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## 2009 Commission Summary

40 Hall

## Residential Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 1,718 | COD | 12.64 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 202,603,633$ | PRD | 102.50 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 202,638,598$ | COV | 19.69 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 184,921,816$ | STD | 18.41 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 117,950$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 11.63 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 107,638$ | Average Assessed Value <br> of the Base | $\$ 92,971$ |
| Median | 92 | Wgt. Mean |  |
| Mean | 94 | Max | 91 |
| Min | 26.79 |  | 341 |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 91.13 to 92.60 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 92.67 to 94.41 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 90.56 to 91.96 |

$\%$ of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County 54.32
$\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period 8.97
\% of Value Sold in the Study Period

## Residential Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 1,910 | 93 | 15.1 | 103.95 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 2,235 | 96 | 13.73 | 103.71 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 2,157 | 98 | 9.95 | 102.71 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 2,035 | 99 | 8.29 | 102.02 |

## 2009 Commission Summary

40 Hall

Commercial Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 188 | COD | 18.12 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 55,571,104$ | PRD | 104.12 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 55,321,104$ | COV | 26.75 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 47,599,470$ | STD | 23.96 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 294,261$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 17.27 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 253,189$ | Average Assessed Value |  |
|  |  | of the Base | $\$ 315,447$ |
| Median | 95 | Wgt. Mean | 86 |
| Mean | 90 | Max | 201 |
| Min | 20 |  |  |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 89.18 to 97.38 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 86.16 to 93.01 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 81.65 to 90.44 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 26.63 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 6.79 |
| $\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period | 5.45 |

## Commercial Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 190 | 98 | 15.8 | 103.18 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 244 | 98 | 11.33 | 102.04 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 206 | 99 | 10.62 | 101.9 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 227 | 94 | 23.92 | 98.94 |

## 2009 Commission Summary

40 Hall

Agricultural Land - Current

| Number of Sales | 88 | COD | 23.27 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 19,458,153$ | PRD | 103.64 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 19,478,153$ | COV | 31.12 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 13,286,908$ | STD | 22.00 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 221,343$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 16.70 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 150,988$ | Average Assessed Value <br> of the Base | $\$ 176,024$ |
| Median | 72 | Wgt. Mean | 68 |
| Mean | 71 | Max | 117.88 |
| Min | 13.61 |  |  |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 69.36 to 79.02 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 66.10 to 75.29 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 63.64 to 72.79 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 19.04 |
| :--- | ---: |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period | 2.48 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period | 2.42 |

## Agricultural Land - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 77 | 69 | 18.84 | 100.74 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 90 | 72 | 17.27 | 104.55 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 69 | 75 | 15.63 | 100.88 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 96 | 75 | 19.4 | 96.97 |

Opinions

# 2009 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Hall 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 Hall County is $92.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Hall 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 Hall County is $95.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Hall County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Agricultural Land or Special Valuation of Agricultural Land

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of agricultural or special value land in Hall County is $72.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Hall County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2009.


Ruth A. Sorensen<br>Property Tax Administrato

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



Exhibit 40 - Page 5

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



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



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

## Residential

Reviewed neighborhoods within the City of Grand Island, identified areas needing increases.

Completed all pick-up work timely.
Continued cyclical physical inspection of all parcels in county.

Continued working with Terra Scan as one of the pilot counties for the new T2 system.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Hall County

## Residential Appraisal Information

(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Office Staff |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Office staff and assessor determine the valuation, with the assessor being responsible for the final value of the property. |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | On-staff appraisers |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | June 2004 Marshall-Swift |
| 5. | What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | 2005 |
| 6. | What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the market value of properties? |
|  | 2006, the sales comparison approach within Terra Scan is used only to verify the market value, not to estimate or set value |
| 7. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? |
|  | 89 |
| 8. | How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? |
|  | The neighborhoods are defined by similar property characteristics and similar subdivisions. |
| 9. | Is "Market Area/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations" a unique usable valuation grouping? If not, what is a unique usable valuation grouping? |
|  | No, Assessor Location as listed on the profile statistics is not a unique usable valuation grouping. Hall County does identify neighborhoods and subdivisions as usable valuation groupings. |
| 10. | Is there unique market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. 10-001.07B? (Suburban shall mean a parcel of real estate property located outside of the limits of an incorporated city or village, but within the legal jurisdiction of an incorporated city or village.) |
|  | Yes |
| 11. | Are dwellings on agricultural parcels and dwellings on rural residential parcels valued in a manner that would provide the same relationship to the market? Explain? |
|  | Yes |

## Residential Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{8 4 2}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{3 4 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 8 4}$ |





NUMBER of Sales
TOTAL Sales Price: TOTAL Adj.Sales Price:
TOTAL Assessed Value:
AVG. Adj. Sales Price:
AVG. Assessed Value:
1718
$202,603,633$
$202,638,598$
$184,921,816$
117,950
107,637

## MEDIAN:

WGT. MEAN:
MEAN : 94

COD: 12.
PRD: $\quad 102.64$ MAX Sales Ratio: 341.10
PRD: 102.50 MIN Sales Ratio: 26.79
PRD
COD
COD
MIN

95\% Median C.I.: 91.13 to 92.60
(!. Derived)
95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 90.56 to 91.96
95\% Mean C.I.: 92.67 to 94.41

ASSESSED VALUE * COUNT
RANGE

| GE |  | COUNT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Low \$ |  |  |
| 1 TO | 4999 | 1 |
| 5000 TO | 9999 | 4 |
| Total \$ |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 5 |
| 10000 TO | 29999 | 48 |
| 30000 то | 59999 | 270 |
| 60000 то | 99999 | 642 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 404 |
| 150000 то | 249999 | 300 |
| 250000 то | 499999 | 48 |
| 500000 + |  | 1 |
| _ALL |  |  |


| 26.83 | 122.45 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 27.60 | 117.68 |
| 27.90 | 117.28 |
| 17.32 | 105.96 |
| 13.24 | 103.07 |
| 10.61 | 101.79 |
| 7.74 | 101.08 |
| 9.04 | 103.12 |


| 56.12 | 56.12 | N/A | 8,500 | 4,770 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 28.76 | 105.45 | N/A | 14,375 | 8,563 |
| 28.76 | 105.45 | N/A | 13,200 | 7,804 |
| 36.66 | 341.10 | 80.65 to 97.66 | 25,482 | 20,720 |
| 26.79 | 196.64 | 88.16 to 93.36 | 54,030 | 47,585 |
| 55.68 | 233.92 | 89.98 to 92.49 | 86,450 | 78,786 |
| 69.62 | 192.96 | 89.66 to 92.84 | 133,561 | 122,215 |
| 51.33 | 161.51 | 92.88 to 95.56 | 201,040 | 186,910 |
| 56.30 | 111.66 | 87.61 to 95.40 | 343,519 | 301,170 |
| 110.99 | 110.99 | N/A | 500,000 | 554,950 |
| 26.79 | 341.10 | 91.13 to 92.60 | 117,950 | 107,637 |
| MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. Sale Price | Avg. Assd Val |
| 67.25 | 341.10 | 77.38 to 135.00 | 54,461 | 48,274 |
| 26.79 | 188.92 | 84.21 to 96.41 | 74,929 | 61,096 |
| 88.99 | 88.99 | N/A | 17,000 | 15,129 |
| 28.76 | 169.90 | 73.92 to 89.60 | 54,686 | 46,260 |
| 72.49 | 139.56 | 85.39 to 100.01 | 82,202 | 74,932 |
| 51.33 | 233.92 | 90.42 to 92.35 | 104,348 | 95,047 |
| 81.55 | 122.08 | 92.16 to 95.87 | 195,386 | 183,299 |
| 65.14 | 113.42 | 93.20 to 96.61 | 227,765 | 211,619 |
| 56.30 | 101.75 | 88.68 to 99.66 | 312,993 | 277,059 |
| 76.18 | 121.45 | N/A | 353,000 | 329,471 |
| 102.28 | 110.99 | N/A | 377,500 | 407,878 |
| 26.79 | 341.10 | 91.13 to 92.60 | 117,950 | 107,637 |

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


## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL:The following tables offer support for the level of value for residential property in Hall County. The assessment actions accurately reflect valuation changes that occurred in the county.

Discussions throughout the past year between the Hall County Assessor and her field liaison have revealed that even though there is an appraisal staff separate from the assessment staff; the Assessor is knowledgeable with all types of property in her county and the valuation trends, problem areas, statistical reviews and economic outlook in her county.

As with last year, two assessor locations that stand out, as not in line with the others, were Kuester Lake and Recreational, which have even fewer sales this year as some fell out of the sales file due to the date of sale. The Assessor continues to monitor these types of properties.

Hall County is a county experiencing growth throughout it's very diverse community. The large city of Grand Island with the many market neighborhoods poses many challenges as do the smaller communities in the county. The Hall County Assessor and her staff have done a good job reacting to the indicated changes in the market. There are no areas to suggest a recommendation should be made by the state as to the residential valuations for Hall County and statistical evidence follows that lends it's support to a level of value for residential property at $92 \%$ of the market.

## 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 | $\mathbf{2 , 8 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 7 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{6 1 . 2 7}$ |
| 2008 | $\mathbf{2 , 6 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 9 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 0 . 7 7}$ |
| 2007 | $\mathbf{2 , 8 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 2 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 9 . 0 6}$ |
| 2006 | $\mathbf{2 , 7 6 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 1 5 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 . 0 7}$ |
| 2005 | $\mathbf{2 , 5 8 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 0 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 . 8 1}$ |

RESIDENTIAL:Table 2 reveals a decrease in the percentage of sales used. It should be noted that the total number of residential sales increased. A review of the total residential sales indicates that 232 sales were removed as substantially changed since the date of the sale. The remaining sales that were disqualified were a mixture of family sales, estate planning and foreclosures or legal actions. Hall County send questionnaires to both the buyer and the seller of each real property sale. They receive back information on about $60 \%$ to $70 \%$ of all questionnaires sent. The in-house appraisal staff physically reviews any sale with a perceived discrepancy.

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

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

## Continued

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 91 | 1.07 | 92 | 92 |
| 2008 | 91.32 | 1.42 | 93 | 93.1 |
| 2007 | 96 | -0.21 | 96 | 96 |
| 2006 | 99 | 0.02 | 99 | 98 |
| 2005 | 94 | 15.71 | 108 | 99 |

RESIDENTIAL:Table 3 illustrates that the residential values when trended from the previous year arrive at a ratio nearly identical to the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ Ratio. The conclusion may be drawn that the residential population and the residential sales were treated uniformly. The trended ratio offers strong support for the calculated level of value at $92 \%$ of market and either the calculated ratio or the trended ratio could be used to call a level of value for residential property in Hall County.

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

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

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

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

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

| 2.25 | 2009 | 1.07 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{3 . 2 9}$ | 2008 | 1.42 |
| 0.59 | 2007 | $\mathbf{- 0 . 2 1}$ |
| $\mathbf{0 . 0 5}$ | 2006 | 0.02 |

RESIDENTIAL:There is less than a two point (1.18) difference between the \% Change in total Assessed Value in Sales File compared to the \% Change in Assessed Value (excluding growth). The table is supporting the assessment actions within the residential class of property. The similar movement offers support that both the sales file and the population base have received similar treatment and the class of property has been valued uniformly.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{9 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 1}$ | $\mathbf{9 4}$ |

RESIDENTIAL:Of the three measures of central tendency, the median and the mean both calculate within the range at $92 \%$ and $94 \%$ respectively. The weighted mean is just slightly lower at $91 \%$. A review of the statistical page shows outliers with the minimum sales ratio at $26.79 \%$ and the maximum sales ratio at $341.10 \%$. It is the policy of the Hall County Assessor to use every possible sale and she is diligent in her sales verification. These three measures are sufficiently close to give credibility to the calculated level of value.

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{1 2 . 6 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 2 . 5 0}$ |
| Difference | $\mathbf{0 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 0}$ |

RESIDENTIAL:Both qualitative measures reflect good assessment uniformity and they meet performance standards as outlined in the IAAO standards. The COD and PRD are within the prescribed parameters for the 2009 assessment year and reflect the assessment actions taken by the Hall County Assessor and in-house appraisal staff to equalize the residential property within the county.

## 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 | 1,773 | 1,718 | -55 |
| Median | 91 | 92 | 1 |
| Wgt. Mean | 91 | 91 | 0 |
| Mean | 94 | 94 | 0 |
| COD | 15.25 | 12.64 | -2.61 |
| PRD | 103.89 | $\mathbf{1 0 2 . 5 0}$ | -1.39 |
| Minimum | 26.79 | 26.79 | 0.00 |
| Maximum | 685.88 | 341.10 | -344.78 |

RESIDENTIAL:Table Seven shows fifty-five sales were removed from the preliminary sales data base. Following sales verification, cyclical physical inspection and sales review, the majority of these sales were found to have substantially changed since the date of the sale. The remainder were removed as partial interest sales, family sales, foreclosures and other legal actions. The remainder of the statistics are reflective of the residential actions taken in Hall County.

## 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 | 1,718 | 213 | 1,505 |
| Median | 92 | 91 | 1 |
| Wgt. Mean | 91 | 90 | 1 |
| Mean | 94 | 92 | 2 |
| COD | 12.64 | 13.64 | -1.00 |
| PRD | $\mathbf{1 0 2 . 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 2 . 5 2}$ | $\mathbf{- 0 . 0 2}$ |
| Minimum | 341.10 | 21.45 | 5.34 |
| Maximum | 258.23 | 82.87 |  |

In January of 2009, the Field Liaison obtained historical values online.The Field Liaison went through each qualified residential sale and obtained the certified assessed valuation for the year preceding the sale. For example, for a sale that occurred in the calendar year 2006 the 2005 certified assessed valuation was recorded. Sales that were substantially changed, as documented by the assessor, and sales where there was no preceding year's valuation, land that had been split away from a different parcel, and valuations that were adjusted by the County Board of Equalization were discarded for this Trending analysis. Values were entered into a spreadsheet. These values were then trended by the percentage of movement in the base (abstract) as documented in the R \& O for each subsequent year including 2009. Ratios were run using the trended assessed values and the adjusted sale prices. A Median was run from these ratios and the results are documented in the adjoining table. This trended median for qualified residential is just $1.44 \%$ different than the calculated $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median and within the acceptable range. There is nothing to suggest that the sales file is not representative of the population in Hall County.

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



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

## Commercial

Reviewed neighborhoods within the City of Grand Island, identified areas needing increases.

Completed all pick-up work timely.

Continued cyclical physical inspection of all parcels in county.

Continued working with Terra Scan as one of the pilot counties for the new T2 system.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Hall County

## Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Contract and staff appraisers |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | The contract and staff appraisers along with the assessor determine the value with the assessor being responsible for the final valuation of the property. |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Contract and staff appraisers |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | June 2005 Marshall-Swift |
| 5. | What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | 2002 |
| 6. | When was the last time that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | The data was collected in 2004 and 2005 for use in 2006. |
| 7. | What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the market value of properties? |
|  | Cost and Sales Comparison/analysis |
| 8. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? |
|  | 50 |
| 9. | How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? |
|  | The neighborhoods are defined by similar property characteristics and similar subdivisions. |
| 10. | Is "Market Area/Neighborhood/Assessor Location" a unique usable valuation grouping? If not, what is a unique usable valuation grouping? |
|  | No, Assessor Location as listed on the profile statistics is not a unique usable valuation grouping. Hall County does identify neighborhoods and subdivisions as usable valuation groupings. |
| 11. | Do the various subclasses of Commercial Property such as convenience stores, warehouses, hotels, etc. have common value characteristics? |
|  | Yes |
| 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.) |
|  | Yes |

## Commercial Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{3 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{3 2}$ | $\mathbf{3 4 8}$ |



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






Exhibit 40 - Page 41

## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL:The following tables offer support for the level of value for commercial property in Hall County. The assessment actions accurately reflect valuation changes that occurred in the county.

Discussions throughout the past year between the Hall County Assessor and her field liaison have revealed that even though there is an appraisal staff separate from the assessment staff; the Assessor is knowledgeable with all types of property in her county and the valuation trends, problem areas, statistical reviews and economic outlook in her county.

Hall County is a county experiencing growth throughout it's very diverse community. The large city of Grand Island with the multiple market neighborhoods poses many challenges as do the smaller communities in the county. The Hall County Assessor and her staff have done a good job reacting to the indicated changes in the market. There are no areas to suggest a recommendation should be made by the state as to the commercial valuations for Hall County and statistical evidence follows that lends it's support to a level of value for commercial property at $95 \%$ of the market.

## 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 | 341 | 188 | 55.13 |
| 2008 | 388 | 190 | 48.97 |
| 2007 | 402 | 244 | 60.70 |
| 2006 | 362 | 206 | 56.91 |
| 2005 | 330 | 227 | 68.79 |

COMMERCIAL:The total number of commercial sales in Hall County has declined the past two years. Of these total sales, 63 of them were removed for having been substantially changed since the date of the sale. The remaining disqualified sales are a mixture of partial interest sales to partners, sales to exempt entities, family sales, bankruptcies and legal action. Hall County is diligent in their sales review. They send questionnaires to both the buyer and the seller of each real property sale. They receive back information on about $60 \%$ to $70 \%$ of all questionnaires sent. The in-house appraisal staff physically reviews any sale with a perceived discrepancy.

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

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

 Continued|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 94 | 2.82 | 97 | 95 |
| 2008 | 98.07 | 0.17 | 98 | 98.1 |
| 2007 | 98 | 1.16 | 100 | 98 |
| 2006 | 90 | 6.91 | 96 | 99 |
| 2005 | 94 | 0.72 | 95 | 94 |

COMMERCIAL:Table 3 illustrates that the commercial values when trended from the previous year arrive at a ratio similar to the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ Ratio. The conclusion may be drawn that the commercial population and the commercial sales were treated uniformly. The trended ratio offers strong support for the calculated level of value at $95 \%$ of market and either the calculated ratio or the trended ratio could be used to call a level of value for commercial property in Hall County.

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

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

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

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

| \% Change in Total <br> Assessed Value in the Sales File |
| :---: |
| 12 2009 \% Change in Total Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) <br> -0.66 2008 $\mathbf{2 . 8 2}$ <br> 1.22 2007 0.17 <br> 18.10 2006 1.16 <br> 1.27 2005 6.91 |

COMMERCIAL:Table 4 indicates a large disparate movement between the \% Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File and the \% Change in Assessed Value (excl.growth). A comparison of the preliminary sales file to the final sales file reveals one sale that increased over one million dollars. A discussion with the Hall County Assessor revealed that the valuation of this sale (2008-667) had been reported erroneously and that only the value of one parcel had been reported. A correction to this caused the one million dollar increase to the sales file but no increase to the base as the value was correct in the county's CAMA system.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{9 5}$ | $\mathbf{8 6}$ | $\mathbf{9 0}$ |

COMMERCIAL:Of the three measures of central tendency, only the median is within the acceptable range. The weighted mean and mean are both low at $86 \%$ and $90 \%$ respectively. The great diversity of the commercial sales file impacts the weighted mean and mean. Four sales are assessed under $\$ 10,000$ while on the other end of the spectrum there are 24 sales with assessments over $\$ 500,000$. The median, being less susceptible to either high or low dollar influence, is the most reliable statistic in determining the level of value for commercial property in Hall County.

## 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 | 18.12 | 104.12 |
| Difference | 0.00 | 1.12 |

COMMERCIAL:A review of the qualitative measures indicate good assessment uniformity. The co-efficient of dispersion is within the range and the price-related differential is slightly above the range at 104.12. The qualitative measures indicate that the Hall County Assessor has valued commercial property in Hall County uniformly.

## 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 | 195 | 188 | -7 |
| Median | 94 | 95 | 1 |
| Wgt. Mean | 82 | 86 | 4 |
| Mean | 90 | 90 | 0 |
| COD | 23.95 | 18.12 | -5.83 |
| PRD | 110.14 | 104.12 | -6.02 |
| Minimum | 0.51 | 20.15 | 19.64 |
| Maximum | 684.20 | 201.37 | -482.83 |

COMMERCIAL:Table Seven shows seven sales were removed from the preliminary sales data base. Following sales verification and cyclical physical inspection, the majority of these sales were found to have substantially changed since the date of the sale. The remainder were removed as bankruptcies, corporate name changes, partnership buyouts and other legal actions. The remainder of the statistics are reflective of the commercial actions taken in Hall County.

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

## AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

## Type: Qualified

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


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

## AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

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


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



# PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics 



# PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics 



# PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics 



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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



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

## Agricultural

The north half of Hall County was driven parcel by parcel by the office appraisal staff. Each parcel was reviewed for land usage, irrigation type, any improvements and any changes to improvements.

GIS maps, NRD certifications and FSA maps were reviewed for additional land use changes.

Following market analysis all agricultural land was increased $15 \%$ for all usages in all three market areas.

Preliminary work was done on the new soil conversion to be implemented for assessment year 2010.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Hall County

## Agricultural Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Office staff |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | The staff appraisers along with the assessor determines the value with the assessor being responsible for the final value of the property. |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Staff appraisers |
| 4. | Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? |
|  | Yes |
| a. | How is agricultural land defined in this county? |
|  | Agricultural land is defined according to Neb. Rev. Stat. 77-1359, by usage. |
| 5. | When was the last date that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | The income approach has never been utilized by this assessor. |
| 6. | If the income approach was used, what Capitalization Rate was used? |
| 7. | What is the date of the soil survey currently used? |
|  | The new soil survey and conversion are currently being implemented in Hall County for completion in 2010. |
| 8. | What date was the last countywide land use study completed? |
|  | Countywide land use is part of the cyclical review work done in Hall County. For the 2009 assessment year the north half of the county was driven, parcel by parcel. GIS maps are reviewed annually, NRD \& FSA certifications are also reviewed for accuracy. |
| a. | By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.) |
|  | As stated above, physical inspection, FSA maps, GIS, and NRD certifications. |
| b. | By whom? |
|  | Office staff |
| c. | What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? |
|  | Land use studies are part of the cyclical review, $50 \%$ was completed this year. |
| 9. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations in the agricultural property class: |
|  | 3 |
| 10. | How are Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations developed? |
|  | These market areas are defined by location using geographical boundaries, land capabilities and analysis of the sales in the county. |
| 11. | In the assessor's opinion, are there any other class or subclass groupings, other than LCG groupings, that are more appropriate for valuation? |


|  | Yes or No |
| :---: | :--- |
|  | No, the assessor feels that LCGs are sufficient although there could be fewer <br> breakdowns, such as high, middle, and low grass, for example. Soil production <br> capability drives the market in Hall County. |
| a. | If yes, list. |
| 12. | In your opinion, what is the level of value of these groupings? |
|  | The assessed value of agricultural land in Hall County regardless of groupings <br> is in the range of $69 \%$ to $75 \%$ of market value. |
| 13. | Has the county implemented (or is in the process of implementing) special <br> valuation for agricultural land within the county? |
|  | No |

Agricultural Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 83 | 0 | 55 | $\mathbf{1 3 8}$ |

40 - HALL COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

|  |  | 88 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| (AgLand) | NUMBER of Sales: | $8,45,153$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $19,478,153$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $13,286,908$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 221,342 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 150,987 |

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

| RANGE | COUNT |
| :---: | :---: |
| Qrtrs |  |
| 07/01/05 то 09/30/05 | 3 |
| 10/01/05 то 12/31/05 | 9 |
| 01/01/06 то 03/31/06 | 22 |
| 04/01/06 то 06/30/06 | 2 |
| 07/01/06 то 09/30/06 | 4 |
| 10/01/06 то 12/31/06 | 3 |
| 01/01/07 то 03/31/07 | 9 |
| 04/01/07 TO 06/30/07 | 6 |
| 07/01/07 тO 09/30/07 | 2 |
| 10/01/07 то 12/31/07 | 7 |
| 01/01/08 то 03/31/08 | 7 |
| 04/01/08 тO 06/30/08 Study Years | 14 |
| 07/01/05 то 06/30/06 | 36 |
| 07/01/06 то 06/30/07 | 22 |
| 07/01/07 тO 06/30/08 $\qquad$ Calendar Yrs | 30 |
| 01/01/06 TO 12/31/06 | 31 |
| 01/01/07 TO 12/31/07 | 24 |
| ALL |  |


| MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| 88.41 | 90.90 | 84.49 |
| 84.52 | 75.78 | 73.46 |
| 78.93 | 78.58 | 72.74 |
| 64.99 | 64.99 | 59.21 |
| 75.22 | 67.70 | 73.29 |
| 73.66 | 79.91 | 77.44 |
| 70.30 | 72.34 | 72.86 |
| 44.30 | 48.87 | 58.18 |
| 60.48 | 60.48 | 51.93 |
| 70.83 | 74.69 | 72.89 |
| 60.78 | 63.99 | 58.53 |
| 62.86 | 61.50 | 57.80 |
|  |  |  |
| 81.78 | 78.15 | 73.98 |
| 70.61 | 66.13 | 71.82 |
| 67.24 | 65.09 | 60.73 |
| 78.84 | 76.43 | 73.27 |
| 69.94 | 66.17 | 69.52 |
| 71.74 | 70.69 | 68.21 |

COD
9.27
19.68
16.80
36.17
29.27
9.06
10.82
41.34
77.50
14.60
23.32
22.66
18.10
22.01
24.14
18.49
23.28
P
107.
103
108.
109
92
103.
99
84.
116
102
109.
106

105
92
107.

104
95

| MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. Sale Price | Avg. <br> Assd Val |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 104.43 | N/A | 255,959 | 216,264 |
| 99.72 | 47.16 to 95.70 | 182,801 | 134,292 |
| 117.88 | 67.90 to 83.64 | 225,965 | 164,375 |
| 88.49 | N/A | 36,132 | 21,395 |
| 99.81 | N/A | 284,125 | 208,234 |
| 93.04 | N/A | 288,750 | 223,594 |
| 91.94 | 61.85 to 83.07 | 180,919 | 131,811 |
| 83.34 | 24.17 to 83.34 | 100,333 | 58,375 |
| 107.35 | N/A | 101,500 | 52,713 |
| 98.50 | 55.32 to 98.50 | 210,348 | 153,316 |
| 89.21 | 35.34 to 89.21 | 355,042 | 207,813 |
| 90.33 | 43.77 to 75.63 | 259,129 | 149,772 |
| 117.88 | 70.09 to 84.52 | 207,127 | 153,235 |
| 99.81 | 56.23 to 79.62 | 192,410 | 138,194 |
| 107.35 | 58.43 to 72.54 | 259,618 | 157,671 |
| 117.88 | 70.09 to 83.58 | 227,298 | 166,541 |
| 107.35 | 56.23 to 79.21 | 162,738 | 113,133 |
| 117.88 | 69.36 to 79.02 | 221,342 | 150,987 |

40 - HALL COUNTY
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



40 - HALL COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

|  | NUMBER of Sales: | 88 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | 19,458,153 |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj. Sales Price: | 19,478,153 |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | 13,286,908 |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 221,342 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 150,987 |

PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009
MEDIAN:
WGT. MEAN :
MEAN :
COD :
PRD


| ASSESSE RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Low \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10000 TO | 29999 | 9 | 41.22 | 45.03 | 33.52 | 52.52 | 134.33 | 13.61 | 104.43 | 20.53 to 88.49 | 62,529 | 20,959 |
| 30000 то | 59999 | 15 | 75.63 | 67.34 | 54.98 | 23.08 | 122.48 | 16.25 | 92.64 | 47.38 to 84.22 | 79,787 | 43,863 |
| 60000 TO | 99999 | 15 | 70.39 | 74.22 | 68.41 | 19.61 | 108.49 | 35.34 | 109.83 | 61.85 to 83.64 | 115,950 | 79,316 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 7 | 69.59 | 76.00 | 70.46 | 25.33 | 107.86 | 52.10 | 117.88 | 52.10 to 117.88 | 185,875 | 130,965 |
| 150000 то | 249999 | 24 | 72.73 | 78.61 | 74.74 | 18.45 | 105.19 | 47.16 | 109.63 | 70.09 to 93.04 | 248,750 | 185,907 |
| 250000 то | 499999 | 18 | 75.97 | 70.77 | 67.43 | 14.73 | 104.95 | 40.07 | 90.33 | 60.78 to 79.85 | 483,788 | 326,223 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 88 | 71.74 | 70.69 | 68.21 | 23.27 | 103.64 | 13.61 | 117.88 | 69.36 to 79.02 | 221,342 | 150,987 |

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

| NUMBER of | f Sales: |  | 99 |  |  |  |  | 30.76 | 95\% Median C.I.: 69.36 to 79.21 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} (!: \text { Derived }) \\ (!: \text { land }+N A T=0) \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TOTAL Sales | s Price: | 23,737,286 |  | WGT. MEAN: | 68 |  | STD: | 21.83 | 95\% Wg | Mean C.I.: 63.2 | 63.29 to 72.32 |  |
| TOTAL Adj. Sales | s Price: | 23,757,286 |  | MEAN : | 71 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 16.83 |  | Mean C.I.: 66. | 66.65 to 75.25 |  |
| TOTAL Assessed | d Value: | 16,108,737 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AVG. Adj. Sales | s Price: | 239,972 |  | COD : | 23.24 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 117.88 |  |  |  |  |
| AVG. Assessed | d Value: | 162,714 |  | PRD: | 104.64 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 13.61 | Printed: 03/28/2009 13:28:11 |  |  |  |
| DATE OF SALE * RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. <br> Sale Price | Avg. Assd Val |
| Qrtrs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 07/01/05 то 09/30/05 | 3 | 88.41 | 90.90 | 84.49 | 9.27 |  | 107.58 | 79.85 | 104.43 | N/A | 255,959 | 216,264 |
| 10/01/05 то 12/31/05 | 11 | 84.09 | 74.48 | 72.92 | 19.58 |  | 102.14 | 24.49 | 99.72 | 47.16 to 95.70 | 202,701 | 147,809 |
| 01/01/06 TO 03/31/06 | 23 | 79.02 | 78.96 | 73.52 | 16.50 |  | 107.40 | 40.07 | 117.88 | 69.29 to 83.64 | 228,409 | 167,918 |
| 04/01/06 то 06/30/06 | 2 | 64.99 | 64.99 | 59.21 | 36.17 |  | 109.75 | 41.48 | 88.49 | N/A | 36,132 | 21,395 |
| 07/01/06 TO 09/30/06 | 5 | 79.62 | 73.15 | 77.65 | 25.97 |  | 94.20 | 20.53 | 99.81 | N/A | 284,600 | 220,988 |
| 10/01/06 то 12/31/06 | 3 | 73.66 | 79.91 | 77.44 | 9.06 |  | 103.20 | 73.03 | 93.04 | N/A | 288,750 | 223,594 |
| 01/01/07 TO 03/31/07 | 11 | 70.39 | 76.10 | 75.86 | 14.70 |  | 100.31 | 56.23 | 106.17 | 61.85 to 91.94 | 204,209 | 154,921 |
| 04/01/07 то 06/30/07 | 7 | 47.38 | 54.27 | 65.60 | 44.98 |  | 82.73 | 24.17 | 86.68 | 24.17 to 86.68 | 116,285 | 76,288 |
| 07/01/07 TO 09/30/07 | 2 | 60.48 | 60.48 | 51.93 | 77.50 |  | 116.45 | 13.61 | 107.35 | N/A | 101,500 | 52,713 |
| 10/01/07 то 12/31/07 | 8 | 70.21 | 74.05 | 71.84 | 13.11 |  | 103.07 | 55.32 | 98.50 | 55.32 to 98.50 | 268,930 | 193,212 |
| 01/01/08 TO 03/31/08 | 9 | 58.43 | 59.51 | 52.80 | 24.87 |  | 112.69 | 35.34 | 89.21 | 38.11 to 81.53 | 442,785 | 233,804 |
| 04/01/08 то 06/30/08 | 15 | 62.42 | 60.99 | 57.67 | 22.22 |  | 105.75 | 16.25 | 90.33 | 52.10 to 72.54 | 249,662 | 143,991 |
| __Study Years__ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 07/01/05 TO 06/30/06 | 39 | 81.66 | 77.90 | 74.25 | 17.72 |  | 104.92 | 24.49 | 117.88 | 70.09 to 84.52 | 213,417 | 158,451 |
| 07/01/06 TO 06/30/07 | 26 | 71.93 | 70.09 | 75.03 | 22.80 |  | 93.42 | 20.53 | 106.17 | 68.47 to 83.07 | 205,752 | 154,379 |
| 07/01/07 тO 06/30/08 | 34 | 64.21 | 63.64 | 58.66 | 24.98 |  | 108.50 | 13.61 | 107.35 | 55.32 to 72.43 | 296,601 | 173,977 |
| Calendar Yrs__ |  | 79.02 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 01/01/06 TO 12/31/06 | 33 |  | 77.32 | 74.60 | 18.26 |  | 103.64 | 20.53 | 117.88 | 70.83 to 83.64 | 230,755 | 172,140 |
| 01/01/07 TO 12/31/07 | 28 | 70.35 | 68.94 | 71.83 | 23.02 |  | 95.98 | 13.61 | 107.35 | 65.11 to 79.87 | 193,383 | 138,902 |
| $\ldots$ _ ALL_ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 99 | 72.43 | 70.95 | 67.81 | 23.24 |  | 104.64 | 13.61 | 117.88 | 69.36 to 79.21 | 239,972 | 162,714 |





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


## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The following tables offer support for the level of value for agricultural unimproved property in Hall County. The assessment actions accurately reflect valuation changes that occurred in the county.

Discussions throughout the past year between the Hall County Assessor and her field liaison have revealed that even though there is an appraisal staff separate from the assessment staff; the Assessor is knowledgeable with all types of property in her county and the valuation trends, problem areas, statistical reviews and economic outlook in her county.

Although there is a question of representativeness raised due to a lack of sales in market area 3, the agricultural assessment actions and the movement in the base of agricultural property support each other.

Hall County is a county experiencing growth throughout it's very diverse community. The large city of Grand Island with the many market neighborhoods poses many challenges as do the smaller communities in the county. The Hall County Assessor and her staff have done a good job reacting to the indicated changes in the market. There are no areas to suggest a recommendation should be made by the state as to the agricultural valuations for Hall County and statistical evidence follows that lends it's support to a level of value for agricultural unimproved property at $72 \%$ of the market.

## 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 | 189 | 88 | 46.56 |
| 2008 | 181 | 77 | 42.54 |
| 2007 | 203 | 90 | 44.33 |
| 2006 | 189 | 69 | 36.51 |
| 2005 | 211 | 96 | 45.50 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The total number of agricultural unimproved sales in Hall County increased this past year. Of these total sales, 12 of them were removed for having been substantially changed since the date of the sale. The remaining disqualified sales are a mixture of family sales, foreclosure and other legal actions, estate planning and estate settlements. Hall County is diligent in their sales review. They send questionnaires to both the buyer and the seller of each real property sale. They receive back information on about $60 \%$ to $70 \%$ of all questionnaires sent. The in-house appraisal staff physically reviews any sale with a perceived discrepancy.

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

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

## Continued

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | $\mathbf{6 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 3 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 0}$ | 72 |
| 2008 | 68.35 | 1.61 | $\mathbf{6 9}$ | $\mathbf{6 9 . 2 5}$ |
| 2007 | 70 | 2.08 | 71 | 72 |
| 2006 | 75 | 0.31 | 75 | 75 |
| 2005 | 72 | 7.29 | 77 | 75 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:Table 3 illustrates that the agricultural unimproved values when trended from the previous year arrive at a ratio very similar to the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ Ratio. The conclusion may be drawn that the agricultural unimproved population and the agricultural unimproved sales were treated uniformly. The trended ratio offers strong support for the calculated level of value at $72 \%$ of market and either the calculated ratio or the trended ratio could be used to call a level of value for agricultural unimproved property in Hall County.

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

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

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

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

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

| 52.5 | 2009 | 15.32 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2.35 | 2008 | 1.61 |
| 2.22 | 2007 | 2.08 |
| 0.00 | 2006 | 0.31 |
| 7.35 | 2005 | 7.29 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:Table 4 indicates a large disparate movement between the $\%$ Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File and the \% Change in Assessed Value (excl.growth). According to the 2009 assessment actions, all agricultural land in all three market areas was increased $15 \%$. The comparison of the 2008 CTL to the 2009 shows an increase of $15 \%$. A review of the assessed value from the preliminary draft statistics to the final $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ statistics shows an increase of $15 \%$. There are no sales in market area 3 so there is a question of representativeness in the sales file for that area. Knowing the assessment practices in the county and the information just discussed it is my opinion that the sales file and the population base have received similar treatment and the class of property has been valued uniformly.

## 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 | 68 | 71 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:Table 5 indicates that two of the measures of central tendency are within the acceptable range while the weighted mean is just slightly under the range at $68 \%$. It is the policy of the Hall County Assessor to use every possible sale and she is diligent in her sales verification. These three measures are sufficiently close to give credibility to the calculated level of value.

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 23.27 | 103.64 |
| Difference | 3.27 | 0.64 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:Table 6 accurately reflects that the COD and PRD are both above the acceptable range for qualitative measures, but not excessively. Removal of the four most extreme outliers does bring the PRD rounding to within the range at 103.08 and the COD closer to the range at 21.10 . Knowing the assessment practices it is believed that Hall County has achieved good uniformity within the agricultural unimproved class of property.

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | $\mathbf{9 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 8}$ | -2 |
| Median | 61 | 72 | 11 |
| Wgt. Mean | 54 | 68 | 14 |
| Mean | 58 | 71 | 13 |
| COD | 28.67 | 23.27 | -5.40 |
| PRD | 105.94 | 103.64 | -2.30 |
| Minimum | 2.32 | 13.61 | 11.29 |
| Maximum | 102.54 | 117.88 | 15.34 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:Table Seven shows two sales were removed from the preliminary sales data base. Following sales verification and cyclical physical inspection, two sales were determined to have been substantially changed since the date of the sale. The remainder of the statistics are reflective of the $15 \%$ across the board increase to production land as noted in the agricultural assessment actions taken in Hall County.

| Total Real Property <br> Sum Lines 17, $25, \& 30$ | Records : 25,472 | Value : 3,278,554,293 | Growth $57,145,118$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  | Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |  |
| 01. Res UnImp Land | 1,469 | 18,840,077 | 189 | 2,293,331 | 82 | 964,251 | 1,740 | 22,097,659 |  |
| 02. Res Improve Land | 14,682 | 191,170,902 | 1,064 | 26,869,737 | 644 | 14,714,084 | 16,390 | 232,754,723 |  |
| 03. Res Improvements | 15,495 | 1,294,498,246 | 1,229 | 155,272,569 | 670 | 76,021,988 | 17,394 | 1,525,792,803 |  |
| 04. Res Total | 16,964 | 1,504,509,225 | 1,418 | 184,435,637 | 752 | 91,700,323 | 19,134 | 1,780,645,185 | 28,472,503 |
| \% of Res Total | 88.66 | 84.49 | 7.41 | 10.36 | 3.93 | 5.15 | 75.12 | 54.31 | 49.82 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 05. Com UnImp Land | 492 | 35,894,302 | 15 | 198,993 | 49 | 1,740,497 | 556 | 37,833,792 |  |
| 06. Com Improve Land | 1,900 | 139,268,967 | 22 | 327,733 | 87 | 5,804,043 | 2,009 | 145,400,743 |  |
| 07. Com Improvements | 1,992 | 565,244,443 | 31 | 5,040,795 | 160 | 44,490,693 | 2,183 | 614,775,931 |  |
| 08. Com Total | 2,484 | 740,407,712 | 46 | 5,567,521 | 209 | 52,035,233 | 2,739 | 798,010,466 | 22,073,798 |
| \% of Com Total | 90.69 | 92.78 | 1.68 | 0.70 | 7.63 | 6.52 | 10.75 | 24.34 | 38.63 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 09. Ind UnImp Land | 4 | 340,734 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 340,734 |  |
| 10. Ind Improve Land | 23 | 4,048,697 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10,530 | 24 | 4,059,227 |  |
| 11. Ind Improvements | 24 | 69,593,130 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1,153,177 | 25 | 70,746,307 |  |
| 12. Ind Total | 28 | 73,982,561 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1,163,707 | 29 | 75,146,268 | 5,210,544 |
| \% of Ind Total | 96.55 | 98.45 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.45 | 1.55 | 0.11 | 2.29 | 9.12 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13. Rec UnImp Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 58,915 | 1 | 58,915 |  |
| 14. Rec Improve Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 30,973 | 2 | 30,973 |  |
| 15. Rec Improvements | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 304,605 | 22 | 304,605 |  |
| 16. Rec Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 394,493 | 23 | 394,493 | 0 |
| \% of Rec Total | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.09 | 0.01 | 0.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Res \& Rec Total <br> \% of Res \& Rec Total | 16,964 | 1,504,509,225 | 1,418 | 184,435,637 | 775 | 92,094,816 | 19,157 | 1,781,039,678 | 28,472,503 |
|  | 88.55 | 84.47 | 7.40 | 10.36 | 4.05 | 5.17 | 75.21 | 54.32 | 49.82 |
| Com \& Ind Total | 2,512 | 814,390,273 | 46 | 5,567,521 | 210 | 53,198,940 | 2,768 | 873,156,734 | 27,284,342 |
| \% of Com \& Ind Total | 90.75 | 93.27 | 1.66 | 0.64 | 7.59 | 6.09 | 10.87 | 26.63 | 47.75 |
| 17. Taxable Total\% of Taxable Total | 19,476 | 2,318,899,498 | 1,464 | 190,003,158 | 985 | 145,293,756 | 21,925 | 2,654,196,412 | 55,756,845 |
|  | 88.83 | 87.37 | 6.68 | 7.16 | 4.49 | 5.47 | 86.07 | 80.96 | 97.57 |

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Schedule II : Tax Increment Financing (TIF)

|  | Records | Urban <br> Value Base | Value Excess | Records | SubUrban Value Base | Value Excess |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18. Residential | 32 | 53,658 | 1,578,960 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. Commercial | 21 | 991,360 | 14,114,585 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other |  | 0 <br> Rural <br> Value Base | 0 <br> Value Excess | 0 <br> Records | 0 <br> Total Value Base | 0 <br> Value Excess |
| 18. Residential | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 53,658 | 1,578,960 |
| 19. Commercial | 1 | 238,679 | 30,638,677 | 22 | 1,230,039 | 44,753,262 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. Total Sch II |  |  |  | 54 | 1,283,697 | 46,332,222 |

Schedule III : Mineral Interest Records

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


| Schedule IV : Exempt Records : Non-Agricultural |
| :--- |
| $\qquad$Urban <br> Records |
| SubUrban |
| Records |
| 26. Producing |


| Schedule V : Agricultural Records |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |
| 27. Ag-Vacant Land | 35 | 2,099,684 | 14 | 1,704,722 | 2,398 | 343,975,813 | 2,447 | 347,780,219 |
| 28. Ag-Improved Land | 8 | 847,386 | 0 | 0 | 1,026 | 175,630,388 | 1,034 | 176,477,774 |
| 29. Ag Improvements | 8 | 465,046 | 20 | 158,764 | 1,072 | 99,476,078 | 1,100 | 100,099,888 |
| 30. Ag Total |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,547 | 624,357,881 |

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| Schedule VI : Agricultural Records :Non-Agricultural Detail |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Urban <br> Acres | Value | Records | SubUrban Acres | Value |  |
| 31. HomeSite UnImp Land | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |  |
| 32. HomeSite Improv Land | 5 | 6.00 | 91,240 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |  |
| 33. HomeSite Improvements | 6 | 6.00 | 449,325 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |  |
| 34. HomeSite Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35. FarmSite UnImp Land | 1 | 4.34 | 8,680 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |  |
| 36. FarmSite Improv Land | 5 | 7.96 | 15,920 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |  |
| 37. FarmSite Improvements | 3 | 0.00 | 15,721 | 20 | 0.00 | 158,764 |  |
| 38. FarmSite Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 39. Road \& Ditches | 0 | 33.51 | 0 | 0 | 19.01 | 0 |  |
| 40. Other- Non Ag Use | $0$ <br> Records | 1.74 <br> Rural <br> Acres | Value | $0$ <br> Records | $0.00$ <br> Total <br> Acres | 0 <br> Value | Growth |
| 31. HomeSite UnImp Land | 14 | 13.85 | 230,741 | 14 | 13.85 | 230,741 |  |
| 32. HomeSite Improv Land | 752 | 835.59 | 13,136,932 | 757 | 841.59 | 13,228,172 |  |
| 33. HomeSite Improvements | 760 | 818.85 | 77,364,759 | 766 | 824.85 | 77,814,084 | 1,388,273 |
| 34. HomeSite Total |  |  |  | 780 | 855.44 | 91,272,997 |  |
| 35. FarmSite UnImp Land | 43 | 155.95 | 200,125 | 44 | 160.29 | 208,805 |  |
| 36. FarmSite Improv Land | 761 | 2,127.63 | 3,869,717 | 766 | 2,135.59 | 3,885,637 |  |
| 37. FarmSite Improvements | 931 | 0.00 | 22,111,319 | 954 | 0.00 | 22,285,804 | 0 |
| 38. FarmSite Total |  |  |  | 998 | 2,295.88 | 26,380,246 |  |
| 39. Road \& Ditches | 0 | 6,991.54 | 0 | 0 | 7,044.06 | 0 |  |
| 40. Other- Non Ag Use | 0 | 168.93 | 3,288 | 0 | 170.67 | 3,322 |  |
| 41. Total Section VI |  |  |  | 1,778 | 10,366.05 | 117,656,565 | 1,388,273 |

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|  | Urban |  |  | SubUrban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Acres | Value | Records | Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
|  | Records | Rural <br> Acres | Value | Records | Total Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 2 | 117.38 | 59,063 | 2 | 117.38 | 59,063 |


| Schedule VIII : Agricultural Records : Special Value |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Urban <br> Acres | Value | Records | SubUrban <br> Acres | Value |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Value N/A | 0 Records |  | 0 Value | 0 Records |  | 0 Value |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Value | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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


## County 40 Hall

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 | 8,309.64 | 5.44\% | 21,415,165 | 6.67\% | 2,577.15 |
| 46. 1A | 55,565.64 | 36.40\% | 130,944,354 | 40.77\% | 2,356.57 |
| 47. 2A1 | 16,691.63 | 10.93\% | 37,025,103 | 11.53\% | 2,218.18 |
| 48. 2A | 41,924.24 | 27.46\% | 86,797,229 | 27.03\% | 2,070.34 |
| 49.3A1 | 5,464.05 | 3.58\% | 8,493,820 | 2.64\% | 1,554.49 |
| 50.3A | 5,101.30 | 3.34\% | 7,841,938 | 2.44\% | 1,537.24 |
| 51.4A1 | 6,216.35 | 4.07\% | 9,101,054 | 2.83\% | 1,464.05 |
| 52. 4A | 13,386.96 | 8.77\% | 19,541,243 | 6.08\% | 1,459.72 |
| 53. Total | 152,659.81 | 100.00\% | 321,159,906 | 100.00\% | 2,103.76 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 467.62 | 3.07\% | 612,597 | 4.00\% | 1,310.03 |
| 55. 1D | 3,965.50 | 26.00\% | 5,177,562 | 33.77\% | 1,305.65 |
| 56. 2D1 | 1,652.50 | 10.83\% | 1,923,891 | 12.55\% | 1,164.23 |
| 57. 2D | 3,708.47 | 24.31\% | 3,627,104 | 23.65\% | 978.06 |
| 58.3D1 | 1,060.96 | 6.96\% | 927,388 | 6.05\% | 874.10 |
| 59.3D | 1,159.18 | 7.60\% | 871,894 | 5.69\% | 752.16 |
| 60.4D1 | 1,256.24 | 8.24\% | 960,409 | 6.26\% | 764.51 |
| 61. 4D | 1,982.61 | 13.00\% | 1,232,633 | 8.04\% | 621.72 |
| 62. Total | 15,253.08 | 100.00\% | 15,333,478 | 100.00\% | 1,005.27 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 625.34 | 0.00\% | 734,397 | 3.09\% | 1,174.40 |
| 64. 1G | 1,713.69 | 4.33\% | 1,848,767 | 7.78\% | 1,078.82 |
| 65. 2G1 | 1,761.23 | 4.45\% | 1,634,173 | 6.88\% | 927.86 |
| 66. 2G | 6,027.77 | 15.23\% | 4,684,783 | 19.71\% | 777.20 |
| 67.3G1 | 986.21 | 2.49\% | 580,817 | 2.44\% | 588.94 |
| 68. 3G | 3,495.65 | 8.83\% | 2,039,558 | 8.58\% | 583.46 |
| 69.4G1 | 1,895.84 | 4.79\% | 934,236 | 3.93\% | 492.78 |
| 70.4G | 23,076.96 | 58.30\% | 11,308,398 | 47.58\% | 490.03 |
| 71. Total | 39,582.69 | 100.00\% | 23,765,129 | 100.00\% | 600.39 |
| Irrigated Total | 152,659.81 | 71.95\% | 321,159,906 | 89.01\% | 2,103.76 |
| Dry Total | 15,253.08 | 7.19\% | 15,333,478 | 4.25\% | 1,005.27 |
| Grass Total | 39,582.69 | 18.65\% | 23,765,129 | 6.59\% | 600.39 |
| Waste | 3,077.53 | 1.45\% | 61,523 | 0.02\% | 19.99 |
| Other | 1,609.84 | 0.76\% | 498,251 | 0.14\% | 309.50 |
| Exempt | 2,019.38 | 0.95\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 212,182.95 | 100.00\% | 360,818,287 | 100.00\% | 1,700.51 |

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## County 40 Hall

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 | 2,155.64 | 4.22\% | 5,046,123 | 4.60\% | 2,340.89 |
| 46. 1A | 23,416.01 | 45.83\% | 54,582,337 | 49.77\% | 2,330.98 |
| 47. 2A1 | 11,975.64 | 23.44\% | 26,937,686 | 24.56\% | 2,249.37 |
| 48. 2A | 5,452.55 | 10.67\% | 11,042,608 | 10.07\% | 2,025.22 |
| 49.3A1 | 3,721.66 | 7.28\% | 5,803,471 | 5.29\% | 1,559.38 |
| 50.3A | 667.09 | 1.31\% | 1,039,267 | 0.95\% | 1,557.91 |
| 51.4A1 | 586.11 | 1.15\% | 823,488 | 0.75\% | 1,405.01 |
| 52. 4A | 3,123.28 | 6.11\% | 4,388,215 | 4.00\% | 1,405.00 |
| 53. Total | 51,097.98 | 100.00\% | 109,663,195 | 100.00\% | 2,146.14 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 104.61 | 1.13\% | 137,249 | 1.31\% | 1,312.01 |
| 55. 1D | 4,255.79 | 45.91\% | 5,582,780 | 53.27\% | 1,311.81 |
| 56. 2D1 | 1,612.76 | 17.40\% | 1,872,210 | 17.87\% | 1,160.87 |
| 57. 2D | 1,658.84 | 17.89\% | 1,630,404 | 15.56\% | 982.86 |
| 58.3D1 | 761.16 | 8.21\% | 666,032 | 6.36\% | 875.02 |
| 59.3D | 189.86 | 2.05\% | 146,423 | 1.40\% | 771.22 |
| 60.4D1 | 118.04 | 1.27\% | 91,244 | 0.87\% | 772.99 |
| 61. 4D | 569.62 | 6.14\% | 353,165 | 3.37\% | 620.00 |
| 62. Total | 9,270.68 | 100.00\% | 10,479,507 | 100.00\% | 1,130.39 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 106.94 | 0.00\% | 126,189 | 1.27\% | 1,180.00 |
| 64. 1G | 539.20 | 3.39\% | 568,574 | 5.72\% | 1,054.48 |
| 65. 2G1 | 594.28 | 3.73\% | 543,738 | 5.47\% | 914.95 |
| 66. 2G | 4,974.99 | 31.26\% | 3,893,242 | 39.18\% | 782.56 |
| 67.3G1 | 368.04 | 2.31\% | 215,697 | 2.17\% | 586.07 |
| 68. 3G | 159.41 | 1.00\% | 88,942 | 0.90\% | 557.94 |
| 69.4G1 | 1,159.17 | 7.28\% | 569,110 | 5.73\% | 490.96 |
| 70.4G | 8,012.27 | 50.35\% | 3,930,677 | 39.56\% | 490.58 |
| 71. Total | 15,914.30 | 100.00\% | 9,936,169 | 100.00\% | 624.35 |
| Irrigated Total | 51,097.98 | 61.44\% | 109,663,195 | 83.29\% | 2,146.14 |
| Dry Total | 9,270.68 | 11.15\% | 10,479,507 | 7.96\% | 1,130.39 |
| Grass Total | 15,914.30 | 19.13\% | 9,936,169 | 7.55\% | 624.35 |
| Waste | 796.86 | 0.96\% | 15,935 | 0.01\% | 20.00 |
| Other | 6,088.78 | 7.32\% | 1,564,244 | 1.19\% | 256.91 |
| Exempt | 334.37 | 0.40\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 83,168.60 | 100.00\% | 131,659,050 | 100.00\% | 1,583.04 |

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## County 40 Hall

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

| Irrigated | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 | 32.13 | 0.59\% | 64,559 | 0.57\% | 2,009.31 |
| 46. 1A | 3,410.08 | 62.26\% | 8,005,367 | 71.24\% | 2,347.56 |
| 47. 2A1 | 227.08 | 4.15\% | 521,760 | 4.64\% | 2,297.69 |
| 48. 2A | 579.24 | 10.58\% | 1,133,435 | 10.09\% | 1,956.76 |
| 49.3A1 | 215.81 | 3.94\% | 316,709 | 2.82\% | 1,467.54 |
| 50.3A | 21.67 | 0.40\% | 33,761 | 0.30\% | 1,557.96 |
| 51.4A1 | 531.97 | 9.71\% | 641,298 | 5.71\% | 1,205.52 |
| 52.4A | 458.90 | 8.38\% | 519,808 | 4.63\% | 1,132.73 |
| 53. Total | 5,476.88 | 100.00\% | 11,236,697 | 100.00\% | 2,051.66 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 32.87 | 1.38\% | 37,467 | 1.59\% | 1,139.85 |
| 55. 1D | 1,456.12 | 61.32\% | 1,654,381 | 70.40\% | 1,136.16 |
| 56. 2D1 | 176.71 | 7.44\% | 176,761 | 7.52\% | 1,000.29 |
| 57. 2D | 210.92 | 8.88\% | 189,987 | 8.08\% | 900.75 |
| 58.3D1 | 80.87 | 3.41\% | 65,010 | 2.77\% | 803.88 |
| 59.3D | 21.62 | 0.91\% | 15,119 | 0.64\% | 699.31 |
| 60.4D1 | 233.87 | 9.85\% | 135,310 | 5.76\% | 578.57 |
| 61. 4D | 161.54 | 6.80\% | 76,009 | 3.23\% | 470.53 |
| 62. Total | 2,374.52 | 100.00\% | 2,350,044 | 100.00\% | 989.69 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 2.89 | 0.00\% | 3,410 | 0.54\% | 1,179.93 |
| 64. 1G | 480.57 | 75.36\% | 515,652 | 82.33\% | 1,073.00 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.25 | 0.04\% | 234 | 0.04\% | 936.00 |
| 66. 2G | 100.95 | 15.83\% | 79,140 | 12.64\% | 783.95 |
| 67.3G1 | 29.85 | 4.68\% | 17,641 | 2.82\% | 590.99 |
| 68.3G | 0.78 | 0.12\% | 461 | 0.07\% | 591.03 |
| 69.4G1 | 19.58 | 3.07\% | 8,808 | 1.41\% | 449.85 |
| 70.4G | 2.84 | 0.45\% | 975 | 0.16\% | 343.31 |
| 71. Total | 637.71 | 100.00\% | 626,321 | 100.00\% | 982.14 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Irrigated Total | 5,476.88 | 60.50\% | 11,236,697 | 79.00\% | 2,051.66 |
| Dry Total | 2,374.52 | 26.23\% | 2,350,044 | 16.52\% | 989.69 |
| Grass Total | 637.71 | 7.04\% | 626,321 | 4.40\% | 982.14 |
| Waste | 456.69 | 5.04\% | 8,785 | 0.06\% | 19.24 |
| Other | 106.60 | 1.18\% | 2,131 | 0.01\% | 19.99 |
| Exempt | 730.58 | 8.07\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 9,052.40 | 100.00\% | 14,223,978 | 100.00\% | 1,571.29 |

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## Schedule X : Agricultural Records :Ag Land Total

|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 76. Irrigated | 1,146.42 | 2,429,619 | 752.58 | 1,615,070 | 207,335.67 | 438,015,109 | 209,234.67 | 442,059,798 |
| 77. Dry Land | 127.21 | 141,536 | 41.79 | 44,245 | 26,729.28 | 27,977,248 | 26,898.28 | 28,163,029 |
| 78. Grass | 335.56 | 258,510 | 75.98 | 45,110 | 55,723.16 | 34,023,999 | 56,134.70 | 34,327,619 |
| 79. Waste | 15.04 | 301 | 14.82 | 297 | 4,301.22 | 85,645 | 4,331.08 | 86,243 |
| 80. Other | 5.00 | 1,230 | 0.00 | 0 | 7,800.22 | 2,063,396 | 7,805.22 | 2,064,626 |
| 81. Exempt | 269.12 | 0 | 53.07 | 0 | 2,762.14 | 0 | 3,084.33 | 0 |
| 82. Total | 1,629.23 | 2,831,196 | 885.17 | 1,704,722 | 301,889.55 | 502,165,397 | 304,403.95 | 506,701,315 |


|  | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Irrigated | $209,234.67$ | $68.74 \%$ | $442,059,798$ | $87.24 \%$ | $2,112.75$ |
| Dry Land | $26,898.28$ | $8.84 \%$ | $28,163,029$ | $5.56 \%$ | $1,047.02$ |
| Grass | $56,134.70$ | $18.44 \%$ | $34,327,619$ | $6.77 \%$ | 611.52 |
| Waste | $4,331.08$ | $1.42 \%$ | 86,243 | $0.02 \%$ | 19.91 |
| Other | $7,805.22$ | $2.56 \%$ | $2,064,626$ | $0.41 \%$ | 264.52 |
| Exempt | $3,084.33$ | $1.01 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.00 |
| Total | $\mathbf{3 0 4 , 4 0 3 . 9 5}$ | $100.00 \%$ | $\mathbf{5 0 6 , 7 0 1 , 3 1 5}$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,664.57$ |

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

| 40 Hall |  |  |  | E3 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2008 \text { CTL } \\ & \text { County Total } \end{aligned}$ | 2009 Form 45 <br> County Total | Value Difference <br> (2009 form 45-2008 CTL) | Percent <br> Change | 2009 Growth <br> (New Construction Value) | Percent Change excl. Growth |
| 01. Residential | 1,733,608,766 | 1,780,645,185 | 47,036,419 | 2.71\% | 28,472,503 | 1.07\% |
| 02. Recreational | 394,493 | 394,493 | 0 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% |
| 03. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwelling | 91,831,885 | 91,272,997 | -558,888 | -0.61\% | 1,388,273 | -2.12\% |
| 04. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 1,825,835,144 | 1,872,312,675 | 46,477,531 | 2.55\% | 29,860,776 | 0.91\% |
| 05. Commercial | 759,232,548 | 798,010,466 | 38,777,918 | 5.11\% | 22,073,798 | 2.20\% |
| 06. Industrial | 63,435,835 | 75,146,268 | 11,710,433 | 18.46\% | 5,210,544 | 10.25\% |
| 07. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 25,431,841 | 26,380,246 | 948,405 | 3.73\% | 0 | 3.73\% |
| 08. Minerals | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 09. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 848,100,224 | 899,536,980 | 51,436,756 | 6.06\% | 27,284,342 | 2.85\% |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 2,673,935,368 | 2,771,852,977 | 97,917,609 | 3.66\% | 57,145,118 | 1.52\% |
| 11. Irrigated | 383,906,169 | 442,059,798 | 58,153,629 | 15.15\% |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 23,969,620 | 28,163,029 | 4,193,409 | 17.49\% |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 29,613,466 | 34,327,619 | 4,714,153 | 15.92\% |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 85,249 | 86,243 | 994 | 1.17\% |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 1,815,188 | 2,064,626 | 249,438 | 13.74\% |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 439,389,692 | 506,701,315 | 67,311,623 | 15.32\% |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of all Real Property | 3,113,325,060 | 3,278,554,293 | 165,229,233 | 5.31\% | 57,145,118 | 3.47\% |
| (Locally Assessed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## REAL PROPERTY

There are several areas that are addressed on an annual basis and I do not foresee changing. These include conducting an unimproved ag land market analysis (plotting all vacant ag land sales and color coding them for level of assessment) and creating a color map to use as a visual aid, review statistical analysis of property types for problem areas, sending questionnaires to buyer/seller on recently sold properties, compiling sales books based on current sales, monitoring ag land sales to determine need for additional market areas and conducting pick-up work.
$\underline{2009}$
During calendar year 2008, the Assessor's Office plans to accomplish the following:

1) Implement new soil survey and corresponding conversion from DPAT
2) Compare data from TerraScan records with verified data provided by GIS operator after survey and field review
3) Coordinate agland data received from Central Platte NRD after their irrigated land certification program
4) Complete driving sections in the North half of Hall County to verify land use
5) Determine if new aerial photos of rural sites are economically possible for partial areas of the county
6) Review valuations and assessment levels for problem areas and any necessary adjustments
7) Break out areas to be inspected for second year of six year cycle by neighborhood beginning in City of Grand Island (these will be in addition to the areas reviewed for ag use)
8) Begin conversion for new T2 TerraScan program (we will go live on the new system once tax roll and CTL have been completed for 2008)
$\underline{2010}$

During calendar year 2009, the Assessor's Office plans to accomplish the following:

1) Address any problems discovered with new soil survey
2) Finish driving South half of Hall County for land use study
3) Implement rectified acres on parcels after GPS program completed (determined by GIS Department)
4) Review rural outbuildings
5) Attempt to establish correlation process for the three approaches to value
6) Plan, design and implement new property record cards (if funds are available)
7) Inspect Village properties in Hall County for third year of six year cycle
8) Continue reviewing neighborhoods in City of Grand Island for third year of six year cycle
$\underline{2011}$
During calendar year 2010, the Assessor's Office plans to accomplish the following:
9) Establish valuation models for residential properties
10) Inspect rural sub, rural residential properties and mobile homes for fourth year of six year cycle
11) Continue reviewing neighborhoods in City of Grand Island for fourth year of six year cycle
12) Complete verification work with GIS Department after survey and field review

The breakdown of value in Hall County for 2008 is approximately as follows:

| Real Estate | $91.50 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Personal Property | $5.00 \%$ |
| Centrally Assessed | $\underline{3.50 \%}$ |
|  | $100.00 \%$ |

This breakdown supports the need to allocate the majority of resources (man-hours, technology and budgetary) on the real estate portion of the Assessor's office statutory duties.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Hall County

## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

| 1. | Deputy(ies) on staff |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 |
| 2. | Appraiser(s) on staff |
|  | 2 |
| 3. | Other full-time employees |
|  | 4 |
| 4. | Other part-time employees |
|  | 1 |
| 5. | Number of shared employees |
|  | 0 |
| 6. | Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year |
|  | \$405,068.31 |
| 7. | Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system |
|  | 0 , Hall County has a separate IT department, $\$ 34,775.90$ is the contracted amount for Terra Scan |
| 8. | Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above |
|  | \$403,068.31 |
| 9. | Amount of the total budget set aside for appraisal work |
|  | Separate appraisal budget |
| 10. | Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops |
|  | \$1,500 |
| 11. | Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget |
|  | \$58,424.05 |
| 12. | Other miscellaneous funds |
|  | \$300 safety, \$150 misc |
| 13. | Total budget |
|  | \$461,492.36 for assessment and appraisal budgets |
| a. | Was any of last year's budget not used: |
|  | The assessor has been putting $\$ 3000$ per year in her equipment reserve fund to accumulate enough funds for flat screen monitors. |

## B. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

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


| 2. | CAMA software |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Terra Scan |
| 3. | Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? |
| 4. | Yes |
|  | Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? |
| 5. | Office staff |
|  | Does the county have GIS software? |
| 6. | Yes |
| 7. | Gho maintains the GIS software and maps? |
|  | Personal Property software: |
|  | Terra Scan |

## 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. | Alda, Cairo, Doniphan, Grand Island and Wood River |
|  | May was zoning implemented? |

## D. Contracted Services

| 1. | Appraisal Services |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Stanard Appraisal Service, Inc. for commercial pick-up work or special projects, <br> also the county board contracts with Stanard for protest hearings. |
| 2. | Other services |
|  | None |

## Certification

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

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

Dated this 7th day of April, 2009.



