## Table of Contents

## 2009 Commission Summary

## 2009 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator

## Residential Reports

Preliminary Statistics
Residential Assessment Actions
Residential Assessment Survey
R\&O Statistics

## Residential Correlation

Residential Real Property
I. Correlation
II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used
III. Analysis of the Preliminary, Trended Preliminary, and R\&O Median Ratio
IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value
V. Analysis of the R\&O Median, Weighted Mean, and Mean Ratios
VI. Analysis of R\&O COD and PRD
VII. Analysis of Change in Statistics Due to the Assessor Actions
VIII. Trended Ratio Analysis

## Commercial Reports

Preliminary Statistics
Commercial Assessment Actions
Commercial Assessment Survey
R\&O Statistics

## Commercial Correlation

Commercial Real Property
I. Correlation
II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used
III. Analysis of the Preliminary, Trended Preliminary, and R\&O Median Ratio
IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value
V. Analysis of the R\&O Median, Weighted Mean, and Mean Ratios
VI. Analysis of R\&O COD and PRD
VII. Analysis of Change in Statistics Due to the Assessor Actions

## Agricultural or Special Valuation Reports

Preliminary Statistics
Agricultural Assessment Actions
Agricultural Assessment Survey
R\&O Statistics
2009 Special Valuation Methodology

## Agricultural or Special Valuation Correlation

Agricultural or Special Valuation Land
I. Correlation
II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used
III. Analysis of the Preliminary, Trended Preliminary, and R\&O Median Ratio
IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value
V. Analysis of the R\&O Median, Weighted Mean, and Mean Ratios
VI. Analysis of R\&O COD and PRD
VII. Analysis of Change in Statistics Due to the Assessor Actions

## County Reports

2009 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45
2009 County Agricultural Land Detail
2009 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property Compared with the 2008
Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL)
County Assessor's Three Year Plan of Assessment
Assessment Survey - General Information

## Certification

Maps
Market Areas
Registered Wells > 500 GPM
Geo Codes
Soil Classes
Valuation History Charts

## 2009 Commission Summary

## 53 Kimball

## Residential Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 91 | COD | 9.23 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 6,719,127$ | PRD | 100.91 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 6,719,127$ | COV | 14.14 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 6,488,258$ | STD | 13.78 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 73,837$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 8.98 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 71,300$ | Average Assessed Value <br> of the Base | $\$ 52,628$ |
| Median |  | Wgt. Mean |  |
| Mean | 97 | Max | 97 |
| Min | 58.42 |  | 167 |
|  |  |  |  |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 94.75 to 99.57 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 94.61 to 100.27 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 94.53 to 98.60 |

$\%$ of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County 24.76
$\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period 4.75
$\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period 6.43

## Residential Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 109 | 100 | 9.81 | 102.92 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 106 | 100 | 11.46 | 102.58 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 112 | 100 | 12.71 | 101.58 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 128 | 98 | 13.98 | 100.87 |

## 2009 Commission Summary

## 53 Kimball

## Commercial Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 36 | COD | 12.99 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 3,417,225$ | PRD | 99.86 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 3,417,225$ | COV | 26.82 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 3,428,722$ | STD | 26.87 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 94,923$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 12.77 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 95,242$ | Average Assessed Value <br> of the Base | $\$ 138,276$ |
| Median | 98 | Wgt. Mean | 100 |
| Mean | 100 | Max | 227 |
| Min | 36 |  |  |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 97.23 to 101.31 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 91.42 to 108.98 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 96.06 to 104.62 |

\% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County 15.25
$\begin{array}{ll}\% \text { of Records Sold in the Study Period } & 8.02\end{array}$
$\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period 5.52

## Commercial Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 34 | 100 | 17.04 | 106.65 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 36 | 100 | 22.14 | 105.35 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 34 | 96 | 26.18 | 104.74 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 32 | 97 | 20.02 | 95.81 |

## 2009 Commission Summary

## 53 Kimball

Agricultural Land - Current

| Number of Sales | 65 | COD | 20.03 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 7,484,742$ | PRD | 104.67 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 7,434,840$ | COV | 26.24 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 5,462,895$ | STD | 20.18 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 114,382$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 14.59 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 84,045$ | Average Assessed Value |  |
| of the Base | $\$ 81,244$ |  |  |
| Median | 73 | Wgt. Mean |  |
| Mean | 77 | Max | 73 |
| Min | 44.38 |  | 143.31 |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 69.07 to 78.40 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 72.00 to 81.82 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 69.31 to 77.64 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 39.18 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 3.31 |
| $\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period | 5.27 |


| Agricultural Land - History |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| 2008 | 79 | 74 | 15.98 | 103.79 |
| 2007 | 75 | 74 | 14.48 | 103.76 |
| 2006 | 70 | 77 | 13.78 | 103.68 |
| 2005 | 60 | 77 | 14.65 | 103.05 |

Opinions

# 2009 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Gimbal 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 Kimball County is $97.34 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Kimball 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 Kimball County is $98.32 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Kimball 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 Kimball County is $72.16 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Kimball County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2009.


Ruth A. Sorensen<br>Property Tax Administrato

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

## Type: Qualified



Exhibit 53 Page 5

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



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

Residential: For assessment year 2009, the County completed residential pickup work-no major changes were made to this property class.

## Residential Appraisal Information

(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | The Assessor and her staff. |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | The Assessor and her staff. |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | The Assessor and her staff. |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | The date of the Replacement Cost New data is September, 2003 for all residential property in Kimball County. |
| 5. | What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | The last market-derived depreciation schedule for the residential property class was developed in 2005. |
| 6. | What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the market value of properties? |
|  | Basically the cost approach, with the Market or Sales Comparison approach used during individual taxpayer protests. |
| 7. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? |
|  | Kimball has five to six neighborhoods; the village of Bushnell and the village of Dix each comprise their own "neighborhood" or Assessor Location. |
| 8. | How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? |
|  | By location. |
| 9. | Is "Market Area/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations" a unique usable valuation grouping? If not, what is a unique usable valuation grouping? |
|  | Neighborhoods would be unique usable valuation groupings for the City of Kimball. The Assessor Location designation would be a usable valuation grouping for Bushnell and Dix. |
| 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.) |
|  | Actually, the suburban residential property adjacent to the City of Kimball is incorporated into the City sales. |
| 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, ag dwellings and rural residential dwellings are both classified and valued in a manner that would provide the same relationship to the market. |

## Residential Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{4 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 4}$ |

Other consists of partial completes, check-backs and discovered.

# PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics 



Exhibit 53 Page 12

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


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


## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL:The following tables and their accompanying narratives will show that all three measures of central tendency are within acceptable range (and rounded, all are the same value). There is virtually no statistical difference between the Trended Preliminary Ratio and the R\&O Median. Thus, each figure provides strong support for the other. Further, the COD value is exceptional for this property class at 9.23 , and the Trended statistics (Table VIII) confirm the R\&O values. Therefore, the median will act as the overall point estimate for the residential level of value.

Analysis of the qualitative statistics in Table VI indicates both the coefficient of dispersion and the price-related differential to be within compliance, and reveals good overall assessment uniformity for the residential property class.

Further review of the statistical profile reveals under the heading Assessor Location, three sales in Bushnell with a median of 101.12, a mean of 98.38 and a weighted mean of 98.91 , a COD of 4.46 and a PRD of 99.46 . First, it should be mentioned that there is no real residential market in Bushnell, and of these three properties, one is the school that has already sold twice as a residential property on E-bay. Another is a property that was split, sold as two parcels, then recombined and sold as one parcel again. Thus, three sales in Bushnell with a median of 101.12 are not statistically meaningful in Kimball County?s residential market.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

| Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 197 | 91 | 46.19 |
| 2008 | 182 | 109 | 59.89 |
| 2007 | 193 | 106 | 54.92 |
| 2006 | 237 | 112 | 47.26 |
| 2005 | 230 | 128 | 55.65 |

RESIDENTIAL:According to the above table, the percent of sales used for 2009 appears to be the lowest historically. Further review of the total available sales reveals that 45 of these should be eliminated since they are family, foreclosures, tax sales, etc. This brings the usable total to 152 , and $91 / 152=59.87 \%$ of all available sales used. More importantly, however is the Assessor?s review and qualification process. Purchasers of all residential, commercial and agricultural sales receive a mailed questionnaire. It is estimated that approximately $60-70 \%$ of the questionnaires are returned. In case of the buyer not returning the questionnaire, an attempt is made to contact either the seller or the realtor involved in the transaction. The Assessor?s office also uses her personal knowledge and that of her staff to further qualify sales where a questionnaire was not returned.

## 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 $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median ratio. The following is the justification for the trended preliminary ratio:

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

## 2009 Correlation Section

for Kimball 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 | 97 | 0.34 | 97 | 97 |
| 2008 | 99.99 | 0.68 | 101 | 99.93 |
| 2007 | 98 | 8.57 | 106 | 100 |
| 2006 | 99 | 1.08 | 100 | 100 |
| 2005 | 92 | 7.52 | 99 | 98 |

RESIDENTIAL:There is virtually no statistical difference between the Trended Preliminary Ratio and the R\&O Median. Thus, each figure provides strong support for the other.

## 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
Value (excl. growth)

| 0 | 2009 | 0.34 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.04 | 2008 | 0.68 |
| 8.73 | 2007 | 8.57 |
| 1.32 | 2006 | 1.08 |
| 5.74 | 2005 | 7.52 |

RESIDENTIAL:Table IV reveals that there is no appreciable difference between the percent change to the sales file compared to the percent change to the residential base. This is further confirmed by the assessment actions taken to address the residential property class for assessment year 2009: the County completed residential pickup work. No additional valuation changes were made to this property class.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 97 | 97 | 97 |

RESIDENTIAL:As shown in Table V above, all three of the measures of central tendency are the same and all are within acceptable range.

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{9 . 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 9 1}$ |
| Difference | $\mathbf{0 . 0 0}$ | 0.00 |

RESIDENTIAL:Analysis of the qualitative statistics in Table VI indicates both the coefficient of dispersion and the price-related differential to be well within compliance.

## 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 | 94 | 91 | -3 |
| Median | 97 | 97 | 0 |
| Wgt. Mean | 97 | 97 | 0 |
| Mean | 98 | 97 | -1 |
| COD | 9.84 | 9.23 | -0.61 |
| PRD | 101.18 | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 9 1}$ | -0.27 |
| Minimum | 58.42 | 58.42 | 0.00 |
| Maximum | 167.00 | 167.00 | 0.00 |

RESIDENTIAL:The above table shows a three-sale difference between the Preliminary and the R\&O statistical profile and this is due to a review that indicated these were substantially change. For assessment year 2009, the County Assessor completed residential pickup work. No additional valuation changes were made to this property class. Table VII appears to reflect the change in the number of sales.

## 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 | 91 | 91 | 0 |
| Median | 97 | 96 | 1 |
| Wgt. Mean | 97 | 96 | 1 |
| Mean | 97 | 96 | 1 |
| COD | 9.23 | 13.41 | -4.18 |
| PRD | 100.91 | 100.06 | 0.85 |
| Minimum | 58.42 | 44.12 | 14.30 |
| Maximum | 167.00 | 168.71 | -1.71 |

Table VIII is a comparison of the R\&O statistical profile (that uses the reported assessed values) to statistics generated by using the assessed value in place for the year prior to the same sale. This value is then trended by the annual percent change in the assessed base (excluding growth) for the successive years through assessment year 2009. Any county that had a number of residential sales significantly above 250 was represented in the Trended Ratio Analysis by selecting 250 sales that reflected both the composition of sales contained in the sales file and the calculated estimate of the residential population. Since there were only 91 qualified sales, all were trended by the above mentioned method. As summarized in the above table, there is merely a one-point difference between the R\&O median and the trended median. All three trended measures of central tendency are within acceptable range. Further, the trended qualitative statistics are both in compliance.

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

## Type: Qualified



Exhibit 53 Page 27

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



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


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

## Commercial:

Assessment actions taken to address the commercial property class consisted of the completion of pickup work. Revalued Clean Harbors (Assessor), and revalued elevators (done by contracted appraiser Jerry Knoche).

## Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | The Assessor and her staff. |  |  |  |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |  |  |  |
|  | The Assessor and her staff. |  |  |  |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |  |  |  |
|  | The Assessor and her staff. |  |  |  |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |  |  |  |
|  | The date of the Replacement Cost New data is 2006 for all commercial property in Kimball County. |  |  |  |
| 5. | What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |  |  |  |
|  | The last market-derived depreciation schedule was developed in 2007. |  |  |  |
| 6. | When was the last time that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? |  |  |  |
|  | The Income Approach has not been used to estimate or establish the value for commercial properties. |  |  |  |
| 7. | What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the market value of properties? |  |  |  |
|  | The Cost Approach is used to value commercial properties within the County. |  |  |  |
| 8. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? |  |  |  |
|  | Three |  |  |  |
| 9. | How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? |  |  |  |
|  | By Assessor Location: Kimball, Bushnell and Dix. |  |  |  |
| 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. |  |  |  |
| 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, the suburban commercial property adjacent to the City of Kimball is incorporated into the City sales. |  |  |  |
| Commercial Permit Numbers: |  |  |  |  |
|  | Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
|  | 6 | 1 | 41 | 48 |



## PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics

Type: Qualified

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




Exhibit 53 Page 35

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:As the following tables and narratives will show, all three measures of central tendency?the median, weighted mean and arithmetic mean are within acceptable range. Any could be used to describe the overall level of value for the commercial property class. Since the coefficient of dispersion is well within range, the median will be used to serve as point estimate for the commercial property level of value.

Both qualitative statistical measures are within their respective parameters. Since the coefficient of dispersion is well within range (below 20\%), it serves to confirm the choice of the median to describe the overall level of value.

Further examination of the statistical profile under the heading of Assessor Location reveals three sales in Assessor Location, Bushnell with a median of 110.75 , a mean of 110.94 , and a weighted mean of 104.88 (the COD for these three is at 8.28 and the PRD is at 105.40). These three sales, like their residential counterparts prove that there is not a commercial sales market in Bushnell, since they consist of two Quonsets (used for personal storage) and one vacant lot.

The profile heading Status: Improved, Unimproved \& IOLL, with the range 2 or unimproved indicates five sales with a median of 86.17, a mean of 83.54 and a weighted mean of 68.42 . Review of these sales shows that three of the five exist outside of what could be called the only commercial market in the County?Kimball. Kimball has two of these vacant commercial lots, Bushnell has one, Dix has one, and one is classified as Rural.

No non-binding recommendations would be offered for either of the above subclasses within commercial property.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 69 | 36 | $\mathbf{5 2 . 1 7}$ |
| 2008 | $\mathbf{5 7}$ | $\mathbf{3 4}$ | $\mathbf{5 9 . 6 5}$ |
| 2007 | 55 | 36 | $\mathbf{6 5 . 4 5}$ |
| 2006 | $\mathbf{6 4}$ | $\mathbf{3 4}$ | $\mathbf{5 3 . 1 2}$ |
| 2005 | $\mathbf{5 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 2}$ | $\mathbf{5 4 . 2 4}$ |

COMMERCIAL:Of the sixty-nine total sales, it appears that slightly more than half were used. However, further examination of these indicates that twenty of them are in reality family, part-interest, or tax sales. That means that the correct percent of all legitimate commercial sales used is $36 / 49=73.47 \%$. The review and qualification process for commercial property is the same as that noted in the Table II narrative for residential property.

## 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 $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median ratio. The following is the justification for the trended preliminary ratio:

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

## 2009 Correlation Section

for Kimball 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 | 98 | -4.05 | 94 | $\mathbf{9 8}$ |
| 2008 | 95.7 | 7.72 | $\mathbf{1 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 2 7}$ |
| 2007 | 91 | 6.27 | 97 | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |
| 2006 | 95 | 3.05 | 98 | $\mathbf{9 6}$ |
| 2005 | 88 | 9.98 | 97 | 97 |

COMMERCIAL:According to Table III above, a comparison of the Trended Preliminary Ratio and the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ Median reveals an almost four-point difference between the two figures. Thus, each figure provides only slight support for the other.

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

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

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

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

| \% Change in Total <br> Assessed Value in the Sales File |
| :---: |
| 0 2009 \% Change in Total Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) <br> 14.90 2008 -4.05 <br> 10.17 2007 7.72 <br> 0.69 2006 6.27 <br> 9.97 2005 3.05 |

COMMERCIAL:Table IV reveals that a comparison of the percent change to the sales file to the percent change to the commercial base would produce an absolute point difference of 4.05 between the two. This figure would appear significant until the ?2009 Assessment Actions? are taken into account: ?Assessment actions taken to address the commercial property class consisted of the completion of pickup work. Revalued Clean Harbors (Assessor) and revalued elevators (done by contracted appraiser Jerry Knoche) Since the toxic waste recycling plant and the commercial elevators are not part of the sales file, it is not surprising that their reappraisal would have no effect on the sample, but would produce a percent change to the commercial base.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 98 | 100 | 100 |

COMMERCIAL:Table V indicates that all three measures of central tendency?the median, weighted mean and arithmetic mean are within acceptable range. Any could be used to describe the overall level of value for the commercial property class. Since the coefficient of dispersion is well within range, the median will be used to serve as point estimate for the commercial property level of value.

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{1 2 . 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{9 9 . 8 6}$ |
| Difference | $\mathbf{0 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 0}$ |

COMMERCIAL:Both qualitative statistical measures are within their respective parameters. Since the coefficient of dispersion is well within range (below $20 \%$ ), it serves to confirm the choice of the median to describe the overall level of value.

## 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 | 37 | $\mathbf{3 6}$ | $\mathbf{- 1}$ |
| Median | 98 | 98 | 0 |
| Wgt. Mean | 100 | 100 | 0 |
| Mean | 99 | 100 | 1 |
| COD | $\mathbf{1 3 . 5 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 . 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{- 0 . 5 8}$ |
| PRD | 36.10 | $\mathbf{9 9 . 8 6}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 8 0}$ |
| Minimum | 227.24 | $\mathbf{3 6 . 1 0}$ | 0.00 |
| Maximum |  | $\mathbf{2 2 7 . 2 4}$ | 0.00 |

COMMERCIAL:The one sale difference between the R\&O and the Preliminary statistical profile is due to a sale being discovered as ?substantially changed? and was coded accordingly. Assessment actions taken to address the commercial property class for 2009 included the completion of pickup work, the revaluation of Clean Harbors (Assessor), and the revaluation of elevators (done by contracted appraiser Jerry Knoche). These actions would not affect the sales file, and any of the change noted above can be attributed to the elimination of the ?substantially changed? sale.

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

|  |  |  |  |  | Date Range | e: 07/0 | 01/2005 to 06/30/20 | 8 Posted | efore: 01/2 | 2009 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NUMBER of | f Sales: |  | 65 | MEDIAN: | 70 |  | COV: | 27.47 |  | Median C.I.: 61. | to 74.12 | (!: Derived) |
| (AgLand) TOTAL Sales | S Price: |  | 7,484,742 | WGT. MEAN: | 66 |  | STD: | 19.16 | 95\% Wg | Mean C.I.: 60. | to 71.59 | (!: land+NAT=0) |
| (AgLand) TOTAL Adj.Sales | s Price: |  | 7,434,840 | MEAN : | 70 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 14.68 |  | Mean C.I.: 65. | 8 to 74.39 |  |
| (AgLand) TOTAL Assessed | d Value: |  | 4,915,130 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AVG. Adj. Sales | s Price: |  | 114,382 | COD: | 20.93 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 139.69 |  |  |  |  |
| AVG. Assessed | d Value: |  | 75,617 | PRD : | 105.49 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 21.03 |  |  | Printed: 01/22 | 009 22:29:56 |
| DATE OF SALE * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| Qrtrs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 07/01/05 то 09/30/05 | 4 | 76.50 | 76.02 | 67.58 | 11.91 |  | 112.50 | 57.41 | 93.70 | N/A | 79,625 | 53,807 |
| 10/01/05 тO 12/31/05 | 2 | 76.08 | 76.08 | 75.33 | 12.54 |  | 100.99 | 66.54 | 85.62 | N/A | 134,500 | 101,322 |
| 01/01/06 то 03/31/06 | 8 | 80.32 | 76.83 | 74.08 | 16.98 |  | 103.72 | 46.50 | 98.47 | 46.50 to 98.47 | 94,000 | 69,630 |
| 04/01/06 то 06/30/06 | 8 | 81.48 | 86.87 | 87.35 | 20.97 |  | 99.45 | 54.89 | 139.69 | 54.89 to 139.69 | 71,873 | 62,781 |
| 07/01/06 TO 09/30/06 | 7 | 73.70 | 68.42 | 67.50 | 20.19 |  | 101.37 | 45.27 | 97.12 | 45.27 to 97.12 | 69,128 | 46,662 |
| 10/01/06 то 12/31/06 | 5 | 66.90 | 65.14 | 58.63 | 9.52 |  | 111.10 | 55.46 | 73.17 | N/A | 217,270 | 127,394 |
| 01/01/07 то 03/31/07 | 3 | 64.97 | 67.93 | 72.87 | 8.23 |  | 93.22 | 61.39 | 77.44 | N/A | 191,800 | 139,770 |
| 04/01/07 то 06/30/07 | 8 | 63.91 | 63.19 | 65.45 | 11.47 |  | 96.55 | 50.15 | 74.12 | 50.15 to 74.12 | 130,003 | 85,082 |
| 07/01/07 то 09/30/07 | 3 | 79.00 | 82.84 | 85.11 | 19.76 |  | 97.33 | 61.34 | 108.18 | N/A | 170,666 | 145,253 |
| 10/01/07 то 12/31/07 | 6 | 57.85 | 61.21 | 51.06 | 32.16 |  | 119.88 | 21.03 | 93.57 | 21.03 to 93.57 | 113,079 | 57,736 |
| 01/01/08 то 03/31/08 | 4 | 57.51 | 54.96 | 57.39 | 7.26 |  | 95.76 | 44.49 | 60.33 | N/A | 105,649 | 60,633 |
| 04/01/08 T0 06/30/08 | 7 | 59.78 | 59.64 | 48.46 | 25.52 |  | 123.08 | 37.86 | 83.64 | 37.86 to 83.64 | 103,085 | 49,952 |
| __Study Years__ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 07/01/05 то 06/30/06 | 22 | 78.68 | 80.27 | 77.16 | 17.90 |  | 104.03 | 46.50 | 139.69 | 70.34 to 88.29 | 87,022 | 67,144 |
| 07/01/06 то 06/30/07 | 23 | 66.67 | 65.83 | 64.78 | 14.33 |  | 101.62 | 45.27 | 97.12 | 58.01 to 73.69 | 138,507 | 89,720 |
| 07/01/07 то 06/30/08 | 20 | 59.56 | 62.65 | 58.87 | 25.93 |  | 106.43 | 21.03 | 108.18 | 50.43 to 78.50 | 116,733 | 68,719 |
| _Calendar Yrs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 01/01/06 то 12/31/06 | 28 | 73.44 | 75.51 | 69.82 | 19.94 |  | 108.15 | 45.27 | 139.69 | 66.90 to 82.17 | 103,472 | 72,246 |
| 01/01/07 то 12/31/07 | 20 | 63.18 | 66.26 | 67.08 | 20.46 |  | 98.77 | 21.03 | 108.18 | 59.33 to 74.12 | 140,295 | 94,107 |
| $\ldots$ ALL_ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 65 | 70.10 | 69.74 | 66.11 | 20.93 |  | 105.49 | 21.03 | 139.69 | 61.14 to 74.12 | 114,382 | 75,617 |



## AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

Type: Qualified
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

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



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics




## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



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

## Agricultural

Assessment actions included the implementation of the new (2008) soil survey and soil conversion and matching values of the land classes to $69-75 \%$ of market value. Also, the County began the cycle of agricultural parcel inspections in 2009. Due to GIS, the 4000 bin sites that are in town are reclassified as residential.

## Agricultural Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | The Assessor and her staff. |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | The Assessor and her staff. |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | The Assessor and her staff. |
| 4. | Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? |
|  | Yes, the County has written standards that specifically defines agricultural land. |
| a. | How is agricultural land defined in this county? |
|  | Agricultural land is defined statutorily by $\S 77-1359$ and $\S 77-1363$. Further, the Assessor has developed the following indicators to determine whether or not land is primarily used as agricultural land: <br> 1. Farm income is not generated. <br> 2. No participation in FSA programs. <br> 3. No farm insurance program. <br> 4. Majority of land use is for wildlife habitat. <br> 5. Little or no specialized ag land equipment on personal property tax schedule. <br> Documents that could be provided as proof of agricultural use for a particular parcel: <br> 1. 1040F Tax Form. <br> 2. Papers from FSA office. <br> 3. Insurance policy. <br> 4. Personal Property tax schedule. <br> 5. Livestock inventory on land and duration of time on land. <br> 6. Lease agreements. <br> "Agricultural or horticultural purposes shall mean used for commercial production of any plant or animal product in a raw or unprocessed state that is derived from the science and art of agriculture, aquaculture, or horticulture." (Reg 11.002.01H) <br> "The Assessor must periodically review the parcel to verify the continued use for agricultural and horticultural purposes. To ensure the property is classified properly, the Assessor may request additional information from the property owner. The Assessor may also conduct a physical inspection of the parcel. |
| 5. | When was the last date that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | The Income Approach has not been used to establish market value for agricultural land. |
| 6. | If the income approach was used, what Capitalization Rate was used? |
|  | N/A |

7. What is the date of the soil survey currently used?

The older survey is dated 1962, but the County has a more current survey on their GIS. The 2008 soil conversion was implemented for assessment year 2009.
8. What date was the last countywide land use study completed? 2008
a. By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.)

GIS information.
b. By whom?

Staff member Sallie.
c. What proportion is complete / implemented at this time?

All of the County.
9. Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations in the agricultural property class:
There are four agricultural market areas.
10. How are Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations developed?

By soils, topography, visual inspection by county officials and ag committee members, and by the market.
11. In the assessor's opinion, are there any other class or subclass groupings, other than LCG groupings, that are more appropriate for valuation?

Yes
a. If yes, list.

Land use as described by the agricultural land classes of Irrigated, Dry, Grass and CRP.
12. In your opinion, what is the level of value of these groupings?

Between 69-75\% of market value.
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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{1 1}$ | 134 | $\mathbf{1 4 5}$ |

53 - KIMBALL COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

NUMBER of Sales

| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: |
| ---: | ---: |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: |

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

| DATE OF SALE * RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. <br> Sale Price | Avg. <br> Assd Val |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Qrtrs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 07/01/05 то 09/30/05 | 4 | 73.74 | 75.84 | 73.20 | 10.37 | 103.60 | 67.32 | 88.58 | N/A | 79,625 | 58,288 |
| 10/01/05 то 12/31/05 | 2 | 88.39 | 88.39 | 87.89 | 7.22 | 100.57 | 82.01 | 94.77 | N/A | 134,500 | 118,215 |
| 01/01/06 то 03/31/06 | 8 | 84.40 | 84.83 | 83.68 | 12.81 | 101.37 | 63.17 | 104.98 | 63.17 to 104.98 | 94,000 | 78,656 |
| 04/01/06 TO 06/30/06 | 8 | 86.35 | 95.88 | 95.63 | 27.48 | 100.25 | 62.44 | 143.31 | 62.44 to 143.31 | 71,873 | 68,735 |
| 07/01/06 то 09/30/06 | 7 | 60.88 | 75.45 | 72.61 | 32.69 | 103.91 | 52.11 | 131.37 | 52.11 to 131.37 | 69,128 | 50,193 |
| 10/01/06 TO 12/31/06 | 5 | 80.92 | 78.74 | 68.21 | 9.10 | 115.44 | 64.94 | 88.26 | N/A | 217,270 | 148,201 |
| 01/01/07 то 03/31/07 | 3 | 66.34 | 67.63 | 66.83 | 2.65 | 101.21 | 65.64 | 70.92 | N/A | 191,800 | 128,173 |
| 04/01/07 TO 06/30/07 | 8 | 67.92 | 69.76 | 74.07 | 14.81 | 94.18 | 50.57 | 99.96 | 50.57 to 99.96 | 130,003 | 96,298 |
| 07/01/07 то 09/30/07 | 3 | 78.38 | 70.17 | 73.45 | 13.67 | 95.53 | 49.99 | 82.14 | N/A | 170,666 | 125,360 |
| 10/01/07 то 12/31/07 | 6 | 66.21 | 69.33 | 62.18 | 23.95 | 111.49 | 44.38 | 114.80 | 44.38 to 114.80 | 113,079 | 70,310 |
| 01/01/08 то 03/31/08 | 4 | 65.67 | 65.64 | 68.60 | 9.26 | 95.68 | 57.21 | 74.00 | N/A | 105,649 | 72,477 |
| 04/01/08 то 06/30/08 | 7 | 69.54 | 71.65 | 66.39 | 17.15 | 107.92 | 54.42 | 96.75 | 54.42 to 96.75 | 103,085 | 68,436 |
| Study Years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 07/01/05 то 06/30/06 | 22 | 82.84 | 87.53 | 86.12 | 18.05 | 101.64 | 62.44 | 143.31 | 72.66 to 94.77 | 87,022 | 74,941 |
| 07/01/06 то 06/30/07 | 23 | 68.50 | 73.17 | 70.54 | 18.61 | 103.72 | 50.57 | 131.37 | 64.94 to 80.92 | 138,507 | 97,707 |
| 07/01/07 то 06/30/08 | 20 | 69.27 | 69.53 | 67.11 | 17.67 | 103.59 | 44.38 | 114.80 | 57.21 to 74.00 | 116,733 | 78,345 |
| __Calendar Yrs__ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 01/01/06 то 12/31/06 | 28 | 82.84 | 84.55 | 78.40 | 20.55 | 107.84 | 52.11 | 143.31 | 72.66 to 88.26 | 103,472 | 81,124 |
| 01/01/07 то 12/31/07 | 20 | 67.92 | 69.37 | 69.60 | 16.57 | 99.68 | 44.38 | 114.80 | 63.32 to 74.00 | 140,295 | 97,642 |
| __ALL_ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 65 | 72.83 | 76.91 | 73.48 | 20.03 | 104.67 | 44.38 | 143.31 | 69.07 to 78.40 | 114,382 | 84,044 |

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


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


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


53 - KIMBALL COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED
number of sales
(AgLand)
(AgLand)
(AgLand)
TOTAL Sales Price:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (AgLand) } \\
& \text { (AgLand) }
\end{aligned}
$$ TOTAL Adj. Sales Price: TOTAL Assessed Value: G. Adj. Sales Price

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

| ASSESSED VALUE * <br> RANGE |  |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | WGT. MEAN


| 65 | MEDIAN: | 73 | COV: | 26.24 | ```95% Median C.I.: 69.07 to 78.40 95% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 69.31 to 77.64 95% Mean C.I.: 72.00 to 81.82``` |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} (!: \text { Derived }) \\ (!: \text { land }+N A T=0) \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7,484,742 | WGT. MEAN: | 73 | STD: | 20.18 |  |  |  |  |
| 7,434,840 | MEAN : | 77 | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 14.59 |  |  |  |  |
| 5,462,895 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 114,382 | COD: | 20.03 | MAX Sales Ratio: | 143.31 |  |  |  |  |
| 84,044 | PRD : | 104.67 | MIN Sales Ratio: | 44.38 | Printed: 03/19/2009 14:19:30 |  |  |  |
| MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. Sale Price | Avg. <br> Assd Val |
| 88.26 | 88.26 |  |  | 88.26 | 88.26 | N/A | 8,350 | 7,370 |
| 88.26 | 88.26 |  |  | 88.26 | 88.26 | N/A | 8,350 | 7,370 |
| 69.37 | 69.08 | 5.56 | 100.41 | 61.90 | 77.03 | 61.90 to 77.03 | 39,324 | 27,166 |
| 72.10 | 67.89 | 19.82 | 106.19 | 49.99 | 114.80 | 56.91 to 84.55 | 63,313 | 42,985 |
| 92.04 | 82.24 | 35.71 | 111.92 | 44.38 | 143.31 | 60.88 to 138.52 | 91,960 | 75,631 |
| 81.21 | 80.21 | 13.01 | 101.25 | 63.17 | 99.96 | 67.32 to 97.40 | 154,397 | 123,842 |
| 74.04 | 72.33 | 10.89 | 102.36 | 62.92 | 85.75 | N/A | 261,438 | 189,097 |
| 71.23 | 71.74 | 7.85 | 99.29 | 65.64 | 76.82 | N/A | 423,364 | 303,717 |
| 64.94 | 64.94 |  |  | 64.94 | 64.94 | N/A | 800,000 | 519,550 |
| 76.91 | 73.48 | 20.03 | 104.67 | 44.38 | 143.31 | 69.07 to 78.40 | 114,382 | 84,044 |

53 - KIMBALL COUNTY

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


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


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


| NUMBER of Sales: | 85 |
| ---: | ---: |
| TOTAL Sales Price: | $11,485,892$ |
| TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $11,335,110$ |
| TOTAL Assessed Value: | $8,276,985$ |
| AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 133,354 |
| AVG. Assessed Value: | 97,376 |

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

| MAJORITY LAND USE > | 95\% |
| :--- | ---: |
| RANGE | COUNT |
| DRY | 25 |
| DRY-N/A | 29 |
| GRASS | 18 |
| GRASS-N/A | 9 |
| IRRGTD | 1 |
| IRRGTD-N/A | 3 |
| ALL |  |

MEDIAN
71.64
74.00
70.45
64.94
77.17
65.13

| MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| ---: | ---: |
| 72.54 | 74.07 |
| 82.08 | 78.33 |
| 74.11 | 72.44 |
| 69.31 | 65.08 |
| 77.17 | 77.17 |
| 66.74 | 67.78 |

COD

| MIN | MAX |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 52.71 | 104.98 | 9 |
| 50.57 | 143.31 |  |
| 49.99 | 106.54 | 60 |
| 43.36 | 99.96 |  |
| 77.17 | 77.17 |  |
| 62.92 | 72.16 |  |

95\% Median C.I. Sal

| Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| :---: | ---: |
| Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 104,130 | 77,129 |
| 116,318 | 91,114 |
| 112,058 | 81,173 |
| 200,438 | 130,445 |
| 310,000 | 239,240 |
| 409,206 | 277,353 |




## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The tables and the accompanying narratives that follow will show that two of the three measures of central tendency for agricultural unimproved are within acceptable range (the median and weighted mean). The mean appears to be almost two points above the upper limits of range. The removal of extreme outliers would fail to bring the mean within range. Analysis of the Minimally Improved statistical profile indicates a median of 72.16, a weighted mean of 73.02 and a mean of 75.63 . However, the removal of extreme outliers would move the mean within acceptable range.

Table VI will reveal that only the coefficient of dispersion appears to be within acceptable range, with the price-related differential lying less than two points above its upper parameter. The removal of extreme outliers would bring the PRD within range (at 103.24), and would further lower the COD to 17.13 ?this indicates good assessment uniformity for this property class. The Minimally Improved statistical profile is similar, with the trimmed qualitative statistics falling within compliance.

For the purposes of the 2009 Opinion, the Minimally Improved (Minimal Non-Ag) statistical profile will be utilized to describe both the level of value and qualitative statistics for agricultural land within Kimball County. The benefit of using the Minimally Improved agricultural profile is that it contains twenty more sales, an additional 4,508.52 acres of MLU $>95 \%$ land sold $(3,638.57$ dry, 614.13 grass and the only MLU $>95 \%$ irrigated at 255.82 ), and better reflects how Assessors actually develop their land values?they try to incorporate as many arm?s-length sales as possible to set land class values?and the small effect of the minimal non-ag and improvement values is negligible.

For example, the limited agricultural unimproved statistical profile indicates under the heading Area (Market) range 3 with fourteen sales, a median of 68.38 , a mean of 73.96 and a weighted mean of 70.44 (the COD and PRD are 20.95 and 104.99, respectively). Examining the expanded Minimally Improved (Minimal Non-Ag) profile under the same heading shows twenty-three sales with a median of 72.16 , a mean of 74.54 , a weighted mean of 72.66 (the COD and PRD are 17.79 and 102.59 , respectively). The additional nine sales reveal that agricultural Market Area 3 has an acceptable level of value and both quality and uniformity of assessment within standard parameters.

Further, under the heading Majority Land Use $>95 \%$, the agricultural unimproved profile would suggest that there are sixteen grass sales with a median less than one-point above the upper limit of acceptable range. The same heading and land class in the Minimally Improved (Minimal Non-Ag) statistical profile reveals eighteen grass sales with a median of 70.45 , a mean of 74.11 , and a weighted mean of 72.44 (the qualitative statistics for both statistical profiles is relatively the same). It is not a matter of merely adding more sales to the sales file; it is also using all available acres of land within each class that actually sold during the timeframe of the sales study.

## 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 | $\mathbf{9 4}$ | $\mathbf{6 5}$ | $\mathbf{6 9 . 1 5}$ |
| 2008 | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ | 79 | $\mathbf{7 9 . 0 0}$ |
| 2007 | 97 | 75 | $\mathbf{7 7 . 3 2}$ |
| 2006 | 139 | 70 | $\mathbf{5 0 . 3 6}$ |
| 2005 | 121 | $\mathbf{6 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 9 . 5 9}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:Table II indicates that the percentage of all agricultural unimproved sales used for assessment year 2009 is within the historical average (64.54?2001 to 2009 inclusive).

## 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 $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median ratio. The following is the justification for the trended preliminary ratio:

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

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

 Continued|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 70 | $\mathbf{1 4 . 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{8 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 3}$ |
| 2008 | $\mathbf{6 8 . 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{8 . 5 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 . 7 7}$ |
| 2007 | 76 | $\mathbf{- 1 . 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 4}$ |
| 2006 | 78 | $\mathbf{3 . 6 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 1}$ | 77 |
| 2005 | 78 | 0.17 | 78 | 77 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:A comparison of the Trended Preliminary Ratio and the R\&O Median is more than six points; this lack of correlation would indicate that each figure provides almost no support for the other. However, if the preliminary median for the Minimally Improved profile were used and then trended by the percent change in base, the results would not be as dramatic $(65.76 \times 1.1409=75.02)$. Compared to the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median for the Minimally Improved (Minimal Non-Ag) statistical profile, there would be less than three points difference between the two figures, and would indicate a modest correlation.

## 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
Value (excl. growth)

| 13.56 | 2009 | 14.09 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 5.93 | 2008 | 8.56 |
| -3.07 | 2007 | -1.92 |
| 4.54 | 2006 | 3.60 |
| 0.76 | 2005 | 0.17 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:Comparison of the percent change to the sales file to the percent change in assessed value (excluding growth) is less than one point (0.53), and is therefore statistically insignificant. This suggests that there is no difference between the valuation methods applied to the sold versus the unsold agricultural properties within the County.

## 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 | 73 | 77 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:According to the Table V, two of the three measures of central tendency for agricultural unimproved are within acceptable range (the median and weighted mean). The mean appears to be almost two points above the upper limits of range. The removal of extreme outliers would fail to bring the mean within range. Analysis of the Minimally Improved statistical profile indicates a median of 72.16 , a weighted mean of 73.02 and a mean of 75.63 . However, the removal of extreme outliers would move the mean within acceptable range.

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 20.03 | 104.67 |
| Difference | 0.03 | 1.67 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:It appears from Table VI that only the coefficient of dispersion is within acceptable range, with the price-related differential lying less than two points above its upper parameter. The removal of extreme outliers would bring the PRD within range (at 103.24), and would further lower the COD to 17.13?this indicates good assessment uniformity for this property class.

## 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 | 65 | 65 | 0 |
| Median | 70 | 73 | 3 |
| Wgt. Mean | 66 | 73 | 7 |
| Mean | 70 | 77 | 7 |
| COD | 20.93 | $\mathbf{2 0 . 0 3}$ | $-\mathbf{0 . 9 0}$ |
| PRD | $\mathbf{1 0 5 . 4 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 4 . 6 7}$ | $\mathbf{- 0 . 8 2}$ |
| Minimum | 139.69 | 44.38 | 23.35 |
| Maximum | 143.31 | 3.62 |  |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:Assessment actions taken to address agricultural land for 2009 included the implementation of the new (2008) soil survey and soil conversion and matching values of the land classes to $69-75 \%$ of market value. Also, the County began the cycle of agricultural parcel inspections in 2009. Due to GIS, the 4000 bin sites that are in town are reclassified as residential.

| Total Real Property | Records : 4,850 | Value : 407,230,984 | Growth 31,779,379 |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sum Lines 17, 25, \& 30 |  |  |  |


| Schedule I : Non-Agricultural Records |  |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  | Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |  |
| 01. Res UnImp Land | 140 | 543,535 | 21 | 123,970 | 30 | 216,140 | 191 | 883,645 |  |
| 02. Res Improve Land | 1,329 | 7,807,213 | 69 | 803,200 | 212 | 3,108,113 | 1,610 | 11,718,526 |  |
| 03. Res Improvements | 1,395 | 65,921,365 | 78 | 5,489,427 | 252 | 16,822,275 | 1,725 | 88,233,067 |  |
| 04. Res Total | 1,535 | 74,272,113 | 99 | 6,416,597 | 282 | 20,146,528 | 1,916 | 100,835,238 | 1,584,104 |
| \% of Res Total | 80.11 | 73.66 | 5.17 | 6.36 | 14.72 | 19.98 | 39.51 | 24.76 | 4.98 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 05. Com UnImp Land | 58 | 394,848 | 5 | 36,805 | 19 | 194,915 | 82 | 626,568 |  |
| 06. Com Improve Land | 277 | 2,888,540 | 8 | 144,345 | 73 | 724,263 | 358 | 3,757,148 |  |
| 07. Com Improvements | 277 | 20,342,327 | 8 | 734,289 | 73 | 3,658,300 | 358 | 24,734,916 |  |
| 08. Com Total | 335 | 23,625,715 | 13 | 915,439 | 92 | 4,577,478 | 440 | 29,118,632 | 69,449 |
| \% of Com Total | 76.14 | 81.14 | 2.95 | 3.14 | 20.91 | 15.72 | 9.07 | 7.15 | 0.22 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 09. Ind UnImp Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 110,650 | 1 | 110,650 |  |
| 10. Ind Improve Land | 4 | 79,040 | 2 | 59,150 | 2 | 99,540 | 8 | 237,730 |  |
| 11. Ind Improvements | 4 | 883,290 | 2 | 495,370 | 2 | 31,240,345 | 8 | 32,619,005 |  |
| 12. Ind Total | 4 | 962,330 | 2 | 554,520 | 3 | 31,450,535 | 9 | 32,967,385 | 1,974,255 |
| \% of Ind Total | 44.44 | 2.92 | 22.22 | 1.68 | 33.33 | 95.40 | 0.19 | 8.10 | 6.21 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13. Rec UnImp Land |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14. Rec Improve Land |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15. Rec Improvements |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16. Rec Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \% of Rec Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Res \& Rec Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \% of Res \& Rec Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Com \& Ind Total | 339 | 24,588,045 | 15 | 1,469,959 | 95 | 36,028,013 | 449 | 62,086,017 | 2,043,704 |
| \% of Com \& Ind Total | 75.50 | 39.60 | 3.34 | 2.37 | 21.16 | 58.03 | 9.26 | 15.25 | 6.43 |
| 17. Taxable Total |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,365 | 162,921,255 | 3,627,808 |
| \% of Taxable Total |  |  |  |  |  |  | 48.76 | 40.01 | 11.42 |

Exhibit 53 Page 80

Schedule II : Tax Increment Financing (TIF)

|  | Records | Urban <br> Value Base |  | Value Excess | Records |  | SubUrban <br> Value Base | Value Excess |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18. Residential |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19. Commercial | 1 | 26,398 |  | 1,596,571 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  |
| 20. Industrial |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21. Other | Records | Rural <br> Value Base |  | Value Excess | Records |  | Total Value Base | Value Excess |  |
| 18. Residential |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19. Commercial | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 1 |  | 26,398 | 1,596,571 |  |
| 20. Industrial |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21. Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22. Total Sch II |  |  |  |  | 1 |  | 26,398 | 1,596,571 |  |
| Schedule III : Mineral Interest Records |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mineral Interest | Records Urban | Value | Records | SubUrban Value | Records Rural | Value | Records | Total Value | Growth |
| 23. Producing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 242 | 84,607,760 | 242 | 84,607,760 | 27,228,440 |
| 24. Non-Producing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 279 | 139,323 | 279 | 139,323 | 0 |
| 25. Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 521 | 84,747,083 | 321 | 84,747,083 | 27,228,440 |


| Schedule IV : Exempt Records : Non-Agricultural |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban Records | SubUrban Records | Rural Records | Total Records |
| 26. Producing | 115 | 33 | 325 | 473 |


| Schedule V : Agricultural Records |  |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |
| 27. Ag-Vacant Land | 0 | 0 | 3 | 85,240 | 1,445 | 96,453,740 | 1,448 | 96,538,980 |
| 28. Ag-Improved Land | 0 | 0 | 2 | 87,510 | 514 | 41,070,080 | 516 | 41,157,590 |
| 29. Ag Improvements | 0 | 0 | 2 | 54,820 | 514 | 21,811,256 | 516 | 21,866,076 |
| 30. Ag Total |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,964 | 159,562,646 |


| Schedule VI : Agricultural Records :Non-Agricultural Detail |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Urban Acres | Value | Records | SubUrban Acres | Value |  |
| 31. HomeSite UnImp Land | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |  |
| 32. HomeSite Improv Land | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 1 | 1.00 | 5,465 |  |
| 33. HomeSite Improvements | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 1 | 0.00 | 51,025 |  |
| 34. HomeSite Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35. FarmSite UnImp Land | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 1 | 1.01 | 220 |  |
| 36. FarmSite Improv Land | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 2 | 2.04 | 450 |  |
| 37. FarmSite Improvements | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 2 | 0.00 | 3,795 |  |
| 38. FarmSite Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 39. Road \& Ditches | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 3 | 5.37 | 0 |  |
| 40. Other- Non Ag Use | Records | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rural } \\ \text { Acres } \end{gathered}$ | Value | Records | Total <br> Acres | Value | Growth |
| 31. HomeSite UnImp Land | 48 | 51.09 | 271,900 | 48 | 51.09 | 271,900 |  |
| 32. HomeSite Improv Land | 216 | 262.66 | 1,374,465 | 217 | 263.66 | 1,379,930 |  |
| 33. HomeSite Improvements | 227 | 0.00 | 13,724,591 | 228 | 0.00 | 13,775,616 | 4,028 |
| 34. HomeSite Total |  |  |  | 276 | 314.75 | 15,427,446 |  |
| 35. FarmSite UnImp Land | 50 | 150.72 | 53,850 | 51 | 151.73 | 54,070 |  |
| 36. FarmSite Improv Land | 418 | 2,133.43 | 579,685 | 420 | 2,135.47 | 580,135 |  |
| 37. FarmSite Improvements | 508 | 0.00 | 8,086,665 | 510 | 0.00 | 8,090,460 | 919,103 |
| 38. FarmSite Total |  |  |  | 561 | 2,287.20 | 8,724,665 |  |
| 39. Road \& Ditches | 1,389 | 5,298.88 | 0 | 1,392 | 5,304.25 | 0 |  |
| 40. Other- Non Ag Use |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 41. Total Section VI |  |  |  | 837 | 7,906.20 | 24,152,111 | $\mathbf{9 2 3 , 1 3 1}$ |



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

Schedule IX : Agricultural Records : Ag Land Market Area Detail Market Area $\quad 1$

| Irrigated | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 |  |  |  | 0.00\% |  |
| 46. 1A | 863.16 | 8.19\% | 630,105 | 11.42\% | 730.00 |
| 47. 2A1 | 3,466.33 | 32.91\% | 2,374,440 | 43.03\% | 685.00 |
| 48. 2A | 2,103.35 | 19.97\% | 1,135,810 | 20.58\% | 540.00 |
| 49.3A1 | 309.92 | 2.94\% | 153,405 | 2.78\% | 494.98 |
| 50.3A | 681.64 | 6.47\% | 259,025 | 4.69\% | 380.00 |
| 51.4A1 | 2,758.79 | 26.19\% | 869,010 | 15.75\% | 315.00 |
| 52.4A | 351.15 | 3.33\% | 96,555 | 1.75\% | 274.97 |
| 53. Total | 10,534.34 | 100.00\% | 5,518,350 | 100.00\% | 523.84 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  |
| 55. 1D | 6,531.44 | 8.68\% | 1,894,135 | 13.18\% | 290.00 |
| 56. 2D1 | 6,815.55 | 9.06\% | 1,772,025 | 12.33\% | 260.00 |
| 57. 2D | 19,455.07 | 25.86\% | 4,669,165 | 32.49\% | 240.00 |
| 58.3D1 | 9,819.13 | 13.05\% | 1,620,150 | 11.27\% | 165.00 |
| 59.3D | 779.08 | 1.04\% | 116,860 | 0.81\% | 150.00 |
| 60.4D1 | 24,545.16 | 32.62\% | 3,313,565 | 23.06\% | 135.00 |
| 61. 4D | 7,289.65 | 9.69\% | 984,110 | 6.85\% | 135.00 |
| 62. Total | 75,235.08 | 100.00\% | 14,370,010 | 100.00\% | 191.00 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  |
| 64. 1G | 4,115.16 | 2.86\% | 1,321,100 | 5.12\% | 321.03 |
| 65. 2G1 | 9,928.61 | 6.91\% | 2,924,245 | 11.33\% | 294.53 |
| 66. 2G | 14,629.23 | 10.18\% | 3,937,255 | 15.25\% | 269.14 |
| 67.3G1 | 7,545.32 | 5.25\% | 1,594,785 | 6.18\% | 211.36 |
| 68. 3G | 7,888.62 | 5.49\% | 1,200,020 | 4.65\% | 152.12 |
| 69.4G1 | 47,750.15 | 33.22\% | 7,637,935 | 29.59\% | 159.96 |
| 70. 4G | 51,870.27 | 36.09\% | 7,194,355 | 27.87\% | 138.70 |
| 71. Total | 143,727.36 | 100.00\% | 25,809,695 | 100.00\% | 179.57 |
| Irrigated Total | 10,534.34 | 4.59\% | 5,518,350 | 12.08\% | 523.84 |
| Dry Total | 75,235.08 | 32.78\% | 14,370,010 | 31.45\% | 191.00 |
| Grass Total | 143,727.36 | 62.63\% | 25,809,695 | 56.48\% | 179.57 |
| Waste |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  |
| Other |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  |
| Exempt |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  |
| Market Area Total | 229,496.78 | 100.00\% | 45,698,055 | 100.00\% | 199.12 |

Exhibit 53 Page 84

Schedule IX : Agricultural Records : Ag Land Market Area Detail Market Area 2

| Irrigated | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 |  |  |  | 0.00\% |  |
| 46. 1A | 1,942.94 | 13.94\% | 1,496,055 | 19.71\% | 770.00 |
| 47. 2A1 | 4,211.44 | 30.22\% | 2,926,865 | 38.56\% | 694.98 |
| 48. 2A | 1,786.63 | 12.82\% | 1,027,290 | 13.53\% | 574.99 |
| 49.3A1 | 818.24 | 5.87\% | 405,015 | 5.34\% | 494.98 |
| 50.3A | 963.49 | 6.91\% | 370,925 | 4.89\% | 384.98 |
| 51.4A1 | 3,176.75 | 22.80\% | 1,080,075 | 14.23\% | 339.99 |
| 52. 4A | 1,035.35 | 7.43\% | 284,720 | 3.75\% | 275.00 |
| 53. Total | 13,934.84 | 100.00\% | 7,590,945 | 100.00\% | 544.75 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  |
| 55. 1D | 1,290.45 | 1.54\% | 374,215 | 2.31\% | 289.99 |
| 56. 2D1 | 8,241.35 | 9.82\% | 2,142,730 | 13.20\% | 260.00 |
| 57. 2D | 15,706.82 | 18.72\% | 3,769,615 | 23.23\% | 240.00 |
| 58.3D1 | 21,850.70 | 26.04\% | 4,588,625 | 28.28\% | 210.00 |
| 59.3D | 988.79 | 1.18\% | 158,185 | 0.97\% | 159.98 |
| 60.4D1 | 23,982.82 | 28.58\% | 3,477,505 | 21.43\% | 145.00 |
| 61. 4D | 11,843.26 | 14.12\% | 1,717,260 | 10.58\% | 145.00 |
| 62. Total | 83,904.19 | 100.00\% | 16,228,135 | 100.00\% | 193.41 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  |
| 64. 1G | 565.32 | 0.63\% | 169,725 | 0.93\% | 300.23 |
| 65. 2G1 | 4,404.63 | 4.89\% | 1,273,365 | 7.01\% | 289.10 |
| 66. 2G | 5,611.35 | 6.23\% | 1,738,190 | 9.56\% | 309.76 |
| 67.3G1 | 5,758.94 | 6.40\% | 1,611,955 | 8.87\% | 279.90 |
| 68. 3G | 8,229.12 | 9.14\% | 1,721,210 | 9.47\% | 209.16 |
| 69.4G1 | 30,573.91 | 33.97\% | 5,727,145 | 31.51\% | 187.32 |
| 70.4G | 34,855.19 | 38.73\% | 5,932,450 | 32.64\% | 170.20 |
| 71. Total | 89,998.46 | 100.00\% | 18,174,040 | 100.00\% | 201.94 |
| Irrigated Total | 13,934.84 | 7.42\% | 7,590,945 | 18.08\% | 544.75 |
| Dry Total | 83,904.19 | 44.67\% | 16,228,135 | 38.64\% | 193.41 |
| Grass Total | 89,998.46 | 47.91\% | 18,174,040 | 43.28\% | 201.94 |
| Waste |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  |
| Other |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  |
| Exempt |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  |
| Market Area Total | 187,837.49 | 100.00\% | 41,993,120 | 100.00\% | 223.56 |

Schedule IX : Agricultural Records : Ag Land Market Area Detail $\quad$ Market Area 3

| Irrigated | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 |  |  |  | 0.00\% |  |
| 46. 1A | 704.71 | 10.21\% | 810,375 | 13.53\% | 1,149.94 |
| 47. 2A1 | 1,753.78 | 25.42\% | 1,753,780 | 29.28\% | 1,000.00 |
| 48. 2A | 1,791.77 | 25.97\% | 1,612,585 | 26.92\% | 900.00 |
| 49.3A1 | 138.88 | 2.01\% | 118,055 | 1.97\% | 850.05 |
| 50.3A | 463.54 | 6.72\% | 370,840 | 6.19\% | 800.02 |
| 51.4A1 | 1,937.03 | 28.07\% | 1,259,025 | 21.02\% | 649.98 |
| 52. 4A | 109.95 | 1.59\% | 65,960 | 1.10\% | 599.91 |
| 53. Total | 6,899.66 | 100.00\% | 5,990,620 | 100.00\% | 868.25 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  |
| 55. 1D | 5,017.94 | 9.77\% | 1,455,180 | 14.89\% | 290.00 |
| 56. 2D1 | 4,349.81 | 8.47\% | 1,043,940 | 10.68\% | 240.00 |
| 57. 2D | 18,298.19 | 35.63\% | 3,842,585 | 39.32\% | 210.00 |
| 58.3D1 | 2,344.37 | 4.57\% | 445,420 | 4.56\% | 190.00 |
| 59.3D | 990.52 | 1.93\% | 148,575 | 1.52\% | 150.00 |
| 60.4D1 | 18,978.96 | 36.96\% | 2,657,060 | 27.19\% | 140.00 |
| 61. 4D | 1,374.61 | 2.68\% | 178,680 | 1.83\% | 129.99 |
| 62. Total | 51,354.40 | 100.00\% | 9,771,440 | 100.00\% | 190.27 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  |
| 64. 1G | 1,286.75 | 3.04\% | 449,870 | 5.48\% | 349.62 |
| 65. 2G1 | 3,144.52 | 7.42\% | 1,019,430 | 12.42\% | 324.19 |
| 66. 2G | 7,400.77 | 17.47\% | 2,122,820 | 25.86\% | 286.84 |
| 67.3G1 | 2,690.44 | 6.35\% | 553,950 | 6.75\% | 205.90 |
| 68.3G | 1,975.28 | 4.66\% | 345,695 | 4.21\% | 175.01 |
| 69.4G1 | 15,951.09 | 37.66\% | 2,378,680 | 28.98\% | 149.12 |
| 70.4G | 9,909.53 | 23.39\% | 1,338,505 | 16.31\% | 135.07 |
| 71. Total | 42,358.38 | 100.00\% | 8,208,950 | 100.00\% | 193.80 |
| Irrigated Total | 6,899.66 | 6.86\% | 5,990,620 | 24.99\% | 868.25 |
| Dry Total | 51,354.40 | 51.04\% | 9,771,440 | 40.76\% | 190.27 |
| Grass Total | 42,358.38 | 42.10\% | 8,208,950 | 34.25\% | 193.80 |
| Waste |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  |
| Other |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  |
| Exempt |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  |
| Market Area Total | 100,612.44 | 100.00\% | 23,971,010 | 100.00\% | 238.25 |

Exhibit 53 Page 86

Schedule IX : Agricultural Records : Ag Land Market Area Detail Market Area 4

| Irrigated | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 |  |  |  | 0.00\% |  |
| 46. 1A | 1,206.88 | 12.65\% | 1,448,250 | 16.44\% | 1,200.00 |
| 47. 2A1 | 648.11 | 6.79\% | 712,915 | 8.09\% | 1,099.99 |
| 48. 2A | 3,259.39 | 34.15\% | 3,096,375 | 35.15\% | 949.99 |
| 49.3A1 | 39.79 | 0.42\% | 34,820 | 0.40\% | 875.09 |
| 50.3A | 575.59 | 6.03\% | 489,250 | 5.55\% | 850.00 |
| 51.4A1 | 3,336.05 | 34.96\% | 2,668,790 | 30.30\% | 799.99 |
| 52.4A | 478.00 | 5.01\% | 358,485 | 4.07\% | 749.97 |
| 53. Total | 9,543.81 | 100.00\% | 8,808,885 | 100.00\% | 922.99 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  |
| 55. 1D | 6,967.34 | 16.82\% | 2,647,605 | 23.25\% | 380.00 |
| 56. 2D1 | 3,575.11 | 8.63\% | 1,251,270 | 10.99\% | 349.99 |
| 57. 2D | 13,422.84 | 32.40\% | 4,026,835 | 35.36\% | 300.00 |
| 58.3D1 | 1,648.59 | 3.98\% | 412,150 | 3.62\% | 250.00 |
| 59.3D | 1,138.57 | 2.75\% | 267,555 | 2.35\% | 234.99 |
| 60.4D1 | 13,565.61 | 32.74\% | 2,577,460 | 22.63\% | 190.00 |
| 61. 4D | 1,110.71 | 2.68\% | 205,465 | 1.80\% | 184.99 |
| 62. Total | 41,428.77 | 100.00\% | 11,388,340 | 100.00\% | 274.89 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  |
| 64. 1G | 495.78 | 2.53\% | 185,300 | 5.22\% | 373.75 |
| 65. 2G1 | 367.99 | 1.87\% | 132,375 | 3.73\% | 359.72 |
| 66. 2G | 1,734.17 | 8.83\% | 514,775 | 14.50\% | 296.84 |
| 67.3G1 | 289.58 | 1.47\% | 72,285 | 2.04\% | 249.62 |
| 68. 3G | 866.17 | 4.41\% | 171,160 | 4.82\% | 197.61 |
| 69.4G1 | 6,308.93 | 32.13\% | 1,023,065 | 28.81\% | 162.16 |
| 70. 4G | 9,571.50 | 48.75\% | 1,452,165 | 40.89\% | 151.72 |
| 71. Total | 19,634.12 | 100.00\% | 3,551,125 | 100.00\% | 180.86 |
| Irrigated Total | 9,543.81 | 13.52\% | 8,808,885 | 37.09\% | 922.99 |
| Dry Total | 41,428.77 | 58.68\% | 11,388,340 | 47.95\% | 274.89 |
| Grass Total | 19,634.12 | 27.81\% | 3,551,125 | 14.95\% | 180.86 |
| Waste |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  |
| Other |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  |
| Exempt |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  |
| Market Area Total | 70,606.70 | 100.00\% | 23,748,350 | 100.00\% | 336.35 |

Exhibit 53 Page 87

Schedule X : Agricultural Records :Ag Land Total


|  | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Irrigated | 40,912.65 | 6.95\% | 27,908,800 | 20.61\% | 682.16 |
| Dry Land | 251,922.44 | 42.80\% | 51,757,925 | 38.22\% | 205.45 |
| Grass | 295,718.32 | 50.24\% | 55,743,810 | 41.17\% | 188.50 |
| Waste |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exempt |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 588,553.41 | 100.00\% | 135,410,535 | 100.00\% | 230.07 |

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

Kimball

| 53 Kimball | E3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2008 CTL <br> County Total | 2009 Form 45 County Total | Value Difference <br> (2009 form 45-2008 CTL) | Percent Change | 2009 Growth <br> (New Construction Value) | Percent Change excl. Growth |
| 01. Residential | 98,912,727 | 100,835,238 | 1,922,511 | 1.94\% | 1,584,104 | 0.34\% |
| 02. Recreational | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 03. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwelling | 15,009,350 | 15,427,446 | 418,096 | 2.79\% | 4,028 | 2.76\% |
| 04. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 113,922,077 | 116,262,684 | 2,340,607 | 2.05\% | 1,588,132 | 0.66\% |
| 05. Commercial | 29,345,916 | 29,118,632 | -227,284 | -0.77\% | 69,449 | -1.01\% |
| 06. Industrial | 33,228,510 | 32,967,385 | -261,125 | -0.79\% | 1,974,255 | -6.73\% |
| 07. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 8,675,026 | 8,724,665 | 49,639 | 0.57\% | 919,103 | -10.02\% |
| 08. Minerals | 71,486,383 | 84,747,083 | 13,260,700 | 18.55 | 27,228,440 | -19.54 |
| 09. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 142,735,835 | 155,557,765 | 12,821,930 | 8.98\% | 30,191,247 | -12.17\% |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 256,657,912 | 271,820,449 | 15,162,537 | 5.91\% | 31,779,379 | -6.47\% |
| 11. Irrigated | 23,209,715 | 27,908,800 | 4,699,085 | 20.25\% |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 47,526,985 | 51,757,925 | 4,230,940 | 8.90\% |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 47,802,515 | 55,743,810 | 7,941,295 | 16.61\% |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 107,905 | 0 | -107,905 | -100.00\% |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 37,925 | 0 | -37,925 | -100.00\% |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 118,685,045 | 135,410,535 | 16,725,490 | 14.09\% |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of all Real Property | 375,342,957 | 407,230,984 | 31,888,027 | 8.50\% | 31,779,379 | 0.03\% |
| (Locally Assessed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# 2008 Plan of Assessment for Kimball County Assessment Years 2009,2010 and 2,011 <br> Date: June 16, 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 or subclasses of real property that the county assessor plans to examine during the years contained in the plan of assessment. The plan shall describe all the assessment actions necessary to achieve the levels of value and quality of assessment practices required by law, and the resources necessary to complete those actions. On or before July 31 each year, the assessor shall present the plan to the county board of equalization and the assessor may amend the plan, if necessary, after the budget is approved by the county board. A copy of the plan and any amendments thereto shall be mailed to the Department of Property Assessment and Taxation on or before October 31 of each year.

## Real Property Assessment Requirements:

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

Assessment levels required for real property are as follows:

1. $100 \%$ of actual value for all classes or real property excluding agricultural and horticultural land:
2. $75 \%$ of actual value for agricultural land and horticultural land: and
3. $75 \%$ of special value for agricultural and horticultural land which meets the qualifications for special valuation under 77-1344 and shall be at its actual value when the land is disqualified for special valuation under 77-1347.

Reference, Neb Rev. Stat. 77-201 (R.S. Supp 2006).

## General Description of Real Property in Kimball County:

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

|  | Parcels | \% of Total Parcels | \% of Taxable Value Base |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Residential | 1835 | $38 \%$ | $26 \%$ |
| Commercial | 447 | $9 \%$ | $8 \%$ |
| Industrial | 9 | $.5 \%$ | $9 \%$ |
| Recreational | 0 |  |  |
| Minerals | 500 | $10 \%$ | $19 \%$ |
| Agricultural | 2043 | $42.5 \%$ | $38 \%$ |

Agricultural land - taxable acres 590,295.390
Other pertinent facts: $38 \%$ of Kimball County is agricultural and of that $19 \%$ is irrigated land, $40 \%$ is dry land, $40 \%$ is grassland and $1 \%$ is waste land.

New Property: For assessment year 2008, an estimated 43 building permits, 42 information statements were filed and 345 other checks. The other consists of check backs, new improvements not reported, drive by's, neighbors reporting neighbors. We have very little reporting by the taxpayers.

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

## Current Resources

A. Staff/Budget/Training

Assessor - Alice Ryschon
Deputy Assessor - Fran Janicek
Full-time employees - Sherry Winstrom
Sallie Mihalek
Wiletha Bell
Shared employee - Linda Gunderson
Deputy Fran Janicek does the real estate transfers, sales verification process, answers the phone, computer work and waits the counter. Fran helps with the administrative job of the Assessor and everything else that is asked of her.

The process of doing real estate transfers is the job of the Kimball County Deputy Assessor. Because of doing all the steps above, this is a full time job for her. This duty does not allow her extra time to help in the appraisal projects.

Clerk Sherry Winstrom manages the review process. She is in charge of organizing the work. She is the main person and does the physical inspections with the help of Linda, Sallie and Wiletha. Sherry also manages the annual pickup work and everything else that is asked of her. Sherry is also the manager of the Oil and Gas Properties.

Clerk Sallie Mihalek manages the GIS project. Sallie has been working the GIS maps getting section lines, land use and parcel numbers on. As she was doing this, she is checking on land use for any discrepancies. She checked FSA maps. Sallie also does review work and annual pick up work as needed. Sallie is very knowledge reading legal descriptions since she worked with the surveyor for years. Sallie also does everything else that is asked of her. The GIS has been her priority. Sallie will begin in the near futher working on new cadastral maps using the GIS maps.

Clerk Wiletha Bell 'Willie B' manages the personal property assessments of commercial and agricultural. Willie B works with the appraisal cards keeping the information current and addresses corrected. She also sends out homestead information and keeps the exemptions coming in and organized. Wiletha also does everything else that is asked of her.

Linda Gunderson is a shared employee with the County Clerk's Office. Linda goes on the review work and pickup work with Sherry. Linda does the write ups, sketches and updates CAMA.

The staff has been well trained to do their job. The Deputy has received training from IAAO, the PAT, Annual Workshops, NACO Workshops, etc. The Clerks have received training from PAT, Marshall and Swift Training, etc.

For 2007-2008 the Assessor's and the Reappraisal budget request was $\$ 188,137$ and the adopted budget was $\$ 175,771$.
B. Cadastral Maps accuracy/condition, other land use maps, aerial photos

Cadastral Maps and aerial photos are kept up to date whenever a transfer is done. They are very accurate. We have the GIS system that will provide us a great deal of information.

## C. Property Record Cards

Our property record cards are kept current. The appraisal file contains:

- Owner's name,
- Address,
- Legal description.
- Parcel identification number,
- Cadastral map number
- Taxing district
- School district
- Amenities
- Past valuation broke down to primary, secondary, land and total
- current valuation broke down to primary, secondary, land and total
- A summary sheet with a correlation statement. This sheet contains depreciation, replacement costs, final valuations for home and outbuildings. Attached to this is the CAMA replacement cost.
- a current sketch of the home
- Photos of the front of the home, back of the home, garages, outbuildings.
- Typed written notes concerning inspections
D. Software for CAMA, Assessment Administration, GIS
- MIPS/County Solutions provide the CAMA and Assessment Administration
- GIS Workshop provides the GIS programming and support
E. Web based - property record information access

There is no web base internet service available.

## Current Assessment Procedures for Real Property

A. Discover, List and Inventory all property
B. Data Collection

## Real Estate Transfers being recorded in this office. Every transfer statement needs the following work done.

1. Update the Property card
2. Fill out the sheets that are sent in to the PAT along with the transfer statement.
3. Send out Data Confirmation sheets on all sales
4. Update the computer (County Solutions and CAMA)
5. Change the counter rolodex
6. Update the cadastral map
7. Update the cadastral card
8. Update the aerial map for rural
9. Update the label information
10. Inform the Treasurer's Office on landfill changes
11. Update Counter Book
12. Update Sales Book
13. Update GIS maps
14. Inform SPNRD on irrigated land sales

The process of doing real estate transfers is the job of the Kimball County Deputy Assessor. Because of doing all the steps above, this is a full time job for her. This duty does not allow her extra time to help in the appraisal projects.

## History of real estate transfers:

$$
2001-344
$$

$$
2002-406
$$

$$
2003-406
$$

$$
2004-413
$$

$$
2005-460
$$

$$
2006-356
$$

$$
2007-419
$$

## Annual Pickup Work.

Along with the review work, we still do our annual pickup work. This work consists of:

1. Organizing cards, copying field sheets, notifying taxpayers of inspection times
2. Review what people have reported
3. Review what we have found by driving
4. Review the building permits
5. Review sold properties. We send out a questionnaire on all sales. We do calling on agricultural, commercial and residential sales if the questionnaire does not come back and the assessed value is substantially different from the selling price. This is also a small county and a lot of information is received from other taxpayers.

After completing the physical inspection during the annual pickup work, the office staff will place updated values on the properties for each year. This process begins around the last of August and will continue until finished. The annual pickup work will be completed around March 1 of each year. The additional work of reviewing all properties will be in conjunction with pickup work during this time.

The review process is as follows:

- Postcards are sent to the property owner, telling them that we will be out and to please call the office for an appointment. If we do not hear from them, Willie B is calling to make an appointment and explains why we are doing the review. A team of 2, Sherry Winstrom and Linda Gunderson, do the review. Willie "B"Bell and Sallie Mihalek go when needed. One person asks the questions while holding the card and one person does the writing, however they both do the inspection.
- Ninety-five percent ( $95 \%$ ) of the time, the property owner takes the team through the entire property. They are checking our appraisal card to make sure the correct information is noted such as; room count, bathrooms/fixtures, etc. In the basement, we are checking for the correct finish and room count. If the basement has finish, they are making a determination if it is minimal or partition. They are re-measuring if the card appears to be different then what is there.
- More questions are asked about kitchen and or bathroom remodeling and when it was done.
- We are reviewing the kind of heating/cooling system in place, and if there has been any rewiring of electricity or if plumbing has been updated.
- Re-measuring will happen if the team looks at the sketch and sees something has been changed.
- Outside decks, patios and slabs are noted and re-sketched if different. Garage finishes are noted.
- If the property owner does not allow a tour of the home, the questions are still asked and recorded.
- A sheet with the above information is presented to the property owner for review, and then they are asked to review the sheet and sign and date it.
- Pictures are then taken of the front of the property, the back of the property, garages, decks or sheds.
- The information is then brought back to the office for finalization.
- The pictures are downloaded onto the computer and then matched to the property record card in CAMA
- A property record summary is typed and attached to the record card.
- The information is then checked with the appraisal card and changes are made to the card and to the record. CAMA is checked and corrections made and sketches redone if necessary. When sketching, they are trying to get the correct placement of house with outbuildings.

After all of the property has been physically inspected and information updated, a pilot study will be done on the sale properties before applying new depreciation to the remainder of the properties. New values will be sent to each taxpayer in Kimball County.

## C. Review assessment sales ratio studies before assessment actions

The Assessment/Sales Ratio study is conducted every year after the final sales rosters are done. I, the Assessor have a spreadsheet program that enables me to stratify the properties into different neighbors and market areas. I study the sales and I work each area until I achieve the best level of value, COD and PRD that I can with percentage adjustments.

## D. Approaches to Value

Because of the variety of sales that occur in Kimball County, I use the Market approach and the Cost approach together when doing a complete repricing. I use the most current cost manual which is available. I have used $9 / 2004$ for the rural homes and will use this on my urban and suburban homes when the review is complete. The latest depreciation study, I did as of November 2004.

At this time, the income approach is not used by Kimball County.
Land market areas were determined years ago by the Commissioners and the Assessor appointing land owners to a board. We drove the county and looked at each sale and the current soil maps. The areas were determined with the land owners and commissioners. At this time there is no special value for agricultural land in Kimball County.
E. Reconciliation of Final Value and documentation and review the sales ratio studies

After the percentage adjustments or review of a neighborhood or market area are done, the statistics are again reviewed. The values must be in the middle of the range of value, and that the quality (COD and PRD) are the best possible.

## F. Notices and Public Relations

Notices are sent out to the taxpayers May $31^{\text {st }}$ of each year. In the notices, we send out the notice of valuation change, a letter to the taxpayer explaining the increases, a list of land sales and a list of home sales in the revalued area.

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

> 2008 STATISTICS FOR KIMBALL COUNTY BY CLASS

|  | ASSESSMENT- <br> SALES | COEFFICENT OF <br> DISPERSION(COD) | PRICE RELATED <br> DIFFERENTIAL (PRD) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| MESIDEPERTY CLASS |  | 9.81 | 102.92 |
|  | 100.00 |  | 17.04 |
| COMMERCIAL | 100.00 |  | 106.65 |
| AGRICULTURAL | 74.00 | 15.98 |  |

COD means coefficient of dispersion and PRD means price related differential. For more information regarding statistical measures see 2008 Reports \& Opinions.

## Assessment Actions Completed for Assessment Year 2008:

## Residential Property:

Pickup work was completed for this term. The real estate sales will continue to be monitored for the median level. In between times that all property is reviewed, percentage adjustments will be used to maintain the median level of value. Ratio studies will be conducted each year for each class and subclass of properties. Subclasses of properties will be monitored more closely and additional adjustments made.

We send out questionnaires on every sale to try to gather information concerning the sale.

## Commercial Property:

The review work was completed for commercial property in Kimball County except for the Village and Dix, Village of Bushnell, Clean Harbors and the grain facilities. The Assessor and staff checked the information in the CAMA program and made the necessary updates. We worked to place new values using new replacement costs and new depreciation factors. Sales of vacant lots and lands were reviewed for new valuations. The valuation notices for the new valuations were mailed to every commercial property owner except for the grain facilities.

Pickup work was continued for this term. The real estate sales will continue to be monitored for the median level.

We send out questionnaires on every sale to try to gather information concerning the sale.

## Agricultural Land:

Sallie finished drawing on the land uses and the new 2007 aerial photography was used to verify the land uses. When changes were found, the land use was redrawn and new valuation notices were mailed. As real estate transfers come through, we send out a questionnaire confirming the land use. We have the GIS System running. The new soils are loaded on the GIS system; however, we had nothing in writing from the NRD stating the new soil maps were complete. We do not have any manual with the new information.

## Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2009:

## Residential Property:

The review work for rural residential and farm buildings will be started in July, 2008. We will again send out post cards to all rural improvement owners and let them know when we are beginning and the area we are in. We will be taking pictures of all buildings again and comparing them to the pictures in the file and we will make the necessary changes in the valuation when complete.

Pickup work will also be continuing for this term. The real estate sales will continue to be monitored for the median level. Until the time that all property is reviewed, percentage adjustments will be used to maintain the median level of value. Ratio studies will be conducted each year for each class and subclass of properties. Subclasses of properties will be monitored more closely and additional adjustments made to avoid TERC adjustments.

We send out questionnaires on every sale to try to gather information concerning the sale.

## Commercial Property:

The review work was completed in the City of Kimball and surrounding area for commercial property. The commercial property in the Village of Dix and the Village of Bushnell will be completed for 2009 with the same new replacement costs and depreciation as the City of Kimball \& surrounding areas. The Assessor and staff will be checking the information in the CAMA Program and making the necessary updates. Also, a new file card with clearer information has been developed and will be put in each file.

Pickup work will also be continuing for this term. The real estate sales will continue to be monitored for the median level. Until the time that all property is reviewed, percentage adjustments will be used to maintain the median level of value. Ratio studies will be conducted each year for each class and subclass of properties. Subclasses of properties will be monitored more closely and additional adjustments made to avoid TERC adjustments.

We send out questionnaires on every sale to try to gather information concerning the sale.

## Agricultural Land:

We have the new soil survey that has been done for Kimball County completed and on the GIS. We will verify the conversions with the Property Assessment and Taxation Department and should be able to implement for 2009.

As real estate transfers come through, we send out a questionnaire confirming the land use.
Ratio studies will be conducted each year for each class and subclass of properties. Subclasses of properties will be monitored more closely and additional adjustments made to avoid TERC adjustments.

We send out questionnaires on every sale to try to gather information concerning the sale.

## Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2010:

## Residential Property:

If we have not completed a physical inspection of the rural area, we will continue to take our pictures and compare the buildings again. My goal is to keep a very current set of photographs of each building in the assessment file. The files will be reviewed as to the correct condition of the buildings and home.

Pickup work will also be continuing for this term. The real estate sales will continue to be monitored for the median level. Ratio studies will be conducted each year for each class and subclass of properties. Subclasses of properties will be monitored more closely and additional adjustments made to avoid TERC adjustments.

Sale questionnaires are sent out on every sale to gather information concerning the sale.

## Commercial Property:

Pickup work will also be continuing for this term. The real estate sales will continue to be monitored for the median level. Until the time that all property is reviewed, percentage adjustments will be used to maintain the median level of value. Ratio studies will be conducted each year for each class and subclass of properties. Subclasses of properties will be monitored more closely and additional adjustments made to avoid TERC adjustments.

We send out questionnaires on every sale to try to gather information concerning the sale

## Agricultural Land:

As real estate transfers come through, we send out a questionnaire confirming the land use.
Ratio studies will be conducted each year for each class and subclass of properties. Subclasses of properties will be monitored more closely and additional adjustments made to avoid TERC adjustments.

We send out questionnaires on every sale to try to gather information concerning the sale

## Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2011:

## Residential Property:

Begin working on the review of residential property in Kimball and surrounding areas. We will again be making appointments and reviewing the property with the homeowner. New pictures will be taken and compared with old.
Pickup work will also be continuing for this term. The real estate sales will continue to be monitored for the median level. Ratio studies will be conducted each year for each class and subclass of properties. Subclasses of properties will be monitored more closely and additional adjustments made to avoid TERC adjustments.

Sale questionnaires are sent out on every sale to gather information concerning the sale.

## Commercial Property:

Since the review work was completed we will just be reviewing the pickup work.
Pickup work will also be continuing for this term. The real estate sales will continue to be monitored for the median level. Until the time that all property is reviewed, percentage adjustments will be used to maintain the median level of value. Ratio studies will be conducted each year for each class and subclass of properties. Subclasses of properties will be monitored more closely and additional adjustments made to avoid TERC adjustments.

We send out questionnaires on every sale to try to gather information concerning the sale

## Agricultural Land:

As real estate transfers come through, we send out a questionnaire confirming the land use
Ratio studies will be conducted each year for each class and subclass of properties. Subclasses of properties will be monitored more closely and additional adjustments made to avoid TERC adjustments.

We send out questionnaires on every sale to try to gather information concerning the sale

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

Filing of Personal Property (This job is done by all staff)

1. Commercial
2. Agricultural
3. Oil and Gas
4. Specials, which includes Railroads, Pipelines, Telephone Companies.

## Administer the Homestead Exemption Programs for the State of Nebraska, Department of Revenue.

Complete all the administrative reports due to the Property Assessment and Taxation Department. Some of the reports are:
a. Abstract (Real and Personal Property)
b. School District Taxable Value Report - Due August 20
c. Certificate of Taxes Levied - Due December 1
d. Assessor Survey
e. Sales information to PA \& T rosters \& annual Assessed Value Update w/Abstract
f. Certification of Value to Political Subdivisions
g. School District Taxable Value Report
h. Report of current values for properties owned by Board of Education Lands \& Funds
i. Report of all Exempt Property and Taxable Government Owned Property
j. Annual Plan of Assessment Report

Complete the Tax Roll every year. This includes proofing all cards to the computer. We proof value, names, legal descriptions, codes and miscellaneous information.

Complete and send out valuation notice each year and sit with the Board of Equalization to review the protests.

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.

## Tax Increment Financing

Tax Districts and Tax Rates - management of school district and other tax entity boundary changes necessary for correct assessment and tax information.

Tax Lists: prepare and certify tax lists to county treasurer for real property, personal property, and centrally assessed.

Tax List Corrections - prepare tax list correction documents for county board approval.
TERC Appeals - prepare information and attend taxpayer appeal hearings before TERC, defend valuation.

Filing of Personal Property (This job is done by all staff)
5. Commercial
6. Agricultural
7. Oil and Gas
8. Specials, which includes Railroads, Pipelines, Telephone Companies.

Waiting on the counter takes a lot of time. Most of our customers are Realtors, Appraisers, Insurance Agents, Title Insurance Agents, etc. This takes a lot of card pulling and copying the files for them. Our appraisal cards are not for our use only. The public is becoming more informed about our cards and that they are open for public use. More prospective homebuyers are using our information on our cards and our sales book to determine a price to offer on a home.

TERC Statewide Equalization - attend hearings if applicable to county, defend values and/or implement orders of the TERC

Education: Assessor and Deputy Assessor must attend meetings, workshops and educational classes to obtain required hours of continuing education to maintain assessor certification.

## Continue to work for the education of taxpayers to the Nebraska Property Tax System.

## Conclusion:

We have completed our physical inspections of residential, commercial and agricultural property. All improvement values are based on 2003 replacement costs. We are starting over with rural properties this summer.

Also, the staff will begin the annual review work around October.
Fran is busy $24-7$ with transfer statements, waiting the counter and answering the phone.
Sallie is continuing to work on the land usage on GIS. She has completed this and now working with GIS Workshop with state planes coordinates. This will tighten up the lines. Sallie has been checking survey records and FSA maps. Sallie has completed the land use. We have the zoning for the City of Kimball and GIS Workshop has built this layer. The County Zoning is complete and this too will be a layer.

The County Board of Commissioners was working on the County Zoning Proposal. The committee has submitted a plan; however the Board has not completely accepted it.

The 2008-2009 requested budgets for the Assessor's Office and Appraisal will reflect an increase of $3.5 \%$ for wage increase. I will be addressing with the Commissioners the fee for John Rutledge of Pritchard and Abbott, Inc. to annually appraise the Clean Harbor Facility.

Respectfully submitted:
Alice Ryschon
Kimball County Assessor
June 16, 2008

ATTACHED: THE 2008 PROPERTY TAX CALENDAR

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Kimball County

## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

| 1. | Deputy(ies) on staff |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | One |
| 2. | Appraiser(s) on staff |
| 3. | None |
|  | Other full-time employees |
| 4. | Three |
|  | Other part-time employees |
| 5. | None |
|  | Number of shared employees |
| 6. | None |
|  | Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year |
| 7. | Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system |
| 8. | \$ 33,241 |
|  | Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above |
| 9. | \$179,941 |
|  | Amount of the total budget set aside for appraisal work |
| 10. | Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops |
|  | \$ 4,500 |
| 11. | Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget |
|  | N/A |
| 12. | Other miscellaneous funds |
|  | None that affect the Assessor's Total Budget. |
| 13. | Total budget |
|  | \$179,941 |
| a. | Was any of last year's budget not used: |
|  | Yes, \$ 6,322 |

## B. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

| 1. | Administrative software |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | County Solutions |
| 2. | CAMA software |
| 3. | County Solutions |
|  | Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? |


| 4. | Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? |
| :--- | :--- |
| 5. | The Deputy Assessor. And this is done on a monthly basis when the Real Estate <br> Transfer Statements are received. |
| Does the county have GIS software? |  |
| 6. | Yes, GIS WorkShop |
|  | Who maintains the GIS software and maps? |
| 7. | Sallie, a staff member. |
|  | Personal Property software: |

## C. Zoning Information

| 1. | Does the county have zoning? |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | Yes |
| 3. | If so, is the zoning countywide? |
|  | What municipalities in the county are zoned? |
| 4. | The City of Kimball, The Village of Bushnell and the Village of Dix |
|  | When was zoning implemented? |
|  | It is unknown when zoning was implemented. |

## D. Contracted Services

| 1. | Appraisal Services |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | The Assessor conducts "in-house" appraisal for the three property classes. Pritchard <br> and Abbott is the contracted appraisal service for minerals, oil and gas. |
| 2. | Other services |
|  | County Solutions |

## 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 Kimball County Assessor, by hand delivery.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2009.



