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## 2009 Commission Summary

## 41 Hamilton

## Residential Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 310 | COD | 12.10 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 30,520,876$ | PRD | 103.89 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 30,643,876$ | COV | 26.33 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 28,879,322$ | STD | 25.78 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 98,851$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 11.97 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 93,159$ | Average Assessed Value |  |
| of the Base | $\$ 84,247$ |  |  |
| Median |  | Wgt. Mean | 94 |
| Mean | 99 | Max | 415 |
| Min | 40.33 |  | 4 |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 97.68 to 99.30 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 95.04 to 100.78 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 92.32 to 96.17 |

$\%$ of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County 28.13
$\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period 8.12
$\begin{array}{ll}\% \text { of Value Sold in the Study Period } & 8.97\end{array}$

## Residential Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 334 | 100 | 8.74 | 103.76 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 375 | 100 | 9.29 | 103.61 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 357 | 97 | 11.7 | 103.44 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 324 | 98 | 11.14 | 103.39 |

## 2009 Commission Summary

## 41 Hamilton

## Commercial Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 31 | COD | 30.62 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 2,887,445$ | PRD | 133.78 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 2,869,945$ | COV | 68.36 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 2,307,205$ | STD | 73.52 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 92,579$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 28.15 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 74,426$ | Average Assessed Value <br> of the Base | $\$ 253,465$ |
| Median | 92 | Wgt. Mean | 80 |
| Mean | 108 | Max | 395 |
| Min | 26 |  |  |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 89.72 to 97.53 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 80.59 to 134.51 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 67.89 to 92.90 |

$\%$ of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County 11.41
$\begin{array}{ll}\% \text { of Records Sold in the Study Period } & 6.02\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\% \text { of Value Sold in the Study Period } & 1.77\end{array}$

## Commercial Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 36 | 93 | 15.38 | 98.53 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 46 | 98 | 13.73 | 100.69 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 56 | 98 | 12.76 | 102.2 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 56 | 98 | 11.22 | 100.47 |

## 2009 Commission Summary

## 41 Hamilton

Agricultural Land - Current

| Number of Sales | 92 | COD | 15.44 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 27,607,982$ | PRD | 104.70 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 27,612,876$ | COV | 21.03 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 19,240,885$ | STD | 15.34 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 300,140$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 11.21 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 209,140$ | Average Assessed Value <br> of the Base | $\$ 206,284$ |
| Median | 73 | Wgt. Mean |  |
| Mean | 73 | Max | 70 |
| Min | 20.25 |  | 128.39 |
|  |  |  |  |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 70.13 to 75.82 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 69.82 to 76.09 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 66.72 to 72.64 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 60.46 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 2.74 |
| $\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period | 3.02 |


| Agricultural Land - History |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| Year | 103 | 72 | 14.3 | 102.1 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 95 | 72 | 14.86 | 102.05 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 111 | 77 | 14.49 | 101.66 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 118 | 78 | 13.62 | 102.42 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ |  |  |  |  |

Opinions

## 2009 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Hamilton 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 Hamilton County is $99.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Hamilton 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 Hamilton County is $92.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Hamilton 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 Hamilton County is $72.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Hamilton County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2009.



Ruth A. Sorensen
Property Tax Administrator

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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



Exhibit 41 Page 7

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



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

## Residential

For 2009 the county reviewed the towns of Giltner and Marquette. In Giltner the county reviewed vacant lot sales and increased lot values from $\$ 3,000$ to $\$ 5,000$ in a new subdivision. In the town of Marquette all dwellings and outbuildings were lowered by 10 percent to bring the level of value of the town within the acceptable range.

In addition, the county revalued several properties that were damaged by the May 2008 tornado in Hamilton County. This resulted in several reductions in value as well as building permits for major reconstructions.

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

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Hamilton County

## Residential Appraisal Information

(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Assessor and Staff |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Assessor and Staff |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Assessor and Staff |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | Urban properties in 2006 and rural properties in 2005 |
| 5. | What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | Urban properties in 2006 and rural properties in 2005 |
| 6. | What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the market value of properties? |
|  | Cost approach and Sales Comparison Approach |
| 7. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? |
|  | 19 |
| 8. | How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? |
|  | Areas are defined by town and by locational characteristics. |
| 9. | Is "Market Area/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations" a unique usable valuation grouping? If not, what is a unique usable valuation grouping? |
|  | Yes |
| 10. | Is there unique market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. 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.) |
|  | No |
| 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. Both areas are valued using the same costing and depreciation schedule. |

Residential Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{5 8}$ |  |  | $\mathbf{5 8}$ |

41 - HAMILTON COUNTY

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



# PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics 



Exhibit 41 Page 14

# PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics 



# PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics 



## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL:In correlating the analyses displayed in the proceeding tables, the opinion of the Division is that the level of value is within the acceptable range, and it its best measured by the median measure of central tendency. The median measure was calculated using a sufficient number of sales, and because the County applies assessment practices to the sold and unsold parcels in a similar manner, the median ratio calculated from the sales file accurately reflects the level of value for the population. The coefficient of dispersion is within the acceptable range, but the price related differential is slightly above the acceptable range. Based on the assessment practices demonstrated by the county, this class of property is considered to have been valued uniformly and proportionately.

The assessment actions reported for the residential class describe adjustments to assessments made in the towns of Giltner and Marquette. After the assessment actions to these towns, the county and Department reviewed the statistical outcome. The result of the county's efforts moved the median of both towns within the acceptable range.However, for 2009, one of the vacant lot sales in Giltner is currently being upon which will reflect in the 2009 assessed value. Directive $05-8$ requires assessors to remove substantially changed sales from the sales file for measurement purposes, but encourages their use in the appraisal process. The assessor removed the sale from the qualified file for our measurement and the median for the subclass dropped from $92 \%$ to $85 \%$. However, in the analysis produced by the county using all relevant information, the town of Giltner has a level of value within the acceptable range.

Considering all relevant information available, it is the opinion of the Department that the town of Giltner, as well as all valuation groupings in Hamilton County, are valued within the acceptable range for 2009.

## 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 1 . 8 8}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{5 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 3 4}$ | $\mathbf{6 4 . 3 5}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 7 7}$ | $\mathbf{3 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 . 6 2}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{4 5 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 5 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 . 2 9}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 4 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 3 2}$ |

RESIDENTIAL:Table II indicates that the County has utilized an acceptable portion of the available sales and that the measurement of the class of property was done with all available arm's length sales.

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

## 2009 Correlation Section

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

| Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 99 | 0.62 | 100 | 99 |
| 2008 | 99.51 | 1.02 | 101 | 99.51 |
| 2007 | 93 | 12.11 | 104 | 100 |
| 2006 | 95 | 0.97 | 96 | 97 |
| 2005 | 97 | 3.00 | 99 | 98 |

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

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

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

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

| 2.2 | 2009 | 0.62 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.32 | 2008 | 1.01 |
| 11.46 | 2007 | 12.11 |
| 1.93 | 2006 | 0.97 |
| 2.96 | 2005 | 3.00 |

RESIDENTIAL:The percent change in assessed value for both sold and unsold properties is similar and suggests the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are an accurate measure of the population.

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

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

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

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

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

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

# 2009 Correlation Section 

for Hamilton County

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 99 | 94 | 98 |

RESIDENTIAL:The three measures of central tendency are within the acceptable range and relatively similar, suggesting the median is a reliable measure of the level of value in this class of property.

## 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 | $\mathbf{1 2 . 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 3 . 8 9}$ |
| Difference | $\mathbf{0 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 8 9}$ |

RESIDENTIAL:The coefficient of dispersion is within the acceptable range, but the price related differential is slightly above the acceptable range. Based on the assessment practices demonstrated by the county, this class of property is considered to have been valued uniformly and proportionately.

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 345 | 310 | -35 |
| Median | 99 | 99 | 0 |
| Wgt. Mean | 93 | 94 | 1 |
| Mean | 96 | 98 | 2 |
| COD | 12.87 | 12.10 | -0.77 |
| PRD | 103.11 | 103.89 | 0.78 |
| Minimum | 12.60 | 40.33 | 27.73 |
| Maximum | 230.82 | 414.69 | 183.87 |

RESIDENTIAL:The change between the preliminary statistics and the Reports and Opinion statistics is consistent with the assessment actions reported for this class of property. No changes were made to the residential class for 2009 . The 35 sales removed after the preliminary statistics were a combined effort between the county and the Department to remove sales that had substantially changed because of physical or economic changes to the properties after the sale occurred.

## 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 | 310 | 250 | $\mathbf{6 0}$ |
| Median | 99 | 102 | -3 |
| Wgt. Mean | 94 | 111 | -17 |
| Mean | 98 | 137 | -39 |
| COD | 12.10 | 51.13 | -39.03 |
| PRD | 103.89 | 124.03 | -20.14 |
| Minimum | 40.33 | 60.00 | -19.67 |
| Maximum | 414.69 | 714.09 | -299.40 |

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

In Hamilton County the measures of central tendency are similar suggesting the sales file is representative of the population. This analysis suggests sold properties are treated similarly to the unsold properties and the assessor has no bias in the assignment of residential assessments. The quality statistics however are significantly different than one another, suggesting assessment uniformity and assessment vertical uniformity is lacking in the residential class.

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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




# Hamilton Country 2009 Assessment Actions taken to address the following property classes/subclasses: 

## Commercial

For 2009 Hamilton County reviewed and revalued all commercial and industrial properties in the town of Aurora and within one mile of the town. This amounted to approximately 350 parcels. Cost tables were updated for commercial and industrial properties in this area using 2008 costing. Preliminary notices of valuation change were also sent out to commercial and industrial property owners in this area. The county assessor and contract appraiser subsequently met with taxpayers wanting to discuss their preliminary assessment. After these hearings the county assessor applied a 5\% economic depreciation factor to all commercial properties located in Aurora, and within one mile of Aurora.

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

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Hamilton County

## Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Contract Appraiser |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Assessor and Contract Appraiser |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Contract Appraiser |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | 2008 |
| 5. | What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | 2008 |
| 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? |
|  | 2009 |
| 7. | What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the market value of properties? |
|  | The county reconciles all three approaches |
| 8. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? |
|  | 8 |
| 9. | How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? |
|  | Each town is a separate market area and the remainder of the county is in the Rural market area. |
| 10. | Is "Market Area/Neighborhood/Assessor Location" a unique usable valuation grouping? If not, what is a unique usable valuation grouping? |
|  | Yes |
| 11. | Do the various subclasses of Commercial Property such as convenience stores, warehouses, hotels, etc. have common value characteristics? |
|  | Yes, the land has a common characteristic |
| 12. | Is there unique market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. 10-001.07B? (Suburban shall mean a parcel of real property located outside of the limits of an incorporated city or village, but within the legal jurisdiction of an incorporated city or village.) |
|  | No |

Commercial Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1 8}$ |  |  | $\mathbf{1 8}$ |

# PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics 



PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified

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


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

State Stat Run


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


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


## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL:The opinion of the Division is that the level of value is within the acceptable range, and it its best measured by the median measure of central tendency. The median measure was calculated using a sufficient number of sales, and because the County applies assessment practices to the sold and unsold parcels in a similar manner, the median ratio calculated from the sales file accurately reflects the level of value for the population. Based on the assessment practices demonstrated by the county, this class of property is considered to have been valued uniformly and proportionately.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

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

COMMERCIAL:A review of the commercial sales file indicates that the county has utilized a reasonable proportion of the available sales for the development of the qualified statistics. All sales are appropriately coded as non-qualified and none appear to be arbitrarily excluded. This indicates that the measurement of the class of property was done using all available sales.

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

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

 Continued|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 93 | 6.46 | 99 | 92 |
| 2008 | 93.37 | 0.04 | 93 | 93.37 |
| 2007 | 98 | 4.30 | 102 | 98 |
| 2006 | 98 | 14.11 | 112 | 98 |
| 2005 | 95 | 1.78 | 97 | 98 |

COMMERCIAL:The trended preliminary ratio compared to the $R \& O$ ratio shows a seven point difference. For 2009 the county conducted a commercial revaluation of the town of Aurora which is responsible for the 6.46 percent increase to the commercial base. Roughly half of the sales in the sales file were included in the commercial revaluation and the resulting assessed values were an even mix of increases and decreases in assessment. This had little effect on the calculated median in the sales file, which explains the minimal change displayed between the Preliminary median and the R\&O median.

## 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)

| 1.61 | 2009 | 6.46 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.00 | 2008 | -5.01 |
| 5.78 | 2007 | 4.30 |
| 0.00 | 2006 | 14.11 |
| 3.47 | 2005 | 1.78 |

COMMERCIAL:The percent change in assessed value for both sold and unsold properties displays about a 5 percentage point difference. This tends to suggest the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are not an accurate measure of the population. In the case of Hamilton County however, the percent change in assessed value reflects some rather large increases to a few properties. A majority of these parcels are not reflected in the sales file, therefore inaccurately suggesting that all parcels in the commercial class moved by 6.46 percent while all sales moved 1.61 percent.

## 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 | $\mathbf{9 2}$ | $\mathbf{8 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 8}$ |

COMMERCIAL:Of the three measures of central tendency, only the median is within the acceptable range. Both the mean and weighted mean are well beyond the acceptable range. Small dollar sales with outlier ratios are skewing the measures of central tendency in this county. Analysis of a level of value for direct equalization purposes is most appropriately determined by the median measure because of its resistance to the influence of outlier ratios.

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{3 0 . 6 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 3 . 7 8}$ |
| Difference | $\mathbf{1 0 . 6 2}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 . 7 8}$ |

COMMERCIAL:The coefficient of dispersion and price related differential are both outside the acceptable range. Further analysis of this class revealed outlier ratios that are responsible for skewing these quality statistics. While these statistics are arm's length and appropriately included in the qualified base, the hypothetical removal of their influence on the quality statistics produces a COD within the range and PRD slightly above the acceptable range. Based on this analysis and the systematic method the county uses to review and value commercial property, it is reasonable to assume the county has valued properties uniformly and proportionately.

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 31 | 31 | 0 |
| Median | 93 | 92 | -1 |
| Wgt. Mean | 78 | 80 | 2 |
| Mean | 105 | 108 | 3 |
| COD | 33.63 | 30.62 | -3.01 |
| PRD | 134.50 | 133.78 | -0.72 |
| Minimum | 25.78 | 25.78 | 0.00 |
| Maximum | 395.00 | 395.00 | 0.00 |

COMMERCIAL:The change between the preliminary statistics and the Reports and Opinion statistics is consistent with the assessment actions reported for this class of property. The county revalued all commercial property within the town of Aurora for 2009.

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

|  |  | 92 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| (AgLand) | NUMBER of Sales: | $92,669,122$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $27,674,016$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $17,270,631$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 300,804 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 187,724 |



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



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


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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




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


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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


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

## Agricultural

For the 2009 assessment year the county conducted a market study of the agricultural class of property. The market information displayed in the preliminary statistics indicated the median ratio for the class to be below the statutory range at $65 \%$. The assessor analyzed the agricultural land based on the market indication for dry crop, irrigated, and grass use in each of the three market areas.

To address the deficiencies identified in the market analysis, Hamilton County increased Irrigated, Dry, and Grassland in all three market areas. Irrigated values increased 150 dollars per acre in the top class of Area 1, and increased as much as 550 dollars per acre for the 4A in Area 2. Dryland values for 1D1 increased from 1510 dollars per acre to 1735 dollars per acre in Areas One and Two, and from 550 to 950 dollars per acre for 4D in Area 2. Grass increased approximately $15 \%$ from the previous years' values.

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

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Hamilton County

## Agricultural Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Assessor and Staff |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Assessor and Staff |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Assessor and Staff |
| 4. | Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? |
|  | No |
| a. | How is agricultural land defined in this county? |
|  | Agricultural land is defined by statute |
| 5. | When was the last date that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | N/A |
| 6. | If the income approach was used, what Capitalization Rate was used? |
|  |  |
| 7. | What is the date of the soil survey currently used? |
|  | 1984 |
| 8. | What date was the last countywide land use study completed? |
|  | Last full land use study was completed in 2003 |
| a. | By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.) |
|  | Physical inspections and owner reporting |
| b. | By whom? |
|  | Assessor and Staff |
| c. | What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? |
|  | Land use is constantly being updated |
| 9. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations in the agricultural property class: |
|  | 3 |
| 10. | How are Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations developed? |
|  | By water availability and location |
| 11. | In the assessor's opinion, are there any other class or subclass groupings, other than LCG groupings, that are more appropriate for valuation? <br> Yes or No |
|  | No |
| a. | If yes, list. |

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

Agricultural Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 60 |  |  | $\mathbf{6 0}$ |

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


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


# PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics 



41 - HAMILTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

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


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

## NUMBER of Sales:

|  | NUMBER of Sales: | 92 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $27,607,982$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $27,612,876$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $19,240,885$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 300,139 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 209,140 |

4.70
MEDIAN:
WGT. MEAN :
MEAN :

COD :
PRD :

| 73 | COV: 21.03 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 70 | SI | 27,607,982 WGT. MEAN

STD: $\quad 15.34$
11.21

300,139
AVG.ABS.DEV
11.21

COUNT MEDIAN MEAN WGT MEAN

95\% Median C.I.:
(!: Derived)
95\% Mean C.I.: 69.82 to 76.09

MEDIAN

63.98
70.10
84.94
72.61
70.55
59.88
72.61
63.60
67.63
87.38
74.22
70.12
59.88
72.96
MEAN
56.24
66.77
84.96
71.76
68.09
59.88
69.68
COD
23.50
13.71
12.77
13.15
13.22
PRD
113.10
101.29
102.84
103.42
102.98

104.70
MIN

20.25
51.55
63.82
47.34
45.86
59.88
20.25

| MAX | $95 \%$ Median C.I. |
| ---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| 86.64 | 45.88 to 86.03 |
| 78.76 | N/A |
| 105.31 | 76.64 to 102.46 |
| 128.39 | 69.29 to 77.40 |
| 95.91 | 65.42 to 76.08 |
| 59.88 | N/A |
| 128.39 | 70.13 to 75.82 |

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| Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Sale Price | Assd Val |

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





PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { e: Qualified } \\ \text { Date Range: } \mathbf{0 7 / 0 1 / 2 0 0 5} \text { to 06/30/2008 } & \text { Posted Before: } \mathbf{0 1 / 2 3 / 2 0 0 9} \\ \mathbf{7 2} & \text { COV: } & 21.92 & 95 \% \text { Medi }\end{array}$
105
$34,502,708$
$34,446,052$
$23,325,270$
328,057
222,145
MEDIAN:
WGT. MEAN :
MEAN :
COD :
PRD :

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

| ASSESSED VA | UE * |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RANGE |  | COUNT |
| Low \$ |  |  |
| Total \$ |  |  |
| 30000 TO | 59999 | 10 |
| 60000 то | 99999 | 5 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 12 |
| 150000 тO | 249999 | 36 |
| 250000 то | 499999 | 40 |
| 500000 + |  | 2 |
| _ALL |  |  |
|  |  | 105 |


| N: | 72 | COV: | 21.92 | 95\% Median C.I.: 68.36 to 75.38 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \quad(!: \text { Derived }) \\ !: \text { land }+N A T=0) \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AN: | 68 | STD: | 15.66 | 95\% Wgt | Mean C.I.: 64. | to 70.92 |  |
| AN: | 71 | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 11.60 |  | Mean C.I.: 68. | 7 to 74.46 |  |
| OD : | 16.11 | MAX Sales Ratio: | 128.39 |  |  |  |  |
| RD: | 105.53 | MIN Sales Ratio: | 20.25 |  |  | Printed: 03/13/ | 2009 16:28:50 |
| N | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. Sale Price | Avg. Assd Val |
| 4 | 23.50 | 113.10 | 20.25 | 86.64 | 45.88 to 86.03 | 85,985 | 48,356 |
| 46 | 11.81 | 101.00 | 51.55 | 78.76 | N/A | 108,038 | 71,801 |
| 96 | 12.77 | 102.84 | 63.82 | 105.31 | 76.64 to 102.46 | 151,026 | 128,315 |
| 0 | 12.97 | 103.28 | 47.34 | 128.39 | 69.29 to 76.66 | 266,115 | 190,002 |
| 54 | 15.62 | 104.00 | 38.01 | 95.91 | 64.10 to 74.04 | 490,337 | 316,485 |
| 75 | 16.76 | 101.67 | 59.88 | 83.99 | N/A | 1,020,000 | 721,700 |
| 72 | 16.11 | 105.53 | 20.25 | 128.39 | 68.36 to 75.38 | 328,057 | 222,145 |

## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

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

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

The agricultural market in Hamilton County has been determined by the assessor to have three distinct market areas. The systematic valuation methodology the County uses to analyze sales and determine a schedule of values assures that the sold and unsold parcels are treated in a similar manner. The statistics confirm that the three market areas are valued within the acceptable range indicating uniformity and proportionality in the class exists. The assessment practices are considered by the Division to be in compliance with professionally acceptable mass appraisal practices.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 173 | 92 | 53.18 |
| 2008 | 196 | 103 | 52.55 |
| 2007 | 176 | 95 | 53.98 |
| 2006 | 194 | 111 | 57.22 |
| 2005 | 213 | 118 | 55.40 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:Table II indicates that the County has utilized an acceptable portion of the available sales and that the measurement of the class of property was done with all available arm's length sales.

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

## 2009 Correlation Section

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 66 | 12.07 | 74 | 73 |
| 2008 | 67.59 | 6.30 | 72 | 71.76 |
| 2007 | 70 | 1.74 | 72 | 72 |
| 2006 | 74 | 4.31 | 77 | 77 |
| 2005 | 74 | 4.04 | 77 | 78 |

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

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

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

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

| 10.91 | 2009 | 12.07 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6.93 | 2008 | 6.30 |
| 1.79 | 2007 | 1.74 |
| 19.93 | 2006 | 4.31 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The percent change in assessed value for both sold and unsold properties is similar and suggests the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are an accurate measure of the population.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 73 | 70 | 73 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The three measures of central tendency are within the acceptable range and relatively similar, suggesting the median is a reliable measure of the level of value in this class of property.

## 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 | 15.44 | 104.70 |
| Difference | 0.00 | 1.70 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The coefficient of dispersion is within the acceptable range, while the price related differential is 1.70 points above the acceptable range. However, given the systematic methodology the county uses to value agricultural land, one can reasonably assume the assessment practices in this county do not lend an assessment bias based on the size of the parcel.

## 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 | 92 | 92 | 0 |
| Median | 66 | 73 | 7 |
| Wgt. Mean | 62 | 70 | 8 |
| Mean | 65 | 73 | 8 |
| COD | 17.09 | 15.44 | -1.65 |
| PRD | 103.77 | 104.70 | 0.93 |
| Minimum | 0.00 | 20.25 | 20.25 |
| Maximum | 115.42 | 128.39 | 12.97 |

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

| Total Real Property <br> Sum Lines 17, 25, \& 30 | Records : 7,688 | Value : 1,144,028,555 | Growth 27,120,301 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  | Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |  |
| 01. Res UnImp Land | 388 | 3,353,949 | 3 | 27,545 | 124 | 2,178,128 | 515 | 5,559,622 |  |
| 02. Res Improve Land | 2,276 | 26,105,610 | 37 | 862,375 | 842 | 21,145,415 | 3,155 | 48,113,400 |  |
| 03. Res Improvements | 2,386 | 171,741,537 | 37 | 3,420,218 | 865 | 92,802,771 | 3,288 | 267,964,526 |  |
| 04. Res Total | 2,774 | 201,201,096 | 40 | 4,310,138 | 989 | 116,126,314 | 3,803 | 321,637,548 | 4,267,236 |
| \% of Res Total | 72.94 | 62.56 | 1.05 | 1.34 | 26.01 | 36.10 | 49.47 | 28.11 | 15.73 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 05. Com UnImp Land | 91 | 1,395,560 | 8 | 189,314 | 11 | 147,902 | 110 | 1,732,776 |  |
| 06. Com Improve Land | 323 | 6,445,394 | 19 | 433,580 | 32 | 1,212,746 | 374 | 8,091,720 |  |
| 07. Com Improvements | 323 | 35,528,283 | 19 | 3,803,626 | 32 | 12,310,069 | 374 | 51,641,978 |  |
| 08. Com Total | 414 | 43,369,237 | 27 | 4,426,520 | 43 | 13,670,717 | 484 | 61,466,474 | 1,713,730 |
| \% of Com Total | 85.54 | 70.56 | 5.58 | 7.20 | 8.88 | 22.24 | 6.30 | 5.37 | 6.32 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 09. Ind UnImp Land | 9 | 317,584 | 1 | 15,675 | 1 | 7,245 | 11 | 340,504 |  |
| 10. Ind Improve Land | 4 | 2,186,340 | 14 | 1,036,330 | 2 | 1,096,235 | 20 | 4,318,905 |  |
| 11. Ind Improvements | 4 | 30,933,500 | 14 | 13,361,283 | 2 | 20,113,690 | 20 | 64,408,473 |  |
| 12. Ind Total | 13 | 33,437,424 | 15 | 14,413,288 | 3 | 21,217,170 | 31 | 69,067,882 | 19,484,930 |
| \% of Ind Total | 41.94 | 48.41 | 48.39 | 20.87 | 9.68 | 30.72 | 0.40 | 6.04 | 71.85 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13. Rec UnImp Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 56,425 | 2 | 56,425 |  |
| 14. Rec Improve Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 15 | 0 |  |
| 15. Rec Improvements | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 129,040 | 15 | 129,040 |  |
| 16. Rec Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 185,465 | 17 | 185,465 | 0 |
| \% of Rec Total | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.22 | 0.02 | 0.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Res \& Rec Total } \\ & \text { \% of Res \& Rec Total } \end{aligned}$ | 2,774 | 201,201,096 | 40 | 4,310,138 | 1,006 | 116,311,779 | 3,820 | 321,823,013 | 4,267,236 |
|  | 72.62 | 62.52 | 1.05 | 1.34 | 26.34 | 36.14 | 49.69 | 28.13 | 15.73 |
| Com \& Ind Total | 427 | 76,806,661 | 42 | 18,839,808 | 46 | 34,887,887 | 515 | 130,534,356 | 21,198,660 |
| \% of Com \& Ind Total | 82.91 | 58.84 | 8.16 | 14.43 | 8.93 | 26.73 | 6.70 | 11.41 | 78.17 |
| 17. Taxable Total | 3,201 | 278,007,757 | 82 | 23,149,946 | 1,052 | 151,199,666 | 4,335 | 452,357,369 | 25,465,896 |
| \% of Taxable Total | 73.84 | 61.46 | 1.89 | 5.12 | 24.27 | 33.42 | 56.39 | 39.54 | 93.90 |

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Schedule II : Tax Increment Financing (TIF)


| Schedule IV : Exempt Records : Non-Agricultural |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban Records | SubUrban Records | Rural Records | Total Records |
| 26. Producing | 245 | 7 | 122 | 374 |



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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 <br> Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 9 | 808.30 | 846,745 | 9 | 808.30 | 846,745 |


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

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


## County 41 Hamilton

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 | 110,339.54 | 53.32\% | 245,502,905 | 57.82\% | 2,224.98 |
| 46. 1A | 46,444.49 | 22.44\% | 99,853,200 | 23.52\% | 2,149.95 |
| 47. 2A1 | 13,225.70 | 6.39\% | 24,466,755 | 5.76\% | 1,849.94 |
| 48. 2A | 6,645.22 | 3.21\% | 11,296,385 | 2.66\% | 1,699.93 |
| 49.3A1 | 15,597.11 | 7.54\% | 24,174,825 | 5.69\% | 1,549.96 |
| 50.3A | 1,207.52 | 0.58\% | 1,690,510 | 0.40\% | 1,399.99 |
| 51.4A1 | 9,817.86 | 4.74\% | 13,008,400 | 3.06\% | 1,324.97 |
| 52.4A | 3,678.02 | 1.78\% | 4,597,590 | 1.08\% | 1,250.02 |
| 53. Total | 206,955.46 | 100.00\% | 424,590,570 | 100.00\% | 2,051.60 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 10,357.58 | 43.89\% | 17,969,805 | 50.35\% | 1,734.94 |
| 55. 1D | 4,044.22 | 17.14\% | 6,288,380 | 17.62\% | 1,554.91 |
| 56. 2D1 | 1,585.94 | 6.72\% | 2,283,605 | 6.40\% | 1,439.91 |
| 57. 2D | 1,556.53 | 6.60\% | 2,062,165 | 5.78\% | 1,324.85 |
| 58.3D1 | 2,849.77 | 12.08\% | 3,775,645 | 10.58\% | 1,324.89 |
| 59.3D | 224.27 | 0.95\% | 257,935 | 0.72\% | 1,150.11 |
| 60.4D1 | 2,179.27 | 9.23\% | 2,287,975 | 6.41\% | 1,049.88 |
| 61.4D | 801.79 | 3.40\% | 761,540 | 2.13\% | 949.80 |
| 62. Total | 23,599.37 | 100.00\% | 35,687,050 | 100.00\% | 1,512.20 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 1,594.55 | 0.00\% | 1,283,395 | 10.30\% | 804.86 |
| 64. 1G | 1,184.89 | 5.57\% | 918,175 | 7.37\% | 774.90 |
| 65. 2G1 | 1,604.79 | 7.54\% | 1,026,990 | 8.24\% | 639.95 |
| 66. 2G | 1,621.42 | 7.62\% | 1,037,645 | 8.33\% | 639.96 |
| 67.3G1 | 1,376.91 | 6.47\% | 881,190 | 7.07\% | 639.98 |
| 68. 3G | 2,096.96 | 9.86\% | 1,205,735 | 9.68\% | 574.99 |
| 69.4G1 | 2,796.55 | 13.15\% | 1,607,890 | 12.91\% | 574.95 |
| 70.4G | 8,995.22 | 42.29\% | 4,497,610 | 36.10\% | 500.00 |
| 71. Total | 21,271.29 | 100.00\% | 12,458,630 | 100.00\% | 585.70 |
| Irrigated Total | 206,955.46 | 81.17\% | 424,590,570 | 89.61\% | 2,051.60 |
| Dry Total | 23,599.37 | 9.26\% | 35,687,050 | 7.53\% | 1,512.20 |
| Grass Total | 21,271.29 | 8.34\% | 12,458,630 | 2.63\% | 585.70 |
| Waste | 1,179.55 | 0.46\% | 412,770 | 0.09\% | 349.94 |
| Other | 1,962.23 | 0.77\% | 686,790 | 0.14\% | 350.00 |
| Exempt | 646.50 | 0.25\% | 1,114,285 | 0.24\% | 1,723.57 |
| Market Area Total | 254,967.90 | 100.00\% | 473,835,810 | 100.00\% | 1,858.41 |

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## County 41 Hamilton

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 | 27,977.02 | 57.27\% | 69,942,545 | 59.64\% | 2,500.00 |
| 46. 1A | 9,665.67 | 19.79\% | 23,921,720 | 20.40\% | 2,474.92 |
| 47. 2A1 | 3,642.96 | 7.46\% | 8,196,285 | 6.99\% | 2,249.90 |
| 48. 2A | 199.90 | 0.41\% | 434,765 | 0.37\% | 2,174.91 |
| 49.3A1 | 4,025.51 | 8.24\% | 8,453,215 | 7.21\% | 2,099.91 |
| 50.3A |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  |
| 51.4A1 | 2,810.72 | 5.75\% | 5,340,185 | 4.55\% | 1,899.93 |
| 52.4A | 529.71 | 1.08\% | 979,855 | 0.84\% | 1,849.80 |
| 53. Total | 48,851.49 | 100.00\% | 117,268,570 | 100.00\% | 2,400.51 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 630.23 | 50.32\% | 1,093,470 | 57.96\% | 1,735.03 |
| 55. 1D | 131.16 | 10.47\% | 203,890 | 10.81\% | 1,554.51 |
| 56. 2D1 | 67.74 | 5.41\% | 97,490 | 5.17\% | 1,439.18 |
| 57. 2D | 16.98 | 1.36\% | 22,495 | 1.19\% | 1,324.79 |
| 58.3D1 | 172.23 | 13.75\% | 228,175 | 12.10\% | 1,324.83 |
| 59.3D |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  |
| 60.4D1 | 187.55 | 14.98\% | 196,900 | 10.44\% | 1,049.85 |
| 61. 4D | 46.44 | 3.71\% | 44,075 | 2.34\% | 949.07 |
| 62. Total | 1,252.33 | 100.00\% | 1,886,495 | 100.00\% | 1,506.39 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 601.96 | 0.00\% | 484,500 | 25.94\% | 804.87 |
| 64. 1G | 114.85 | 3.73\% | 89,000 | 4.76\% | 774.92 |
| 65. 2G1 | 137.03 | 4.44\% | 87,705 | 4.70\% | 640.04 |
| 66. 2G | 34.02 | 1.10\% | 21,760 | 1.16\% | 639.62 |
| 67.3G1 | 282.83 | 9.17\% | 181,005 | 9.69\% | 639.98 |
| 68. 3G |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  |
| 69.4G1 | 637.97 | 20.69\% | 366,825 | 19.64\% | 574.99 |
| 70.4G | 1,274.17 | 41.33\% | 637,085 | 34.11\% | 500.00 |
| 71. Total | 3,082.83 | 100.00\% | 1,867,880 | 100.00\% | 605.90 |
| Irrigated Total | 48,851.49 | 91.27\% | 117,268,570 | 96.80\% | 2,400.51 |
| Dry Total | 1,252.33 | 2.34\% | 1,886,495 | 1.56\% | 1,506.39 |
| Grass Total | 3,082.83 | 5.76\% | 1,867,880 | 1.54\% | 605.90 |
| Waste | 338.38 | 0.63\% | 118,405 | 0.10\% | 349.92 |
| Other |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  |
| Exempt | 480.00 | 0.90\% | 830,375 | 0.69\% | 1,729.95 |
| Market Area Total | 53,525.03 | 100.00\% | 121,141,350 | 100.00\% | 2,263.27 |

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## County 41 Hamilton

2009 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45
Schedule IX : Agricultural Records : Ag Land Market Area Detail Market Area 4

| Irrigated | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 | 4,688.56 | 49.19\% | 9,259,870 | 52.53\% | 1,974.99 |
| 46. 1A | 3,056.30 | 32.07\% | 5,959,670 | 33.81\% | 1,949.96 |
| 47. 2A1 | 563.87 | 5.92\% | 930,390 | 5.28\% | 1,650.01 |
| 48. 2A | 78.75 | 0.83\% | 118,120 | 0.67\% | 1,499.94 |
| 49.3A1 | 652.63 | 6.85\% | 848,390 | 4.81\% | 1,299.96 |
| 50.3A |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  |
| 51.4A1 | 426.28 | 4.47\% | 447,590 | 2.54\% | 1,049.99 |
| 52.4A | 64.48 | 0.68\% | 64,465 | 0.37\% | 999.77 |
| 53. Total | 9,530.87 | 100.00\% | 17,628,495 | 100.00\% | 1,849.62 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 832.01 | 40.87\% | 1,214,730 | 47.41\% | 1,459.99 |
| 55. 1D | 650.87 | 31.97\% | 891,670 | 34.80\% | 1,369.97 |
| 56.2D1 | 194.29 | 9.54\% | 218,580 | 8.53\% | 1,125.02 |
| 57. 2D | 34.41 | 1.69\% | 27,515 | 1.07\% | 799.62 |
| 58.3D1 | 153.24 | 7.53\% | 107,270 | 4.19\% | 700.01 |
| 59.3D |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  |
| 60.4D1 | 137.45 | 6.75\% | 82,455 | 3.22\% | 599.89 |
| 61. 4D | 33.62 | 1.65\% | 20,165 | 0.79\% | 599.79 |
| 62. Total | 2,035.89 | 100.00\% | 2,562,385 | 100.00\% | 1,258.61 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 238.53 | 0.00\% | 192,000 | 17.29\% | 804.93 |
| 64. 1G | 161.43 | 7.33\% | 125,110 | 11.27\% | 775.01 |
| 65. 2G1 | 39.56 | 1.80\% | 25,305 | 2.28\% | 639.66 |
| 66. 2G | 170.84 | 7.75\% | 109,345 | 9.85\% | 640.04 |
| 67.3G1 | 67.17 | 3.05\% | 38,620 | 3.48\% | 574.96 |
| 68. 3G |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  |
| 69.4G1 | 159.83 | 7.25\% | 73,515 | 6.62\% | 459.96 |
| 70. 4G | 1,365.83 | 61.99\% | 546,330 | 49.21\% | 400.00 |
| 71. Total | 2,203.19 | 100.00\% | 1,110,225 | 100.00\% | 503.92 |
| Irrigated Total | 9,530.87 | 67.87\% | 17,628,495 | 82.39\% | 1,849.62 |
| Dry Total | 2,035.89 | 14.50\% | 2,562,385 | 11.98\% | 1,258.61 |
| Grass Total | 2,203.19 | 15.69\% | 1,110,225 | 5.19\% | 503.92 |
| Waste | 58.52 | 0.42\% | 20,490 | 0.10\% | 350.14 |
| Other | 215.26 | 1.53\% | 75,340 | 0.35\% | 350.00 |
| Exempt |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  |
| Market Area Total | 14,043.73 | 100.00\% | 21,396,935 | 100.00\% | 1,523.59 |

## Schedule X : Agricultural Records :Ag Land Total

|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 76. Irrigated | 0.00 | 0 | 351.40 | 759,680 | 264,986.42 | 558,727,955 | 265,337.82 | 559,487,635 |
| 77. Dry Land | 0.00 | 0 | 28.97 | 49,520 | 26,858.62 | 40,086,410 | 26,887.59 | 40,135,930 |
| 78. Grass | 0.00 | 0 | 51.85 | 34,860 | 26,505.46 | 15,401,875 | 26,557.31 | 15,436,735 |
| 79. Waste | 0.00 | 0 | 1.40 | 490 | 1,575.05 | 551,175 | 1,576.45 | 551,665 |
| 80. Other | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 2,177.49 | 762,130 | 2,177.49 | 762,130 |
| 81. Exempt | 0.00 | 0 | 5.50 | 8,315 | 1,121.00 | 1,936,345 | 1,126.50 | 1,944,660 |
| 82. Total | 0.00 | 0 | 433.62 | 844,550 | 322,103.04 | 615,529,545 | 322,536.66 | 616,374,095 |


|  | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Irrigated | $265,337.82$ | $82.27 \%$ | $559,487,635$ | $90.77 \%$ | $2,108.59$ |
| Dry Land | $26,887.59$ | $8.34 \%$ | $40,135,930$ | $6.51 \%$ | $1,492.73$ |
| Grass | $26,557.31$ | $8.23 \%$ | $15,436,735$ | $2.50 \%$ | 581.26 |
| Waste | $1,576.45$ | $0.49 \%$ | 551,665 | $0.09 \%$ | 349.94 |
| Other | $2,177.49$ | $0.68 \%$ | 762,130 | $0.12 \%$ | 350.00 |
| Exempt | $1,126.50$ | $0.35 \%$ | $1,944,660$ | $0.32 \%$ | $1,726.28$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{3 2 2 , 5 3 6 . 6 6}$ | $100.00 \%$ | $\mathbf{6 1 6 , 3 7 4 , 0 9 5}$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,911.02$ |

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

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

# 2008 Plan of Assessment for Hamilton County <br> Assessment years 2009, 2010, and 2011 <br> Date: June 15, 2008 

## Plan of Assessment Requirements:

Pursuant to Neb. Laws 2005, LB 263, Section 9, on or before June 15 each year, the assessor shall prepare a plan of assessment, (herein after referred to as the "plan"), which describes the assessment actions planned for the next assessment year and two years thereafter. The plan shall indicate the classes and subclasses of real property that the county assessor plans to examine during the years contained in the plan of assessment. The plan shall describe all the assessment actions necessary to achieve the levels of value and quality of assessment practices required by law, and the resources necessary to complete those actions. As per Nebraska Statute 77-1311.02, on or before July 31 each year, the assessor shall present the plan to the county board of equalization and the assessor may amend the plan, if necessary, after the budget is approved by the county board. A copy of the plan and any amendments thereto shall be mailed to the Department of Property Assessment and Taxation on or before October 31 each year.

## Real Property Assessment Requirements:

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

Assessment levels required for real property are as follows:

1) $100 \%$ of actual value for all classes of real property excluding agricultural and horticultural land;
2) $75 \%$ of actual value for agricultural land and horticultural land

## General Description of Real Property in Hamilton County

Per the 2008 County Abstract, Hamilton County consists of the following real property types:

|  | Parcels | \% of Total Parcels | \% of Taxable Value Base |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | 3736 | $49 \%$ | $35 \%$ |
| Commercial | 483 | $6 \%$ | $5 \%$ |


| Industrial | 29 | $1 \%$ | $5 \%$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Recreational | 32 |  |  |
| Agricultural | 3360 | $44 \%$ | $55 \%$ |

Agricultural land - taxable acres for 2008 assessment were $322,925.188$.
Agricultural land is $55 \%$ of the real property valuation base in Hamilton County and of that $91 \%$ is assessed as irrigated.

For assessment year 2008, an estimated 145 building permits were filed for new property construction/additions in the county.

For more information see 2008 Reports \& Opinions, Abstract and Assessor Survey.

## Current Resources

There are currently four full time employees on staff including the assessor. The assessor, deputy and one office clerk are all certified by the Property Tax Administrator. The three certificate holders will continue to keep their certifications current by attending continuing education and obtaining the number of hours required by the Property Tax Division. At least part of these hours will be courses offered by IAAO or the equivalent. The newly employed office clerk will be encouraged to take the assessor's exam after completing at least one year of employment.

The assessor or a staff member will attend all the district meetings and workshops provided. Current statutes and regulations will continue to be followed to the best of our ability and the office will keep current on any changes that may be made in them.

The cadastral maps are updated as the transfer statements are processed. They are in poor condition, but with the implementation of GIS, the information is available electronically. New maps will be printed in the near future.

Proposed Office Budget for July 1, 2008 - June 30, 2009 will be approximately \$147,500 +/-. The proposed Reappraisal Budget for July 1, 2008 - June 30, 2009 will be \$95,225. The Reappraisal Budget includes all the Maintenance agreements for GIS, CAMA, County Solutions and the web site. Adopted budget by the Board for 2007-2008 was $\$ 151,006$ and the reappraisal budget $\$ 51,250$.

Aerial photos were taken in early March, 2008, and have replaced the obliques currently on the GIS and Website.

County Solutions is the vendor for the assessment administration and CAMA. ArcView is the GIS software currently being used by Hamilton County and is supported by GIS Workshop in Lincoln, Nebraska. GIS Workshop also is the host for the Hamilton County Website. Available
on the website is the property record information, tax information, latest deed information, parcel lines, land use and aerial photos on the rural sites. The Hamilton County Assessor's office is currently building a GIS mapping system. Parcel splits are entered into the GIS program when they become available in the assessor's office. The county surveyor is also working closely with assessor's office to achieve the most accurate mapping available. The County Surveyor and crew are locating section corners and placing GPS points constantly. Numerous GPS points are now available and the work is to be complete in 2010. The County is also surveying the accretion land and putting in the GPS points along the Platte River which abuts Hamilton County on the North. The last survey done on accretion in Hamilton County was in the late 1800's. This will be completed as funding is available and the surveyor has time to work on the project. Completion date is scheduled for 2009. For 2009 accretion land will be updated for each property owner along with all the land in the river. A study of the land use for accretion will also be completed for 2009 assessment purposes. A market study for this area has begun and the new values will be implemented for 2009 assessment purposes after the exact acre count has been completed. If this project isn't completed for 2009, we are hopeful that it will be complete for 2010 assessment purposes. That will also change the date for the new accretion acre count for 2009.

## Current Assessment Procedures for Real Property

Approximately 50 deeds are filed per month at the Hamilton County Register of Deeds office. Real Estate transfer statements are handled daily. Depending on the number of transfers filed, there is a 4-6 week turn around time. Ownership changes are made in the administrative package and updated on the website monthly. Agricultural and Commercial sales are verified by telephone call and physical inspections as necessary. Most residential sales are inspected and new photos taken if necessary. Building permits are checked yearly beginning in April. Pickup work is to be completed by March 1 of each year.

Nebraska Statute 77-1311.03 states that a portion of the real property parcels in the county are to be reviewed and inspected to complete a total review of all properties every 6 years. To comply with this statute, it is the goal of the office to try to review at least 17 percent of the properties yearly. Market data is gathered and reviewed yearly.

Income data is collected every 2 years or sooner on newer commercial properties or as it becomes available by an outside appraisal firm.

Ratio studies are done on all the sales beginning in September. The sales are entered on excel spreadsheets and ratios run on each property type and market area. These studies are used to determine the areas that out of compliance that need reviewing for the next assessment cycle.

The cost manual for commercial and residential properties is from 2006. Depreciation studies are done yearly in the areas that are scheduled for review or have been determined through ratio studies that need review. The cost approach is used to establish the cost new and depreciation is
used to bring the properties to market value. The income approach is also used on the commercial and some of the industrial properties by an outside appraisal firm hired by the Assessor.

Continual market analysis will be conducted in all categories of properties to ensure that the level of value and quality of assessment in Hamilton is in compliance to state statutes to facilitate equalization within the classes and subclasses of Hamilton County.

Agricultural land values are established yearly. A complete land use study was made for 2005 by drive by reviews. Land use is also being updated as the owners have been reporting their acres to the Assessor's office. Our office has been working with the NRD office to report land use to assist them in allocating water for irrigation.

By approximately March 5 of each year, ratio studies are run using the newly established values to see if the areas out of compliance will now meet the guidelines.

Notices of Valuation Change are mailed to the property owners on or before June 1.

Level of Value, Quality, and Uniformity for assessment year 2008:

| Property Class |  | Median |  | COD |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Residential |  | $100 \%$ |  | PRD |  |
| Commercial | $93 \%$ |  | 8.74 |  | 103.76 |
| Agricultural Land | $72 \%$ |  | 15.38 |  | 98.53 |
|  |  |  | 14.30 |  | 102.10 |

For more information regarding statistical measures see 2008 Reports \& Opinions.

## Assessment actions planned for assessment year 2009:

A complete review of the tornado damaged properties from May $29^{\text {th }}, 2008$, will be conducted by the Assessor and part of her staff. Verification of the record cards will be made by a physical inspection of each parcel. New digital photos will be taken and home and buildings that are no longer there will be taken off the tax roll for 2009. New structures of any kind will be assessed and added to the 2009 assessment for the County.

The commercial and industrial properties that suffered any kind of storm damage from the aforementioned storm will be reviewed by Standard Appraisal Services Inc, whether they are located within the city limits of Aurora or are rural in location.

## Residential:

A completion of the review of Aurora city homes will be completed by the Assessor and one of her staff. The appraisal card will be compared with what is actually at the property. Siding, roofing, decks, outbuildings, patios, heating \& cooling, finished basements, additions, deletions, and remodeling are being included as part of these inspections.

A review of Hordville and Stockham along with the rural subdivisions will be conducted by drive by inspections. The appraisal card will be compared with what is actually at the property. Siding, roofing, decks, outbuildings, patios, heating \& cooling, finished basements, additions, deletions, and remodeling are being included as part of these inspections. If there is any change noted, a thorough interior inspection will be conducted. A depreciation study will be completed and used for the assessment year of 2009. Pick-up work and building permits will be checked and placed on the assessment roll by March 19, 2009. GIS workshop took aerial photos of all rural buildings in early March 2008. They will replace the obliques currently on the GIS and Website.

## Commercial:

The Assessor and the County is contracting an outside appraisal firm to review and assess the commercial and industrial properties in and near the city of Aurora. Said Commercial and Industrial properties will be reviewed and new photos taken. Market analysis will be conducted to ensure that the level of value and quality of assessment is in compliance with state statutes. A depreciation study will be completed and used for the assessment year of 2009.

Standard Appraisal Services Inc will complete pick-up work and building permits. The new assessment will be added to the assessment roll by March 19, 2008, with the assistance of the aforementioned mass appraisal company.

## Agricultural Land:

Nebraska is implementing a statewide soil survey legend that will enable a seamless digital soil survey coverage across the state. Changes have been made by the Natural Resource Conservation Service to the soil maps and mapping symbols. The Property Assessment Division has received the new numeric identifiers for all Nebraska soils. The soil "lines" across county lines are now rectified so they are the same on both sides of the county lines. There are soils that match across state lines as well. The new numeric identifiers combine several different mapping symbols for similar soils, reducing the total number of soils previously identified. In part, Nebraska Statute 77-2363 requires implementation of the new soils mapping in the assessment year 2009. Hamilton County has nine new 'numeric symbols' along with the new acre count for these soil types. The new numeric symbols will be placed into our land assessment system for the assessment year of 2009 .

Market analysis will be conducted to ensure that the level of value and quality of assessment is in compliance with state statutes. Market areas will be reviewed and land use will be updated as the information becomes available. Well permits will be reviewed and drive by inspections will
be conducted as needed. If the survey of the River is not complete for 2009 assessment, it is the goal to have it complete for 2010.

## Assessment actions planned for assessment Year 2010

## Residential:

Review of rural residential properties will begin. A market study will be conducted to bring rural residential properties to $100 \%$ of market value. Drive by inspections will be conducted. The appraisal card will be compared with what is actually at the property. Siding, roofing, decks, patios, heating \& cooling, finished basements, additions, outbuildings, deletions or remodeling are being include as part of these inspections. New digital photos will be taken if any change since last review. New obliques of the rural building sites were taken in early March 2008 and will be used in conjunction with the rural review.

A query of homes built from years 2000-2008 will be reviewed and revalued to reflect $80 \%$ basement finish as that seems to be the long standing trend of houses that are of new construction and is supported by the sales of these dwellings of this age of construction.

Market analysis will be conducted to ensure that the level of value and quality of assessment in Hamilton County is in compliance to state statutes to facilitate equalization within the classes of property in Hamilton County.

Pick-up work and building permits will be checked and placed on the assessment roll by March 1, 2010.

## Commercial:

Market analysis will be conducted to ensure that the level of value and quality of assessment in Hamilton County is in compliance to state statutes to facilitate equalization within the classes of property in Hamilton County.

Pick-up work and building permits will be checked and placed on the assessment roll by March 1, 2010.

## Agricultural Land:

Market analysis will be conducted to ensure that the level of value and quality of assessment in Hamilton County is in compliance to state statutes to facilitate equalization within the classes of property in Hamilton County.

Land use will be updated as needed. Well registration lists will be checked and drive by inspections will be made to verify land use.

## Assessment Actions planned for assessment year 2011

## Residential:

A review will be conducted in the villages of Hampton, Phillips, Giltner and Marquette. The appraisal card will be compared with what is actually at the property. Siding, roofing, decks, outbuildings, patios, heating \& cooling, finished basements, additions, deletions, and remodeling are being included as part of these inspections. If there is any change noted, a thorough interior inspection will be conducted. A depreciation study will be completed and used for the assessment year of 2010. Pick-up work and building permits will be checked and placed on the assessment roll by March 19, 2011.

## Commercial:

Market analysis will be conducted to ensure that the level of value and quality of assessment in Hamilton County is in compliance to state statutes to facilitate equalization within the classes of property in Hamilton County.

Pick-up work and building permits will be checked and placed on the assessment roll by March 19, 2011.

## Agricultural Land:

Market analysis will be conducted to ensure that the level of value and quality of assessment in Hamilton County is in compliance to state statutes to facilitate equalization within the classes of property in Hamilton County.

Land use will be updated as needed. Well registration lists will be checked and drive by inspections will be made to verify land use.

## Other functions performed by the assessor's office, but not limited to:

1. Appraisal cards are updated yearly. Ownership changes are made as the transfers are given to the assessor's offices from the register of deeds and the green sheets are worked and exported via internet to the property tax division. Splits and subdivision changes are made as they become available to the assessor's office from the surveyor or
county clerk. These are updated in the GIS system at the same time they are changed on the appraisal cards and in the computer administrative package.
2. Annually prepare and file Assessor Administrative Reports required by law/regulation:
a. Abstracts (Real and Personal Property)
b. Assessor Survey
c. Sales information to PA\&T rosters \& annual Assessed Value Update w/Abstract
d. Certification of Value to Political Subdivisions
e. School District Taxable Value Report
f. Homestead Exemption Tax Loss Report
g. Certificate of Taxes Levied Report
h. Report of all exempt property and taxable government owned property
i. Annual Plan of Assessment Report
3. Personal Property: administer annual filing of approximately 1400 schedules, prepare subsequent notices for incomplete filings or failure to file and penalties applied, as required. As personal property schedules are now available on the web, the site will be updated and hopefully schedules may be filed on line in 2009.
4. Permissive Exemptions: administer annual filings of applications for new or continued exempt use, review and make recommendations to county board.
5. Taxable Government Owned Property: annual review of government owned property not used for public purpose, send notices of intent to tax, etc.
6. Homestead Exemptions: administer approximately 270 annual filings of applications, approval/denial process, taxpayer notifications and taxpayer assistance.
7. Centrally Assessed: review of valuations as certified by PA\&T for railroads and public service entities, establish assessment records and tax billing for tax list.
8. Tax Increment Financing: management of record/valuation information for properties in community redevelopment projects for proper reporting on administrative reports and allocation of ad valorem tax.
9. Tax Districts and Tax Rates: management of school district and other tax entity boundary changes necessary for correct assessment and tax information; input/review of tax rates used for tax billing process.
10. Tax Lists: prepare and certify tax lists to county treasurer for real property, personal property, and centrally assessed.
11. Tax List Corrections: prepare tax list correction documents for county board approval.
12. County Board of Equalization: attend county board of equalization meetings for valuation protests - assemble and provide information.
13. TERC Appeals: prepare information and attend taxpayer appeal hearings before TERC, defend valuation.
14. TERC Statewide Equalization: attend hearings if applicable to county, defend values, and/or implement orders of the TERC.
15. Education: Assessor Education - attend meetings, workshops and education classes to obtain required hours of continuing education to maintain assessor certification. The three certificate holders of the assessor's office will meet their 60 hours of education in a 4 year period to maintain it. The new assessment clerk will attend some of the monthly Central District Association meetings with the County Assessor and/or her Deputy.
16. The Deputy Assessor is a member of the Streambed Ownership Workshop Group along with one of the County Surveyors. The Group meets approximately once a month in Lincoln. The objective is to identify the rightful land owner of record along the Platte River and to input information on seeking funding for the control of noxious weeds along said river.

## Conclusion:

The Hamilton County Assessor's Office will strive to maintain an efficient and professional office.

Patricia E Sandberg
Hamilton County Assessor

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Hamilton County

## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

| 1. | Deputy(ies) on staff |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | 1 |
|  | Appraiser(s) on staff |
| 3. | 0 |
|  | Other full-time employees |
| 4. | Other part-time employees |
|  | 0 |
| 5. | Number of shared employees |
|  | 0 |
| 6. | Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year |
| 7. | P146,260 |
|  | Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system |
| 8. | Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above |
|  | $\$ 146,260$ |
| 9. | Amount of the total budget set aside for appraisal work |
|  | N/A |
| 10. | Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops |
|  | \$2,000 |
| 11. | Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget |
|  | \$70,225 |
| 12. | Other miscellaneous funds |
|  | N/A |
| 13. | Total budget |
|  | \$221,891 |
| a. | Was any of last year's budget not used: |
|  | Yes |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## B. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

| 1. | Administrative software |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | MIPS |


| 2. | CAMA software |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3. | MIPS |
| 4. | Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? |
|  | Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? |
| 5. | Assessor and Staff |
|  | Does the county have GIS software? |
| 6. | Assessor and Staff |
| 7. | Who maintains the GIS software and maps? |
|  | Peputy Assessor |
|  | MIPS and Bottom Line Inc |

## 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. | When was zoning implemented? |
|  | 1970 |

## D. Contracted Services

1. Appraisal Services

Stanard Appraisal
2. Other services

MIPS, GIS and personal property software is contracted through Bottom Line Resources.

## 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 Hamilton County Assessor, by hand delivery.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2009.



