# NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF <br> <br> 2006 Reports \& Opinions <br> <br> 2006 Reports \& Opinions of the 

## Morrill County 62

2006 Equalization Proceedings before the
Tax Equalization and Review Commission

April 2006

## Preface

The requirements for the assessment of real property for the purposes of property taxation are found in Nebraska law. The Constitution of Nebraska requires that "taxes shall be levied by valuation uniformly and proportionately upon all real property and franchises as defined by the Legislature except as otherwise provided in or permitted by this Constitution." Neb. Const. art. VIII, sec. 1 (1) (1998). 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 (R.R.S., 2003). The assessment level for all real property, except agricultural land and horticultural land, is one hundred percent of actual value. The assessment level for agricultural land and horticultural land, hereinafter referred to as agricultural land, is eighty percent of actual value. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-201 (1) and (2)(R.S. Supp., 2005). More importantly, for purposes of equalization, similar properties must be assessed at the same proportion of actual value when compared to each other. Achieving the constitutional requirement of proportionality ultimately ensures the balance equity in the imposition of the property tax by local units of government on each parcel of real property.

The assessment process, implemented under the authority of the county assessor, seeks to value similarly classed properties at the same proportion to actual value. This is not a precise mathematical process, but instead depends on the judgment of the county assessor, based on his or her analysis of relevant factors that affect the actual value of real property. Nebraska law provides ranges of acceptable levels of value that must be met to achieve the uniform and proportionate valuation of classes and subclasses of real property in each county. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5023 (R.S. Supp., 2005) requires that all classes of real property, except agricultural land, be assessed within the range of ninety-two and one hundred percent of actual value; the class of agricultural land be assessed within the range of seventy-four and eighty percent of actual value; and, the class of agricultural land receiving special valuation be assessed within the range seventy-four and eighty percent of its special value and recapture value.

To ensure that the classes of real property are assessed at these required levels of actual value, the Department of Property Assessment and Taxation, hereinafter referred to as the Department, under the direction of the Property Tax Administrator, is annually responsible for analyzing and measuring the assessment performance of each county. This responsibility includes requiring the Property Tax Administrator to prepare statistical and narrative reports for the Tax Equalization and Review Commission, hereinafter referred to as the Commission, and the county assessors. Pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5027 (R.S. Supp., 2005):
(2) ... the Property Tax Administrator shall prepare and deliver to the commission and to each county assessor his or her annual reports and opinions.
(3) The annual reports and opinions of the Property Tax Administrator shall contain statistical and narrative reports informing the commission of the level of value and the quality of assessment of the classes and subclasses of real property within the county and a certification of the opinion of the Property Tax Administrator regarding the level of value and quality of assessment of the classes and subclasses of real property in the county.
(4) In addition to an opinion of level of value and quality of assessment in the county, the Property Tax Administrator may make nonbinding recommendations for consideration by the commission.

The narrative and statistical reports contained in the Reports and Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator, hereinafter referred to as the R\&O, provide a thorough, concise analysis of the assessment process implemented by each county assessor to reach the levels of value and quality of assessment required by Nebraska law. The Property Tax Administrator's opinion of level of value and quality of assessment achieved by each county assessor is a conclusion based upon all the data provided by the county assessor and gathered by the Department regarding the assessment activities during the preceding year. This is done in recognition of the fact that the measurement of assessment compliance, in terms of the concepts of actual value and uniformity and proportionality mandated by Nebraska law, requires both statistical and narrative analysis.

The Department is required by Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1327 (R. S. Supp., 2005) to develop and maintain a state-wide sales file of all arm's length transactions. From this sales file the Department prepares an assessment sales ratio study in compliance with acceptable mass appraisal standards. The assessment sales ratio study is the primary mass appraisal performance evaluation tool. From the sales file, the Department prepares statistical analysis from a nonrandomly selected set of observations, known as sales, from which inferences about the population, known as a class or subclass of real property, may be drawn. The statistical reports contained in the R\&O are developed in compliance with standards developed by the International Association of Assessing Officers, hereinafter referred to as the IAAO.

However, just as the valuation of property is sometimes more art than science, a narrative analysis of assessment practices in each county is necessary to give proper context to the statistical inferences from the assessment sales ratio study. There may be instances when the analysis of assessment practices outweighs or limits the reliability of the statistical inferences of central tendency or quality measures. This may require an opinion of the level of value that is not identical to the result of the statistical calculation. The Property Tax Administrator's goal is to provide statistical and narrative analysis of the assessment level and practices to the Commission, providing the Commission with the most complete picture possible of the true level of value and quality of assessment in each county.

The Property Tax Administrator’s opinions of level of value and quality of assessment are stated as a single numeric representation for level of value and a simple judgment regarding the quality of assessment practices. Based on the information collected in developing this report the Property Tax Administrator may feel further recommendations must be stated for a county to assist the Commission in determining the level of value and quality of assessment within a county. These opinions are made only after considering all narrative and statistical analysis provided by the county assessor and gathered by the Department. An evaluation of these opinions must only be made after considering all other information provided in the R\&O.

Finally, after reviewing all of the information available to the Property Tax Administrator regarding the level and quality of assessment for classes and subclasses of real property in each county, the Property Tax Administrator, pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5027(4) (R.S. Supp.,
2005), may make recommendations for adjustments to value for classes and subclasses of property. All of the factors relating to the Property Tax Administrator's determination of level of value and quality of assessment shall be taken into account in the making of such recommendations. Such recommendations are not binding on the Commission.

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## 2006 Commission Summary

| Residential Real Property - Current |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Number of Sales | $\mathbf{1 7 1}$ | COD | $\mathbf{1 2 . 3 6}$ |
| Total Sales Price | 7626213 | PRD | $\mathbf{1 0 7 . 0 1}$ |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | 7661613 | COV | 26.52 |
| Total Assessed Value | 7504382 | STD | 27.80 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | 44804.75 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 11.86 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | 43885.27 | Min | 68.01 |
| Median | $\mathbf{9 6 . 0 0}$ | Max | 269.59 |
| Wgt. Mean | 97.95 | 95\% Median C.I. | 96.00 to 96.01 |
| Mean | 104.82 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I. | 96.21 to 99.69 |
|  |  | $95 \%$ Mean C.I. | 100.65 to 108.98 |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 22.09 |  |  |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  | 6.92 |  |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  | 12.69 |  |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  | 23,932 |  |


| Residential Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 1}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 . 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 7 . 0 1}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 162 | 96.00 | 24.04 | 114.70 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 180 | 95.25 | 36.03 | 121.93 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 168 | 96 | 18.67 | 111.74 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 160 | 94 | 35.63 | 125.39 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 160 | 93 | 50.54 | 134.61 |

## 2006 Commission Summary

Commercial Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | $\mathbf{4 6}$ | COD | $\mathbf{1 6 . 9 9}$ |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | 1815211 | PRD | $\mathbf{1 0 1 . 3 7}$ |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | 1823811 | COV | 38.11 |
| Total Assessed Value | 1783730 | STD | 37.79 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | 39648.07 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 16.30 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | 38776.74 | Min | 18.75 |
| Median | $\mathbf{9 5 . 9 4}$ | Max | 271.06 |
| Wgt. Mean | 97.80 | $95 \%$ Median C.I. | 94.00 to 97.00 |
| Mean | 99.14 | $95 \%$ Wg. Mean C.I. | 81.44 to 114.17 |
|  |  | $95 \%$ Mean C.I. | 88.22 to 110.06 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County |  |  |  | 7.03 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  | 12.07 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  | 9.47 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  |  | 49,412 |
| Commercial Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| 2006 | 46 | 95.94 | 16.99 | 101.37 |
| 2005 | 30 | 95.94 | 26.48 | 117.48 |
| 2004 | 25 | 96.00 | 38.81 | 132.57 |
| 2003 | 21 | 93 | 44.22 | 127.54 |
| 2002 | 25 | 94 | 40.62 | 154.69 |
| 2001 | 25 | 96 | 36.79 | 115.69 |

## 2006 Commission Summary

| Agricultural Land - Current |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Number of Sales | $\mathbf{6 4}$ | COD | $\mathbf{1 7 . 8 1}$ |
| Total Sales Price | 5891269 | PRD | $\mathbf{1 0 8 . 8 5}$ |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | 5891269 | COV | 28.15 |
| Total Assessed Value | 4289691 | STD | 22.31 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | 92051.08 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 13.71 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | 67026.42 | Min | 6.84 |
| Median | $\mathbf{7 6 . 9 5}$ | Max | 152.10 |
| Wgt. Mean | 72.81 | $95 \%$ Median C.I. | 75.00 to 79.57 |
| Mean | 79.26 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I. | 65.93 to 79.69 |

\% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County ..... 69.1
$\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period ..... 1.51
\% of Value Sold in the Study Period ..... 0.04
Average Assessed Value of the Base ..... 43,763

Agricultural Land - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{6 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 8 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 8 . 8 5}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 47 | 78.29 | 24.78 | 113.40 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 41 | 73.78 | 30.69 | 118.25 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 47 | 75 | 21.6 | 101.67 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 56 | 75 | 33.44 | 100.28 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 63 | 76 | 28.14 | 102.2 |

## 2006 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Morrill County

My opinions and recommendations are stated as a conclusion based on all of the factors known to me about the assessment practices and statistical analysis for this county. See, Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5027 (R. S. Supp., 2005). While I rely primarily on the median assessment sales ratio from the Qualified Statistical Reports for each class of real property, my opinion of level of value for a class of real property may be determined from other evidence contained in the RO. Although my primary resource regarding quality of assessment are the performance standards issued by the 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 Morrill County is $96 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Morrill County is not 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 Morrill County is $96 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Morrill County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Agricultural Land

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of agricultural land in Morrill County is $77 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Morrill County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

# 2006 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Morrill County 

## Recommendations

It is my recommendation that the Tax Equalization and Review Commission make no adjustment.
Residential
Commercial
Agricultural

Dated this 10th day of April, 2006.


# 2006 Correlation Section <br> for Morrill County 

## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

Morrill: RESIDENTIAL: A review of the three measures of central tendency shows both the median and the aggregate are well within range. Either could be used to describe the overall level of value for the residential property class. The mean is about seven points (rounded) higher than the aggregate. Further examination of the sales file reveals that the mean is not being skewed by extreme outlying sales-in fact, if these were hypothetically removed, the mean would remain outside the upper limit of acceptable range. Regarding the two qualitative statistics, only the coefficient of dispersion is within compliance. The price-related differential is approximately four points outside of the upper limit of acceptable range for this statistic. Again, the hypothetical removal of the eight extreme outlying sales would fail to bring this measure within compliance.

## 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 (R. S. Supp., 2005) 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 Department periodically reviews the procedures utilized by the county assessor to qualify/disqualify sales.

The Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officials, (1999), 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.


Morrill: RESIDENTIAL: As shown in the above table, a significant proportion of the total sales are used by the County to establish level of value for the residential property class, and indicates that the sales file is not excessively trimmed.

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

## 2006 Correlation Section for Morrill County

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 R\&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.

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2001 | 89 | 9.08 | 97.08 | 93 |
| 2002 | 94 | -0.62 | 93.42 | 94 |
| 2003 | 96 | 20.76 | 115.93 | 96 |
| 2004 | 95.78 | 19.55 | 114.5 | 95.25 |
| 2005 | 96.00 | 11.4 | 106.94 | 96.00 |
| 2006 | 96.00 | 0.5 | 96.48 | 96.00 |

## 2006 Correlation Section <br> for Morrill County

Morrill: RESIDENTIAL: There is no significant statistical difference among the Preliminary Median, the Trended Preliminary and the R\&O Median-and this is not surprising, since no assessment actions were taken by the assessor to address this property class for assessment year 2006.

## 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 2006 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2006 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2006 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2005 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 sale 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 Change
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.

Gloudemans, Robert J., Mass Appraisal of Real Property, (International Association of Assessing Officers, 1999), p. 311.

| \% Change in Total Assessed <br> Value in the Sales File |  | \% Change in Assessed Value <br> (excl. growth) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3.81 | 2001 | 9.08 |
| 0 | 2002 | -0.62 |
| 0 | 2003 | 21 |
| -15.9 | 2004 | 19.55 |
| 0 | 2005 | 11.4 |
| 0 | 2006 | 0.5 |

Morrill: RESIDENTIAL: As indicated in the "Assessment Actions" section of the 2006 Assessment Survey for Morrill County, no actions were taken to address the residential property class for this

## 2006 Correlation Section

 for Morrill Countyassessment year (other than the completion of pickup work) and the lack of significant statistical difference between the two above figures merely confirms this.

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

There are three measures of central tendency calculated by the Department: median ratio, weighted mean ratio, and mean ratio. Because each measure of central tendency has its own 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. Because 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 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, (1999). 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

## 2006 Correlation Section for Morrill County

having the same impact on the calculation regardless of the assessed value or the selling price.

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{9 6 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 7 . 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 4 . 8 2}$ |

Morrill: RESIDENTIAL: Of the three measures of central tendency, both the median and the aggregate are well within range. The mean is about seven points (rounded) higher than the aggregate (and almost nine points above the median). Further examination of the sales file reveals that the mean is not being skewed by extreme outlying sales-in fact, if these were hypothetically removed, the mean would remain outside the upper limit of acceptable range.

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

IIn 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. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 235-237 indicates that a COD of less than 15 suggests that there is good assessment uniformity. 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. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 239-240 indicates that a PRD of greater than 100 suggests that high value properties are relatively under-assessed. 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 | 12.36 | 107.01 |
| Difference | 0 | 4.01 |

Morrill: RESIDENTIAL: Of the two qualitative statistics, only the coefficient of dispersion is within compliance. The price-related differential is approximately four points outside of the upper limit of acceptable range for this statistic. The removal of the eight extreme outlying sales would fail to bring this measure within compliance.

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 171 | 171 | 0 |
| Median | 96.00 | 96.00 | 0 |
| Wgt. Mean | 97.95 | 97.95 | 0 |
| Mean | 104.82 | 104.82 | 0 |
| COD | 12.36 | 12.36 | 0 |
| PRD | 107.01 | 107.01 | 0 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 68.01 | 68.01 | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 269.59 | 269.59 | 0 |

Morrill: RESIDENTIAL: As noted in the Assessment Actions section of the "2006 Assessment Survey for Morrill County," other than the completion of pickup work, no assessment actions were taken to adjust the valuation of this property class for assessment year 2006 (and the survey further notes that the last assessment "update" was in assessment year 2004). The above table confirms this by indicating no change between the Preliminary and the R\&O statistical profiles.

# 2006 Correlation Section <br> for Morrill County 

## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

Morrill: COMMERCIAL: All three measures of central tendency appear to be well within range and the mean and the median differ roughly by less than four points (3.20). Both of the qualitative statistics are within compliance and show remarkable uniformity, although the assessor notes that other than the completion of pickup work, no adjustments were made to the commercial property class for assessment year 2006.

## 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 (R. S. Supp., 2005) 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 Department periodically reviews the procedures utilized by the county assessor to qualify/disqualify sales.

The Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officials, (1999), 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 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2001 | 37 | 25 | 67.57 |  |
| 2002 | 41 | 25 | 60.98 |  |
| 2003 | 45 | 21 | 46.67 |  |
| 2004 | 46 | 25 | 54.35 |  |
| 2005 | 51 | 30 | 58.82 |  |
| 2006 | 57 | 46 | 80.7 |  |

Morrill: COMMERCIAL: The percentage of sales used in assessment year 2006 is substantially larger than any of the previous years' used, and indicates that the Assessor 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 R\&O median ratio, presenting four years of data to reveal any trends in assessment practices. The

## 2006 Correlation Section for Morrill County

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.

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2001 | 96 | 0.46 | 96.44 | 96 |
| 2002 | 94 | 0.51 | 94.48 | 94 |
| 2003 | 79 | 3.59 | 81.84 | 93 |
| 2004 | 92.86 | 2.37 | 95.06 | 96.00 |
| 2005 | 95.94 | -0.49 | 95.47 | 95.94 |
| 2006 | 95.87 | 0.06 | 95.92 | 95.94 |

Morrill: COMMERCIAL: Since no assessment actions (other than the completion of pickup work) were taken to address the commercial property class for assessment year 2006, it is not surprising that the three statistical figures show no significant difference. The explanation for the difference between

## 2006 Correlation Section <br> for Morrill County

the preliminary and R\&O medians is due to the fact that one sale was removed from the sales file in the time between the preliminary and R\&O profiles (this was for Department of Roads right-of-way).

## 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 2006 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2006 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2006 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2005 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 sale 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 Change

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.

Gloudemans, Robert J., Mass Appraisal of Real Property, (International Association of Assessing Officers, 1999), p. 311.
$\left.\left.\begin{array}{|ccc|}\hline \text { \% Change in Total Assessed } \\ \text { Value in the Sales File }\end{array}\right) \quad \begin{array}{c}\text { \% Change in Assessed Value } \\ \text { (excl. growth) }\end{array}\right]$

Morrill: COMMERCIAL: There is no significant statistical difference between the percent change in the sales file compared to the percent change to the commercial base as a whole (excluding growth), attributable to the aforementioned fact that no assessment actions were taken to address the commercial

## 2006 Correlation Section for Morrill County

property class (other than the completion of pickup work).

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

There are three measures of central tendency calculated by the Department: median ratio, weighted mean ratio, and mean ratio. Because each measure of central tendency has its own 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. Because 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 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, (1999). 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.

# 2006 Correlation Section for Morrill County 

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 95.94 | 97.80 | 99.14 |

Morrill: COMMERCIAL: All three measures of central tendency appear to be well within range and the mean and the median differ roughly by less than four points (3.20).

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

IIn 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. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 235-237 indicates that a COD of less than 15 suggests that there is good assessment uniformity. 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. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 239-240 indicates that a PRD of greater than 100 suggests that high value properties are relatively under-assessed. 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 | 16.99 | 101.37 |
| Difference | 0 | 0 |

Morrill: COMMERCIAL: Both of the qualitative statistics are within compliance and show remarkable uniformity, though the assessor notes that other than the completion of pickup work, no changes were made to the commercial property class for assessment year 2006 (and as indicated in the Survey the last
assessment "update" occurred in assessment year 2003).

## 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 | 47 | 46 | -1 |
| Median | $\mathbf{9 5 . 8 7}$ | $\mathbf{9 5 . 9 4}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 7}$ |
| Wgt. Mean | 97.79 | $\mathbf{9 7 . 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 1}$ |
| Mean | 97.04 | $\mathbf{9 9 . 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 1}$ |
| COD | 18.76 | 16.99 | $\mathbf{- 1 . 7 7}$ |
| PRD | $\mathbf{9 9 . 2 4}$ | 101.37 | $\mathbf{2 . 1 3}$ |
| Min Sales Ratio | 0.40 | 18.75 | $\mathbf{1 8 . 3 5}$ |
| Max Sales Ratio | 271.06 | 271.06 | 0 |

Morrill: COMMERCIAL: The discrepancy between the number of sales as shown in the Preliminary versus the R\&O statistical profile is due to the removal of one "sale," book 69, page 421 (sale date 2.12.04) that was discovered to be a Nebraska Department of Roads access purchase (i.e., right of way), rather than a commercial sale. The removal of this transaction is the cause of the statistical changes to the R\&O profile, since as noted previously, other than the completion of pickup work, no adjustments to value were made to the commercial property class for assessment year 2006.

# 2006 Correlation Section <br> for Morrill County 

## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

Morrill: AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: A review of the three measures of central tendency reveals that the median and the mean are well within acceptable range. Further examination of the qualified sales file indicates that four outlying sales are skewing the aggregate, and the hypothetical removal of these would bring the aggregate within range. Of the two qualitative statistics, it appears that only the coefficient of dispersion is within compliance. However, further examination of the sales file reveals that four outlying sales appear to be skewing the price-related differential. The hypothetical removal of the four outlying sales would move the PRD within less than one point outside of the upper limit of range.

## 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 (R. S. Supp., 2005) 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 Department periodically reviews the procedures utilized by the county assessor to qualify/disqualify sales.

The Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officials, (1999), 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 |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

Morrill: AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Analysis of the percent of agricultural land sales used for assessment year 2006 indicates a sharp increase in the number of sales deemed qualified for the land sales study, and further appears to be a historical "peak" for at least the last six years shown.

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

## 2006 Correlation Section for Morrill County

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 R\&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.

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2001 | 70 | 16.44 | $\mathbf{8 1 . 5 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 6}$ |
| 2002 | 65 | 4.97 | $\mathbf{6 8 . 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 5}$ |
| 2003 | 75 | -0.02 | 74.98 | 75 |
| 2004 | 73.78 | 0.85 | 74.41 | $\mathbf{7 3 . 7 8}$ |
| 2005 | 78.29 | -0.58 | 77.83 | $\mathbf{7 8 . 2 9}$ |
| 2006 | 76.26 | 2.84 | $\mathbf{7 8 . 4 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 9 5}$ |

## 2006 Correlation Section for Morrill County

Morrill: AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: There is less than a two-point difference between the Trended and the R\&O medians. This indicates that each figure strongly supports the other.

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

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 2006 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2006 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2006 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2005 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 sale 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 Change

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.

Gloudemans, Robert J., Mass Appraisal of Real Property, (International Association of Assessing Officers, 1999), p. 311.

| \% Change in Total Assessed <br> Value in the Sales File | 2001 | \% Change in Assessed Value <br> (excl. growth) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2.95 | 2002 | 16.44 |
| 22.14 | 2003 | 4.97 |
| 0 | 2004 | 0 |
| 0 | 2005 | 0.85 |
| 0 | 2006 | -0.58 |
| 0.61 | 2.84 |  |

Morrill: AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: There is no statistically significant difference between the percent change in the sales file versus the percent change to the assessed base (excluding growth), and this would indicate that all agricultural land (both sold and unsold) is similarly assessed.

## 2006 Correlation Section <br> for Morrill County

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

There are three measures of central tendency calculated by the Department: median ratio, weighted mean ratio, and mean ratio. Because each measure of central tendency has its own 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. Because 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 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, (1999). 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.

## 2006 Correlation Section for Morrill County

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{7 6 . 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 8 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 9 . 2 6}$ |

Morrill: AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The median and the mean are well within acceptable range. Further examination of the qualified sales file indicates that four outlying sales are skewing the aggregate, and the hypothetical removal of these would bring the aggregate within range.

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

IIn 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. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 235-237 indicates that a COD of less than 15 suggests that there is good assessment uniformity. 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. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 239-240 indicates that a PRD of greater than 100 suggests that high value properties are relatively under-assessed. 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 | 17.81 | $\mathbf{1 0 8 . 8 5}$ |
| Difference | 0 | $\mathbf{5 . 8 5}$ |

Morrill: AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Of the two qualitative statistics, only the coefficient of dispersion appears to be within compliance. Further examination of the sales file reveals that four
outlying sales appear to be skewing the price-related differential. The hypothetical removal of the four outlying sales would move the PRD within less than one point outside of the upper limit of range.
VII. Analysis of Change in Statistics Due to Assessor Actions

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Number of Sales | $\mathbf{6 4}$ | $\mathbf{6 4}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ |
| Median | 76.26 | $\mathbf{7 6 . 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 6 9}$ |
| Wgt. Mean | 71.98 | $\mathbf{7 2 . 8 1}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 8 3}$ |
| Mean | 78.07 | $\mathbf{7 9 . 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 1 9}$ |
| COD | 17.82 | $\mathbf{1 7 . 8 1}$ | $\mathbf{- 0 . 0 1}$ |
| PRD | $\mathbf{1 0 8 . 4 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 8 . 8 5}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 4}$ |
| Min Sales Ratio | $\mathbf{6 . 6 2}$ | $\mathbf{6 . 8 4}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 2 2}$ |
| Max Sales Ratio | $\mathbf{1 4 1 . 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 2 . 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 1}$ |

Morrill: AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Assessment actions taken to address agricultural land for assessment year 2006 included the increase to grassland subclasses 4G1 and 4G in both agricultural Market Areas. Accretion land was also reviewed, and that land found to have predominantly recreational use was valued as such.

2006 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45 Compared with the 2005 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL)

|  | 2005 CTL <br> County Total | 2006 Form 45 County Total | Value Difference <br> (2006 Form 45-2005 CTL) | Percent Change | 2006 Growth <br> (New Construction Value) | \% Change excl. Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Residential | 57,933,873 | 58,885,276 | 951,403 | 1.64 | 661,445 | 0.5 |
| 2. Recreational | 251,535 | 251,535 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwellings | 23,864,929 | 24,793,663 | 928,734 | 3.89 | *---------- | 3.89 |
| 4. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 82,050,337 | 83,930,474 | 1,880,137 | 2.29 | 661,445 | 1.49 |
| 5. Commercial | 16,860,917 | 16,946,475 | 85,558 | 0.51 | 75,168 | 0.06 |
| 6. Industrial | 1,879,305 | 1,879,305 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 9,495,574 | 9,363,912 | -131,662 | -1.39 | 1,121,467 | -13.2 |
| 8. Minerals | 3,487,524 | 4,752,045 | 1,264,521 | 36.26 | 0 | 36.26 |
| 9. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 31,723,320 | 32,941,737 | 1,218,417 | 3.84 | 300,808 | 2.89 |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 113,773,657 | 116,872,211 | 3,098,554 | 2.72 | 1,858,080 | 1.09 |
| 11. Irrigated | 60,526,795 | 60,590,540 | 63,745 | 0.11 |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 17,344,660 | 17,267,590 | -77,070 | -0.44 |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 66,833,670 | 71,002,005 | 4,168,335 | 6.24 |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 161800 | 168,420 | 6,620 | 4.09 |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 1,799,330 | 1,798,850 | -480 | -0.03 |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 146,666,255 | 150,827,405 | 4,161,150 | 2.84 |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of All Real Property | 260,439,912 | 267,699,616 | 7,259,704 | 2.79 | 1,858,080 | 2.07 |
| (Locally Assessed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

 outbuildings is shown in line 7.

Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2005 Posted Before: 02/03/2006

NUMBER of Sales: TOTAL Sales Price: TOTAL Adj. Sales Price: TOTAL Assessed Value: AVG. Adj. Sales Price: AVG. Assessed Value
TOTAL Sales Price:
TOTAL Adj.Sales Price:
TOTAL Assessed Value:
AVG. Adj. Sales Price:
AVG. Assessed Value:
171
$7,626,213$
$7,661,613$
$7,504,382$
44,804
43,885

MEDIAN:
96
COV:
6. 52

95\% Median C.I.: 96.00 to 96.01
GT. MEAN
STD: 27.80
95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 96.21 to 99.69
11.86

95\% Mean C.I.: 100.65 to 108.98

## RANGE



| 07/01/03 то 09/30/03 | 22 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10/01/03 то 12/31/03 | 19 |
| 01/01/04 то 03/31/04 | 15 |
| 04/01/04 то 06/30/04 | 19 |
| 07/01/04 то 09/30/04 | 26 |
| 10/01/04 то 12/31/04 | 22 |
| 01/01/05 то 03/31/05 | 24 |
| 04/01/05 то 06/30/05 $\qquad$ Study Years $\qquad$ | 24 |
| 07/01/03 TO 06/30/04 | 75 |
| 07/01/04 TO 06/30/05 $\qquad$ Calendar Yrs $\qquad$ | 96 |
| 01/01/04 то 12/31/04 | 82 |

$\qquad$ ALI $\qquad$
COUNT

| MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |
| 96.05 | 101.45 | 95.21 |
| 96.00 | 98.19 | 96.23 |
| 96.00 | 108.24 | 96.88 |
| 99.90 | 116.88 | 105.50 |
| 95.39 | 97.84 | 94.07 |
| 96.00 | 113.15 | 101.22 |
| 95.71 | 105.38 | 98.23 |
| 96.00 | 100.81 | 97.29 |
|  |  |  |
| 96.00 | 105.89 | 98.58 |
| 96.00 | 103.98 | 97.57 |
|  |  |  |
| 96.00 | 108.26 | 99.14 |

- 

ASSESSOR LOCATION
RANGE
BAYARD
BRIDGEPORT
$171 \quad 96.00$

| 171 | 96.00 | 104.82 |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN WGT. |  |

C

## BROADWATER

$\qquad$
__ALL__

|  | 171 | 96.00 | 104.82 | 97.95 | 12.36 | 107.01 | 68.01 | 269.59 | 96.00 to 96.01 | 44,804 | 43,885 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LOCATIONS: URBAN, | SUBURBAN | \& RURAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 1 | 140 | 96.00 | 106.35 | 99.15 | 13.56 | 107.26 | 68.01 | 269.59 | 96.00 to 96.12 | 37,367 | 37,050 |
| 3 | 31 | 95.86 | 97.90 | 95.35 | 6.96 | 102.67 | 72.19 | 135.68 | 93.00 to 96.78 | 78,392 | 74,750 |
| $\ldots$ ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 171 | 96.00 | 104.82 | 97.95 | 12.36 | 107.01 | 68.01 | 269.59 | 96.00 to 96.01 | 44,804 | 43,885 |
| STATUS: IMPROVED, | UNIMPROVE | D \& IOLL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 1 | 148 | 96.00 | 104.45 | 97.86 | 12.18 | 106.73 | 68.01 | 269.59 | 95.86 to 96.01 | 49,262 | 48,209 |
| 2 | 23 | 96.43 | 107.20 | 99.60 | 13.42 | 107.63 | 89.44 | 262.50 | 95.82 to 100.00 | 16,121 | 16,057 |
| $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 171 | 96.00 | 104.82 | 97.95 | 12.36 | 107.01 | 68.01 | 269.59 | 96.00 to 96.01 | 44,804 | 43,885 |

## PA\&T 2006 R\&O Statistics

Type: Qualified

Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2005 Posted Before: 02/03/2006


## PA\&T 2006 R\&O Statistics

## Type: Qualified



# Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2005 Posted Before: 02/03/2006 

State Stat Run


## PA\&T 2006 R\&O Statistics

Type: Qualified

Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2005 Posted Before: 02/03/2006


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

95\% Median C.I.: 94.00 to 97.00
(!. Derived)


Exhibit 62 - Page 35

Date Range: 07/01/2002 to 06/30/2005 Posted Before: 02/03/2006


# Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2002 to 06/30/2005 Posted Before: 02/03/2006 

State Stat Run


## PA\&T 2006 R\&O Statistics

## Type: Qualified



## PA\&T 2006 R\&O Statistics

# Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2002 to 06/30/2005 Posted Before: 02/03/2006 

State Stat Run


62 - MORRILL COUNTY

## PA\&T 2006 R\&O Statistics

## Type: Qualified

Date Range: 07/01/2002 to 06/30/2005 Posted Before: 02/03/2006


62 - MORRILL COUNTY


Exhibit 62 - Page 41

Date Range: 07/01/2002 to 06/30/2005 Posted Before: 02/03/2006


NonValid School
$\longrightarrow$ ALL__

|  |  | 64 | 76.95 | 79.26 | 72.81 | 17.81 | 108.85 | 6.84 | 152.10 | 75.00 to 79.57 | 92,051 | 67,026 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ACRES IN | SALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 0.01 то | 10.00 | 2 | 109.26 | 109.26 | 109.60 | 11.66 | 99.69 | 96.52 | 122.00 | N/A | 3,896 | 4,270 |
| 10.01 то | 30.00 | 4 | 79.54 | 94.46 | 75.85 | 28.90 | 124.54 | 66.67 | 152.10 | N/A | 18,575 | 14,088 |
| 30.01 то | 50.00 | 2 | 48.27 | 48.27 | 32.10 | 55.37 | 150.37 | 21.54 | 75.00 | N/A | 20,250 | 6,500 |
| 50.01 тO | 100.00 | 15 | 75.00 | 85.90 | 74.26 | 24.91 | 115.68 | 41.63 | 134.27 | 71.10 to 108.88 | 41,929 | 31,135 |
| 100.01 то | 180.00 | 21 | 78.47 | 74.33 | 64.93 | 13.24 | 114.47 | 6.84 | 94.86 | 71.02 to 81.30 | 71,389 | 46,355 |
| 180.01 то | 330.00 | 4 | 72.55 | 69.27 | 73.09 | 12.37 | 94.78 | 48.05 | 83.93 | N/A | 110,625 | 80,853 |
| 330.01 TO | 650.00 | 9 | 77.94 | 79.63 | 76.67 | 10.32 | 103.86 | 57.36 | 107.51 | 72.77 to 89.15 | 142,788 | 109,476 |
| 650.01 + |  | 7 | 77.20 | 76.62 | 76.46 | 7.66 | 100.21 | 65.59 | 93.23 | 65.59 to 93.23 | 273,278 | 208,942 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 64 | 76.95 | 79.26 | 72.81 | 17.81 | 108.85 | 6.84 | 152.10 | 75.00 to 79.57 | 92,051 | 67,026 |

62 - MORRILL COUNTY

## Type: Qualified




# Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2005 Posted Before: 02/03/2006 

State Stat Run

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

SALE *

## DATE

| RANGE |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |


| 07/01/03 то 09/30/03 | 22 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10/01/03 то 12/31/03 | 19 |
| 01/01/04 то 03/31/04 | 15 |
| 04/01/04 TO 06/30/04 | 19 |
| 07/01/04 то 09/30/04 | 26 |
| 10/01/04 то 12/31/04 | 22 |
| 01/01/05 TO 03/31/05 | 24 |
| 04/01/05 то 06/30/05 | 24 |
| Study Years |  |
| 07/01/03 то 06/30/04 | 75 |
| 07/01/04 TO 06/30/05 | 96 |
| Calendar Yrs |  |
| 01/01/04 TO 12/31/04 | 82 |

$\qquad$ ALI
ASSESSOR LOCATION
RANGE
BAYARD
BRIDGEPORT

BROADWATER
RURAL
$\qquad$

Cov:
95\% Median C.I.: 96.00 to 96.01
(!: Derived)
171
$7,626,213$
$7,661,613$
$7,504,382$
44,804
43,885

MEDIAN:
WGT. MEAN:
105
AVG.ABS.DEV
27.80
11.86

95\% Wgt. Mean C.I. . 96.21 to 99.69
95\% Mean C.I.: 100.65 to 108.98

4, 804
43, 885

COD: 12.36 MAX Sales Ratio: 269.59 PRD: 107.01 MIN Sales Ratio: $\quad 68.01$

|  | 171 | 96.00 | 104.82 | 97.95 | 12.36 | 107.01 | 68.01 | 269.59 | 96.00 to 96.01 | 44,804 | 43,885 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LOCATIONS: URBAN, | SUBURBAN | \& RURAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 1 | 140 | 96.00 | 106.35 | 99.15 | 13.56 | 107.26 | 68.01 | 269.59 | 96.00 to 96.12 | 37,367 | 37,050 |
| 3 | 31 | 95.86 | 97.90 | 95.35 | 6.96 | 102.67 | 72.19 | 135.68 | 93.00 to 96.78 | 78,392 | 74,750 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 171 | 96.00 | 104.82 | 97.95 | 12.36 | 107.01 | 68.01 | 269.59 | 96.00 to 96.01 | 44,804 | 43,885 |
| STATUS: IMPROVED, | UNIMPROVED | D \& IOLL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 1 | 148 | 96.00 | 104.45 | 97.86 | 12.18 | 106.73 | 68.01 | 269.59 | 95.86 to 96.01 | 49,262 | 48,209 |
| 2 | 23 | 96.43 | 107.20 | 99.60 | 13.42 | 107.63 | 89.44 | 262.50 | 95.82 to 100.00 | 16,121 | 16,057 |
| $\ldots$ ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 171 | 96.00 | 104.82 | 97.95 | 12.36 | 107.01 | 68.01 | 269.59 | 96.00 to 96.01 | 44,804 | 43,885 |

# Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2005 Posted Before: 02/03/2006 



# Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2005 Posted Before: 02/03/2006 

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


96
cov :
95\% Median C.I.: 96.00 to 96.01
(!: Derived)
958 Median C.I.: 96.00 to 96.01

## 7,626,213

 7,661,613 7,504,38244,804
43, 885

EDIAN
GT. MEAN MEAN

105
AVG.ABS.
AVG.ABS.DEV: 11.86
COD: 12.36 MAX Sales Ratio: 269.59
PRD: 107.01 MIN Sales Ratio: 68.01

95\% Mean C.I.: 100.65 to 108.98

| YEAR BUILT * |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| RANGE | COUNT |
| O OR Blank | 33 |
| Prior TO 1860 |  |
| 1860 TO 1899 | 34 |
| 1900 TO 1919 | 42 |
| 1920 TO 1939 | 13 |
| 1940 TO 1949 | 15 |
| 1950 TO 1959 | 13 |
| 1960 TO 1969 | 14 |
| 1970 TO 1979 | 2 |
| 1980 TO 1989 | 1 |
| 1990 TO 1994 | 4 |
| 1995 TO 1999 |  |
| 2000 TO Present |  |


|  |  | 171 | 96.00 | 104.82 | 97.95 | 12.36 | 107.01 | 68.01 | 269.59 | 96.00 to 96.01 | 44,804 | 43,885 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SALE PRICE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| Low \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 4999 | 18 | 99.94 | 112.51 | 104.77 | 16.48 | 107.39 | 94.00 | 262.50 | 96.00 to 107.27 | 2,061 | 2,159 |
| 5000 TO | 9999 | 16 | 96.12 | 110.54 | 107.80 | 19.09 | 102.55 | 89.44 | 210.00 | 90.91 to 105.26 | 7,050 | 7,599 |
| Total \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 34 | 96.96 | 111.58 | 107.05 | 18.10 | 104.24 | 89.44 | 262.50 | 95.82 to 105.00 | 4,408 | 4,719 |
| 10000 TO | 29999 | 42 | 99.75 | 118.60 | 117.30 | 23.28 | 101.11 | 90.45 | 269.59 | 96.00 to 117.65 | 19,373 | 22,725 |
| 30000 то | 59999 | 45 | 96.00 | 98.92 | 98.46 | 6.29 | 100.47 | 68.01 | 129.41 | 95.86 to 96.12 | 41,896 | 41,251 |
| 60000 тO | 99999 | 35 | 95.00 | 94.02 | 94.02 | 3.56 | 99.99 | 72.19 | 105.31 | 92.20 to 96.00 | 71,980 | 67,679 |
| 100000 то | 149999 | 9 | 92.02 | 92.52 | 92.47 | 2.86 | 100.05 | 88.04 | 96.00 | 89.97 to 95.99 | 116,266 | 107,507 |
| 150000 TO | 249999 | 4 | 95.00 | 94.25 | 94.23 | 0.79 | 100.02 | 92.00 | 95.00 | N/A | 173,750 | 163,727 |
| 250000 то | 499999 | 2 | 98.30 | 98.30 | 98.17 | 1.54 | 100.13 | 96.78 | 99.82 | N/A | 275,995 | 270,940 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 171 | 96.00 | 104.82 | 97.95 | 12.36 | 107.01 | 68.01 | 269.59 | 96.00 to 96.01 | 44,804 | 43,885 |

# Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2005 Posted Before: 02/03/2006 

State Stat Run



# Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2002 to 06/30/2005 Posted Before: 02/03/2006 

## MEDIAN:

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

WGT. MEAN: MEAN :

95\% Median C.I.: 94.00 to 96.63
95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 81.43 to 114.15
95\% Mean C.I.: 85.59 to 108.49
$1,824,061$
,783,731
38,809
37,951

Cov:

AVG.ABS.DEV: 17.99
COD: 18.76 MAX Sales Ratio: 271.06
PRD: 99.24 MIN Sales Ratio: 0.40

Printed: 02/27/2006 15:12:54

RANGE BAYARD BROADWATER RURAL
MEDIAN

|  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| NT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| 1 | 95.87 | 95.87 | 95.87 |
| 2 | 97.44 | 97.44 | 97.96 |
| 4 | 71.80 | 80.84 | 79.47 |
| 4 | 65.98 | 65.43 | 43.39 |
| 3 | 100.39 | 101.17 | 102.78 |
| 3 | 94.58 | 93.52 | 93.14 |
| 4 | 94.25 | 114.99 | 110.02 |
| 4 | 93.87 | 94.24 | 94.54 |
| 6 | 94.09 | 93.31 | 95.43 |
| 4 | 103.69 | 110.13 | 123.58 |
| 6 | 94.84 | 94.47 | 95.39 |
| 6 | 97.96 | 116.16 | 100.03 |
|  |  |  |  |
| 11 | 96.00 | 79.62 | 58.69 |
| 14 | 95.04 | 101.50 | 99.30 |
| 22 | 95.84 | 102.92 | 108.20 |
| 14 | 96.00 | 83.51 | 68.99 |
| 18 | 94.59 | 102.07 | 115.32 |

MIN
DATE
$\qquad$ 07/01/02 то 09/30/02 10/01/02 то 12/31/02 01/01/03 то 03/31/03 04/01/03 TO 06/30/03 07/01/03 то 09/30/03 10/01/03 тО 12/31/03 01/01/04 то 03/31/04 04/01/04 TO 06/30/04 07/01/04 TO 09/30/04 10/01/04 TO 12/31/04 01/01/05 то 03/31/05 04/01/05 TO 06/30/05
$\qquad$ Study Years $\qquad$ 07/01/02 то 06/30/03 07/01/03 тO 06/30/04 07/01/04 TO 06/30/05
$\qquad$ Calendar Yrs $\qquad$ 1/03 TO 12/31/03 01/01/04 TO 12/31/04
$\qquad$ ALL
_

| COUNT |
| :--- |

$\qquad$

| 1 |
| ---: |
| 2 |
| 4 |
| 4 |
| 3 |
| 3 |
| 4 |
| 4 |
| 6 |
| 4 |
| 6 |
| 6 |
| 11 |
| 14 |
| 22 |
| 14 |
| 18 |
| 47 |

COD
Sale Price Ass
COD
5\% Me
COD

| 95.87 | 95.87 | N/A | 50,000 | 47,935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 96.00 | 98.88 | N/A | 6,250 | 6,122 |
| 30.67 | 149.11 | N/A | 10,750 | 8,542 |
| 18.75 | 111.00 | N/A | 53,000 | 22,996 |
| 98.08 | 105.03 | N/A | 12,300 | 12,642 |
| 90.00 | 96.00 | N/A | 51,500 | 47,965 |
| 0.40 | 271.06 | N/A | 26,812 | 29,498 |
| 93.20 | 96.01 | N/A | 17,141 | 16,206 |
| 86.67 | 98.00 | 86.67 to 98.00 | 16,623 | 15,863 |
| 95.10 | 138.04 | N/A | 120,500 | 148,912 |
| 92.00 | 97.16 | 92.00 to 97.16 | 56,916 | 54,291 |
| 92.05 | 207.42 | 92.05 to 207.42 | 36,017 | 36,029 |
| 18.75 | 149.11 | 30.67 to 111.00 | 28,863 | 16,939 |
| 0.40 | 271.06 | 93.00 to 100.39 | 26,229 | 26,045 |
| 86.67 | 207.42 | 94.00 to 98.00 | 51,788 | 56,034 |
| 18.75 | 149.11 | 35.96 to 105.03 | 31,885 | 21,998 |
| 0.40 | 271.06 | 93.20 to 97.20 | 42,086 | 48,535 |
| 0.40 | 271.06 | 94.00 to 96.63 | 38,809 | 37,951 |
|  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 18.75 | 104.95 | 92.00 to 96.00 | 27,005 | 22,693 |
| 0.40 | 207.42 | 93.20 to 105.03 | 55,736 | 57,290 |
| 96.00 | 271.06 | N/A | 7,850 | 12,071 |
| 95.10 | 111.00 | 95.10 to 111.00 | 41,260 | 39,742 |



# Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2002 to 06/30/2005 Posted Before: 02/03/2006 



# Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2002 to 06/30/2005 Posted Before: 02/03/2006 

NUMBER of Sales: TOTAL Sales Price: TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: TOTAL Assessed Value: AVG. Adj. Sales Price: AVG. Assessed Value:
$1,815,461$
MEDIAN:
WGT. MEAN MEAN :
$1,824,06$
(!: Derived)

1,783,731
38,809
37,951

| AVG. Assessed Value: |  |  | 37,951 PRD: |  | 99.24 | MIN Sales Ratio: |  | 0.40 |  |  | Printed: 02/27/2006 15:12:54 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 Blank | 16 | 94.37 | 86.78 | 97.01 | 14.48 |  | 89.45 | 0.40 | 111.00 | 92.00 to 96.15 | 27,003 | 26,197 |
| Prior TO 1860 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1860 TO 1899 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1900 тО 1919 | 5 | 95.87 | 96.49 | 89.51 | 21.63 |  | 107.79 | 47.44 | 149.11 | N/A | 20,000 | 17,902 |
| 1920 TO 1939 | 11 | 97.00 | 122.08 | 109.71 | 28.35 |  | 111.27 | 92.00 | 271.06 | 92.00 to 207.42 | 17,854 | 19,588 |
| 1940 тO 1949 | 4 | 95.50 | 95.48 | 95.05 | 2.05 |  | 100.45 | 92.05 | 98.88 | N/A | 85,125 | 80,912 |
| 1950 тО 1959 | 6 | 91.50 | 71.77 | 60.80 | 25.72 |  | 118.05 | 18.75 | 98.92 | 18.75 to 98.92 | 55,584 | 33,793 |
| 1960 тО 1969 | 3 | 97.16 | 97.26 | 97.34 | 0.47 |  | 99.92 | 96.63 | 98.00 | N/A | 37,500 | 36,503 |
| 1970 тО 1979 | 1 | 104.95 | 104.95 | 104.95 |  |  |  | 104.95 | 104.95 | N/A | 9,100 | 9,550 |
| 1980 тО 1989 | 1 | 138.04 | 138.04 | 138.04 |  |  |  | 138.04 | 138.04 | N/A | 300,000 | 414,120 |

COV: 41.28
95\% Median C.I.: 94.00 to 96.63
98 STD: 40.05 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 81.43 to 114.15
97 AVG.ABS.DEV: 17.99 95\% Mean C.I.: 85.59 to 108.49
18.76 MAX Sales Ratio: 271.06

1990 TO 1994
1995 TO 1999
2000 TO Present
$\qquad$


# Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2002 to 06/30/2005 Posted Before: 02/03/2006 



# Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2002 to 06/30/2005 Posted Before: 02/03/2006 



# Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2002 to 06/30/2005 Posted Before: 02/03/2006 

State Stat Run


Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2002 to 06/30/2005 Posted Before: 02/03/2006


Exhibit 62 - Page 56

# Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2002 to 06/30/2005 Posted Before: 02/03/2006 



NonValid School
$\ldots$ ALL__

|  |  | 64 | 76.26 | 78.07 | 71.98 | 17.82 | 108.45 | 6.62 | 141.10 | 73.94 to 78.47 | 92,051 | 66,261 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ACRES IN SALERANGE | SALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
|  |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 0.01 TO | 10.00 | 2 | 108.73 | 108.73 | 109.09 | 12.20 | 99.68 | 95.46 | 122.00 | N/A | 3,896 | 4,250 |
| 10.01 то | 30.00 | 4 | 79.54 | 91.71 | 75.70 | 25.44 | 121.15 | 66.67 | 141.10 | N/A | 18,575 | 14,061 |
| 30.01 TO | 50.00 | 2 | 48.23 | 48.23 | 32.04 | 55.50 | 150.54 | 21.46 | 75.00 | N/A | 20,250 | 6,488 |
| 50.01 то | 100.00 | 15 | 75.00 | 84.94 | 73.98 | 24.15 | 114.82 | 41.57 | 132.59 | 71.10 to 108.50 | 41,929 | 31,019 |
| 100.01 тO | 180.00 | 21 | 77.83 | 73.73 | 64.60 | 13.82 | 114.13 | 6.62 | 94.86 | 71.02 to 81.30 | 71,389 | 46,120 |
| 180.01 тO | 330.00 | 4 | 72.53 | 68.08 | 72.39 | 13.88 | 94.04 | 43.50 | 83.75 | N/A | 110,625 | 80,085 |
| 330.01 то | 650.00 | 9 | 74.33 | 76.59 | 74.41 | 10.30 | 102.92 | 54.17 | 102.78 | 72.56 to 86.51 | 142,788 | 106,253 |
| 650.01 + |  | 7 | 77.20 | 75.89 | 75.94 | 8.02 | 99.94 | 62.07 | 93.19 | 62.07 to 93.19 | 273,278 | 207,514 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 64 | 76.26 | 78.07 | 71.98 | 17.82 | 108.45 | 6.62 | 141.10 | 73.94 to 78.47 | 92,051 | 66,261 |

Date Range: 07/01/2002 to 06/30/2005 Posted Before: 02/03/2006


# Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2002 to 06/30/2005 Posted Before: 02/03/2006 

State Stat Run


## 2006 Assessment Survey for Morrill County

## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

1. Deputy(ies) on staff: One
2. Appraiser(s) on staff: None
3. Other full-time employees: Two
(Does not include anyone counted in 1 and 2 above)
4. Other part-time employees: None
(Does not include anyone counted in 1 through 3 above)
5. Number of shared employees: None
(Employees who are shared between the assessor's office and other county officeswill not include anyone counted in 1 through 4 above).
6. Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year: $\$ 113,566$
(This would be the "total budget" for the assessor's office)
a. Does this include employee benefits? No, these are part of the County's Miscellaneous General Fund.
7. Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system (How much is particularly part of the assessor budget, versus the amount that is part of the county budget?): \$9,100
8. Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above: Same amount.
a. Does this amount include employee benefits? No, as noted in " 6 a ."
9. Amount of total budget set aside for appraisal work: $\$ 5,500$ (of which amount $\$ 3,000$ is spent for Pritchard and Abbott to do oil, gas and mineral appraisal).
10. Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops: $\$ 1,450$
11. Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget: No separate amount.
12. Other miscellaneous funds: varies, because these consist of employee benefits and assigned County automobile repairs.
(Any amount not included in any of the above for equipping, staffing and funding the appraisal/assessment function. This would include any County Board, or general fund monies set aside for reappraisal, etc. If the assessor is ex-officio, this can be an estimate.)
13. Total budget: $\$ 113,566$-not including any estimate of employee benefits nor any amount of \#12.
a. Was any of last year's budget not used? Yes, $\$ 5,000$ in employee wages.
B. Residential Appraisal Information
(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)
14. Data collection done by: the assessor and her staff
15. Valuation done by: Assessor
16. Date of last appraisal: ${ }^{1 \text { (see endnotes) }} 1992$
17. Date of last "update": ${ }^{2} 2004$
18. Pickup work done by: ${ }^{3}$ the assessor and her staff

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | 25 | 10 | 25 | 60 |

6. What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? The RCN data is from 2004.
7. What was the last year the depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? County Solutions received the sales spreadsheet from the assessor and updated the depreciation schedule to 2004.
8. What was the last year that the Market or Sales Comparison Approach was used to estimate the market value of the properties in this class? ${ }^{4}$ Typically this approach is used during individual taxpayer protests, and not as a rule for the mass appraisal of residential property.
9. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: four-Bayard, Bridgeport, Broadwater and Rural.
10. How are these defined? Primarily by "assessor location."

## C. Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

1. Data collection done by: the assessor and her staff
2. Valuation done by: Assessor
3. Date of last appraisal: ${ }^{1} 1992$
4. Date of last "update": ${ }^{2} 2003$
5. Pickup work done by whom: ${ }^{3}$ the assessor and her staff.

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commercial | 5 | 3 | 5 | 13 |

6. What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? The RCN used for commercial property is dated 2004.
7. When was the last time the depreciation schedule for this property class or any subclass was developed using market-derived information? County Solutions received the sales spreadsheet from the assessor and updated the depreciation schedule to 2004.
8. When was the last time that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? ${ }^{5}$ The Income Approach has not been used to establish the market value of commercial properties.
9. When was the last time that the Market or Sales Comparison Approach was used to estimate the market value of the properties in this class? ${ }^{4}$ Typically the Market Approach is used during individual taxpayer protests, and not as a rule for the mass appraisal of commercial property.
10. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class? Four: Bayard, Bridgeport, Broadwater and Rural.
11. How are these defined? By "assessor location."
D. Agricultural Appraisal Information
12. Data collection done by: the assessor and her staff
13. Valuation done by: Assessor
14. Date of last appraisal: ${ }^{\mathbf{1}} 1992$
15. Date of last "update": ${ }^{\mathbf{2}} 2001$
16. Pickup work done by whom: ${ }^{\mathbf{3}}$ the assessor and her staff

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural | 10 | 12 | 5 | 27 |

6. When was the last date that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? ${ }^{5}$ The Income Approach has not been used to establish the market value of agricultural land within the County.
7. When was the last date that the Market or Sales Comparison Approach was used to estimate the market value of the properties in this class? ${ }^{4}$ Typically the Market or Sales Comparison Approach is used during individual taxpayer protests, and is not used in the mass appraisal of agricultural land.
8. What is the date of the soil survey currently used? 1998
9. What date was the last countywide land use study completed? 1998
a. By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.) Physical inspection and FSA maps.
b. By whom? The assessor and her staff.
c. What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? Land use is updated when discovered. At present, there is no countywide cycle established for land use.
10. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: There are two agricultural market areas that have been established for land.
11. How are these defined? By location and geography, via Township.
12. Has the county implemented (or is in the process of implementing) special valuation for agricultural land within the county? Not at this time.
E. Computer, Automation Information and GIS
13. Administrative software: County Solutions
14. CAMA software: County Solutions
15. Cadastral maps or GIS software: GeoElements/ESRI/ArcView for GIS
a. Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? The cadastral maps are updated for ownership when the F521's are received.
b. Who maintains the GIS software and maps? Mr. Pat Goltl, independently contracted by the County.
16. Personal Property software: County Solutions
F. Zoning Information
17. Does the county have zoning? Yes
a. If so, is the zoning countywide? Yes
b.What municipalities in the county are zoned? Bayard, Bridgeport and Broadwater.
c. When was zoning implemented? In 2001.

## G. Contracted Services

1. Appraisal Services-Heartland Appraisal; Pritchard and Abbott for oil, gas, and minerals.
2. Other Services-County Solutions for CAMA, administrative and personal property software; Pat Goltl for GIS.

## H. Additional comments or further explanations on any item from A through G:

None.

## II. Assessment Actions

2006 Assessment Actions taken to address the following property classes/subclasses:

1. Residential—other than the completion of pickup work, no assessment actions were taken to adjust this property class for assessment year 2006.
2. Commercial- other than the completion of pickup work, no assessment actions were taken to adjust this property class for assessment year 2006.
3. Agricultural-The grassland subclasses of 4 G and 4 G 1 were given an increase in both agricultural Market Areas 1 and 2, to closer match $80 \%$ of market value. Accretion land was reviewed and that found to be recreational was coded recreational and valued accordingly.

Endnotes:
${ }^{1}$ Appraisal is defined by Regulation 50-001.02 as, "Appraisal shall mean a written opinion of value of real property. An appraisal shall set forth an opinion of value of an adequately described property, as of a specified date, and shall be supported by an analysis of relevant data. For the purposes of property taxation, appraisal, reappraisal, and mass appraisal are interchangeable terms; except, reappraisal may mean a subsequent or second appraisal needed to correct an error in an appraisal." Also, per 50-001.03, "Appraisal process shall mean a systematic analysis of the factors that affect the value of real property...it shall include the grouping of similar properties so that all properties within a class or subclass are collectively examined and valued."
${ }^{2}$ Appraisal update is defined by Regulation 50-001.05 as, "Appraisal update shall mean an appraisal in which all or part of the data collection process is determined to be unnecessary (a limited appraisal) but there is a need to adjust values on all of the properties within a defined class or subclass. This includes, but is not limited to a recalibration of a market model or cost model involving implementation of more current cost data or adjustments to value by a percentage, and applied uniformly to all property within a defined class or subclass of property."
${ }^{3}$ Pickup work is defined by Regulation 50-001.06 as, "the collection of specific data relating to new construction, remodeling, additions, alterations, and removals of existing buildings or structures..."
${ }^{4}$ Regulation 50-001.16 defines sales comparison approach "shall mean a process of analyzing sales of similar recently sold properties in order to derive an indication of the most probable sales price of the property being appraised."
${ }^{5}$ Regulation 50-001.15 "Income Approach shall mean the approach to value that converts anticipated benefits (dollar income or amenities) to be derived from the ownership of property into a value estimate. Anticipated future income and/or reversions are discounted to a present worth figure through the capitalization process."

## County 62 - Morrill



Exhibit 62 - Page 67


## County 62 - Morrill

Schedule II:Tax Increment Financing (TIF)
Records


Exhibit 62 - Page 69

## County 62 - Morrill

| Schedule VI: Agricultural Records: Non-Agricultural Detail | Urban |  |  | SubUrban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Acres | Value | Records | Acres | Value |
| 31. HomeSite UnImp Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 32. HomeSite Improv Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 33. HomeSite Improvements | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |
| 34. HomeSite Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35. FarmSite UnImp Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 36. FarmSite Impr Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 37. FarmSite Improv | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |
| 38. FarmSite Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 39. Road \& Ditches |  | 0.000 |  |  | 0.000 |  |
| 40. Other-Non Ag Use |  | 0.000 | 0 |  | 0.000 | 0 |
|  | Records | Rural Acres | Value | Records | Total Acres | Value |
| 31. HomeSite UnImp Land | 30 | 31.000 | 158,100 | 30 | 31.000 | 158,100 |
| 32. HomeSite Improv Land | 638 | 711.390 | 3,636,300 | 638 | 711.390 | 3,636,300 |
| 33. HomeSite Improvements | 664 |  | 20,999,263 | 664 |  | 20,999,263 |
| 34. HomeSite Total |  |  |  | 694 | 742.390 | 24,793,663 |
| 35. FarmSite UnImp Land | 51 | 48.720 | 14,620 | 51 | 48.720 | 14,620 |
| 36. FarmSite Impr Land | 792 | 800.850 | 240,260 | 792 | 800.850 | 240,260 |
| 37. FarmSite Improv | 857 |  | 9,109,032 | 857 |  | 9,109,032 |
| 38. FarmSite Total |  |  |  | 908 | 849.570 | 9,363,912 |
| 39. Road \& Ditches |  | 7,162.982 |  |  | 7,162.982 |  |
| 40. Other-Non Ag Use |  | 0.000 | 0 |  | 0.000 | 0 |
| 41. Total Section VI |  |  |  | 1,602 | 8,754.942 | 34,157,575 |
| Schedule VII: Agricultural Records: Ag Land Detail-Game \& Parks | Records | Urban Acres | Value | Records | SubUrban Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
|  | Records | Rural Acres | Value | Records | Total Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 2 | 591.000 | 123,655 | 2 | 591.000 | 123,655 |
| Schedule VIII: Agricultural Records: Special Value | Records | Urban Acres | Value | Records | SubUrban Acres | Value |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Val |  |  | 0 |  |  | 0 |
|  | Records | Rural Acres | Value | Records | Total Acres | Value |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Val |  |  | 0 |  |  | 0 |

## County 62 - Morrill

## 2006 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

Schedule IX: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Detail
Market Area:

| Irrigated: | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,226.560 | 1,803,515 | 2,226.560 | 1,803,515 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,805.700 | 5,512,625 | 6,805.700 | 5,512,625 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 21,502.160 | 14,191,440 | 21,502.160 | 14,191,440 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 819.600 | 483,560 | 819.600 | 483,560 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 8,731.390 | 5,151,525 | 8,731.390 | 5,151,525 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 17,273.610 | 6,304,930 | 17,273.610 | 6,304,930 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,615.010 | 1,499,900 | 4,615.010 | 1,499,900 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 61,974.030 | 34,947,495 | 61,974.030 | 34,947,495 |


| 54. 1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 104.000 | 35,360 | 104.000 | 35,360 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 124.800 | 39,935 | 124.800 | 39,935 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,105.650 | 568,525 | 2,105.650 | 568,525 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 13.000 | 3,250 | 13.000 | 3,250 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,074.500 | 220,275 | 1,074.500 | 220,275 |
| 60.4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,783.890 | 276,510 | 1,783.890 | 276,510 |
| 61. 4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 415.700 | 45,730 | 415.700 | 45,730 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,621.540 | 1,189,585 | 5,621.540 | 1,189,585 |

Grass:

| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 205.000 | 47,150 | 205.000 | 47,150 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 537.880 | 112,955 | 537.880 | 112,955 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 11,520.520 | 1,843,295 | 11,520.520 | 1,843,295 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 71.370 | 9,635 | 71.370 | 9,635 |
| 68. 3G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 8,945.750 | 1,207,700 | 8,945.750 | 1,207,700 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 38,781.080 | 5,041,570 | 38,781.080 | 5,041,570 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 71,469.426 | 8,576,325 | 71,469.426 | 8,576,325 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 131,531.026 | 16,838,630 | 131,531.026 | 16,838,630 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,827.250 | 56,550 | 2,827.250 | 56,550 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 9,680.630 | 1,519,105 | 9,680.630 | 1,519,105 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 1,995.150 |  | 1,995.150 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 211,634.476 | 54,551,365 | 211,634.476 | 54,551,365 |

## County 62 - Morrill <br> 2006 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

Schedule IX: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Detail
Market Area:
2

| Irrigated: | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,036.900 | 839,890 | 1,036.900 | 839,890 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,091.660 | 2,473,330 | 3,091.660 | 2,473,330 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 19,186.580 | 11,703,810 | 19,186.580 | 11,703,810 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 185.600 | 92,800 | 185.600 | 92,800 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 9,859.590 | 4,929,795 | 9,859.590 | 4,929,795 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 14,869.330 | 4,609,500 | 14,869.330 | 4,609,500 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,975.630 | 993,920 | 3,975.630 | 993,920 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 52,205.290 | 25,643,045 | 52,205.290 | 25,643,045 |


| 54. 1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 9,426.410 | 3,204,980 | 9,426.410 | 3,204,980 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,689.500 | 540,640 | 1,689.500 | 540,640 |
| 57.2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 26,350.340 | 7,114,605 | 26,350.340 | 7,114,605 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 572.000 | 143,000 | 572.000 | 143,000 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 11,345.750 | 2,325,895 | 11,345.750 | 2,325,895 |
| 60.4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 14,872.560 | 2,305,300 | 14,872.560 | 2,305,300 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,032.510 | 443,585 | 4,032.510 | 443,585 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 68,289.070 | 16,078,005 | 68,289.070 | 16,078,005 |

Grass:

| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,344.790 | 539,300 | 2,344.790 | 539,300 |
| 65.2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 590.650 | 124,045 | 590.650 | 124,045 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 31,974.730 | 4,796,215 | 31,974.730 | 4,796,215 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 110.000 | 14,300 | 110.000 | 14,300 |
| 68.3G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 27,596.070 | 3,035,605 | 27,596.070 | 3,035,605 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 100,140.049 | 10,515,100 | 100,140.049 | 10,515,100 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 390,431.250 | 35,138,810 | 390,431.250 | 35,138,810 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 553,187.539 | 54,163,375 | 553,187.539 | 54,163,375 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,593.600 | 111,870 | 5,593.600 | 111,870 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,098.681 | 279,745 | 2,098.681 | 279,745 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 1,651.520 |  | 1,651.520 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 681,374.180 | 96,276,040 | 681,374.180 | 96,276,040 |

## County 62 - Morrill

## 2006 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

Schedule X: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Totals

| Urban |  |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AgLand | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 76.Irrigated | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 114,179.320 | 60,590,540 | 114,179.320 | 60,590,540 |
| 77. Dry Land | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 73,910.610 | 17,267,590 | 73,910.610 | 17,267,590 |
| 78.Grass | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 684,718.565 | 71,002,005 | 684,718.565 | 71,002,005 |
| 79.Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 8,420.850 | 168,420 | 8,420.850 | 168,420 |
| 80.Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 11,779.311 | 1,798,850 | 11,779.311 | 1,798,850 |
| 81.Exempt | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,646.670 | 0 | 3,646.670 | 0 |
| 82.Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 893,008.656 | 150,827,405 | 893,008.656 | 150,827,405 |

2006 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 62 - Morrill

Market Area:

| Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value |
| ---: | ---: | :---: |


| Dry: |
| :--- |
| 1D1 |
| 1D |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | 205.000 | $0.16 \%$ | 47,150 | $0.28 \%$ |
| 2G1 | 537.880 | $0.41 \%$ | 112,955 | $0.67 \%$ |
| 2G | $11,520.520$ | $8.76 \%$ | $1,843,295$ | $10.95 \%$ |
| 3G1 | 71.370 | $0.05 \%$ | 9,635 | $0.06 \%$ |
| 3G | $8,945.750$ | $6.80 \%$ | $1,207,700$ | $7.17 \%$ |
| 4G1 | $38,781.080$ | $29.48 \%$ | $5,041,570$ | $29.94 \%$ |
| 4G | $71,469.426$ | $54.34 \%$ | $8,576,325$ | $50.93 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $131,531.026$ | $100.00 \%$ | $16,838,630$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| Irrigated Total | $61,974.030$ | $29.28 \%$ |  | 160.001 |
| Dry Total | $5,621.540$ | $2.66 \%$ | $34,947,495$ | $64.06 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $131,531.026$ | $62.15 \%$ | $1,189,585$ | $2.18 \%$ |
| Waste | $2,827.250$ | $1.34 \%$ | $16,838,630$ | $30.87 \%$ |
| Other | $9,680.630$ | $4.57 \%$ | 56,550 | $0.10 \%$ |
| Exempt | $1,995.150$ | $0.94 \%$ | $1,519,105$ | $2.78 \%$ |
| Market Area Total | $211,634.476$ | $100.00 \%$ |  | 130.000 |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $61,974.030$ | $54.28 \%$ | $34,947,495$ | $57.68 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $5,621.540$ | $7.61 \%$ | $1,189,585$ | $6.89 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $131,531.026$ | $19.21 \%$ | $16,838,630$ | $23.72 \%$ |
| Waste | $2,827.250$ | $33.57 \%$ | 56,550 | $33.58 \%$ |
| Other | $9,680.630$ | $82.18 \%$ | $1,519,105$ | $84.45 \%$ |
| Exempt | $1,995.150$ | $54.71 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $211,634.476$ | $23.70 \%$ | $54,551,365$ | $36.17 \%$ |

2006 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 62 - Morrill

Market Area: 2

| Irrigated: | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1A1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 1A | 1,036.900 | 1.99\% | 839,890 | 3.28\% | 810.000 |
| 2A1 | 3,091.660 | 5.92\% | 2,473,330 | 9.65\% | 800.000 |
| 2A | 19,186.580 | 36.75\% | 11,703,810 | 45.64\% | 609.999 |
| 3 A 1 | 185.600 | 0.36\% | 92,800 | 0.36\% | 500.000 |
| 3A | 9,859.590 | 18.89\% | 4,929,795 | 19.22\% | 500.000 |
| 4A1 | 14,869.330 | 28.48\% | 4,609,500 | 17.98\% | 310.000 |
| 4A | 3,975.630 | 7.62\% | 993,920 | 3.88\% | 250.003 |
| Irrigated Total | 52,205.290 | 100.00\% | 25,643,045 | 100.00\% | 491.196 |
| Dry: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1D1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 1D | 9,426.410 | 13.80\% | 3,204,980 | 19.93\% | 340.000 |
| 2D1 | 1,689.500 | 2.47\% | 540,640 | 3.36\% | 320.000 |
| 2D | 26,350.340 | 38.59\% | 7,114,605 | 44.25\% | 270.000 |
| 3D1 | 572.000 | 0.84\% | 143,000 | 0.89\% | 250.000 |
| 3D | 11,345.750 | 16.61\% | 2,325,895 | 14.47\% | 205.001 |
| 4D1 | 14,872.560 | 21.78\% | 2,305,300 | 14.34\% | 155.003 |
| 4D | 4,032.510 | 5.91\% | 443,585 | 2.76\% | 110.002 |
| Dry Total | 68,289.070 | 100.00\% | 16,078,005 | 100.00\% | 235.440 |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | $2,344.790$ | $0.42 \%$ | 539,300 | $1.00 \%$ | 229.999 |
| 2G1 | 590.650 | $0.11 \%$ | 124,045 | $0.23 \%$ | 210.014 |
| 2G | $31,974.730$ | $5.78 \%$ | $4,796,215$ | $8.86 \%$ | 150.000 |
| 3G1 | 110.000 | $0.02 \%$ | 14,300 | $0.03 \%$ | 130.000 |
| 3G | $27,596.070$ | $4.99 \%$ | $3,035,605$ | $5.60 \%$ | 110.001 |
| 4G1 | $100,140.049$ | $18.10 \%$ | $10,515,100$ | $19.41 \%$ | 105.003 |
| 4G | $390,431.250$ | $70.58 \%$ | $35,138,810$ | $64.88 \%$ | 89.999 |
| Grass Total | $553,187.539$ | $100.00 \%$ | $54,163,375$ | $100.00 \%$ | 97.911 |
| Irigated Total | $52,205.290$ | $7.66 \%$ | $25,643,045$ | $26.63 \%$ | 491.196 |
| Dry Total | $68,289.070$ | $10.02 \%$ | $16,078,005$ | $16.70 \%$ | 235.440 |
| Grass Total | $553,187.539$ | $81.19 \%$ | $54,163,375$ | $56.26 \%$ | 97.911 |
| Waste | $5,593.600$ | $0.82 \%$ | 111,870 | $0.12 \%$ | 19.999 |
| Other | $2,098.681$ | $0.31 \%$ | 279,745 | $0.29 \%$ | 133.295 |
| Exempt | $1,651.520$ | $0.24 \%$ |  |  | 141.296 |
| Market Area Total | $681,374.180$ | $100.00 \%$ | $96,276,040$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |

## As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $52,205.290$ | $45.72 \%$ | $25,643,045$ | $42.32 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $68,289.070$ | $92.39 \%$ | $16,078,005$ | $93.11 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $553,187.539$ | $80.79 \%$ | $54,163,375$ | $76.28 \%$ |
| Waste | $5,593.600$ | $66.43 \%$ | 111,870 | $66.42 \%$ |
| Other | $2,098.681$ | $17.82 \%$ | 279,745 | $15.55 \%$ |
| Exempt | $1,651.520$ | $45.29 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $681,374.180$ | $76.30 \%$ | $96,276,040$ | $63.83 \%$ |

## 2006 Agricultural Land Detail

County 62 - Morrill

|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  |  | Rural |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AgLand | Acres | Value | Acr |  | Value | Acres | Value |
| Irrigated | 0.000 | 0 |  | . 000 | $0 \quad 11$ | 114,179.320 | 60,590,540 |
| Dry | 0.000 | 0 |  | 000 | $0 \quad 73$ | 73,910.610 | 17,267,590 |
| Grass | 0.000 | 0 |  | . 000 | $0 \quad 68$ | 684,718.565 | 71,002,005 |
| Waste | 0.000 | 0 |  | . 000 | 0 | 8,420.850 | 168,420 |
| Other | 0.000 | 0 |  | . 000 | $0 \quad 1$ | 11,779.311 | 1,798,850 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | 0 |  | 000 | 0 | 3,646.670 | 0 |
| Total | 0.000 | 0 |  | 000 | $0 \quad 89$ | 893,008.656 | 150,827,405 |
| AgLand | Total <br> Acres | Value | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| Irrigated | 114,179.320 | 60,590,540 | 114,179.320 | 12.79\% | 60,590,540 | 0 40.17\% | 530.661 |
| Dry | 73,910.610 | 17,267,590 | 73,910.610 | 8.28\% | 17,267,590 | 0 11.45\% | 233.628 |
| Grass | 684,718.565 | 71,002,005 | 684,718.565 | 76.68\% | 71,002,005 | 5 47.08\% | 103.695 |
| Waste | 8,420.850 | 168,420 | 8,420.850 | 0.94\% | 168,420 | 0 0.11\% | 20.000 |
| Other | 11,779.311 | 1,798,850 | 11,779.311 | 1.32\% | 1,798,850 | 0 1.19\% | 152.712 |
| Exempt | 3,646.670 | 0 | 3,646.670 | 0.41\% | 0 | 0 0.00\% | 0.000 |


| Total | $893,008.656$ | $150,827,405$ | $893,008.656$ | $100.00 \%$ | $150,827,405$ | $100.00 \%$ | 168.898 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

* Department of Property Assessment \& Taxation Calculates


# UPDATE OF FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR 2005 <br> MORRILL COUNTY, NEBRASKA 

Level of Value, Quality, and Uniformity for assessment year 2005:

| Property Class | Median | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | $96 \%$ | 24.04 | 114.70 |
| Commercial | $96 \%$ | 26.48 | 117.48 |
| Agricultural Land | $78 \%$ | 24.78 | 113.40 |

Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment year 2006:
Residential: We continue to review properties in the county, namely the northwest quarter; our office has measured all existing buildings, reviewed all properties, we have all properties photoed and drawn on the CAMA system, that we have phototed and measured. We continue to do a sales analysis on all residential sales. We are finding new buildings, doing our official act as county assessor, discover, list value and determine the taxability of all parcels of real property in the county. Ratio study is essential to the value of all residential properties. Each year we will monitor our sales and do a ratio study.

Commercial: We continue to monitor our sales of commercial properties, do a ratio study and sales analysis of our countywide commercials; we have no new commercial propertiestherefore our sales are all we can rely on at the present time. We have so few sales of commercial properties.

Agricultural Land: We check on ag land while we are out measuring, some of the lands have changed use; when we find it we mark the card so the use will be changed for the following tax year (if after March 19); we talk to the land owner checking use and date it was changed; some of it we feel is correct and some not. People are not always honest especially with the assessor. We work with our liaison on types of soil to see if it is classified correctly. We monitor our sales for the sales analysis, and ratio study. Since we are zoned ag I am sure we will implement Special Value for the year 2006.

## Purpose Statements

## Commission Summary

Displays essential statistical information from other reports contained in the R\&O. It is intended to provide an overview for the Commission, and is not intended as a substitute for the contents of the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$.

## Property Tax Administrator's Opinions \& Recommendations

Contains the conclusions and recommendations reached by the Property Tax Administrator regarding level of value and quality of assessment based on all the data provided by the county assessor and gathered by the Department regarding the assessment activities of the county.

## Correlation Section

Contains the narrative analysis of the assessment actions and statistical results which may influence the determination of the level of value and quality of assessment for the three major classes of real property. This section is divided into three parts: Residential Real Property; Commercial Real Property; and, Agricultural Land. All information for a class of real property is grouped together to provide a thorough analysis of the level of value and quality of assessment for the class of real property.

Each part of the Correlation Section contains the following sub-parts:
I. Correlation
II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used
III. Analysis of the Preliminary, Trended Preliminary and R\&O Median Ratios
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 Changes in the Statistics Due to the County Assessor Actions

Sub-part I is the narrative conclusion of all information known to the Department regarding the class of property under analysis. Sub-parts II through VII compare important statistical indicators that the Department relies on when comparing assessment actions to statistical results and provide the explanation necessary to understand the conclusions reached in Sub-part I.

The Correlation Section also contains the 2006 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, Compared with the 2005 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL) Report which compares data from two annual administrative reports filed by the county assessor. It compares the data from the 2005 CTL to establish the prior year's assessed valuation and compares it to the data from the 2006 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, to demonstrate the annual change in assessed valuation that has occurred between assessment years. This report displays the amount of assessed dollars of change in value and the percentage change
in the value of various classes and subclasses of real property. It also analyzes real property growth valuation in the county.

## Statistical Reports Section

Contains the statistical reports prepared by the Department pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. Section 77-1327(3) (R. S. Supp., 2005) and the Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999). These statistical reports are the outputs of the assessment sales ratio study of the county by the Department.

The statistical reports are prepared and provided to the county assessors at least four times each year. The Department, pursuant to 350 Nebraska Administrative Code, Chapter 12, Sales File, and Directive 05-10, Responsibilities of the County or State Assessor and the Department of Property Assessment and Taxation in the Development of the Real Property Sales File for Assessment Year 2006, September 9, 2005, provided Draft Statistical Reports, to each county assessor on or before Friday, September 16, 2005, based on data in the sales file as of Monday, September 13, 2005, and on or before Friday, November 18, 2005, based on data in the sales file as of Friday, November 16, 2005. The purpose of the Draft Statistical Reports was to provide the statistical indicators of the sales in the biannual rosters that were also provided to the county assessors on the aforementioned dates.

The Department provided the 2006 Preliminary Statistical Reports to the county assessors and the Commission on or before Tuesday, February 7, 2006, based on data in the sales file as of Monday, January 30, 2006.

The Statistical Reports Section contains statistical reports from two points in time:
R\&O Statistical Reports, in which the numerator of the assessment sales ratio is the 2006 assessed valuation of the property in the sales file as of the 2006 Abstract Filing Date.

Preliminary Statistical Reports, in which the numerator of the assessment sales ratio is the final 2005 assessed value of the property in the sales file.

All statistical reports are prepared using the query process described in the Technical Specification Section of the 2006 R\&O.

## County Assessment Survey

Part one contains the General Information developed in a combined effort between the Department and the county assessor to describe the funding and staffing of the county assessor's office. It also documents the appraisal information as it relates to the three major classes of property; residential, commercial and agricultural land.

Part two of the Assessment Survey entitled "Assessment Actions" is also a joint effort between the Department and the county assessor to document the 2006 assessment actions taken to address the three classes of real property in the county.

## County Reports Section

Contains reports from and about a county which are referenced in other sections of the R\&O:

## County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

A required administrative report filed annually with the Department by the county assessor. It is a summation of the 2006 assessed values and parcel record counts of each defined class or subclass of real property in the county and the number of acres and total assessed value by Land Capability Group (LCG) and by market area (if any).

## County Agricultural Land Detail

A report prepared by the Department. The Department relies on the data submitted by the county assessor on the Abstract of Assessment of Real Property, Form 45, Schedule IX and computes by county and by market area (if any) the average assessed value of each LCG and land use.

## The County Assessor's Three Year Plan of Assessment-Update

The Three Year Plan of Assessment is prepared by the county assessor and updated annually pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1311.02 (R. S. Supp., 2005). It explains the scope and detail of the assessment processes planned by the county assessor for the next assessment year and subsequent two assessment years.

## Special Valuation Section

The recognition of special valuation in a county, in whole or in part, presents challenges to the measurement of level of value and quality of assessment of special value and recapture value. Special valuation is a unique assessment process that imposes an obligation upon the assessment officials to assess qualified real property at a constrained taxable value. It presents challenges to measurement officials by limiting the use of a standard tool of measurement, the assessment sales ratio study. The Purpose Statements provides the legal and policy framework for special valuation and describes the methodology used by the Department to measure the special value and recapture value in a county.

Special valuation is deemed recognized if the county assessor has determined that there are factors other than agricultural or horticultural influences on the actual value of agricultural land and has established a special value that is different than the recapture (full market value) value for part or all of the agricultural land in the county. If a county has implemented special valuation, all information necessary for the measurement of agricultural land in that county will be contained in the Special Valuation Section of the R\&O of the Property Tax Administrator.

## Nebraska Constitutional Provisions:

Neb. Const. art. VIII, sec. 1, (1) (1998): Taxes shall be levied by valuation uniformly and proportionately upon all real property and franchises as defined by the Legislature except as provided by this Constitution.

Neb. Const. art. VIII, sec. 1, (4) (1998): the Legislature may provide that agricultural land and horticultural land, as defined by the Legislature, shall constitute a separate and distinct class of property for purposed of taxation and may provide for a different method of taxing agricultural land and horticultural land which results in values that are not uniform and proportionate with all other real property and franchises but which results in values that are uniform and proportionate upon all property within the class of agricultural land and horticultural land.

Neb. Const. art. VIII, sec. 1, (5) (1998): the Legislature to enact laws to provide that the value of land actively devoted to agricultural or horticultural use shall for property tax purposes be that value which such land has for agricultural or horticultural use without regard to any value which such land might have for other purposes or uses.

## Nebraska Statutory Provisions for Agricultural Land:

Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-112 (R.R.S., 2003): Actual value, defined. Actual value of real property for purposes of taxation means the market value of real property in the ordinary course of trade. Actual value may be determined using professionally accepted mass appraisal methods, including, but not limited to, the (1) sales comparison approach using the guidelines in section $77-1371$, (2) income approach, and (3) cost approach. Actual value is the most probable price expressed in terms of money that a property will bring if exposed for sale in the open market, or in an arm's length transaction, between a willing buyer and willing seller, both of whom are knowledgeable concerning all the uses of which the real property is adapted and for which the real property is capable of being used. In analyzing the uses and restrictions applicable to real property, the analysis shall include a consideration of the full description of the physical characteristics of the real property and an identification of the property rights being valued.

Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-201 (R. S. Supp., 2005): Property taxable; valuation; classification. (1) Except as provided in subsections (2) through (4) of this section, all real property in this state, not expressly exempt therefrom, shall be subject to taxation and shall be valued at its actual value. (2) Agricultural land and horticultural land as defined in section 77-1359 shall constitute a separate and distinct class of property for purposes of property taxation, shall be subject to taxation, unless expressly exempt from taxation, and shall be valued at eighty percent of its actual value. (3) Agricultural land and horticultural land actively devoted to agricultural or horticultural purposes which has value for purposes other than agricultural or horticultural uses and which meets the qualifications for special valuation under section 77-1344 shall constitute a separate and distinct class of property for purposes of property taxation, shall be subject to taxation, and shall be valued for taxation at eighty percent of its special value as defined in section 77-1343 and at eighty percent of its recapture value as defined in section 77-1343 when the land is disqualified for special valuation under section 77-1347.......

Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1359(1) (R.R.S., 2003): Agricultural and horticultural land; terms defined. Agricultural land and horticultural land shall mean land which is primarily used for the production of agricultural or horticultural products, including wasteland lying in or adjacent to and in common ownership or management with land used for the production of agricultural or horticultural products. Land retained or protected for future agricultural or horticultural uses under a conservation easement as provided in the Conservation and Preservation Easements Act shall be defined as agricultural land or horticultural land. Land enrolled in a federal or state program in which payments are received for removing such land from agricultural or horticultural production shall be defined as agricultural land or horticultural land. Land that is zoned predominantly for purposes other than agricultural or horticultural use shall not be assessed as agricultural land or horticultural land.

## Nebraska Statutory Provisions for Special Valuation:

Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-201(3) (R. S. Supp., 2005): Creates a separate and distinct class of property for special valuation for purposes of property taxation, shall be subject to taxation, and shall be valued for taxation at eighty percent of its special value as defined in Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1343 (R. S. Supp., 2004) and at eighty percent of its recapture value as defined in Neb. Rev. Stat. §771343 (R. S. Supp., 2004).

Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1343(5) (R. S. Supp., 2004): Definition of recapture valuation. Recapture valuation means the actual value of the land pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-112 (R. R. S., 2003).

Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1343(6) (R. S. Supp., 2004): Definition of special valuation. Special valuation means the value that the land would have for agricultural or horticultural purposes or uses without regard to the actual value the land would have for other purposes or uses.

## Nebraska Statutory Provisions for Measurement of Level of Value:

Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1327(4) (R. S. Supp., 2005): For purposes of determining the level of value of agricultural and horticultural land subject to special valuation under section 77-1343 to 771348, the Property Tax Administrator shall annually make and issue a comprehensive study developed in compliance with professionally accepted mass appraisal techniques to establish the level of value if in his or her opinion the level of value cannot be developed through the use of the comprehensive assessment ratio studies developed in subsection (3) of this section.

Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5023(2) (R.S. Supp., 2004): An acceptable range is the percentage of variation from a standard for valuation as measured by an established indicator of central tendency of assessment. Acceptable ranges are: (a) For agricultural and horticultural land as defined in section 77-1359, seventy-four to eighty percent of actual value; (b) for lands defined in section 77-1344 receiving special valuation, seventy-four to eighty percent of special valuation as defined in section 77-1343; and (c) for all other real property, ninety-two to one hundred percent of actual value.

## Discussion of the Constitutional and Statutory Provisions:

Nebraska law requires that all values of real property for tax purposes shall be uniform and proportionate. Agricultural land may be treated differently from other real property for tax purposes, but the assessed values shall be uniform and proportionate within the class of agricultural land. Additionally, agricultural land may be valued for tax purposes at its value solely for agricultural use without regard to the value the land might have for any other purpose and use; however, these values must be uniform and proportionate within the application of this constitutional provision.

Nebraska's statutory structure for the valuation of agricultural land is fairly straightforward. The valuation policy is based on actual or market value. Actual value is a common, market standard that is used to determine the value of a property for many purposes, including taxation. Actual value is also a measure that is governed by practices and principles familiar to most people. Additionally, using actual value as the standard by which to determine valuation of real property provides the property owner with the ability to judge the proportionality of the valuation with other like property or other classes of property.

## Discussion of Special Valuation:

The policy of special valuation was developed as the conversion of agricultural land to other uses demanded action for two purposes: one, the systematic and planned growth and development near and around urban areas; and two, to provide a tax incentive to keep agricultural uses in place until the governing body was ready for the growth and development of the land. Special value is both a land management tool and a tax incentive for compliance with the governing body's land management needs. As alternative, more intensive land uses put pressure for the conversion of underdeveloped land, economic pressures for higher and more intensive uses from non-agricultural development provide economic incentives to landowners to sell or convert their land. Governments, in order to provide for the orderly and efficient expansion of their duties, may place restrictions on landowners who convert land from one land use to a higher more intensive land use. Additionally, the existing landowners who may wish to continue their agricultural operations have an incentive to continue those practices until the governing body is ready for the conversion of their property to a more intensive use.

Without special valuation, existing agricultural landowners in these higher intensive use areas would be forced to convert their land for tax purposes, as the market value of the land could be far greater than its value for agricultural purposes and uses. The history of special valuation would indicate that the other purposes and uses are those not normally or readily known within the agricultural sector and are more intensive, such as residential, recreational, commercial or industrial development.

There are two scenarios that exist when special valuation is implemented in a county:
One, special valuation is applicable in a defined area of the county or only for certain types of land in the county. In these situations the county has found that use of the land for non-agricultural purposes and uses influences the actual value of some of the
agricultural land in the county. In these situations, the Department must measure the level of value of agricultural land, special value, and recapture value. If the methodology of the county assessor states that the county assessor used sales of similar land that are not influenced by the non-agricultural purposes and uses of the land, then the sales of uninfluenced land are used to determine the special valuation of the influenced land. The sales of the influenced land are used to determine the recapture value of the influenced land. The sales of agricultural land that are not influenced by the non-agricultural purposes and uses are used to measure the level of value of uninfluenced agricultural land.

Two, special valuation is applicable in the entire county. In this situation the county has found that the actual value of land for other purposes and uses other than agricultural purposes and uses influences the actual value of all of the agricultural land in the county. In these situations, the Department must measure the level of value of special value and recapture value.

## Measurement of Special Valuation

The Department has two options in measuring the level of value of special valuation. In a county where special valuation is not applicable in the entire county and the land that is subject to special value is similar to agricultural land that is not subject to special value, the Department can analyze the level of value outside the special valuation area and determine if the level of value in that area should be deemed to be the level of value for special valuation. If the land in the special value area is dissimilar to other agricultural land in the county so there is no comparability of properties, the Department would analyze the valuations applicable for special value to determine if they correlate with the valuations in other parts of the county or other counties, even though direct comparability may not exist.

In a county where special valuation is applicable throughout the entire county, the Department has developed an income based measurement methodology which does not rely on the sales of agricultural land in the county. In developing this methodology, the Department considered all possible mass appraisal techniques. There is, however, no generally accepted approach for the measurement of constrained values. For example, the assessment/sales ratio study measures influences of the "whole" market. In counties where there are nonagricultural influences throughout the county, there are no sales in that county without a nonagricultural influence on value. As a result, the Department had to examine and adapt professionally accepted mass appraisal techniques to the measurement of special valuation other than the assessment sales ratio. As the Department analyzed the three professionally accepted mass appraisal techniques relating to the valuation of real property, the Department discarded the use of the cost approach as not being suited to the analysis of unimproved agricultural land. With respect to the sales comparison approach, in counties that are 100 percent special valuation, any sales data would have to be "surrogate" sales from other counties where nonagricultural influences have no impact on sales of agricultural land. This analysis would provide a significant level of subjectivity in terms of whether the counties from which the surrogate sales are drawn are truly comparable to the county that is being measured. The Department ultimately chose to adapt the income approach to this process. First, the income approach could rely on income data from the
county being measured. Second, the Department could, to some degree, reduce the subjectivity of the process because nonagricultural influences do not influence the cash rent that land used for agricultural purposes commands in the market place.

## Rent Data

For purposes of determining the income for the Department's measurement technique, the Department gathered cash rent data for agricultural land. There were three sources for cash rent data. One, the annual study done by the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, titled Nebraska Farm Real Estate Market Developments 2004-2005. Two, the Board of Educational Lands and Funds (BELF), which provides a statewide schedule of crop land rental rates and grass land rental rates. The databases provided by BELF contained a summary presentation of all of the rental contracts that were examined by county, parcel size, land use, contract rent, BELF rent estimate and classification and notes relating to lease conditions. This data was provided for both cropland and grassland. Three, the annual survey entitled Farm and Ranch Managers Cash Rental Rate Survey, which is provided to the Department from BELF.

Gross rental amounts are used in the Department's methodology because the marketplace tends to take expenses and taxes (items that must be accounted for in any income approach to value) into account in the determination of the amount the lessee will pay the lessor for the rental of agricultural land.

## Rate Data

The second portion of the income methodology is the development of a "rate". The Department sought to correlate the available data and determine a single rate for each major land use. By doing this, the final values which were developed as a standard for comparison with the special valuation varied by county based on the rent estimates that were made. The calculation for the rate was done in several steps. First, the abstract of assessment was used to determine the assessed valuation for each land classification group for the counties not using special valuation that were comparable to the special valuation counties. Second, that assessed valuation was divided by the level of value for agricultural land as determined by the Commission to reach $100 \%$ of the value of agricultural land without nonagricultural influences. In turn, the Department took the rent estimates for each LCG in those counties and multiplied them by the number of acres in that LCG to generate total income. That amount was then divided by the total value of agricultural land to determine a rate for that county. The rates for the comparable counties were then arrayed, in a manner similar to assessment/sales ratios. In developing the rates, a starting point was the use of "comparable" counties to those using special valuation.

The Department looked to counties where there was not an active process of special valuation in place or unrecognized nonagricultural influences. Additionally, the Department looked to comparable counties in the proximity of the counties being measured. The most significant group was made up of the counties that were geographically adjacent to the eight special valuation counties. Further, the Department looked at the distribution of land uses in the comparable counties and whether they were similar to those in the subject counties. The Department then sorted counties and rates based on land use mix. As the Department worked through the process, land use mix and the adjacent county mix tended to drive the analysis. The
eight primary special valuation counties were all strongly weighted toward dryland use; the eight eastern Special Value counties ranged from about $62 \%$ to $83 \%$ dryland use.

For 2006, the analysis indicated an irrigated rate of $8.00 \%$, slightly lower than the rate of $8.25 \%$ used in 2005 . Initially the rate of $5.50 \%$ was selected for dryland measurement. This rate was significantly lower that the 2005 rate of $6.25 \%$. After receiving input from the eight eastern counties being measured the Department decided to soften its dryland rate estimate to 5.75\%. The analysis also indicated a rate of $4.00 \%$ for grassland, slightly lower than the rate of $4.25 \%$ used in 2005. The lowered rates are deemed to be a direct reflection of significant valuation increases in the values in the comparable counties.

Additionally for 2006, the Department is required to produce a measurement of the Special Value process in Scotts Bluff County. The database was expanded to include the whole state, and a separate analysis was developed. It was apparent very early that the rates developed for the eastern Special Value analysis had no relationship to the western counties, so the rate analysis was done including the ten (excluding Scotts Bluff) western counties. Using grouping and analysis techniques similar to those used in the eastern part of the state, within the ten western counties, the Department chose a dryland conversion rate of $7.75 \%$, and a grassland conversion rate of $4.00 \%$.

The irrigation rate selection was more complex due to a shortage of comparable counties. Scotts Bluff County is the heaviest irrigated county among the western counties. The irrigation is predominantly in the Platte River valley, has been developed over many years for the production of corn, dry edible beans and sugar beets, and has large areas leveled for gravity irrigation. More than $40 \%$ of Scotts Bluff County's agricultural land is irrigated. The second highest irrigated county is Box Butte County with just over 20\% irrigation. Box Butte's irrigated land consists of mostly upland soils with pivot application. Much of the other irrigation development in the panhandle region is either similar to Box Butte or is found in spot locations used for feed grain or hay production in otherwise cattle grazing regions. The only 2 areas deemed to be comparable are Market area 2 from Sioux County which is essentially the same soils and irrigation development as the central and northwestern portions of Scotts Bluff County, and market area 1 in Morrill County which is Platte River valley land that is an eastern extension of Scotts Bluff County. Analysis of the entire western counties indicated an irrigated rate of nearly $15.00 \%$, but the two comparable market areas produced rates of $10.04 \%$ and $12.80 \%$ respectively. The department selected a rate for the conversion of rent estimates in Scotts Bluff County of 11.50\%. For 2006, the preliminary estimates of the LOV in Scotts Bluff County were prepared using the following rates: Irrigated 11.50\%, Dryland 7.75\% and Grassland 4.00\%.

## Valuation Calculation

The applicable rates were applied to the rental income for each land use multiplied by the number of acres for that use. The result of this calculation was to reach total special valuation, which represents of the value for agricultural purposes only.

Measurement Calculation

Finally, to calculate the level of value achieved by a county, the Department took value calculated from the income approach, representing the total special valuation for a county and compared it to the amount of special valuation provided by the county on its annual abstract of assessment to reach the estimated level of value for special valuation in each subject county.

## Measurement of Recapture Valuation

The measurement of recapture valuation is accomplished by using the Department's sales file and conducting a ratio study using the recapture value instead of the assessed or special value in making the comparison to selling price. The Department has the capability of providing statistical reports utilizing all agricultural sales or utilizing only the sales that have occurred with recapture valuation stated by the county assessor on the sales file record.

## Measurement of Agricultural Land Valuation

In a county where special valuation is not applicable in the entire county, the Department must measure the level of value of the agricultural land valuation. This is accomplished by using part of the agricultural land sales file using sales that are not in the area where special valuation is available. Other than using only the applicable part of the sales file, this is the same measurement process that is used by the Department for agricultural land in a county that has no other purposes and uses for its agricultural land.

## Purpose Statements Section

Describes the contents and purpose of each section in the R\&O.

## Glossary

Contains the definitions of terms used throughout the R\&O.

## Technical Specifications Section

Contains the calculations used to prepare the Commission Summary, the Correlation Section tables, the Statistical Reports Query, and the Statistical Reports.

## Certification

Sets forth to whom, how and when copies of the R\&O are distributed.

## Map Section

The Map section contains a collection of maps that the Property Tax Administrator has gathered that pertain to each county. These maps may be used as a supplement to the R\&O.

## Valuation History Charts Section

The Valuation History chart section contains five charts for each county. The first four charts display taxable valuations by property class and subclass, annual percentage change, cumulative percentage change, and the rate of annual percent change over the time period of 1992 to 2005. The fifth chart displays 2005 taxable valuations by property type for each city within the county and compares to the county's valuation for each class and subclass of property. The fifth chart also displays populations for the cities and the county.

## Glossary

Actual Value: The market value or fair market value of real property in the ordinary course of trade. Actual value may be determined using professionally accepted mass appraisal methods, including, but not limited to, (1) sales comparison approach using the guidelines in sections 771371 (2) income approach, and (3) cost approach. Actual value is the most probable price expressed in terms of money that a property will bring if exposed for sale in the open market, or in an arm's length transaction, between a willing buyer and willing seller, both of whom are knowledgeable concerning all the uses of which the real property is adapted and for which the real property is capable of being used. In analyzing the uses and restrictions applicable to real property, the analysis shall include a consideration of the full description of the physical characteristics of the real property and an identification of the property rights being valued.

Adjusted Sale Price: A sale price that is the result of adjustments made to the purchase price reported on the Real Estate Transfer Statement, Form 521, for the affects of personal property or financing included in the reported purchase price. If the sale price is adjusted, it is the adjusted sale price that will be used as the denominator in the assessment sales ratio. The IAAO considers adjustments for time. However, currently the Department does not recognize adjustments for time.

Agricultural Land: Land that is agricultural land and horticultural land as defined in Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1343(1) (R. S. Supp., 2004) and Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1359(1) (R. R. S., 2003).

Agricultural Land Market Areas: Areas with defined characteristics within which similar agricultural land is effectively competitive in the minds of buyers and sellers with other comparable agricultural land in the area within a county. These areas are defined by the county assessor.

Agricultural Property Classification: Includes all properties in the state-wide sales file with Property Classification Code: Property parcel type-05 Agricultural, all Statuses. A subclassification is defined for the Status-2: unimproved agricultural properties (see, Agricultural Unimproved Property Classification).

Agricultural Unimproved Property Classification: Includes all properties in the state-wide sales file with Property Classification Code: Property parcel type-05 Agricultural, Status-2.

Arm's Length Transaction: A sale between two or more parties, each seeking to maximize their positions from the transaction. All sales are deemed to be arm's length transactions unless determined to be otherwise under professionally accepted mass appraisal techniques.

Assessed Value: The value of a parcel of real property established by a government that will be the basis for levying a property tax. In Nebraska, the assessed value of a parcel of real property is first established by the county assessor of each county. For purposes of the Department's sales file, the assessed value displays the value for land, improvements and total. The assessed value is the numerator in the assessment sales ratio.

Assessment: The official act of the county assessor to discover, list, value, and determine the taxable value of real property in a county and placing it on the assessment roll.

Assessment Level: The legal requirement for the assessed value of all parcels of real property. In Nebraska, the assessment level for the classes of residential and commercial real property is one hundred percent of actual value; the assessment level for the class of agricultural and horticultural land is $80 \%$ of actual value; and, the assessment level for agricultural land receiving special valuation is $80 \%$ of special value and recapture value.

Assessment Sales Ratio: The ratio that is the result of the assessed value divided by the sale price, or adjusted sale price, of a parcel of real property that has sold within the study period of the state-wide sales file.

Assessor Location: Categories in the state-wide sales file which are defined by the county assessor to represent a class or subclass of property that is not required by statute or regulation. Assessor location allows the county assessor to further sub-stratify the sales in the state-wide sales file.

Average Absolute Deviation (AVG.ABS.DEV.): The arithmetic mean of the total absolute deviations from a measure of central tendency such as the median. It is used in calculating the coefficient of dispersion (COD).

Average Assessed Value: The value that is the result of the total assessed value of all sold properties in the sample data set divided by the total of the number of sales in the sample data set.

Average Selling Price: The value that is the result of the total sale prices of all properties in the sample data set divided by the total of the number of sales in the sample data set.

Central Tendency, Measure of: A single point in a range of observations, around which the observations tend to cluster. The three most commonly used measures of central tendency calculated by the Department are the median ratio, weighted mean ratio and mean ratio.

Coefficient of Dispersion (COD): A measure of assessment uniformity. It is the average absolute deviation calculated about the median expressed as a percentage of the median.

Coefficient of Variation (COV): The measure of the relative dispersion of the sample data set about the mean. It is the standard deviation expressed in terms of a percentage of the mean.

Commercial Property Classification: Includes all properties in the state-wide sales file with Property Classification Code: Property parcel type-02 Multi-Family, all Statuses; Property parcel type 03-Commercial, all Statuses; and, Property parcel type 04-Industrial, all Statuses.

Confidence Interval (CI): A calculated range of values in which the measure of central tendency of the sales is expected to fall. The Department has calculated confidence intervals around all three measures of central tendency.

Confidence Level: The required degree of confidence in a confidence interval commonly stated as 90,95 , or 99 percent. For example, a 95 percent confidence interval would mean that one can be $95 \%$ confident that the measure of central tendency used in the interval falls within the indicated range.

Direct Equalization: The process of adjusting the assessed values of parcels of real property, usually by class or subclass, using adjustment factors or percentages, to achieve proportionate valuations among the classes or subclasses.

Equalization: The process to ensure that all locally assessed real property and all centrally assessed real property is assessed at or near the same level of value as required by law.

Geo Code: Each township represented by a state-wide unique sequential four-digit number starting with the township in the most northeast corner of the state in Boyd County going west to the northwest corner of the state in Sioux County and then proceeding south one township and going east again, until ending at the township in the southwest corner of the state in Dundy County.

Growth Value: Is reported by the county assessor on the Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45. Growth value includes all increases in valuation due to improvements of real properties as a result of new construction, improvements, and additions to existing buildings. Growth value does not include a change in the value of a class or subclass of real property as a result of the revaluation of existing parcels, the value changes resulting from a change in use of the parcel, or taxable value added because a parcel has changed status from exempt to taxable. There is no growth value for agricultural land.

Indirect Equalization: The process of computing hypothetical values that represent the best estimate of the total taxable value available at the prescribed assessment level. Usually a function used to ensure the proper distribution of intergovernmental transfer payments between state and local governments, such as state aid to education.

Level of Value: The level of value is the most probable overall opinion of the relationship of assessed value to actual value achieved by the county assessor for a class or subclass of centrally assessed property. The Property Tax Administrator is annually required to give an opinion of the level of value achieved by each county assessor to the Tax Equalization and Review Commission. The acceptable range for levels of value for classes of real property are provided in Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5023 (3) (R.S. Supp., 2005).

Location: The portion of the Property Classification Code that describes the physical situs of the real property by one of the following descriptions:

1-Urban, a parcel of real property located within the limits of an incorporated city or village.
2-Suburban, a parcel of real property located outside the limits of an incorporated city or village, but within the legal jurisdiction of an incorporated city or village.
3-Rural, a parcel of real property located outside an urban or suburban area, or located in an unincorporated village or subdivision which is outside the legal jurisdiction of an incorporated city or village.

Majority Land Use: The number of acres compared to total acres by land use for agricultural land. The thresholds used by the Department are: $95 \%, 80 \%$ and $50 \%$. If "N/A" appears next to any category it means there are "other" land classifications included within this majority grouping.

Maximum Ratio: The largest ratio occurring in the arrayed sample data set.
Mean Ratio: The ratio that is the result of the total of all assessment/sales ratios in the sample data set divided by the number of ratios in the sample data set.

Median Ratio: The middle ratio of the arrayed sample data set. If there is an even number of ratios, the median is the average of the two middle ratios.

Minimally Improved Agricultural Land: A statistical report that uses the sales file data for all sales of parcels classified as Property Classification Code: Property parcel type-05 Agricultural, which have non-agricultural land and/or improvements of minimal value, the assessed value is determined to be less than $\$ 10,000$ and less than $5 \%$ of the selling price.

Minimum Ratio: The smallest ratio occurring in the arrayed sample data set.
Non-Agricultural Land: For purposes of the County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, land located on a parcel that is classified as Property Classification Code: Property parcel type-05 Agricultural, which is not defined as agricultural and horticultural land, pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1359 (R. R. S., 2003).

Number of Sales: The total number of sales contained in the sales file that occurred within the applicable Sale Date Range for the class of real property.

Population: The set of data from which a statistical sample is taken. In assessment, the population is all parcels of real property within a defined class or subclass in the county.

Price Related Differential (PRD): A measure of assessment vertical uniformity (progressivity or regressivity). It measures the relative treatment of properties based upon the selling price of the properties. It is calculated by dividing the mean ratio by the weighted mean ratio.

Property Classification Code: A code that is required on the property record card of all parcels of real property in a county. The Property Classification Code enables the stratification of real property into classes and subclasses of real property within each county. The classification code is a series of numbers which is defined in Title 350, Nebraska Administrative Code, ch.10004.02.

Property Parcel Type: The portion of the Property Classification Code that indicates the predominant use of the parcel as determined by the county assessor. The Property parcel types are:

01-Single Family Residential<br>02-Multi-Family Residential<br>03-Commercial<br>04-Industrial<br>05-Agricultural<br>06-Recreational<br>07-Mobile Home<br>08-Minerals, Non-Producing<br>09-Minerals, Producing<br>10-State Centrally Assessed<br>11-Exempt<br>12-Game and Parks

Purchase Price: The actual amount, expressed in terms of money, paid for a good or service by a willing buyer. This is the amount reported on the Real Estate Transfer Statement, Form 521, Line 22.

Qualified Sale: A sale which is an arm's length transaction included in the state-wide sales file. The determination of the qualification of the sale may be made by the county assessor or the Department.

Qualitative Statistics: Statistics which assist in the evaluation of assessment practices, such as the coefficient of dispersion (COD) and the price related differential (PRD).

Quality of Assessment: The quality of assessment achieved by the county assessor for a class or subclass of real property. The Property Tax Administrator is annually required to give an opinion of the quality of assessment achieved by each county assessor to the Commission.

Recapture Value: For agricultural and horticultural land receiving special valuation, the assessed value of the land if the land becomes disqualified from special valuation. Recapture value means the actual value of the land pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-112 (Reissue 2003). Special value land is valued for taxation at $80 \%$ of its recapture value, if recapture is triggered.

Residential Property Classification: Includes all properties in the state-wide sales file with Property Classification Code: Property parcel type-01 Single Family, all Statuses; Property parcel type-06 Recreational, all Statuses; and, Property parcel type-07 Mobile Home, Statuses 1 and 3.

Sale: All transactions of real property for which the Real Estate Transfer Statement, Form 521, is filed and with stated consideration of more than one hundred dollars or upon which more than one dollar and seventy-five cents or two dollars and twenty-five cents (effective 7/1/05) of documentary stamp taxes are paid.

Sale Date Range: The range of sale dates reported on Real Estate Transfer Statements, Form 521, that are included in the sales assessment ratio study for each class of real property.

Sale Price: The actual amount, expressed in terms of money, received for a unit of goods or services, whether or not established in a free and open market. The sale price may be an indicator of actual value of a parcel of real property. An estimate of the sales price may be made from the amount of Documentary Stamp Tax reported on the Real Estate Transfer Statement, Form 521, as the amount recorded on the deed. The sale price is part of the denominator in the assessment sales ratio.

Sample Data Set: A set of observations selected from a population.
Special Value: For agricultural and horticultural land receiving special valuation, the assessed value of the land if the land is qualified for special valuation. Special value means the value that the land has for agricultural or horticultural purposes or uses without regard to the actual value that land has for other purposes and uses. Special value land is valued for taxation at $80 \%$ of its special value.

Standard Deviation (STD): The measure of the extent of the absolute difference of the sample data set around the mean. This calculation is the first step in calculating the coefficient of variation (COV). It assumes a normalized distribution of data, and therefore is not relied on heavily in the analysis of assessment practices.

Statistics: Numerical descriptive data calculated from a sample, for example the median, mean or COD. Statistics are used to estimate corresponding measures for the population.

Status: The portion of the Property Classification Code that describes the status of a parcel:
1-Improved, land upon which buildings are located.
2-Unimproved, land without buildings or structures.
3-Improvement on leased land (IOLL), any item of real property which is located on land owned by a person other than the owner of the item.

Total Assessed Value: The sum of all the assessed values in the sample data set.

Total Sale Price: The sum of all the sale prices in the sample data set. If the selling price of a sale was adjusted for qualification, then the adjusted selling price would be used.

Usability: The coding for the treatment of a sale in the state-wide sales file database.
1-use the sale without adjustment
2-use the sale with an adjustment
3-substantially changed sale should not be used in study
4-exclude the sale
Valuation: Process or act to determine the assessed value of all parcels of real property in the county each year.

Weighted Mean Ratio: The ratio that is the result of the total of all assessed values of all properties in the sample data set divided by the total of all sale prices of all properties in the sample data set.

## Commission Summary Calculations

## For all classes of real property

For Statistical Header Information and History: see Statistical Calculations

## For Residential Real Property

$\%$ of value of this class of all real property value in the county:
Abstract \#4 value + Abstract \#16 value/Abstract Total Real Property Value
\% of records sold in study period:
Total Sales from Sales File/Abstract \#4 records + Abstract \#16 records
$\%$ of value sold in the study period:
Total Value from Sales File/Abstract \#4 value + Abstract \# 16 value
Average assessed value of the base:
Abstract \#4 value + Abstract \#16 value/Abstract \#4 records + Abstract \# 16 records

## For Commercial Real Property

$\%$ of value of this class of all real property value in the county:
Abstract \#8 value + Abstract \# 12 value/Abstract Total Real Property Value
\% of records sold in study period:
Total Sales from Sales File/Abstract \#8 records + Abstract \# 12 records
\% of value sold in the study period:
Total Value from Sales File/Abstract \#8 value + Abstract \# 12 value
Average assessed value of the base:
Abstract \#8 value + Abstract \#12 value/Abstract \# 8 records + Abstract \# 12 records

## For Agricultural Land

$\%$ of value of this class of all real property value in the county:
Abstract \#30 value/Abstract Total Real Property Value
$\%$ of records sold in the study period:
Total Sales from Sales File/Abstract \#30 records
$\%$ of value sold in the study period:
Total Value from Sales File/Abstract \#30 value

Average assessed value of the base:
Abstract \#30 value/Abstract \#30 records

## Correlation Table Calculations

## I. Correlation - Text only

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 2001 |  |  |  |
| 2002 |  |  |  |
| 2003 |  |  | XX.XX |
| 2004 |  |  | XX.XX |
| 2005 |  |  | XX.XX |
| 2006 |  |  | XX.XX |

Chart: Yes
Stat Type: Total \& Qualified
Stat Title: R\&O
Study Period: Standard
Property Type: Residential, Commercial and Agricultural Unimproved
Display: XX.XX
History: 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005
Field: no2006
Calculation:
Percent of Sales Used: Round([Qualified]/[Total]*100,2)

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2001 |  |  |  |  |
| 2002 |  |  |  |  |
| 2003 |  |  |  |  |
| 2004 |  |  |  |  |
| 2005 |  |  |  |  |
| 2006 |  | XX.XX | XX.XX |  |

Chart: Yes
Stat Type: Qualified
Stat Title: R\&O and Prelim
Study Period: Standard
Property Type: Residential, Commercial and Agricultural Unimproved
Display: XX.XX
History: 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005
Field: median
Calculations:
\%Chngexclgrowth: Round(IIf([proptype]="Residential",(([Trended 4 (resgrowvalsum)]!SumOftotalvalue-[Trended 4 (resgrowvalsum)]!SumOfgrowth-
Avg(ctl05cnt!RESID+ct105cnt!RECREAT))*100)/Avg(ct105cnt!RESID+ct105cnt!RECREAT),II
f([proptype]="Commercial",(([Trended 5 (comgrowvalsum)]!SumOftotalvalue-[Trended 5 (comgrowvalsum)]!SumOfgrowth-
Avg(ctl05cnt!COMM+ct105cnt!INDUST))*100)/Avg(ct105cnt!COMM+ct105cnt!INDUST),IIf([ proptype]="AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED",(([Trended 6 (agvalsum)]!SumOftotalvalueAvg(ctl05cnt!TOTAG))*100)/Avg(ctl05cnt!TOTAG),Null))),2)
Trended Ratio: Round(IIf([proptype]="Residential",([Trended 1 (Prelim).median]+([Trended 1
(Prelim).median]*([Trended 4 (resgrowvalsum)]!SumOftotalvalue-[Trended 4
(resgrowvalsum)]!SumOfgrowth-
$\operatorname{Avg}(\mathrm{ctl05} \mathrm{cnt}!$ RESID $+\mathrm{ct105} \mathrm{cnt}!$ RECREAT $))) /(\operatorname{Avg}(\mathrm{ct105} \mathrm{cnt}!$ RESID $+\mathrm{ct105} \mathrm{cnt}!$ RECREAT $) * 100)$
*100), IIf([proptype]="Commercial",[Trended 1 (Prelim).median]+([Trended 1
(Prelim).median]*(([Trended 5 (comgrowvalsum)]!SumOftotalvalue-[Trended 5
(comgrowvalsum)]!SumOfgrowth-
Avg(ctl05cnt!COMM+ct105cnt!INDUST)))*100)/(Avg(ctl05cnt!COMM+ctl05cnt!INDUST)*10
$0), \operatorname{IIf}([$ proptype $]=" A g r i c u l t u r a l ~ U n i m p r o v e d ",[T r e n d e d ~ 1 ~(P r e l i m) . m e d i a n]+([T r e n d e d ~ 1 ~$
(Prelim).median $]^{*}(([$ Trended 6 (agvalsum).SumOftotalvalue]-
$\left.\left.\left.\left.\left.\operatorname{Avg}(\mathrm{ctl05} \mathrm{cnt}!\mathrm{TOTAG})))^{*} 100\right) /\left(\operatorname{Avg}(\mathrm{ct105} \mathrm{cnt}!\mathrm{TOTAG})^{*} 100\right), \mathrm{Null}\right)\right)\right), 2\right)$
IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value

| \% Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File |  | \% Change in Assessed Value (excl. growth) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2001 |  |
|  | 2002 |  |
|  | 2003 |  |
|  | 2004 |  |
| XX.XX | 2005 | XX.XX (from Table III Calc) |
|  | 2006 |  |

Chart: Yes
Stat Type: Qualified
Stat Title: R\&O and Prelim
Study Period: Yearly (most recent twelve months of sales)
Property Type: Residential, Commercial and Agricultural Unimproved
Display: XX.XX
History: 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005
Field: aggreg
Calculation:
\%ChngTotassvalsf: IIf(Val([Percent Change 2 (Prelim).aggreg])=0,"N/A",Round(([Percent Change 1 (R\&O).aggreg]-[Percent Change 2 (Prelim).aggreg])/[Percent Change 2
(Prelim).aggreg]* 100,2 )
\% Change in Assessed Value Excl. Growth, use \%Chngexclgrowth from Table III calc.

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

| Median | Weighted Mean | Mean |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |


| R\&O Statistics |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Chart: Yes
Stat Type: Qualified
Stat Title: R\&O
Study Period: Standard
Property Type: Residential, Commercial and Agricultural Unimproved
Display: XX
History: None
Field: median, aggreg and mean

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics |  |  |
| Difference | XX | XX |

Chart: No
Stat Type: Qualified
Stat Title: R\&O
Study Period: Standard
Property Type: Residential, Commercial and Agricultural Unimproved
Display: XX
History: None
Field: PRD and COD
Calculations:
CODDIff: Round(IIf([2006R\&O]!proptype="Residential",IIf(Val([2006R\&O]!cod)>15,
$\operatorname{Val}([2006 \mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}]!\operatorname{cod})-15,0), \operatorname{IIf}(\mathrm{Val}([2006 \mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}]!\mathrm{cod})>20, \mathrm{Val}([2006 \mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}]!\mathrm{cod})-20,0)), 2)$
PRDDiff: Round(IIf(Val([2006R\&O]!prd)>103,Val([2006R\&O]!prd)-103, IIf(Val([2006R\&O]!prd)<98,Val([2006R\&O]!prd)-98,0)),2)

## VII. Analysis of Changes in the Statistics Due to the County Assessor Actions

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  |  | XX |
| Median |  |  | XX |
| Weighted Mean |  |  | XX |
| Mean |  |  | XX |
| COD |  |  | XX |
| PRD |  |  | XX |
| Min Sales Ratio |  |  | XX |
| Max Sales Ratio |  | XX |  |

Chart: No
Stat Type: Qualified
Stat Title: R\&O and Prelim
Study Period: Standard
Property Type: Residential, Commercial and Agricultural Unimproved
Display: XX
History: None
Field: no2006, median, aggreg, mean, COD, PRD, min and max
Calculations:
no2006Diff: R\&O.no2006-Prelim. 20052006
medianDiff: R\&O.median-Prelim.median
meanDiff: R\&O.mean-Prelim.mean
aggregDiff: R\&O.aggreg-Prelim.aggreg
CODDiff: R\&O. COD-Prelim. COD
PRDDiff: R\&O. PRD-Prelim. PRD
minDiff: R\&O. Min-Prelim. Min
maxDiff: R\&O. Max-Prelim. Max

## Statistical Reports Query

The Statistical Reports contained in the Reports and Opinions for each county derive from the sales file of the Department of Property Assessment and Taxation. The sales file contains all recorded real property transactions with a stated consideration of more than one-hundred dollars (\$100) or upon which more than one dollar and seventy-five cents (\$1.75) in documentary stamp taxes are paid as shown on the Real Estate Transfer Statement, Form 521. Transactions meeting these criteria are considered sales.

The first query performed by the sales file is by county number. For each of the following property classifications, the sales file performs the following queries:

## Residential:

Property Class Code: Property Type 01, all Statuses
Property Type 06, all Statuses
Property Type 07, Statuses 1 and 3
Sale Date Range: July 1, 2003 through June 30, 2005
Qualified:
All sales with County Assessor Usability Code: blank, zero, 1 or 2.
If blank or zero will be considered a Usability of 1.

## Commercial:

Property Class Code: Property Type 02 , all Statuses
Property Type 03, all Statuses
Property Type 04, all Statuses
Sale Date Range: July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2005
Qualified: All sales with Department Usability Code: zero, 1 or 2
If blank or zero will be considered a Usability of 1.

## Unimproved Agricultural:

Property Class Code: Property Type 05, Status 2
Sale Date Range: July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2005
Qualified: All sales with Department Usability Code: zero, 1 or 2.
If blank or zero will be considered a Usability of 1.

## Agricultural: (Optional)

Property Class Code: Property Type 05 , Status 1 and 2
Sale Date Range: July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2005
Qualified:
All sales with Department Usability Code: zero, 1 or 2.
If blank or zero will be considered a Usability of 1

## Minimally Improved Agricultural: (Optional)

Property Class Code: Property Type 05 , All Statuses
Sale Date Range: July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2005
Qualified:
All sales with Department Usability Code: zero, 1 or 2.
If blank or zero will be considered a Usability of 1 .
Once a record is deemed qualified agricultural, the program will determine: If the current year assessed value improvement plus the non-agricultural total value is less than $5 \%$ and $\$ 10,000$ of the Total Adjusted Selling Price, the record will be deemed Minimally Improved.

## Statistical Calculations

The results of the statistical calculations that make up the header of the Statistical Reports are:
Number of Sales
Total Sales Price
Total Adj. Sales Price
Total Assessed Value
Avg. Adj. Sales Price
Avg. Assessed Value
Median
Weighted Mean
Mean
COD
PRD
COV
STD
Avg. Abs. Dev.
Max Sales Ratio
Min Sales Ratio
95\% Median C.I.
95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.
95\% Mean C.I.

## Coding Information \& Calculations

Each sale in the sales file becomes a record in the sales file program. All statistical calculations performed by the sales file program round results in the following manner: if the result is not a whole number, then the program will round the result five places past the decimal and truncate to the second place past the decimal. Sales price and assessed value are whole numbers.

## Number of Sales

- Coded as Count, Character, 5-digit field.
- The Count is the total number of sales in the sales file based upon the selection of Total or Qualified. For purposes of this document, Qualified and Sale Date Range is assumed.


## Total Sales Price

- Coded as TotSalePrice, Character, 15-digit field.
- The Total Sales Price is based on the Total Sale Amount, shown on Line 24 of the Real Estate Transfer Statement, Form 521, for each record added together.
- Calculation
- Sum SaleAmt


## Total Adj. Sales Price

- Coded as TotAdjSalePrice, Character, 15-digit field.
- The Total Adjusted Sales Price is the Total Sale Amount for each record plus or minus any adjustments made to the sale by the county assessor, Department or the Commission (from an appeal).
- Calculation
- Sum SaleAmt + or - Adjustments


## Total Assessed Value

- Coded as TotAssdValue, Character, 15-digit field.
- The Total Assessed Value is based on the Entered Total Current Year Assessed Value Amount for each record. If the record is an agricultural record, Property Classification Code: Property Parcel Type-05, then the Total Assessed Value is the Entered Current Year Total Value adjusted by any value for Non-Ag Total and Current Year Total Improvements, so that the Total Assessed Value used in the calculations for these records is the assessed value for the agricultural land only.
- Calculation
- Sum TotAssdValue


## Avg. Adj. Sales Price

- Coded as AvgAdjSalePrice, Character, 15-digit field.
- The Average Adjusted Sale Price is dependant on the TotAdjSalePrice and the Count defined above.
- Calculation

```
- TotAdjSalePrice/Count
```


## Avg. Assessed Value

- Coded as AvgAssdValue, Character, 15-digit field.
- The Average Assessed Value is dependant on the TotAssdValue and the Count defined above.
- Calculation
- TotAssdValue/Count


## Median

- Coded as Median, Character, 12-digit field.
- The Median ratio is the middle ratio when the records are arrayed in order of magnitude by ratio.
- If there is an odd number of records in the array, the median ratio is the middle ratio of the array.
- If there is an even number of records in the array, the median ratio is the average of the two middle ratios of the array.
- Calculation
- Array the records by order of the magnitude of the ratio from high to low
- Divide the Total Count in the array by 2 equals Record Total
- If the Total Count in the array is odd:
- Count down the number of whole records that is the Record Total + 1. The ratio for that record will be the Median ratio
- If the Total Count in the array is even:
- Count down the number of records that is Record Total. This is ratio 1.
- Count down the number of records that is Records Total +1 . That is ratio 2 .
- (ratio $1+$ ratio 2$) / 2$ equals the Median ratio.


## Weighted Mean

- Coded as Aggreg, Character, 12-digit field.
- Calculation
- (TotAssdValue/TotAdjSalePrice)*100


## Mean

- Coded Mean, Character, 12-digit field
- Mean ratio is dependant on TotalRatio which is the sum of all ratios in the sample.
- Calculation
- TotalRatio/RecCount

COD

- Coded COD, Character, 12-digit field
- Calculation
- Subtract the Median from Each Ratio
- Take the Absolute Value of the Calculated Differences
- Sum the Absolute Differences
- Divide by the Number of Ratios to obtain the "Average Absolute Deviation"
- Divide by the Median
- Multiply by 100


## PRD

- Coded PRD, Character, 12-digit field
- Calculation
- (MeanRatio/AggregRatio)*100


## COV

- Coded COV, Character, 12-digit field
- Calculation
- Subtract the Mean from each ratio
- Square the Calculated difference
- Sum the squared differences
- Divide the number of ratios less one to obtain the Variance of the ratios
- Compute the Squared Root to obtain the Standard Deviation
- Divide the Standard Deviation by the Mean
- Multiply by 100


## STD

- Coded StdDev, Character, 12-digit field
- Calculation
- Subtract the Mean Ratio from each ratio
- Square the resulting difference
- Sum the squared difference
- Divide the number of ratios less one to obtain the Variance of the ratios
- Compute the squared root of the variance to obtain the Standard Deviation


## Avg. Abs. Dev.

- Coded AvgABSDev, Character, 12-digit field
- Calculation
- Subtracting the Median ratio from each ratio
- Summing the absolute values of the computed difference
- Dividing the summed value by the number of ratios


## Max Sales Ratio

- Coded Max, Character, 12-digit field
- The Maximum ratio is the largest ratio when the records are arrayed in order of magnitude of ratio.


## Min Sales Ratio

- Coded Min, Character, 12-digit field
- The Minimum ratio is the smallest ratio when the records are arrayed in order of magnitude of ratio.


## 95\% Median C.I.

- Coded MedianConfInterval, Character, 12-digit field
- The Median Confidence Interval is found by arraying the ratios and identifying the ranks of the ratios corresponding to the Lower and Upper Confidence Limits. The equation for the number of ratios ( j ), that one must count up or down from the median to find the Lower and Upper Confidence Limits is:
- Calculation
- If the number of ratios is Odd
- $j=1.96 x \sqrt{ } / 2$
- If the number of ratios is Even
- $j=1.96 x \sqrt{ } \mathrm{n} / 2+0.5$
- Keep in mind if the calculation has anything past the decimal, it will be rounded to the next whole number and the benefit of the doubt is given
- If the sample size is 5 or less, then N/A is given as the confidence interval
- If the sample size is 6-8, then the Min and Max is the given range


## 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.

- Coded AggregConfInterval, Character, 12-digit field
- Calculation
- Items needed for this calculation
- Number of sales
- Assessed Values - Individual and Summed
- Assessed Values Squared - Individual and Summed
- Average Assessed Value
- Sale Prices - Individual and Summed
- Sales Prices Squared - Individual and Summed
- Average Sale Price
- Assessed Values x Sale Prices - Individual and Summed
- The Weighted Mean
- The $t$ value for the sample size
- The actual calculation:
$\mathrm{CI}(\overline{\mathrm{A}} / \overline{\mathrm{S}})-\overline{\mathrm{A}} / \overline{\mathrm{S}} \pm \mathrm{tx} \mathrm{x} \stackrel{\sqrt{ } \Sigma \mathrm{A}^{2}-2(\mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{S}) \Sigma(\mathrm{A} \times \mathrm{S})+(\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{S})^{2}\left(\Sigma \mathrm{~S}^{2}\right)}{ }$
- If the sample size is 5 or less, then N/A is given as the confidence interval


## 95\% Mean C.I.

- Coded MeanConfInterval, Character, 12-digit field
- The Mean Confidence Interval is based on the assumption of a normal distribution and can be affected by outliers.
- Calculation
- Lower Limit
- The Mean - ((t-value * The Standard Deviation)/the Square Root of the Number of Records)
- Upper Limit
- The Mean + ((t-value * The Standard Deviation)/the Square Root of the Number of Records)
- If the number of records is $>30$, then use 1.96 as the $t$-value
- If the number of records is $<=30$, then a "Critical Values of t " Table is used based on sample size. Degrees of freedom = sample size minus 1
- If the sample is 1 or less, then N/A is given as the confidence interval


## Ratio Formulas

- Residential and Commercial Records
- If the Assessed Value Total Equals Zero, the system changes the Assessed Value to $\$ 1.00$ for the ratio calculations. It does not make the change to the actual data.
- If the Sale Amount is Less Than $\$ 100.00$ AND the Adjustment Amount is Zero. The system derives an Adjustment Amount based upon the Doc Stamp fee (Doc Stamp Fee/.00175).
- Ratio Formula is: (Assessed Value Total/(Sale Amount + Adjustment Amount))*100.
- Agricultural Records
- If the Sale Amount is Less Than $\$ 100.00$ AND the Adjustment Amount is Zero. The system derives an Adjustment Amount based upon the Doc Stamp fee (Doc Stamp Fee/.00175).
- If the Sale Amount - Assessed Improvements Amount - Entered Non-Ag Amount + Adjustment Amount $=0$. The system adds $\$ 1.00$ to the Adjustment Amount.
- If the Assessed Land Amount - Entered Non-Ag Amount Equals Zero. The system adds $\$ 1.00$ to the Assessed Land Amount.
- Ratio Formula is:
a. If No Greenbelt: (Agland Total Amount)/(Sale Amount - Assessed Improvements - Entered NonAg Amount + Adjustment Amount))*100.
b. If Greenbelt: (Recapture Amount/(Sale Amount - Assessed Improvements Amount - Entered NonAg Amount + Adjustment Amount))*100.


## Map Source Documentation

Each map contains a legend which describes the information contained on the map.
School District Map: Compiled and edited by the Nebraska Department of Education. The map has been altered by the Department to reflect current base school districts.

Market Area Map: Information obtained from the county assessor. Compiled and edited by the staff of the Tech Support Division of the Department.

Registered Wells Map: Obtained from the Nebraska Department of Natural Resources website.

GeoCode Map: Compiled and edited by the staff of the Tech Support Division of the Department.

Sections, Towns, Rivers \& Streams, Topography, and Soil Class Map: Obtained from the Nebraska Department of Natural Resources website.

## Valuation History Chart Specifications

EXHIBITS 1B - 93B Valuation History Charts. There are five charts for each county. The first four charts display history of taxable valuations by property class and subclass, annual percentage change, cumulative percentage change, and the rate of annual percent change over the time periods specified. The fifth chart displays 2005 taxable valuations by property type for each city within the county and compares the county's valuation for each class and subclass of property. The fifth chart also displays populations for the cities and the county. Note: The list of cities for each county is based on the 2005 Certificate of Taxes Levied Report (CTL) and may not include certain cities/villages that did not levy a property tax or are unincorporated.

Chart 1 (Page 1) Real Property Valuations - Cumulative \%Change 1992-2005
Source: Certificate of Taxes Levied Reports CTL.
Property Class: Residential \& Recreational, Commercial \& Industrial, Total Agricultural Land
Chart 2 (Page 2) Real Property \& Growth Valuations - Cumulative \%Change 1995-2005
Source: Certificate of Taxes Levied Reports CTL \& Growth Valuations from County Abstract of Assessment Reports.
Property Class \& Subclass: Residential \& Recreational, Commercial \& Industrial, Agricultural Improvements \& Site Land

Chart 3 (Page 3) Agricultural Land Valuations - Cumulative \%Change 1992-2005
Source: Certificate of Taxes Levied Reports CTL.
Property Class \& Subclass: Irrigated Land, Dry Land, Grass Land, Waste Land, Other Agland, Total Agricultural Land

## Chart 4 (Page 4) Agricultural Land Valuation-Average Value per Acre History 1992-2005

Source: County Abstract of Assessment Report for Real Property
Property Class \& Subclass: Irrigated Land, Dry Land, Grass Land, Waste Land, Other Agland, Total Agricultural Land

## Chart 5 (Page 5) City Valuations by Property Type Compared to County Valuation 2005

Source: Certificate of Taxes Levied Reports CTL, County Populations per US Bureau of Census 2000, and City Populations as certified December 2005 by NE Department of Revenue

Property Class \& Subclass: Personal Property, Centrally Assessed Personal Property \& Centrally Assessed Real Property, Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Recreational, Agricultural Land, AgDwelling \& Farm Home Site Land, Ag-Improvements \& Farm Site Land, Mineral Interests, Total Taxable Value

City Class, Population, \& Zoning Authority:

| City Class: | Village | Second Class | First Class | Primary Class | Metropolitan |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Population: | $100-800$ | $801-5,000$ | $5,001-100,000$ | $100,001-299,999$ | 300,000 or more |
| Zoning Auth | 1 mile outside city | 1 mile outside city | 2 mile outside city | 3 mile outside city | 3 mile outside city |
| Neb. Rev. Stat.§ § | $17-201 \& 17-1001$ | $17-101 \& 17-1001$ | $16-101 \& 16-901$ | $15-101 \& 15-905$ | $14-101 \& 14-419$ |

## Certification

This is to certify that the 2006 Reports and Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator have been sent to the following:
-Five copies to the Tax Equalization and Review Commission, by hand delivery.

- One copy to the Morrill County County Assessor, by certified mail, return receipt requested, 70661160000112128991.

Dated this 10th day of April, 2006.



Exhibit 62 A - page 1

$\square$ Market Areas

Exhibit 62 A - page 2


O Registered Wells > 500 GPM

$\square$ Geo Codes




[^0]


| Tax |  | igated Land |  |  |  | Dryland |  |  |  | Grassland |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | Value | Value Chg | Ann\%chg | Cmitv\%chg | Value | Value Chg | Ann\%chg | Cmltv\%chg | Value | Value Chg | Ann\%chg | Cmilv\%chg |
| 1992 | 44,126,910 | -- | -- | -- | 18,824,967 | -- | -- | -- | 42,587,707 | -- | -- | -- |
| 1993 | 46,764,398 | 2,637,488 | 5.98\% | 5.98\% | 18,754,829 | -70,138 | -0.37\% | -0.37\% | 42,814,042 | 226,335 | 0.53\% | 0.53\% |
| 1994 | 46,817,310 | 52,912 | 0.11\% | 6.10\% | 18,740,863 | -13,966 | -0.07\% | -0.45\% | 42,536,235 | -277,807 | -0.65\% | -0.12\% |
| 1995 | 44,663,900 | -2,153,410 | -4.60\% | 1.22\% | 19,194,851 | 453,988 | 2.42\% | 1.96\% | 42,910,151 | 373,916 | 0.88\% | 0.76\% |
| 1996 | 44,718,324 | 54,424 | 0.12\% | 1.34\% | 19,295,289 | 100,438 | 0.52\% | 2.50\% | 42,886,936 | -23,215 | -0.05\% | 0.70\% |
| 1997 | 47,860,169 | 3,141,845 | 7.03\% | 8.46\% | 18,268,831 | -1,026,458 | -5.32\% | -2.95\% | 53,450,439 | 10,563,503 | 24.63\% | 25.51\% |
| 1998 | 55,683,625 | 7,823,456 | 16.35\% | 26.19\% | 17,982,055 | -286,776 | -1.57\% | -4.48\% | 61,294,925 | 7,844,486 | 14.68\% | 43.93\% |
| 1999 | 58,522,285 | 2,838,660 | 5.10\% | 32.62\% | 17,908,180 | -73,875 | -0.41\% | -4.87\% | 64,121,235 | 2,826,310 | 4.61\% | 50.56 |
| 2000 | 59,186,915 | 664,630 | 1.14\% | 34.13\% | 17,484,855 | -423,325 | -2.36\% | -7.12\% | 63,140,230 | -981,005 | -1.53\% | 48.26\% |
| 2001 | 60,771,740 | 1,584,825 | 2.68\% | 37.72\% | 17,430,915 | -53,940 | -0.31\% | -7.41\% | 67,680,220 | 4,539,990 | 7.19\% | 58.92\% |
| 2002 | 60,694,910 | -76,830 | -0.13\% | 37.55\% | 17,404,830 | -26,085 | -0.15\% | -7.54\% | 67,317,400 | -362,820 | -0.54\% | 58.07\% |
| 2003 | 60,649,330 | -45,580 | -0.08\% | 37.44\% | 17,411,960 | 7,130 | 0.04\% | -7.51\% | 67,316,580 | -820 | 0.00\% | 58.07\% |
| 2004 | 60,873,155 | 223,825 | 0.37\% | 37.95\% | 17,377,400 | -34,560 | -0.20\% | -7.69\% | 67,359,300 | 42,720 | 0.06\% | 58.17\% |
| 2005 | 60,526,795 | -346,360 | -0.57\% | 37.17\% | 17,344,660 | -32,740 | -0.19\% | -7.86\% | 66,833,670 | -525,630 | -0.78\% | 56.93\% |
| 1992-2005 Rate Ann.\%chg: |  | Irrigated | 2.46\% |  |  | Dryland | -0.63\% |  |  | Grassland | 3.53\% |  |


(1) Waste land data was reported with other agland 1992-2002 due CTL reporting form structure; beginning with 2003 wasteland isolated from other agland

Source: 1992-2005 Certificate of Taxes Levied Reports CTL State of Nebraska Dept. of Property Assessment \& Taxation
Prepared as of 03/01/200

AGRICULTURAL LAND - AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE - Cumulative \% Change 1992-2005 (from Abstracts) ${ }^{(1)}$

|  | IRRIGATED LAND |  |  |  |  | DRYLAND |  |  | Ann\%chg AvgVal/acre | Cmltv\%chg <br> AvgVal/Acre | GRASSLAND |  |  | Ann\%chg AvgVal/acre | Cmilv\%chg AvgVal/Acre |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tax Year | Value | Acres | Avg Value per Acre | Ann\%chg AvgVal/acre | Cmltv\%chg <br> AvgVal/Acre | Value | Acres | Avg Value per Acre |  |  | Value | Acres | Avg Value per Acre |  |  |
| 1992 | 44,119,206 | 111,288 | 396 | -- | -- | 18,827,517 | 78,161 | 241 | -- | -- | 42,585,953 | 644,530 | 66 | -- | -- |
| 1993 | 46,837,018 | 111,401 | 420 | 6.06\% | 6.06\% | 18,761,337 | 77,735 | 241 | 0.00\% | 0.00\% | 42,809,981 | 644,842 | 66 | 0.00\% | 0.00\% |
| 1994 | 46,823,168 | 111,514 | 420 | 0.00\% | 6.06\% | 18,740,863 | 77,550 | 242 | 0.41\% | 0.41\% | 42,562,186 | 644,966 | 66 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 1995 | 44,841,282 | 111,514 | 402 | -4.29\% | 1.52\% | 19,114,455 | 77,747 | 246 | 1.65\% | 2.07\% | 42,881,456 | 644,606 | 67 | 1.52\% | 1.52\% |
| 1996 | 44,649,582 | 111,088 | 402 | 0.00\% | 1.52\% | 19,296,073 | 78,497 | 246 | 0.00\% | 2.07\% | 42,869,134 | 644,567 | 67 | 0.00\% | $1.52 \%$ |
| 1997 | 47,827,123 | 111,052 | 431 | 7.21\% | 8.84\% | 18,268,831 | 78,591 | 232 | -5.69\% | -3.73\% | 53,504,225 | 644,801 | 83 | 23.88\% | 25.76\% |
| 1998 | 55,380,866 | 111,464 | 497 | 15.31\% | 25.51\% | 18,037,784 | 78,251 | 231 | -0.43\% | -4.15\% | 61,038,525 | 645,219 | 95 | 14.46\% | 43.94\% |
| 1999 | 58,633,470 | 112,758 | 520 | 4.63\% | 31.31\% | 17,935,390 | 77,796 | 231 | 0.00\% | -4.15\% | 63,991,310 | 649,544 | 99 | 4.21\% | 50.00\% |
| 2000 | 59,189,140 | 112,561 | 526 | 1.15\% | 32.83\% | 17,632,865 | 76,440 | 231 | 0.00\% | -4.15\% | 63,079,975 | 651,820 | 97 | -2.02\% | 46.97\% |
| 2001 | 68,379,650 | 114,488 | 597 | 13.50\% | 50.76\% | 18,285,595 | 75,491 | 242 | 4.76\% | 0.41\% | 76,407,960 | 687,769 | 111 | 14.43\% | $68.18 \%$ |
| 2002 | 61,392,355 | 114,300 | 537 | -10.05\% | 35.61\% | 17,459,545 | 74,579 | 234 | -3.31\% | -2.90\% | 74,171,805 | 690,105 | 107 | -3.60\% | 62.12\% |
| 2003 | 60,651,610 | 114,094 | 532 | -0.93\% | 34.34\% | 17,411,690 | 74,608 | 233 | -0.43\% | -3.32\% | 67,317,880 | 690,198 | 98 | -8.41\% | $48.48 \%$ |
| 2004 | 61,903,650 | 114,097 | 543 | 1.98\% | 37.01\% | 17,411,960 | 74,609 | 233 | 0.16\% | -3.16\% | 67,315,535 | 690,178 | 98 | -0.48\% | 47.78\% |
| 2005 | 60,648,145 | 114,191 | 531 | -2.11\% | 34.12\% | 17,349,480 | 74,244 | 234 | 0.13\% | -3.04\% | 66,845,030 | 685,712 | 97 | -0.05\% | 47.70\% |

1992-2005 Rate Ann.\%chg AvgVal/Acre: 2.28\%

$$
-0.24 \%
$$

|  | WASTE LAND ${ }^{(2)}$ |  |  |  |  | OTHER AGLAND ${ }^{(2)}$ |  |  |  |  | TOTAL AGRICULTURAL LAND ${ }^{(1)}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tax Year | Value | Acres | Avg Value per Acre | Ann\%chg AvgVal/acre | Cmltv\%chg AvgVal/Acre | Value | Acres | Avg Value per Acre | Ann\%chg AvgVal/acre | Cmitv\%chg AvgVal/Acre | Value | Acres | Avg Value per Acre | Ann\%chg AvgVal/acre | Cmltv\%chg AvgVal/Acre |
| 1992 | 33,195 | 6,637 | 5 | -- | -- | 838,398 | 13,632 | 62 | -- | -- | 106,404,269 | 854,248 | 125 | -- | -- |
| 1993 | 33,205 | 6,639 | 5 | 0.00\% |  | 781,113 | 13,656 | 57 | -8.06\% |  | 109,222,654 | 854,273 | 128 | 2.40\% | 2.40\% |
| 1994 | 33,323 | 6,662 | 5 | 0.00\% |  | 778,841 | 13,782 | 57 | 0.00\% |  | 108,938,381 | 854,474 | 127 | -0.78\% | 1.60\% |
| 1995 | 33,223 | 6,642 | 5 | 0.00\% |  | 870,483 | 13,710 | 63 | 10.53\% |  | 107,740,899 | 854,219 | 126 | -0.79\% | 0.80\% |
| 1996 | 33,218 | 6,641 | 5 | 0.00\% |  | 870,503 | 13,714 | 63 | 0.00\% |  | 107,718,510 | 854,508 | 126 | 0.00\% | 0.80\% |
| 1997 |  |  |  |  |  | 1,091,564 | 20,379 | 54 | -- |  | 120,691,743 | 854,824 | 141 | 11.90\% | 12.80\% |
| 1998 |  |  |  |  |  | 1,275,696 | 20,423 | 62 | 14.81\% |  | 135,732,871 | 855,357 | 159 | 12.77\% | 27.20\% |
| 1999 |  |  |  |  |  | 7,043,162 | 20,604 | 342 | 451.61\% |  | 147,603,332 | 860,703 | 171 | 7.55\% | 36.80\% |
| 2000 |  |  |  |  |  | 1,856,208 | 20,586 | 90 | -73.68\% |  | 141,758,188 | 861,407 | 165 | -3.51\% | 32.00\% |
| 2001 |  |  |  |  |  | 1,877,645 | 20,764 | 90 | 0.00\% |  | 164,950,850 | 898,511 | 184 | 11.52\% | 47.20\% |
| 2002 |  |  |  |  |  | 2,058,353 | 20,810 | 99 | 10.00\% |  | 155,082,058 | 899,794 | 172 | -6.52\% | 37.60\% |
| 2003 | 2,057,933 | 20,859 | 99 | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0 |  | n/a | n/a | 147,439,113 | 899,758 | 164 | -4.65\% | $31.20 \%$ |
| 2004 | 0 | 0 |  |  | n/a | 2,074,833 | 20,934 | 99 |  | n/a | 148,705,978 | 899,818 | 165 | 0.77\% | 32.21\% |
| 2005 | 172,030 | 8,601 | 20 |  | n/a | 1,819,305 | 11,907 | 153 | 54.16\% | n/a | 146,833,990 | 894,655 | 164 | -0.69\% | 31.30\% |

1992-2005 Rate Ann.\%chg AvgVal/Acre:
2.12\%

| 62 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MORRILL | FL area | 1 |

[^1]2005 City Valuations by Property Type Compared to County Valuations by Property Type

| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { County } \\ \text { Population } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | County: | Personal Property | CentralAsd Personal | CentralAsd Real | Residential | Commercial | Industrial | Recreation | Agland | Agdwell \& Homesite | AgImprvmts Farmsite | Minerals | Total Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5,440 | MORRILL | 23,360,303 | 18,502,755 | 65,326,357 | 57,933,873 | 16,860,917 | 1,879,305 | 251,535 | 146,666,255 | 23,864,929 | 9,495,574 | 3,487,524 | 367,629,327 |
| cnty sectorvalu | ue \% of total value: | 6.35\% | 5.03\% | 17.77\% | 15.76\% | 4.59\% | 0.51\% | 0.07\% | 39.90\% | 6.49\% | 2.58\% | 0.95\% | 100.00\% |


| City <br> Population Cities: | Personal Property | CentralAsd Personal | CentralAsd <br> Real | Residential | Commercial | Industrial | Recreation | Agland | Agdwell \& Homesite | AgImprvmts Farmsite | Minerals | Total Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1,247 BAYARD | 958,026 | 713,473 | 679,173 | 17,464,647 | 2,514,073 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22,329,392 |
| 1,594 BRIDGEPORT | 1,321,607 | 1,124,995 | 1,424,463 | 25,794,950 | 9,572,527 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 39,238,542 |
| 140 BROADWATER | 45,531 | 243,009 | 391,833 | 1,237,292 | 367,462 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,285,127 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total of All City Values: | 2,325,164 | 2,081,477 | 2,495,469 | 44,496,889 | 12,454,062 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 63,853,061 |
| \% total citysect of cnty sector | 9.95\% | 11.25\% | 3.82\% | 76.81\% | 73.86\% |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17.37\% |



[^2]
[^0]:    (1) Resid. \& Recreat. excludes agdwell \& farm homesite land; Comm. \& Indust. excludes minerals; Agland includes irrigated, dry, grass, waste, \& other agland, excludes farmsite land. Source: 1992-2005 Certificate of Taxes Levied Reports CTL State of Nebraska Dept. of Property Assessment \& Taxation Prepared as of 03/01/2006

[^1]:    (1) Valuation on Abstracts vs CTL will vary due to different dates of reporting; (2) Waste land data was reported with other agland 1997-2002 due to reporting form chgs source: 1992-2005 Abstracts

    State of Nebraska Department of Property Assessment \& Taxation Prepared as of 03/01/2006

[^2]:    Sources: 2005 Certificate of Taxes Levied CTL, 2000 US Census; Dec2005 City Pop. per NE Dept Revenue State of Nebraska Dept. of Property Assessment \& Taxation Prepared as of 03/01/2006

