## 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

Polk

## Residential Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 139 | COD | 15.11 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 7,874,930$ | PRD | 104.84 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 7,864,430$ | COV | 31.05 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 7,688,595$ | STD | 31.82 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 56,579$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 14.87 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 55,314$ | Average Assessed Value <br> of the Base | $\$ 54,539$ |
| Median | 98 | Wgt. Mean | 98 |
| Mean | 103 | Max | 314 |
| Min | 34.94 |  |  |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 97.39 to 99.26 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 97.21 to 107.79 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 94.41 to 101.12 |

$\begin{array}{ll}\% \text { of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County } & 16.91\end{array}$
$\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period 6.11
$\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period 6.20

## Residential Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 149 | 99 | 19.05 | 107.97 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 146 | 98 | 21.15 | 108.61 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 134 | 98 | 17.2 | 109.05 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 140 | 97 | 14.12 | 107.54 |

## 2009 Commission Summary

72 Polk

Commercial Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 9 | COD | 23.53 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 380,860$ | PRD | 98.66 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 380,860$ | COV | 35.66 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 307,695$ | STD | 28.42 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 42,318$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 21.92 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 34,188$ | Average Assessed Value <br> of the Base | $\$ 91,681$ |
| Median | 93 | Wgt. Mean | 81 |
| Mean | 80 | Max | 112 |
| Min | 39 |  |  |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 44.73 to 102.85 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 57.86 to 101.56 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 52.11 to 109.47 |


| $\%$ of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 3.89 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 2.89 |
| $\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period | 1.08 |

## Commercial Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 9 | 93 | 16.32 | 92.01 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 16 | 95 | 13.04 | 98.65 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 18 | 96 | 10.36 | 101.79 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 20 | 99 | 10.92 | 107.23 |

## 2009 Commission Summary

72 Polk

Agricultural Land - Current

| Number of Sales | 49 | COD | 14.53 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 13,491,758$ | PRD | 100.85 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 13,491,758$ | COV | 19.18 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 9,930,880$ | STD | 14.24 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 275,342$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 10.84 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 202,671$ | Average Assessed Value |  |
| of the Base | $\$ 201,175$ |  |  |
| Median | 75 | Wgt. Mean |  |
| Mean | 74 | Max | 74 |
| Min | 43.54 |  | 108.07 |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 68.54 to 77.60 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 70.25 to 78.22 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 70.00 to 77.22 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 79.21 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 1.70 |
| $\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period | 3.49 |


| Agricultural Land - History |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
|  | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD

Opinions

# 2009 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Polk 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 Polk County is $98.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Polk 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 Polk County is $100.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Polk 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 Polk County is $73.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Polk 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

## RESIDENTIAL

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



Exhibit 72 Page 5

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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

|  | NUMBE | f Sales |  | 139 | MEDIAN:WGT. MEAN: | 97 |  | COV: | 43.62 | 95\% Median C.I.: 95.43 to 99.75 |  |  | (!: Derived) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TOTAL S | s Price | ,874,930 |  |  | 94 |  | STD: | 45.00 | 95\% Wg | Mean C.I.: 89.84 to 97.78 |  |  |
|  | L Adj. S | s Price | 7,864,430 |  | GGI. MEAN:MEAN : | 103 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 23.66 |  | Mean C.I.: 95.69 to 110.65 |  |  |
|  | AL Asse | d Value | 7,377,425 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Adj. S | s Price | 56,578 |  | COD : | 24.29 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 431.40 |  |  |  |  |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: |  |  | 53,075 | PRD: | 109.98 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 15.33 | Printed: 01/22/2009 22:59:13 |  |  |  |
| YEAR BUILT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 0 OR Blan |  | 18 | 90.83 | 77.66 | 72.13 | 28.41 |  | 107.67 | 15.33 | 115.80 | 55.67 to 100.00 | 16,961 | 12,233 |
| Prior TO 1860 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1860 TO 1899 |  | 4 | 85.35 | 81.46 | 73.03 | 17.33 |  | 111.53 | 52.87 | 102.25 | N/A | 54,875 | 40,077 |
| 1900 TO 1919 |  | 41 | 98.83 | 115.17 | 91.25 | 34.31 |  | 126.21 | 45.46 | 431.40 | 89.25 to 105.10 | 46,570 | 42,494 |
| 1920 тO 1939 |  | 20 | 99.66 | 105.12 | 94.89 | 18.26 |  | 110.78 | 56.82 | 198.64 | 89.24 to 112.92 | 78,715 | 74,692 |
| 1940 TO 1949 |  | 5 | 100.16 | 95.74 | 100.18 | 12.80 |  | 95.57 | 61.94 | 120.53 | N/A | 60,740 | 60,848 |
| 1950 TO 1959 |  | 7 | 95.51 | 123.92 | 99.46 | 40.28 |  | 124.59 | 77.75 | 238.33 | 77.75 to 238.33 | 36,771 | 36,572 |
| 1960 тО 1969 |  | 15 | 99.82 | 107.15 | 105.77 | 10.72 |  | 101.30 | 90.06 | 148.38 | 97.01 to 117.09 | 68,093 | 72,025 |
| 1970 тО 1979 |  | 18 | 95.58 | 93.54 | 92.88 | 13.45 |  | 100.71 | 46.54 | 134.28 | 90.38 to 99.79 | 73,001 | 67,801 |
| 1980 TO 1989 |  | 3 | 107.47 | 140.50 | 120.38 | 34.75 |  | 116.72 | 101.00 | 213.04 | N/A | 55,333 | 66,610 |
| 1990 TO 1994 |  | 3 | 104.86 | 107.61 | 107.42 | 4.01 |  | 100.18 | 102.68 | 115.30 | N/A | 86,666 | 93,100 |
| 1995 TO 1999 |  | 1 | 91.93 | 91.93 | 91.93 |  |  |  | 91.93 | 91.93 | N/A | 60,000 | 55,160 |
| 2000 TO Pre | nt | 4 | 78.59 | 79.93 | 77.20 | 7.88 |  | 103.53 | 72.06 | 90.48 | N/A | 118,350 | 91,368 |
|  |  | 139 | 97.39 | 103.17 | 93.81 | 24.29 |  | 109.98 | 15.33 | 431.40 | 95.43 to 99.75 | 56,578 | 53,075 |
| SALE PRICE RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. Sale Price | Avg. <br> Assd Val |
| Low \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 4999 | 2 | 147.88 | 147.88 | 143.57 | 61.17 |  | 103.00 | 57.42 | 238.33 | N/A | 3,150 | 4,522 |
| 5000 TO | 9999 | 8 | 112.12 | 161.48 | 152.73 | 73.85 |  | 105.73 | 51.72 | 431.40 | 51.72 to 431.40 | 7,500 | 11,454 |
| Total \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 10 | 112.12 | 158.76 | 151.86 | 75.21 |  | 104.55 | 51.72 | 431.40 | 55.67 to 249.58 | 6,630 | 10,068 |
| 10000 TO | 29999 | 33 | 100.00 | 110.20 | 111.85 | 33.64 |  | 98.52 | 15.33 | 213.04 | 90.91 to 115.20 | 18,940 | 21,185 |
| 30000 TO | 59999 | 38 | 99.31 | 102.92 | 100.92 | 13.52 |  | 101.98 | 42.16 | 143.33 | 96.33 to 108.41 | 44,906 | 45,320 |
| 60000 TO | 99999 | 38 | 95.35 | 90.62 | 90.27 | 14.53 |  | 100.38 | 45.46 | 148.38 | 87.62 to 99.79 | 74,698 | 67,433 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 15 | 93.68 | 90.65 | 90.58 | 10.60 |  | 100.08 | 68.62 | 110.72 | 77.44 to 100.16 | 117,446 | 106,379 |
| 150000 TO | 249999 | 5 | 85.21 | 80.47 | 80.48 | 13.94 |  | 99.99 | 56.82 | 96.90 | N/A | 173,280 | 139,456 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 139 | 97.39 | 103.17 | 93.81 | 24.29 |  | 109.98 | 15.33 | 431.40 | 95.43 to 99.75 | 56,578 | 53,075 |

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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

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

## Residential

For 2009, the county conducted a market study of the Residential class of property. Market information displayed in the preliminary statistics indicated the level of value in the assessor location of Polk was below the statutory range.

To address the deficiencies identified in the market analysis and to keep current with the appraisal cycle, Polk County reviewed and revalued parcels in the towns of Polk and Stromsburg. Depreciation schedules were adjusted resulting in new values for 2009.

After completing the assessment actions the county reviewed the statistical results and concluded that the class and subclasses were assessed at an appropriate level. Other assessed value changes were made to properties in the county based on pick-up of new and omitted construction.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Polk County

## Residential Appraisal Information

(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Assessor |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Assessor |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Assessor |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | 2006 |
| 5. | What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | Rural 2006, Osceola and Shelby 2007, Stromsburg and Polk 2008 |
| 6. | What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the market value of properties? |
|  | Cost approach |
| 7. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? |
|  | 6 |
| 8. | How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? |
|  | Four towns, one market area with all lake properties, and one area including all rural properties |
| 9. | Is "Market Area/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations" a unique usable valuation grouping? If not, what is a unique usable valuation grouping? |
|  | Yes |
| 10. | Is there unique market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. 10-001.07B? (Suburban shall mean a parcel of real estate property located outside of the limits of an incorporated city or village, but within the legal jurisdiction of an incorporated city or village.) |
|  | No |
| 11. | Are dwellings on agricultural parcels and dwellings on rural residential parcels valued in a manner that would provide the same relationship to the market? Explain? |
|  | Yes. Both areas are valued using the same costing and depreciation schedule. |

Residential Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{3 0}$ |  |  | $\mathbf{3 0}$ |

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


Exhibit 72 Page 12


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


Exhibit 72 Page 14

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


Exhibit 72 Page 15

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



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


## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

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

## 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 | 223 | 139 | $\mathbf{6 2 . 3 3}$ |
| 2008 | 250 | 149 | 59.60 |
| 2007 | 251 | 146 | 58.17 |
| 2006 | 244 | 134 | 54.92 |
| 2005 | 252 | 140 | 55.56 |

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

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

## 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 | 2.52 | 99 | 98 |
| 2008 | 92.83 | 10.02 | 102 | 98.52 |
| 2007 | 93 | 5.92 | 99 | 98 |
| 2006 | 98 | -0.61 | 98 | 98 |
| 2005 | 96 | 1.30 | 97 | 97 |

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

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

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

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

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

\% Change in Total \% Change in Total Assessed
Assessed Value in the Sales File

| 5.38 | 2009 | 2.52 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9.89 | 2008 | 10.02 |
| 3.99 | 2007 | 5.92 |
| -0.61 | 2006 | -0.61 |
| 1.15 | 2005 | 1.30 |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# 2009 Correlation Section 

for Polk County

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 98 | 98 | 103 |

RESIDENTIAL:The median and weighted mean are relatively similar and within the acceptable range. The mean however is above the acceptable range. The difference between the mean and weighted mean ratio indicate possible regressivity in assessment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 15.11 | 104.84 |
| Difference | 0.11 | 1.84 |

RESIDENTIAL:The coefficient of dispersion and price related differential are both slightly outside the acceptable range. However, given the relatively small sample size and the proven assessment practices of the county, the assessment practices in Polk County are considered to be uniform and proportionate.

## 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 | 139 | 139 | 0 |
| Median | 97 | 98 | 1 |
| Wgt. Mean | 94 | 98 | 4 |
| Mean | 103 | 103 | 0 |
| COD | 24.29 | 15.11 | -9.18 |
| PRD | 109.98 | 104.84 | -5.14 |
| Minimum | 15.33 | 34.94 | 19.61 |
| Maximum | 431.40 | 314.17 | -117.23 |

RESIDENTIAL:The change between the preliminary statistics and the Reports and Opinion statistics is consistent with the assessment actions reported for this class of property by the County. Polk County reviewed and revalued parcels in the towns of Polk and Stromsburg and depreciation schedules were adjusted resulting in new values.

## 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 | 139 | 125 | 14 |
| Median | 98 | 105 | -7 |
| Wgt. Mean | 98 | 99 | -1 |
| Mean | 103 | 118 | -15 |
| COD | 15.11 | 36.36 | -21.25 |
| PRD | 104.84 | 119.00 | -14.16 |
| Minimum | 34.94 | 17.87 | 17.07 |
| Maximum | 314.17 | 508.35 | -194.18 |

The table above is a direct comparison of the statistics generated using the 2009 assessed values reported by the assessor to the statistics generated using the assessed value for the year prior to the sale factored by the annual movement in the population. The table shows a significant disparity between the measures of central tendency in the R\&O and those produced from the trended ratios. The quality statistics from the trended dataset are also notably different. In the case of Polk County, the high coefficient of dispersion and price related differential weaken the amount of confidence once can place on the validity of the trended measures of central tendency. In this situation the median of the trended data set can move tremendously with the removal of a few sales. This analysis fails to prove representativeness or nonrepresentativeness of the sales file, but could indicate issues in assessment uniformity or proportionality.

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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



Exhibit 72 Page 28



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


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

## Commercial

No changes to the commercial and industrial class of property were reported for 2009. The County conducted a market analysis of this class of property and determined the market was stable and that no individual valuation groupings had a representative number of sales to indicate an adjustment was necessary.

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

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Polk County

## Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Appraiser |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Appraiser |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Appraiser |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | June 2001 |
| 5. | What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | 2002 |
| 6. | When was the last time that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | Polk 2005 and Stromsburg 2006 |
| 7. | What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the market value of properties? |
|  | Reconciles all 3 approaches to value |
| 8. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? |
|  | 5 |
| 9. | How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? |
|  | Each town is a market area, and one market area encompasses all commercial property outside the city limits of towns in Polk County. |
| 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? |
|  | No |
| 12. | Is there unique market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. 10-001.07B? (Suburban shall mean a parcel of real property located outside of the limits of an incorporated city or village, but within the legal jurisdiction of an incorporated city or village.) |
|  | No |

Commercial Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  |  | 1 |

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



Exhibit 72 Page 34


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



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


## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL:There were not a sufficient number of usable sales in the commercial class to accurately determine the level of value using the median measure of central tendency. A review of the sales utilization indicates that all available sales were used and excess trimming has not occurred. The Division assumes that the statutory level has been met unless sufficient evidence is present to prove otherwise. After an analysis was conducted of this subclass, no information existed to support a level of value at a level other than 100 percent of market. Therefore, the commercial class of property in Polk County is determined to be valued uniformly and proportionately and the commercial level of value is determined to be at the statutory level for 2009.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 28 | 9 | $\mathbf{3 2 . 1 4}$ |
| 2008 | 27 | 9 | 33.33 |
| 2007 | 35 | 16 | 45.71 |
| 2006 | 40 | 18 | 45.00 |
| 2005 | 39 | 20 | 51.28 |

COMMERCIAL:A review of the sales utilization grid indicates the County has used a historically decreasing percentage of qualified sales for analysis purposes. A further review of the non-qualified sales file indicates that several private transactions, family transactions and sales involving owners of adjoining property are present in the file. These types of transactions are appropriately coded as non-qualified sales and are common occurrences in counties with a small commercial base. The Division assumes the measurement of the class has been done with all available arms length sales.

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

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

 Continued|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | $\mathbf{8 8}$ | -3.80 | 85 | 93 |
| 2008 | $\mathbf{9 3 . 1 5}$ | -1.39 | $\mathbf{9 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 3 . 1 5}$ |
| 2007 | 95 | 1.22 | 96 | 95 |
| 2006 | 99 | -1.02 | 98 | 96 |
| 2005 | 101 | -0.82 | 100 | 99 |

COMMERCIAL:There is an insufficient sample size in the commercial class. Therefore, no statistical inferences can be drawn from the 2009 Preliminary Median, Trended Preliminary Ratio, or the R\&O Ratio.

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

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

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

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

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

| -11.54 | 2009 | -3.80 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.00 | 2008 | -1.39 |
| 0.00 | 2007 | 1.22 |
| -5.65 | 2006 | -1.02 |
| 23.82 | 2005 | -0.82 |

COMMERCIAL:There is an insufficient sample size in the commercial class. Therefore, no statistical inferences can be drawn from the percent change numbers displayed in this table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{9 3}$ | $\mathbf{8 1}$ | $\mathbf{8 0}$ |

COMMERCIAL:A sufficient number of sales do not exist in the commercial class. Therefore, no statistical inferences can be drawn from the measures of central tendency displayed in this table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{2 3 . 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{9 8 . 6 6}$ |
| Difference | $\mathbf{3 . 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 0}$ |

COMMERCIAL:There is an insufficient sample size in the commercial class. Therefore, no statistical inferences can be drawn from the quality statistics displayed in this table.

## 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 | 10 | 9 | -1 |
| Median | 88 | 93 | 5 |
| Wgt. Mean | 77 | 81 | 4 |
| Mean | 78 | 80 | 2 |
| COD | 25.73 | $\mathbf{2 3 . 5 3}$ | -2.20 |
| PRD | 100.86 | 98.66 | -2.20 |
| Minimum | 38.55 | 38.55 | 0.00 |
| Maximum | 111.58 | 111.58 | 0.00 |

COMMERCIAL:The difference in this table is the result of one sale being removed after the Preliminary Statistics. The change between the preliminary statistics and the Reports and Opinion statistics is consistent with the assessment actions reported for this class of property. The County conducted a market analysis of this class of property and determined the market was stable and that no individual valuation groupings had a representative number of sales to indicate an adjustment was necessary.

## AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

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


## AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

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


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

## AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

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


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

## AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

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


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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

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

|  | NUMBE | f Sales: | 18,092,291 |  |  | 71 |  |  | 38.51 | 95\% Median C | C.I.: 63.99 to 73.84 |  | $\begin{array}{r} (!: \text { Derived }) \\ (!: \text { land }+N A T=0) \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TOTAL S | s Price: |  |  | WGT. MEAN: | 69 |  | STD: | 27.78 | 95\% Wg | Mean C.I.: 64.2 | 64.26 to 72.89 |  |
|  | L Adj. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | s Price: | 18,102,291 |  | MEAN : | 72 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 13.74 |  | Mean C.I.: 65 | 65.17 to 79.11 |  |
|  | AL Asse | d Value: | 12,414,055 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Adj. S | s Price: | 296,758 |  | COD : | 19.44 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 258.44 |  |  |  |  |
|  | G. Asse | d Value: | 203,509 |  | PRD : | 105.19 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 37.08 | Printed: 01/22/2009 22:59:56 |  |  |  |
| ASSESSED V <br> RANGE | UE * | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. Sale Price | Avg. Assd Val |
| Low |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5000 TO | 9999 | 1 | 37.08 | 37.08 | 37.08 |  |  |  | 37.08 | 37.08 | N/A | 24,000 | 8,900 |
| Total \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 1 | 37.08 | 37.08 | 37.08 |  |  |  | 37.08 | 37.08 | N/A | 24,000 | 8,900 |
| 10000 TO | 29999 | 3 | 77.30 | 73.88 | 72.29 | 14.54 |  | 102.21 | 55.32 | 89.03 | N/A | 27,666 | 20,000 |
| 30000 TO | 59999 | 3 | 73.84 | 78.77 | 77.94 | 17.16 |  | 101.06 | 62.23 | 100.24 | N/A | 50,833 | 39,621 |
| 60000 TO | 99999 | 8 | 60.66 | 61.46 | 59.47 | 19.60 |  | 103.34 | 43.63 | 77.13 | 43.63 to 77.13 | 125,451 | 74,612 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 10 | 69.13 | 70.08 | 68.72 | 12.29 |  | 101.98 | 55.92 | 91.04 | 57.89 to 79.48 | 177,001 | 121,633 |
| 150000 TO | 249999 | 18 | 73.53 | 84.21 | 76.40 | 27.39 |  | 110.22 | 57.99 | 258.44 | 63.95 to 84.44 | 254,066 | 194,102 |
| 250000 TO | 499999 | 14 | 64.71 | 64.64 | 63.40 | 12.29 |  | 101.96 | 46.03 | 77.36 | 54.66 to 76.23 | 509,433 | 322,974 |
| $\mathrm{5}_{500000}^{\text {ALL }}+$ |  | 4 | 73.40 | 73.07 | 71.27 | 16.14 |  | 102.51 | 53.64 | 91.83 | N/A | 840,973 | 599,392 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL |  | 61 | 70.67 | 72.14 | 68.58 | 19.44 |  | 105.19 | 37.08 | 258.44 | 63.99 to 73.84 | 296,758 | 203,509 |

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

## Agricultural

For 2009, the county conducted a market study of the agricultural class of property. Market information displayed in the preliminary statistics indicated the median ratio for the class was within the statutory range at 72 percent. No market areas exist in Polk County, so the assessor analyzed the agricultural land based on the sales indication for dryland, irrigated, and grass use.

Polk County completed the following assessment actions:
> All irrigated land capability groupings were increased by 100 dollars per acre.
$>$ Dryland values increased 80 dollars per acre for 1D1 and 1D, increased 60 dollars per acre for 2D1, 2D, and 3D1, and increased 50 dollars per acre for 3D and 4D1. The lowest class soil increased 100 dollars per acre.
> Grass values increased by 30 dollars per acre for the top three classifications, 40 dollars for 2G, 3G1, and 3G, and 4G1 increased by 80 dollars per acre. The lowest class of grass increased by 130 dollars per acre.

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

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Polk County

## Agricultural Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Assessor |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Assessor |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Assessor |
| 4. | Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? |
|  | Nothing written, but a policy exists |
| a. | How is agricultural land defined in this county? |
|  | Agricultural is defined as parcels greater than 10 acres being used for the production of an agricultural or horticultural product, as defined in statute. |
| 5. | When was the last date that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | The county does not conduct an income approach for agricultural land. |
| 6. | If the income approach was used, what Capitalization Rate was used? |
|  |  |
| 7. | What is the date of the soil survey currently used? |
|  | 2008 |
| 8. | What date was the last countywide land use study completed? |
|  | Reviewed continually with GIS |
| a. | By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.) |
|  | GIS and NRD certifications |
| b. | By whom? |
|  | Assessor and Staff |
| c. | What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? |
|  | 100\% |
| 9. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations in the agricultural property class: |
|  | 0 |
| 10. | How are Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations developed? |
|  | N/A |
| 11. | In the assessor's opinion, are there any other class or subclass groupings, other than LCG groupings, that are more appropriate for valuation? <br> Yes or No |
|  | No |
| a. | If yes, list. |


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

Agricultural Permit Numbers:

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

72 - POLK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified

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

|  | NUMBER of Sales: | 49 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $13,491,758$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $13,491,758$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $9,930,880$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 275,342 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 202,671 |


| COUNT |
| :--- |


| 78.04 | 84.78 | 80.86 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 82.54 | 86.37 | 83.55 |
| 77.46 | 76.86 | 79.36 |
| 75.82 | 76.79 | 78.92 |
|  |  |  |
| 78.37 | 77.62 | 77.45 |
| 72.89 | 73.14 | 75.33 |
| 57.53 | 62.78 | 61.74 |
| 67.77 | 67.77 | 67.90 |
| 64.43 | 64.43 | 65.45 |
| 64.19 | 64.51 | 62.16 |
| 66.66 | 66.66 | 66.66 |
|  |  |  |
| 77.79 | 81.00 | 80.24 |
| 73.56 | 71.67 | 71.92 |
| 65.96 | 65.28 | 64.51 |
| 77.31 | 77.11 | 78.80 |
| 66.84 | 67.81 | 69.51 |
| 74.58 | 74.23 | 73.61 |

- 

| COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. <br> Sale Price | Avg. <br> Assd Val |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12.26 | 104.85 | 71.22 | 99.45 | N/A | 308,420 | 249,401 |
| 17.88 | 103.38 | 61.64 | 108.07 | N/A | 128,020 | 106,957 |
| 14.49 | 96.85 | 43.54 | 98.40 | 43.54 to 98.40 | 306,250 | 243,028 |
| 10.79 | 97.30 | 65.00 | 89.55 | N/A | 228,000 | 179,943 |
| 4.38 | 100.22 | 72.38 | 82.58 | 72.38 to 82.58 | 176,869 | 136,990 |
| 8.60 | 97.09 | 62.74 | 81.96 | 62.74 to 81.96 | 454,395 | 342,276 |
| 9.77 | 101.67 | 56.59 | 75.39 | N/A | 297,880 | 183,923 |
| 12.90 | 99.81 | 59.03 | 76.51 | N/A | 228,482 | 155,145 |
| 6.39 | 98.44 | 60.31 | 68.54 | N/A | 437,519 | 286,345 |
| 17.86 | 103.78 | 45.86 | 93.84 | 45.86 to 93.84 | 212,694 | 132,211 |
|  |  | 66.66 | 66.66 | N/A | 290,400 | 193,570 |
| 14.89 | 100.94 | 43.54 | 108.07 | 72.51 to 95.70 | 253,152 | 203,135 |
| 9.75 | 99.66 | 56.59 | 82.58 | 62.74 to 80.47 | 310,411 | 223,247 |
| 13.12 | 101.20 | 45.86 | 93.84 | 50.87 to 76.51 | 263,506 | 169,983 |
| 10.38 | 97.86 | 43.54 | 98.40 | 72.38 to 82.58 | 246,777 | 194,470 |
| 10.92 | 97.55 | 56.59 | 81.96 | 59.03 to 75.39 | 369,851 | 257,083 |
| 14.53 | 100.85 | 43.54 | 108.07 | 68.54 to 77.60 | 275,342 | 202,671 |

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


|  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | NUMBER of Sales: | 49 |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $13,491,758$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $13,491,758$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $9,930,880$ |
|  | AVG.Adj. Sales Price: | 275,342 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 202,671 |

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

| MEDIAN: | 75 |  | COV: | 19.18 | 95\% Median C.I. | 68.54 to 77.60 | (!: Derived) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WGT. MEAN: | 74 |  | STD: | 14.24 | 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I. | 70.00 to 77.22 | (!: land+NAT=0) |
| MEAN : | 74 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 10.84 | 95\% Mean C.I. | 70.25 to 78.22 |  |
| COD : | 14.53 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 108.07 | Printed: 03/13/2009 16:32:46 |  |  |
| PRD : | 100.85 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 43.54 |  |  |  |

RANGE COUNT MEDIAN
MEAN WGT. MEAN
(blank)

| $12-0032$ | 2 | 80.26 | 80.26 | 70.68 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $63-0030$ |  |  |  |  |
| $71-0001$ | 8 | 73.88 | 69.76 | 71.06 |
| $72-0015$ | 10 | 71.21 | 69.61 | 70.60 |
| $72-0019$ | 14 | 76.91 | 76.10 | 73.88 |
| $72-0032$ | 13 | 73.56 | 78.09 | 77.56 |
| $72-0075$ | 2 | 71.13 | 71.13 | 76.27 |
| $80-0567$ |  |  |  |  |

NonValid School
$\qquad$

|  |  | 49 | 74.58 | 74.23 | 73.61 | 14.53 | 100.85 | 43.54 | 108.07 | 68.54 to 77.60 | 275,342 | 202,671 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ACRES IN S | SALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 10.01 TO | 30.00 | 2 | 70.97 | 70.97 | 64.64 | 38.65 | 109.79 | 43.54 | 98.40 | N/A | 19,500 | 12,605 |
| 30.01 то | 50.00 | 8 | 74.25 | 70.22 | 65.63 | 15.75 | 107.00 | 45.86 | 93.84 | 45.86 to 93.84 | 94,000 | 61,693 |
| 50.01 TO | 100.00 | 18 | 75.95 | 75.87 | 73.44 | 15.07 | 103.30 | 57.53 | 108.07 | 61.64 to 80.61 | 191,360 | 140,538 |
| 100.01 TO | 180.00 | 15 | 69.17 | 71.88 | 70.60 | 10.55 | 101.80 | 56.59 | 89.55 | 65.96 to 77.79 | 384,310 | 271,342 |
| 180.01 тO | 330.00 | 5 | 81.96 | 83.76 | 81.86 | 12.05 | 102.31 | 71.20 | 97.41 | N/A | 611,923 | 500,928 |
| 330.01 тO | 650.00 | 1 | 71.22 | 71.22 | 71.22 |  |  | 71.22 | 71.22 | N/A | 432,000 | 307,655 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 49 | 74.58 | 74.23 | 73.61 | 14.53 | 100.85 | 43.54 | 108.07 | 68.54 to 77.60 | 275,342 | 202,671 |
| MAJORITY LAND USE > 95\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| DRY |  | 5 | 61.64 | 61.71 | 61.96 | 13.02 | 99.60 | 45.86 | 75.39 | N/A | 158,680 | 98,317 |
| DRY-N/A |  | 8 | 79.04 | 78.21 | 76.56 | 12.39 | 102.15 | 57.53 | 99.45 | 57.53 to 99.45 | 131,622 | 100,772 |
| GRASS |  | 2 | 65.84 | 65.84 | 66.40 | 1.27 | 99.16 | 65.00 | 66.67 | N/A | 110,460 | 73,340 |
| GRASS-N/A |  | 7 | 93.84 | 82.73 | 78.01 | 17.25 | 106.04 | 43.54 | 103.47 | 43.54 to 103.47 | 182,987 | 142,753 |
| IRRGTD |  | 18 | 76.16 | 73.11 | 74.09 | 10.45 | 98.68 | 50.87 | 95.70 | 66.66 to 80.12 | 324,483 | 240,403 |
| IRRGTD-N/A |  | 9 | 73.56 | 75.17 | 73.44 | 12.22 | 102.35 | 56.59 | 108.07 | 62.74 to 81.96 | 478,093 | 351,098 |
| _ ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 49 | 74.58 | 74.23 | 73.61 | 14.53 | 100.85 | 43.54 | 108.07 | 68.54 to 77.60 | 275,342 | 202,671 |

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

|  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
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| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $13,491,758$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $9,930,880$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 275,342 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 202,671 |


| MAJORITY LAND USE > 80\% |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| RANGE |  |
| DRY |  |
| DRY-N/A |  |
| GRASS |  |
| GRASS-N/A |  |
| IRRGTD |  |
| IRRGTD-N/A |  |
| $\quad$ ALL |  |


| MEDIAN |
| ---: |
| 71.76 |
| 82.54 |
| 68.94 |
| 97.41 |
| 75.82 |
| 67.63 |


| PRD : |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| 67.84 | 65.44 |
| 78.30 | 76.16 |
| 74.18 | 70.72 |
| 82.80 | 80.99 |
| 74.29 | 74.36 |
| 67.63 | 69.53 |

COD
13.31
16.73
12.11
17.89
11.21
7.22

| PRD | 43.54 |
| :---: | :--- |
| MIN |  |

M



| 38.65 | 109.79 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 15.96 | 99.87 |
| 2.78 | 100.06 |
| 21.05 | 101.91 |
| 15.14 | 99.84 |
| 9.32 | 100.15 |
| 13.96 | 98.92 |
|  |  |
| 14.53 | 100.85 |


| 43.54 | 98.40 | $\mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A}$ |
| :--- | ---: | :---: |
| 65.00 | 103.47 | $\mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A}$ |
| 76.12 | 80.47 | $\mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A}$ |
| 45.86 | 99.45 | $\mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A}$ |
| 50.87 | 108.07 | 59.03 to 82.58 |
| 60.31 | 97.41 | 66.66 to 77.79 |
| 56.59 | 95.70 | 56.59 to 95.70 |
|  |  |  |
| 43.54 | 108.07 | 68.54 to 77.60 |


| 19,500 | 12,605 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 40,625 | 34,568 |
| 84,107 | 65,810 |
| 127,320 | 88,786 |
| 187,134 | 138,259 |
| 365,382 | 266,746 |
| 669,906 | 498,045 |
|  |  |
| 275,342 | 202,671 |

72 - POLK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

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


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





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


## Special Valuation Methodology

Currently, Polk County has two applications on file for Special Value. Both parcels meet the criteria for special valuation, so they have been approved and remain on file.

Presently, we are unable to discern a non-agricultural influence affecting the value of these properties. The taxable value is calculated in the same manner on these parcels as it is on all other agricultural land in Polk County.

We continue to analyze the sales market, and if a difference is noted, Special Valuation will be implemented.


Linda D. Anderson
Polk County Assessor
February 23, 2009

## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

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

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

The agricultural market in Polk County has been determined by the assessor to be uniform across the county, so no individual market areas exist in the agricultural class. The statistics confirm that the three major land use categories are valued within the acceptable range indicating uniformity and proportionality in the class exists. The assessment practices are considered by the Division to be in compliance with professionally acceptable mass appraisal practices. The coefficient of dispersion and price related differential confirm this determination.

## 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 | 136 | 49 | $\mathbf{3 6 . 0 3}$ |
| 2008 | 167 | 70 | 41.92 |
| 2007 | 155 | 66 | 42.58 |
| 2006 | 133 | 68 | 51.13 |
| 2005 | 110 | 60 | 54.55 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The percentage of sales used chart displays that 36.03 percent of the available sales were used for the development of the qualified unimproved agricultural sales file. This percentage is relatively low compared to most counties in the state, but consistent with counties surrounding Polk County. A majority of the disqualified sales are family transactions and substantially changed sales, and are appropriately coded as non-qualified. It is assumed that the County has used all available arm's length sales and has not excessively trimmed the sample.

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

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

 Continued|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 71 | 5.08 | 75 | 75 |
| 2008 | 70.14 | 6.52 | 75 | 73.57 |
| 2007 | 67 | 12.84 | 76 | 73 |
| 2006 | 72 | 6.13 | 77 | 75 |
| 2005 | 79 | 2.27 | 81 | 79 |

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

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

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

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

## 2009 Correlation Section

for Polk County

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

\% Change in Total
Assessed Value in the Sales File

| 4.84 | 2009 | 5.08 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5.97 | 2008 | 6.52 |
| 10.74 | 2007 | 12.84 |
| 7.51 | 2006 | 6.13 |
| 0.15 | 2005 | 2.27 |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 75 | 74 | 74 |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 14.53 | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 8 5}$ |
| Difference | 0.00 | 0.00 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The coefficient of dispersion is within the acceptable range and the price related differential is within the acceptable range; indicating this class of property has been valued uniformly and proportionately.

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 50 | 49 | -1 |
| Median | 71 | 75 | 4 |
| Wgt. Mean | 71 | 74 | 3 |
| Mean | 74 | 74 | 0 |
| COD | 19.28 | 14.53 | -4.75 |
| PRD | 103.27 | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 8 5}$ | -2.42 |
| Minimum | 258.44 | 43.54 | 6.46 |
| Maximum |  | 108.07 | -150.37 |

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

| Total Real Property <br> Sum Lines 17, 25, \& 30 | Records : 5,475 | Value : 733,783,590 | Growth 3,344,280 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  | Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |  |
| 01. Res UnImp Land | 170 | 604,965 | 12 | 41,480 | 37 | 638,500 | 219 | 1,284,945 |  |
| 02. Res Improve Land | 1,353 | 7,531,290 | 50 | 760,960 | 283 | 5,040,560 | 1,686 | 13,332,810 |  |
| 03. Res Improvements | 1,375 | 66,325,860 | 50 | 4,268,790 | 359 | 30,374,710 | 1,784 | 100,969,360 |  |
| 04. Res Total | 1,545 | 74,462,115 | 62 | 5,071,230 | 396 | 36,053,770 | 2,003 | 115,587,115 | 1,167,550 |
| \% of Res Total | 77.13 | 64.42 | 3.10 | 4.39 | 19.77 | 31.19 | 36.58 | 15.75 | 34.91 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 05. Com UnImp Land | 42 | 200,650 | 2 | 26,000 | 3 | 34,270 | 47 | 260,920 |  |
| 06. Com Improve Land | 197 | 1,034,890 | 12 | 192,330 | 30 | 1,270,840 | 239 | 2,498,060 |  |
| 07. Com Improvements | 215 | 11,212,765 | 14 | 4,554,160 | 33 | 9,080,705 | 262 | 24,847,630 |  |
| 08. Com Total | 257 | 12,448,305 | 16 | 4,772,490 | 36 | 10,385,815 | 309 | 27,606,610 | 76,460 |
| \% of Com Total | 83.17 | 45.09 | 5.18 | 17.29 | 11.65 | 37.62 | 5.64 | 3.76 | 2.29 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 09. Ind UnImp Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 10. Ind Improve Land | 1 | 11,175 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 91,475 | 2 | 102,650 |  |
| 11. Ind Improvements | 1 | 132,275 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 671,145 | 2 | 803,420 |  |
| 12. Ind Total | 1 | 143,450 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 762,620 | 2 | 906,070 | 0 |
| \% of Ind Total | 50.00 | 15.83 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 50.00 | 84.17 | 0.04 | 0.12 | 0.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13. Rec UnImp Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 2,116,220 | 20 | 2,116,220 |  |
| 14. Rec Improve Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 124,480 | 10 | 124,480 |  |
| 15. Rec Improvements | 0 | 0 | 7 | 282,710 | 245 | 5,966,605 | 252 | 6,249,315 |  |
| 16. Rec Total | 0 | 0 | 7 | 282,710 | 265 | 8,207,305 | 272 | 8,490,015 | 0 |
| \% of Rec Total | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.57 | 3.33 | 97.43 | 96.67 | 4.97 | 1.16 | 0.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Res \& Rec Total\% of Res $\&$ Rec Total | 1,545 | 74,462,115 | 69 | 5,353,940 | 661 | 44,261,075 | 2,275 | 124,077,130 | 1,167,550 |
|  | 67.91 | 60.01 | 3.03 | 4.32 | 29.05 | 35.67 | 41.55 | 16.91 | 34.91 |
| Com \& Ind Total | 258 | 12,591,755 | 16 | 4,772,490 | 37 | 11,148,435 | 311 | 28,512,680 | 76,460 |
| \% of Com \& Ind Total | 82.96 | 44.16 | 5.14 | 16.74 | 11.90 | 39.10 | 5.68 | 3.89 | 2.29 |
| 17. Taxable Total | 1,803 | 87,053,870 | 85 | 10,126,430 | 698 | 55,409,510 | 2,586 | 152,589,810 | 1,244,010 |
| \% of Taxable Total | 69.72 | 57.05 | 3.29 | 6.64 | 26.99 | 36.31 | 47.23 | 20.79 | 37.20 |

Exhibit 72 Page 82

Schedule II : Tax Increment Financing (TIF)


Schedule III : Mineral Interest Records

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


| Schedule IV : Exempt Records : Non-Agricultural |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban Records | SubUrban Records | Rural Records | Total Records |
| 26. Producing | 181 | 7 | 230 | 418 |


| Schedule V : Agricultural Records |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |
| 27. Ag-Vacant Land | 17 | 140,670 | 141 | 22,705,675 | 1,624 | 282,614,560 | 1,782 | 305,460,905 |
| 28. Ag-Improved Land | 1 | 3,460 | 81 | 10,581,810 | 941 | 191,897,435 | 1,023 | 202,482,705 |
| 29. Ag Improvements | 2 | 8,155 | 85 | 6,602,945 | 1,020 | 66,639,070 | 1,107 | 73,250,170 |
| 30. Ag Total |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,889 | 581,193,780 |

Exhibit 72 Page 83


Exhibit 72 Page 84

|  | Urban |  |  | SubUrban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Acres | Value | Records | Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
|  | Records | $\begin{aligned} & \quad \text { Rural } \\ & \text { Acres } \end{aligned}$ | Value | Records | Total Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 1 | 79.45 | 51,705 | 1 | 79.45 | 51,705 |
| Schedule VIII : Agricultural Records : Special Value |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Records | Urban Acres | Value | Records | SubU <br> Acres | Value |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Value N/A | 0 <br> Records | 0.00 <br> Rural <br> Acres | V 0 | 0 Records |  |  |
| 43. Special Value | 2 | 256.90 | 314,130 | 2 | 256.90 | 314,130 |
| 44. Recapture Value | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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


## County 72 Polk

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

| Irrigated | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 | 98,425.80 | 57.31\% | 255,295,880 | 64.49\% | 2,593.79 |
| 46. 1A | 21,999.32 | 12.81\% | 49,421,575 | 12.49\% | 2,246.50 |
| 47. 2A1 | 11,650.67 | 6.78\% | 23,802,055 | 6.01\% | 2,042.98 |
| 48. 2A | 9,892.60 | 5.76\% | 18,702,535 | 4.72\% | 1,890.56 |
| 49.3A1 | 9,230.02 | 5.37\% | 17,020,760 | 4.30\% | 1,844.07 |
| 50.3A | 7,322.33 | 4.26\% | 11,994,955 | 3.03\% | 1,638.13 |
| 51.4A1 | 10,677.72 | 6.22\% | 16,474,860 | 4.16\% | 1,542.92 |
| 52.4A | 2,531.95 | 1.47\% | 3,131,150 | 0.79\% | 1,236.66 |
| 53. Total | 171,730.41 | 100.00\% | 395,843,770 | 100.00\% | 2,305.03 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 24,512.86 | 48.83\% | 41,186,610 | 59.36\% | 1,680.20 |
| 55. 1D | 8,953.33 | 17.83\% | 13,819,930 | 19.92\% | 1,543.55 |
| 56. 2D1 | 2,232.75 | 4.45\% | 2,232,750 | 3.22\% | 1,000.00 |
| 57. 2D | 3,718.97 | 7.41\% | 3,713,805 | 5.35\% | 998.61 |
| 58.3D1 | 3,040.19 | 6.06\% | 2,553,750 | 3.68\% | 840.00 |
| 59.3D | 1,420.20 | 2.83\% | 1,135,115 | 1.64\% | 799.26 |
| 60.4D1 | 4,979.49 | 9.92\% | 3,734,680 | 5.38\% | 750.01 |
| 61. 4D | 1,343.45 | 2.68\% | 1,007,595 | 1.45\% | 750.01 |
| 62. Total | 50,201.24 | 100.00\% | 69,384,235 | 100.00\% | 1,382.12 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 1,514.49 | 0.00\% | 972,870 | 3.57\% | 642.37 |
| 64. 1G | 1,079.45 | 2.84\% | 766,050 | 2.81\% | 709.67 |
| 65. 2G1 | 2,037.59 | 5.35\% | 1,561,020 | 5.72\% | 766.11 |
| 66. 2G | 3,780.37 | 9.93\% | 2,928,360 | 10.74\% | 774.62 |
| 67.3G1 | 722.71 | 1.90\% | 548,800 | 2.01\% | 759.36 |
| 68.3G | 9,464.20 | 24.87\% | 7,338,010 | 26.90\% | 775.34 |
| 69.4G1 | 7,049.64 | 18.52\% | 5,104,610 | 18.71\% | 724.10 |
| 70.4G | 12,411.34 | 32.61\% | 8,058,400 | 29.54\% | 649.28 |
| 71. Total | 38,059.79 | 100.00\% | 27,278,120 | 100.00\% | 716.72 |
| Irrigated Total | 171,730.41 | 65.57\% | 395,843,770 | 80.25\% | 2,305.03 |
| Dry Total | 50,201.24 | 19.17\% | 69,384,235 | 14.07\% | 1,382.12 |
| Grass Total | 38,059.79 | 14.53\% | 27,278,120 | 5.53\% | 716.72 |
| Waste | 43.00 | 0.02\% | 1,720 | 0.00\% | 40.00 |
| Other | 1,875.72 | 0.72\% | 750,280 | 0.15\% | 400.00 |
| Exempt | 17.75 | 0.01\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 261,910.16 | 100.00\% | 493,258,125 | 100.00\% | 1,883.31 |

Exhibit 72 Page 86

## Schedule X : Agricultural Records :Ag Land Total

|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 76. Irrigated | 20.43 | 51,720 | 11,413.52 | 27,051,035 | 160,296.46 | 368,741,015 | 171,730.41 | 395,843,770 |
| 77. Dry Land | 73.33 | 91,570 | 3,355.63 | 4,610,785 | 46,772.28 | 64,681,880 | 50,201.24 | 69,384,235 |
| 78. Grass | 1.05 | 840 | 685.83 | 473,200 | 37,372.91 | 26,804,080 | 38,059.79 | 27,278,120 |
| 79. Waste | 0.00 | 0 | 22.00 | 880 | 21.00 | 840 | 43.00 | 1,720 |
| 80. Other | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 1,875.72 | 750,280 | 1,875.72 | 750,280 |
| 81. Exempt | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 17.75 | 0 | 17.75 | 0 |
| 82. Total | 94.81 | 144,130 | 15,476.98 | 32,135,900 | 246,338.37 | 460,978,095 | 261,910.16 | 493,258,125 |


|  | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Irrigated | $171,730.41$ | $65.57 \%$ | $395,843,770$ | $80.25 \%$ | $2,305.03$ |
| Dry Land | $50,201.24$ | $19.17 \%$ | $69,384,235$ | $14.07 \%$ | $1,382.12$ |
| Grass | $38,059.79$ | $14.53 \%$ | $27,278,120$ | $5.53 \%$ | 716.72 |
| Waste | 43.00 | $0.02 \%$ | 1,720 | $0.00 \%$ | 40.00 |
| Other | $1,875.72$ | $0.72 \%$ | 750,280 | $0.15 \%$ | 400.00 |
| Exempt | 17.75 | $0.01 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.00 |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 6 1 , 9 1 0 . 1 6}$ | $100.00 \%$ | $\mathbf{4 9 3 , 2 5 8 , 1 2 5}$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,883.31$ |

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

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

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

## Plan of Assessment Requirements:

Pursuant to Neb. Laws 2005, LB 263, Section 9, on or before June 15 each year, the assessor shall prepare a plan of assessment (herein after referred to as the "plan"), which describes the assessment actions planned for the next assessment year and two years thereafter. The plan shall indicate the classes 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. The assessor may amend the plan, if necessary, after the budget is approved by the county board. A copy of the plan and any amendments thereto shall be mailed to the Department of Property Assessment and Taxation on or before October 31 each year.

## Real Property Assessment Requirements:

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

Assessment levels required for real property are:

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

Reference, Neb Rev. Stat. §77-201 (R.S. Supp 2004).

## General Description of Real Property in Polk County:

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

|  | Parcels | \% of Total Parcels | \% of Taxable Value Base |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | 2008 | $36 \%$ | $16 \%$ |
| Commercial | 309 | $6 \%$ | $4 \%$ |
| Industrial | 2 | $0 \%$ | $0 \%$ |
| Recreational | 268 | $5 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| Agricultural | 2885 | $53 \%$ | $79 \%$ |

Agricultural Land: Polk County consists of 262,332 taxable ag land acres. Of those acres, $65 \%$ are irrigated cropland, $19 \%$ are dry cropland, $15 \%$ are grass/pasture and $1 \%$ is used for other agricultural purposes. It is interesting to note that in the last five years, irrigation has increased by 25,844 acres (and by $\$ 131,848,100$ in value).

New Property: Specific numbers of permits and/or information statements for each property type are not tracked. One of our villages rarely enforces the need for a building permit within their jurisdiction - or perhaps they don't feel the need to share the information with the assessor's office. 76 Permits were received in 2007 through the County Zoning Administrator. In addition, 34 urban properties added value attributable to growth.

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

## Current Resources:

A) Staff/Budget/Training - The office staff consists of the assessor, a certified deputy assessor and one office clerk. Each staff member is expected to be knowledgeable in all aspects of the daily office operation, with varying degrees of responsibility. A shared employee is available if needed, however, due to continuity and training issues, she is rarely used by our office. Jon Fritz, of Fritz Appraisal Company, is paid a monthly retainer fee, working 2 days per month, for pick-up work and appraisal maintenance. Mr. Fritz is a Certified General Appraiser, who has been involved in mass appraisal for many years. His credentials qualify him for all forms of appraisal work. Our budget for FY 2007-2008 was $\$ 93,230$. That budget was limited to a $2 \frac{1}{2} \%$ increase from the previous year. Funding for reappraisal projects, as well as $75 \%$ of the monthly retainer for the appraiser, have been paid through Inheritance Tax funds. Employee benefits, such as FICA, health insurance, etc., are funded through a general source, rather than through the assessor's budget. All but approximately $\$ 300$ of the 2007-2008 budget was spent.
B) Maps and Aerial Photos - The cadastral maps currently in use were purchased in 1973 and are showing a great deal of wear. Ownership changes are kept current with each group of transfer statements received. Our GIS is linked with the Terra Scan system, however the cadastral maps are still maintained. GIS has 2003, 2005, 2006 and 2007 aerial imagery. Aerial photos of all rural improved properties were taken in the Fall of 2002. Each photo was scanned into the computer and linked to the proper parcel. A hard copy of each photo is filed in the property record card.
C) Property Record Cards - The office still maintains a hard copy of the property record card, even though most of the information can be accessed from the computer. The front of each card lists ownership and assessment information. For improved properties, each card has a photo of the main improvement. The computerized Property Record Card contains ownership and assessment information, scanned $\&$ digital photos, sketches, and assessment data.
D) Computerization - Our assessment records are computerized and networked with the County Treasurer's office. We currently contract with Automated Systems, Inc., utilizing their Terra Scan administrative and appraisal programs. We also contract with GIS Workshop for GIS applications. Computer hardware and software were updated in 2003, with additional upgrades in 2004 to accommodate GIS. Each staff member has access to Terra Scan, word processing, spreadsheet and internet software through a PC terminal. A guest terminal is available for the appraiser. ArcGIS software is available on two terminals for editing GIS information. In November 2006, a grant was received from the Nebraska Secretary of State for assistance in getting assessment information available on our web site.

## Current Assessment Procedures for Real Property:

A) Discover, List \& Inventory All Property - The assessor supervises maintenance of the real estate file. Ownership changes are made by the assessor's office staff, when Real Estate Transfer Statements (Form 521) are received from the County Clerk. When building permits or other information is received regarding potential changes in property, the property record card is flagged, and a notation is made in the "building permits" section in the computer. Cards for pick-up work are given to the appraiser, who reviews the property and lists the changes. Market trends are studied, and economic depreciation adjustments are made to particular sub-classes of property when indicated. We currently maintain 3,148 parcels with improvements of some kind. Our goal is to systematically reappraise all improved parcels in a 6 -year cycle, with 2 years allotted for rural reappraisal, 1 year for the towns of Shelby \& Osceola, 1 year for Stromsburg \& Polk, 1 year for recreational properties and 1 year for commercial properties. The extent of each reappraisal, of course, depends on the allotment of funds. Unimproved urban properties are included in the 6 -year cycle for each specific town. Unimproved ag parcels are viewed/reviewed continually through NRD maps and GIS, for land use changes.
B) Data Collection - Information for reappraisals or general pick-up work is done under the direction of the assessor and the contract appraiser. Questionnaires and interviews may be used to gather preliminary data. Field visits and inspection of the property are the primary method used to obtain, update and confirm assessment data.
C) Review Assessment/Sales Ratio Studies Before Assessment Actions - The Terra Scan system has an efficient program which can process the sales file and perform assessment/sales ratio studies. Running these figures periodically, assists in identifying areas that may need attention. When problem areas show up, various solutions can be worked into the file to determine the appropriate action to take.
D) Sales File - The assessor supervises maintenance of the real estate sales file. After ownership changes have been made by the office staff, transfer statements are then given to the assessor for sales review, and for completion of the sales worksheet. A questionnaire is sent to most buyers and sellers on agricultural and residential sales. If questions exist and no response is received from the questionnaire, verification is conducted through a phone call or personal visit. Commercial sales review is done by
telephone or through a personal visit. Due to the variables involved with commercial sales, a specific form has not been practical. Standard questions are asked, similar to those on the residential questionnaire, with additional questions depending on the type of business.
E) Approaches to Value

Market information - A sales file is maintained on improved properties, both in a paper copy and in the computer. Six sub-class divisions in the file coincide with the "Assessor Location" reported in the sales file maintained by the Nebraska Department of Property Assessment and Taxation (Shelby, Osceola, Stromsburg, Polk, Rural, and Lake). Economic Depreciation for each assessor location is derived from this sales file. A sales file is also maintained for ag land sales, with the valuation process being explained in \#4 below.

1) Market Approach - The market approach to value is predominantly used in the valuation of unimproved agricultural land as explained in \#4 below. There has been no market approach to value process set up for the residential and commercial appraisal process in the current Terra Scan appraisal package.
2) Cost Approach - The 2006 Marshall \& Swift cost manual is used to price all rural residential properties in Polk County. The towns of Shelby \& Osceola, as well as the lake properties, are also currently on the 2006 cost manual, with Stromsburg \& Polk using 1999 pricing until they are reappraised this year. The depreciation study used for the towns of Shelby \& Osceola from 2007. Economic depreciation was updated in 2005 for the Village of Polk, in 2007 for lake properties and in 2001 for residential properties in Stromsburg. Commercial \& Industrial properties are being priced from the 2002 Marshall \& Swift manual, using a depreciation study from 2002. Commercial depreciation was updated in 2006 for the City of Stromsburg. All depreciation studies have been prepared by the contract appraiser.
3) Income Approach - Income and expense data collection and analysis is all done by a Certified General Appraiser. The income approach to value is not conducive to many properties in Polk County, with its use being limited to select commercial and industrial properties.
4) Land Valuation Studies - Spread sheets are prepared annually by the assessor, to study sales of agricultural land in the County, and updates are made to adjust values to the market trends. Currently the county has not seen a need to establish different ag land market areas, nor has the need for special value been identified, though these possibilities are studied annually.
F) Reconciliation of Final Value and Documentation - Residential, commercial and industrial properties are predominately priced using the cost approach, with economic depreciation being derived from the market. When other approaches are used, the contract appraiser reconciles the values. Ag land is predominately priced using the market approach to value.
G) Review Assessment/Sales Ratio Studies After Assessment Actions - The Terra Scan sales file is updated, and statistics are reviewed to assure that the actions taken were the most appropriate.
H) Notices and Public Relations - Per Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1315, on or before June $1^{\text {st }}$, a "Notice of Valuation Change" is sent to owners of real property for all parcels which have been assessed at a value different than in the previous year. Real Estate Transfer Statements filed through May $20^{\text {th }}$ are reviewed to assure notification to the proper owner of record of each affected parcel. Property owners with questions about their valuation change, are encouraged to visit with personnel in the assessor's office. The property record card is reviewed with the owner and explanations are given regarding the change.

Further explanation of the assessment process can be found in the regulations issued by the Nebraska Department of Property Assessment and Taxation, Title 350, Chapter 50.

Level of Value, Quality and Uniformity for Assessment Year 2008:

|  | $\frac{\text { Median }}{}$ |  | COD* | $\frac{\text { PRD }^{* *}}{19.05}$ |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Residential | $98.52 \%$ |  | 107.97 |  |
| Commercial | $100.00 \%$ |  | Insufficient Sales |  |
| Agricultural Land | $73.57 \%$ |  | 17.37 | 103.15 |

*COD $=$ Coefficient of Dispersion
**PRD $=$ Price-Related Differential
For more information regarding statistical measures, see the 2008 Reports \& Opinions.

## Real Estate Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2009:

## Residential:

- Complete the reappraisal for the Village of Polk and the City of Stromsburg.
- We will request funds for the reappraisal of residential/recreational improvements at the various lakes in Polk County. This project will consist of an exterior inspection of all properties (approximately 370 parcels), with an interior inspection when possible (as defined by Title 350, Neb. Admin. Code, REG-50).
- We will review sales for possible economic depreciation adjustments.
- We will complete pick-up work with the assistance of the contract appraiser.


## Commercial:

- With the assistance of the contract appraiser, we will study sales to determine if an economic depreciation adjustment is necessary.
- We will complete pick-up work with the assistance of the contract appraiser.


## Agricultural Land:

- We will work with the Upper Big Blue and Central Platte Natural Resources Districts, as well as the property owners, to assure accuracy in irrigated land use.
- We will review well registration information on the Department of Natural Resources web site to assist with agricultural land use changes.
- The assessor will study sales data for possible agricultural land valuation adjustments.


## Real Estate Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2010:

Residential:

- Complete the reappraisal for the recreational improvements at the various lakes the county.
- Review sales for possible economic depreciation adjustments.
- Complete pick-up work with the assistance of the contract appraiser.


## Commercial:

- Request funds for reappraisal of commercial improvements (approximately 310 parcels).
- Review sales for possible economic depreciation adjustments.
- Complete pick-up work with the assistance of the contract appraiser.


## Agricultural Land:

- Continue to study land use.
- Review sales for possible valuation adjustments.
- Continue to work with the Natural Resource Districts regarding land use.


## Real Estate Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2011:

## Residential:

- Request funds for a 2-year reappraisal project of rural improved parcels (approximately 1400 parcels).
- Review sales for possible economic depreciation adjustments.
- Complete pick-up work with the assistance of the contract appraiser.


## Commercial:

- Complete the reappraisal of commercial improvements.
- Review sales for possible economic depreciation adjustments.
- Complete pick-up work with the assistance of the contract appraiser.


## Agricultural Land:

- Continue to study land use.
- Review sales for possible valuation adjustments.
- Continue to work with the Natural Resource Districts regarding land use.


## Additional Assessment Actions:

1) Record Maintenance, Mapping Updates and Ownership Changes - Maintain assessment records for changes in real estate ownership.
2) Annual Administrative Reports required by law and/or regulation -
a. Abstracts (Real \& Personal Property)
b. Assessor Survey
c. Sales information to PA\&T for rosters and Assessed Value Update
d. Certification of Value to Political Subdivisions
e. School District Taxable Value Report
f. Homestead Exemption Tax Loss Report (in conjunction with Treasurer)
g. Certificate of Taxes Levied Report
h. Report of values for Board of Educational Lands \& Funds properties
i. Report of all Exempt Property and Taxable Government Owned Property
j. Annual Plan of Assessment Report
3) Personal Property - Administer annual filing of approximately 1,100 schedules, prepare subsequent notices for incomplete filings or failure to file and apply penalties as required. Personal Property amounts to less than $5 \%$ of our county tax base, however, administration is very time consuming. Diligent effort is given to the process by the deputy assessor and office clerk, to ensure that filings are accurate and timely, and that penalties are few.
4) Permissive Exemptions - Administer annual filings of applications for new or continued exempt use, review and make recommendations to the county board.
5) Taxable Government Owned Property - Review government owned property not used for public a purpose, and send notices of intent to tax.
6) Homestead Exemptions - Administer approximately 240 annual filings of applications. Review each application for approval or denial and send taxpayer notifications for denials. Send preprinted applications to all who applied the pervious year. Maintain a list of those who inquire after the filing deadlines, to send a form for next year. Continue to visit homes of those needing assistance in completing the form, but who cannot make it up to the courthouse.
7) Centrally Assessed Property - Review valuations as certified by PA\&T for railroads and public service entities, establish assessment records for tax list purposes.
8) Tax Increment Financing - Maintain valuation information for properties in community redevelopment projects for proper reporting on administrative reports and allocation of ad valorem tax.
9) Tax Districts and Tax Rates - Maintain records of taxing entity boundaries, and review for changes necessary for proper taxation of all property. Input and review tax rates, and export to county treasurer.
10) Tax List \& Tax Statements - Prepare and certify the tax list to the county treasurer for real property, personal property and centrally assessed property. Prepare and deliver tax statements to the county treasurer for mailing, along with a second "drawer copy" for the treasurer's office use.
11) Tax List Corrections - Prepare correction documents for approval by the county board.
12) County Board of Equalization - Attend all meetings pertaining to property valuation. Assemble and provide information for protest hearings.
13) TERC Appeals - Prepare and submit information and attend taxpayer appeal hearings to defend valuation before the Tax Equalization and Review Commission.
14) TERC Statewide Equalization - Attend hearings if applicable to our county, defend values and implement any orders received from the Tax Equalization and Review Commission.
15) Education - Maintain certification for assessor and deputy assessor by attending meetings, workshops and educational classes to obtain continuing education as outlined in Title 350, Neb. Admin. Code, REG-71.

## Conclusion:

Budget concerns have been addressed under the Staff/Budget/Training section on Page 2. It is assumed the County Board will request that we adhere to the same budget increases for FY 2008-2009. Problems with budget increases have not been because the county board is unwilling to fund the assessment process, but rather that the statutory percentage increases don't allow much room for expansion. Continuing education hours will be needed for the Assessor and Deputy's certification. The Central District Assessor's Association has worked with the Nebraska Assessment Education \& Certification Advisory Board, to line up affordable courses, located within easy driving distance, which should help with training and mileage expenses.

I am anticipating that Fritz Appraisal Company will continue working with us on our reappraisal projects, as well as continue with annual pick-up work. He does have an experienced lister working for him, however, the lister lives in the eastern end of the state, and the prospect of driving over 200 miles round trip is rather discouraging to him. Hopefuily we can continue to: come to terms on reappraisal fees that will be acceptable to both parties.

Linda D. Anderson Polk County Assessor June 13, 2008

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Polk County

## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

| 1. | Deputy(ies) on staff |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | 1 |
| 2. | Appraiser(s) on staff |
| 3. | 0 |
|  | Other full-time employees |
| 4. | Other part-time employees |
|  | 0 |
| 5. | Number of shared employees |
|  | 0 |
| 6. | Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year |
|  | $\$ 95,561$ |
| 7. | Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system |
| 8. | $\$ 5,500$ TerraScan maintenance agreement $+\$ 11,500$ for GIS support |
|  | Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above |
| 9. | Amount of the total budget set aside for appraisal work |
| 10. | $\$ 44,000$ and $\$ 800 /$ Amo for pick-up work |
|  | $\$ 1,300$ |
| 11. | Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget |
|  | $\$ 44,000$ |
| 12. | Other miscellaneous funds |
|  | 0 |
| 13. | Total budget |
|  | $\$ 95,561$ |
| a. | Was any of last year's budget not used: |
|  | No |
|  |  |

## B. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

| 1. | Administrative software |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | TerraScan |
|  | CAMA software |


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

## C. Zoning Information

| 1. | Does the county have zoning? |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Yes |
| 2. | If so, is the zoning countywide? |
| 3. | Yes |
|  | What municipalities in the county are zoned? |
| 4. | All municipalities are zoned |
|  | When was zoning implemented? |

## D. Contracted Services

| 1. | Appraisal Services |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | John Fritz, Contract Appraiser. |
| 2. | Other services |
|  | TerraScan and GIS Workshop |

## Certification

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

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

Dated this 7th day of April, 2009.

Truth a. Soensea
Ruth A. Sorensen
Property Tax Administrator

