| Waste | 195.20 | 0.33\% | 9,755 | 0.01\% | 49.97 |
| Other | 146.24 | 0.24\% | 112,110 | 0.13\% | 766.62 |
| Exempt | 870.04 | 1.45\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 59,872.31 | 100.00\% | 85,319,460 | 100.00\% | 1,425.02 |

Schedule X : Agricultural Records :Ag Land Total

|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 76. Irrigated | 68.16 | 158,790 | 22,043.15 | 50,016,430 | 200,808.66 | 450,720,595 | 222,919.97 | 500,895,815 |
| 77. Dry Land | 87.27 | 140,110 | 10,983.57 | 16,255,890 | 79,598.44 | 118,194,095 | 90,669.28 | 134,590,095 |
| 78. Grass | 19.12 | 15,240 | 2,239.34 | 1,539,640 | 25,008.73 | 16,542,605 | 27,267.19 | 18,097,485 |
| 79. Waste | 0.48 | 25 | 216.54 | 10,830 | 2,390.02 | 151,270 | 2,607.04 | 162,125 |
| 80. Other | 0.00 | 0 | 178.87 | 125,890 | 369.48 | 286,300 | 548.35 | 412,190 |
| 81. Exempt | 4,787.30 | 0 | 245.16 | 0 | 757.55 | 0 | 5,790.01 | 0 |
| 82. Total | 175.03 | 314,165 | 35,661.47 | 67,948,680 | 308,175.33 | 585,894,865 | 344,011.83 | 654,157,710 |


|  | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Irrigated | 222,919.97 | 64.80\% | 500,895,815 | 76.57\% | 2,246.98 |
| Dry Land | 90,669.28 | 26.36\% | 134,590,095 | 20.57\% | 1,484.41 |
| Grass | 27,267.19 | 7.93\% | 18,097,485 | 2.77\% | 663.71 |
| Waste | 2,607.04 | 0.76\% | 162,125 | 0.02\% | 62.19 |
| Other | 548.35 | 0.16\% | 412,190 | 0.06\% | 751.69 |
| Exempt | 5,790.01 | 1.68\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Total | 344,011.83 | 100.00\% | 654,157,710 | 100.00\% | 1,901.56 |

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



## FILLMORE COUNTY

## Plan of Assessment - 2008 Update

State law establishes the framework within which the assessor must operate. However, a real property assessment system requires that an operation or procedure be done completely and in a uniform manner each time it is repeated. Accurate and efficient assessment practices represent prudent expenditure of tax monies, establishes taxpayer confidence in local government, and enables the local government to serve its citizens more effectively. The important role the assessment practices play in local government cannot be overstated. Pursuant to Nebraska Laws 2005, LB263, Section 9 the assessor shall submit a Plan of Assessment to the county board of equalization before July $31^{\text {st }}$ and the Department of Revenue Property Assessment Division on or before October $31^{\text {st }}$. The plan and update shall examine the level, quality, and uniformity of assessment in the county.

The responsibilities of assessment include record maintenance. Ownership is updated in the cadastrals and on our record cards using 521 RETS (Real Estate Transfer Statements) and the miscellaneous book to check for death certificates, etc. Our mapping procedures include updating the cadastrals and GIS. We use the GIS to draw out any new tracts.

Reports are systematically filed as required by law. Real estate abstract is filed by March 19, personal property abstract is filed by June 15 , certification of values for levy setting is mailed to all entities in the county by August 20, and copies of the school valuations are also mailed to the Department of Education. The school district taxable value report is mailed to the state by August 25, tax list of real and personal property is delivered to the treasurer by November 22, and the CTL (Certificate of Taxes Levied ) is filed with the state by December 1. Tax list corrections are made only if necessary. Homestead exemption applications are mailed by February 1 and must be filled out, signed and returned to our office by June 30. Personal property forms are mailed by February $15^{\text {th }}$ and must be filled out, signed and returned by May 1 . Notices of valuation change are mailed by June 1. Exempt property applications are mailed in November and must be filled out, signed and returned by December 31.

The assessor is responsible for valuing at market value all real property in the county except railroads and public service entities as of January 1 of each year. Assessors use professionally accepted mass appraisal techniques, including but not limited to: comparison with sales of property of known or recognized value, taking into account location, zoning, and current functional use; income approach, and cost approach. By statute all real property is assessed at $100 \%$ of actual value, except for agricultural land and horticultural land which is assessed at $75 \%$ of actual value. Fillmore County currently contracts with Knoche Appraisal \& Consulting LLC to assist with the review of sales and do the pick-up work.

Our current aerial photos were taken in 2006 for all rural parcels. This helps identify buildings in the rural area. County-wide zoning was implemented January 1, 2000. Any new buildings or additions need to be approved prior to construction. This has been very beneficial for our office.

Pick-up work is scheduled based on our permits. We try to schedule pick-up work and sales review in the same area.

After sales are reviewed, we decide whether we need to look at a certain class or sub-class of property. We try to have a systematic review of all property in the county.

The qualification process involves a careful review of the information on the 521 RETS and utilizes the personal knowledge of the assessor and staff to make a decision about the usability of the sales. Some are later modified based on information discovered during the verification and inspection processes. The verification process is primarily accomplished during the on-site inspection, which is done by the contract appraiser. Most of the interviews conducted outside the inspection process are for clarification or when another party to the sale is contacted, and for unimproved parcels that are not inspected. The county attempts to inspect all improved sales in the qualified roster, and many of the others in the total roster that are not obviously non-sales.

The assessor and staff do most of the sale qualification with further verification and inspection contracted to Knoche Appraisal \& Consulting LLC. The qualification decisions are sometimes modified after the verification or inspection processes are done. Sale inspection is contracted to

Knoche Appraisal \& Consulting LLC. Most of the verification process is done during the inspection and most interviews are done at that time. The phone is used for verification with persons who are unavailable during the inspection process or if additional clarification is needed. In Fillmore County the order of preference for verification is buyer, buyer's representative, seller and then real estate agent. The county verifies a larger percentage of the transfers to enhance the input to the county CAMA system that is used to calculate building valuation.

When conducting a physical inspection, the county looks for the same thing we look for when listing property. We check for the accuracy of the listing. We also believe the sale file review serves as a semi-random sampling of the assessed property. The review enables us to plan for reappraisal priorities, and prepare for future changes of classes and sub-classes. The county attempts to inspect all qualified improved sales as well as others that are possibly good sales. We estimate this is $85 \%$ of the residential sales, $75 \%$ of the commercial sales, $20 \%$ of the unimproved agland sales and $60 \%$ of the improved agland sales that are in the total roster. We occasionally inspect some unimproved sales to verify land use. Unreported pick-up work and alterations are listed and errors that are discovered are corrected on the records accordingly. Omissions are usually parcels of unreported pick-up work, which are listed, valued and added to the tax rolls. We continue to work with the NRD. Looking at possible regulation in the future, owners want to make sure our records are correct. For 2008 we measured and recorded the land use in the rest of the county in our GIS system and applied the new numeric codes. Our administrative package has a permit tab and all pick-up work is entered on corresponding property records. We are able to run a list of permits out of this system.

The information gathered during the sale review process is kept in the county sales books. We are starting to notice some influences due to the development of the four-lane highway through our county. An example would be ABE Fairmont LLC, which is the new Ethanol Plant at Fairmont which became operational in November of '07.

Fillmore County Assessor's office personnel includes the assessor, deputy and clerk. The assessor and deputy have completed their continuing education to keep up their certificates and are certified through 2010. I have included money in the budget for education. Our appraisal
work is contracted with Knoche Appraisal \& Consulting LLC and Mr. Knoche helps with the sales review and pick-up work.

Fillmore County Assessor's office acquired all new computers and printers (July 2005).

Fillmore County utilizes the computerized administrative system County Solutions, provided and supported by NACO. The Marshall \& Swift costing tables are used for estimating replacement costs for the residential parcels and ag buildings. The county administrative system includes the Microsolve CAMA 2000 package. The assessment records are kept in the hard copy format with updates made in the form of inserts. The valuation history on the face of the hard copy is updated to reflect all valuation changes that are made annually.

According to the 2008 amended abstract, the real property within Fillmore County is comprised of the following: 2,541 residential parcels of which 275 are unimproved, 535 commercial parcels of which 79 are unimproved, 12 industrial parcels, 1 recreational parcels, and 3,374 agricultural parcels of which 2,349 are unimproved. Among the improved agricultural parcels are 525 with residential improvements. The percentage breakdown of the three primary classes of real estate is as follows: residential $40 \%$, commercial/industrial $8 \%$, agricultural $52 \%$ and $0.00 \%$ comprising any other classes. There are two other groups to mention; the administrative parcels (including Game and Parks and exempt parcels), numbering 288 and there are two parcels that have additional valuation responsibility (TIF Projects). These groups are mentioned because they represent additional assessment responsibility but will not be included in the parcel count in this report. The total number of parcels that are associated with the total real property value from the total records on the front page of the abstract in Fillmore County is estimated at 6,463 and contain no parcels with mineral interests valued. The total including exempt, Game and Parks and TIF parcels is 6,792.

The total valuation as certified on the abstract of assessment for real property 2008 to the Department of Revenue Property Assessment Division is $807,187,188$. The breakdown of valuation is as follows:

|  | $\underline{\text { Valuation }}$ | $\underline{\text { Total Parcels }}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Real Estate | $807,187,188$ | 6,463 |
| Personal Property | $103,421,759$ | 1,291 |
| Railroad \& Public Service Utilities | $\underline{15,681,985}$ |  |
| (Certified by PA\&T in 2007) |  |  |
| TOTAL |  | $926,290,932$ |

Homestead Exemption applications for 2008 were 305

Charitable exemption applications were 36 excluding cemeteries.

Cadastrals are maps showing the boundaries of subdivisions of land usually with the bearings and lengths thereof and the areas of individual tracts for the purpose of describing and recording ownership. Our current set of cadastrals was made in 1989. The ownership names and property lines are routinely updated, and we consider them current.

Our property record cards serve as a reference to and inventory of all portions of the property. It contains a summary of the general data relevant to the parcel it represents. Our most recent record cards (for all classes of property) were prepared in 1993 during our county-wide reappraisal. Our 2008 records are currently up-to-date along with the 2008 values. We also updated all photos for ALL our town/village record cards for 2007. The Geneva and rural photos were updated for 2006.

When a parcel of real property in the State of Nebraska transfers and a deed is recorded a Real Estate Transfer Statement, form 521, is required. A copy of Form 521 is provided to the assessor. The assessor is responsible for maintaining the changes of ownership on the property
record cards of the county. The assessor completes supplemental worksheets on these sales and submits this information to the Department of Revenue Property Assessment Division within 45 days or sooner.

Our office has developed a formal manual of office and assessment procedures, which includes a job description. It is our practice to follow all rules, regs, and directives that govern the assessment process.

We qualify all sales, review most of them, prepare in-depth analysis on most property classes or subclasses and identify the projects that need to be done.

Our level of value, quality and uniformity for assessment year 2008:

| Property Class | Median | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | $99 \%$ | 8.64 | 102.35 |
| Commerical | $98 \%$ | 18.76 | 106.14 |
| Agricultural Land | $74 \%$ | 16.96 | 104.76 |

Our three year plan is as follows:

2009 Continue sales review of all classes of property
Examine the level, quality and uniformity of assessment in the county
Review level of value and make any needed changes by class of property
Review agland for any changes in land areas and values
Verify land usage with FSA \& NRD information (as needed)
Add new construction

Fillmore County board purchased the GIS for the following offices:
Assessor, roads department, clerk's office and zoning office (8-9-05)
2006 - The staff had the parcel layer in and aerial photos identified.
2008 - Land use layer was completed and the numeric codes applied Continue our systematic review of property -

2006 - reviewed the rural homes and buildings and Geneva
2007 -reviewed all the small towns
2008 -worked on completing the land use layer and converted the land classification codes from the old soil symbols to the new numeric codes

Start entering the tables for land values in our current computer system
Start reviewing the commercial/industrial properties
Photo update for commercial/industrial and other properties

2010 Continue sales review for all classes of property
Examine the level, quality and uniformity of assessment in the county
Review level of value and make any needed changes by class of property
Review agland for any changes in land areas and values
Verify land usage with FSA \& NRD information (as needed)
Add new construction
Continue our systematic review of property

2011 Continue sales review for all classes of property
Examine the level, quality and uniformity of assessment in the county
Review level of value and make any needed changes by class of property
Review agland for any changes in land areas and values
Verify land usage with FSA \& NRD information (as needed)
Add new construction
Continue our systematic review of property

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Fillmore 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 |
|  | \$168,212 |
| 7. | Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system |
|  | N/A |
| 8. | Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above |
|  | \$156,212 |
| 9. | Amount of the total budget set aside for appraisal work |
|  | \$27,000 |
| 10. | Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops |
|  | \$2,550 |
| 11. | Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget |
|  | N/A |
| 12. | Other miscellaneous funds |
|  | \$12,000 for GIS annual support and office support |
| 13. | Total budget |
|  | \$168,212 |
| a. | Was any of last year's budget not used: |
|  | Yes |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## B. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

## 1. Administrative software <br> County Solutions

| 2. | CAMA software |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3. | County Solutions-Microsolve |
| 4. | Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? |
| 4 | Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? |
| 5. | Assessor and Staff |
|  | Does the county have GIS software? |
| 6. | Yes |
| 7. | Who maintains the GIS software and maps? |
|  | Personal Property software: |
|  | County Solutions |

## C. Zoning Information

| 1. | Does the county have zoning? |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | Yes |
|  | If so, is the zoning countywide? |
| 3. | Yes |
|  | What municipalities in the county are zoned? |
| 4. | All towns in the county are zoned with the exception of Strang. |
|  | 2000 |

## D. Contracted Services

| 1. | Appraisal Services |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Knoche Consulting LLC |
| 2. | Other services |
|  | GIS Workshop |

## 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 Fillmore County Assessor, by hand delivery.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2009.



Ruth A. Sorensen
Property Tax Administrator

