## 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 seventy-five percent of actual value. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-201 (1) and (2)(R.S. Supp., 2006). 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., 2006) 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 sixty-nine to seventy-five percent of actual value; the class of agricultural land receiving special valuation be assessed within the range sixty-nine to seventy-five percent of its special value; and, when the land is disqualified for special value the recapture value be assessed at actual 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.

## Table of Contents

## Commission Summary

## Property Tax Administrator's Opinions and Recommendations

## Correlation Section

## Residential Real Property

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 Assessor Actions

Commercial Real Property
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 Assessor Actions

Agricultural Land
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 Assessor Actions

2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property Compared with the 2006 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL) Report

## Statistical Reports Section

R\&O Statistical Reports
Residential Real Property, Qualified
Commercial Real Property, Qualified
Agricultural Unimproved, Qualified
Preliminary Statistical Reports
Residential Real Property, Qualified
Commercial Real Property, Qualified
Agricultural Unimproved, Qualified

## Assessment Survey Section

## County Reports Section

2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45
2007 County Agricultural Land Detail
County Assessor's Three Year Plan of Assessment
Special Valuation Section
Certification

Map Section

## Valuation History Chart Section

## 2007 Commission Summary

11 Burt

| Residential Real Property $\mathbf{- C u r r e n t ~}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | $\mathbf{2 6 8}$ | COD | $\mathbf{2 2 . 9 1}$ |
| Total Sales Price | $\$$ | $\mathbf{1 6 0 1 0 5 3 0}$ | PRD | $\mathbf{1 1 2 . 2 2}$ |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 15905230 | COV | 42.37 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$$ | 14505015 | STD | 43.37 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 59347.87 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 22.21 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$$ | 54123.19 | Min | 31.01 |
| Median | $\mathbf{9 6 . 9 7}$ | Max | 421.33 |  |
| Wgt. Mean | 91.20 | 95\% Median C.I. | 95.22 to 98.24 |  |
| Mean | 102.34 | 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I. | 88.69 to 93.70 |  |
|  |  | 95\% Mean C.I. | 97.15 to 107.53 |  |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 22.6 |  |  |  |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  | 8.36 |  |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  | 9.63 |  |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  | 47,031 |  |


| Residential Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 8}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 . 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 2 . 2 2}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 242 | 96.18 | 22.35 | 106.34 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 198 | 92.21 | 22.25 | 103.36 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 212 | 93.75 | 22.14 | 108.24 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 224 | 95 | 17.12 | 104.95 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 273 | 95 | 18.37 | 108.5 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 324 | 95 | 20.14 | 107.33 |

## 2007 Commission Summary

11 Burt

| Commercial Real Property - Current |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | $\mathbf{4 8}$ | COD | $\mathbf{2 5 . 0 8}$ |
| Total Sales Price | $\$$ | 2853240 | PRD | $\mathbf{1 0 9 . 6 0}$ |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 2753240 | COV | 43.53 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$$ | 2674335 | STD | 46.34 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 57359.17 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 24.40 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$$ | 55715.31 | Min | 33.25 |
| Median |  | $\mathbf{9 7 . 3 2}$ | Max | 280.00 |
| Wgt. Mean | 97.13 | $95 \%$ Median C.I. | 95.70 to 104.97 |  |
| Mean |  | 106.46 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I. | 85.30 to 108.97 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 5.26 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 10.28 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period | 7.62 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base | 75,158 |


| Commercial Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 8}$ | $\mathbf{9 7 . 3 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 . 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 9 . 6 0}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 49 | 96.75 | 29.25 | 117.72 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 47 | 96.00 | 29.35 | 113.22 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 36 | 94.62 | 35.46 | 118.01 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 45 | 94 | 30.76 | 110.08 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 42 | 94 | 31.32 | 100.22 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 44 | 94 | 24.72 | 95.09 |

## 2007 Commission Summary

11 Burt

| Agricultural Land - Current |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | 101 | COD |  | 18.53 |
| Total Sales Price | \$ | 23385343 | PRD |  | 104.81 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | - \$ | 23327843 | COV |  | 27.05 |
| Total Assessed Value | \$ | 16666100 | STD |  | 20.25 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | \$ | 230968.74 | Avg. |  | 13.11 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | \$ | 165010.89 | Min |  | 41.71 |
| Median |  | 70.78 | Max |  | 182.33 |
| Wgt. Mean |  | 71.44 | 95\% Median C.I. |  | 68.17 to 72.87 |
| Mean |  | 74.88 | 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I. |  | 68.27 to 74.61 |
|  |  | 95\% Mean C.I. |  |  | 70.93 to 78.83 |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County |  |  |  |  | 73.68 |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  |  | 3.27 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  |  | 3.36 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  |  |  | 158,941 |
| Agricultural Land - History |  |  |  |  |  |
| Year N | Number of |  | Median | COD | PRD |
| 2007 | 101 |  | 70.78 | 18.53 | 104.81 |
| 2006 | 102 |  | 75.69 | 19.24 | 104.80 |
| 2005 | 86 |  | 75.26 | 17.71 | 102.17 |
| 2004 | 87 |  | 73.74 | 18.31 | 98.90 |
| 2003 | 79 |  | 76 | 17.9 | 101.72 |
| 2002 | 76 |  | 75 | 18.13 | 103.99 |
| 2001 | 67 |  | 77 | 17.96 | 102.2 |

## 2007 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Burt 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 Burt County is $96.97 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Burt 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 Burt County is $97.32 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Burt County is not 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 Burt County is $70.78 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Burt County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 9th day of April, 2007.


Property Tax Administrator

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Burt County

## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL: Analysis of all six tables indicates that the county has achieved an acceptable level of value for the 2007 assessment year.

The county has utilized a reasonable percentage of available sales and not excessively trimmed sales. The trended preliminary median ratio and the R\&O median ratio are relatively close. The difference between the percent change to the sales file and the percent change to the assessed value is minimal and supports the assessment actions as well. The measures of central tendency find the median and weighted mean within the acceptable level, while the mean is slightly above the acceptable range. The coefficient of dispersion is outside the acceptable level as well as the price related differential.

Based on the information available and the assessment practices of the county I believe that the best indicator of the level of value is the median for the 2007 assessment year.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Burt County

## 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 393 | 268 | $\mathbf{6 8 . 1 9}$ |
| 2006 | 369 | 242 | 65.58 |
| 2005 | 337 | 198 | 58.75 |
| 2004 | 373 | 212 | 56.84 |
| 2003 | 389 | 224 | 57.58 |
| 2002 | 405 | 273 | 67.41 |
| 2001 | 422 | 324 | 76.78 |

RESIDENTIAL: The analysis of sales grid indicates that a reasonable percentage of all available sales for the sales study were considered and indicates that the county has not excessively trimmed the residential sales.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Burt County

## 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 analysis that follows compares the changes in these ratios to the assessment actions taken by the county assessor. If the county assessor's assessment practices treat all properties in the sales file and properties in the population in a similar manner, the trended preliminary ratio will correlate closely with the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median ratio. The following is the justification for the trended preliminary ratio:

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

Gloudemans, Robert J., Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 315.
III. Analysis of the Preliminary, Trended Preliminary and R\&O Median Ratio Continued

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 95.92 | 0.22 | 96.13 | 99.97 |
| 2006 | 93.87 | $\mathbf{3 . 2}$ | 96.88 | 96.18 |
| 2005 | 90.43 | -0.81 | 89.7 | 92.21 |
| 2004 | 90.57 | 2.32 | 92.67 | 93.75 |
| 2003 | 94 | 0.07 | 94.07 | 95 |
| 2002 | 95 | 1.28 | 96.22 | 95 |
| 2001 | 91 | 4.74 | 95.31 | 95 |

RESIDENTIAL: The trended preliminary median ratio and the R\&O median ratio are relatively close. There is no information available to suggest that the median ratio is not the best representation of the level of value for the residential class.

## 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 2007 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2007 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2006 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 Changes

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

Gloudemans, Robert J., Mass Appraisal of Real Property, (International Association of Assessing Officers, 1999), p. 311.
IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value Continued

| \% Change in Total Assessed <br> Value in the Sales File | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.83 | 2007 | 0.22 |
| 6.33 | 2006 | 3.2 |
| 4.72 | 2005 | -0.81 |
| 1.94 | 2004 | 2.32 |
| 0 | 2003 | 0 |
| 1.06 | 2002 | 1.28 |
| 1.85 | 2001 | 4.74 |

RESIDENTIAL: The difference between the percent change to the sales file and the percent change to the assessed value base is minimal and supports the assessment practices of the unsold and sold properties.

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{9 6 . 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{9 1 . 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 2 . 3 4}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: The three measures of central tendency indicate that the median is the only statistic within the acceptable level of value. The weighted mean is slightly below the acceptable level. The median is supported by the trended preliminary ratio.
VI. Analysis of R\&O COD and PRD

In analyzing the statistical data of assessment quality, there are two measures primarily relied upon by assessment officials. The Coefficient of Dispersion, COD, is produced to measure assessment uniformity. A low COD tends to indicate good assessment uniformity as there is a smaller "spread" or dispersion of the ratios in the sales file. 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 | $\mathbf{2 2 . 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 2 . 2 2}$ |
| Difference | $\mathbf{7 . 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{9 . 2 2}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: The measures of the quality of assessment, the coefficient of dispersion and the price related differential, are outside the acceptable levels for the residential class of property. The price related differential is relatively high and suggests that the high value properties are under-assessed. Review of the statistical information does not provide information indicating that the reason for this is confined to one specific area but rather to the county as a whole.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Burt County

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 277 | 268 | -9 |
| Median | 95.92 | 96.97 | $\mathbf{1 . 0 5}$ |
| Wgt. Mean | 89.71 | 91.20 | 1.49 |
| Mean | 100.60 | 102.34 | 1.74 |
| COD | 24.05 | 22.91 | -1.14 |
| PRD | 112.14 | 112.22 | 0.08 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 31.01 | 31.01 | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 421.33 | 421.33 | 0 |

RESIDENTIAL: The number of qualified sales decreased between the preliminary statistics and the final statistics by nine sales in the study period. When the county was reviewing the properties they found several parcels that had been substantially changed since the preliminary statistics were ran. The county requested that these be removed from the sales file so that they do not distort the statistical analysis. The remainder of the table is a reflection of the assessment actions for the 2007 assessment year.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Burt County

## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL: Analysis of all six tables indicates that the county has achieved an acceptable level of value for the 2007 assessment year.

The county has utilized a reasonable percentage of available sales and not excessively trimmed sales. The trended preliminary median ratio and the R\&O median ratio are relatively close. The difference between the percent change to the sales file and the percent change to the assessed value is explained in greater detail in the narrative for table four. The median and weighted mean are within the acceptable range while the mean is slightly above the acceptable level. The coefficient of dispersion is outside the acceptable level as well as the price related differential.

Based on the information available and the assessment practices of the county I believe that the best indicator of the level of value is the median for the 2007 assessment year.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Burt County

## 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 79 | 48 | $\mathbf{6 0 . 7 6}$ |
| 2006 | 79 | 49 | 62.03 |
| 2005 | 75 | 47 | 62.67 |
| 2004 | 70 | 36 | 51.43 |
| 2003 | 77 | 45 | 58.44 |
| 2002 | 78 | 42 | 53.85 |
| 2001 | 85 | 44 | 51.76 |

COMMERCIAL: The analysis of sales grid indicates that a reasonable percentage of all available sales for the sales study were considered and indicates that the county has not excessively trimmed the commercial sales.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Burt County

## 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 analysis that follows compares the changes in these ratios to the assessment actions taken by the county assessor. If the county assessor's assessment practices treat all properties in the sales file and properties in the population in a similar manner, the trended preliminary ratio will correlate closely with the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median ratio. The following is the justification for the trended preliminary ratio:

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

Gloudemans, Robert J., Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 315.
III. Analysis of the Preliminary, Trended Preliminary and R\&O Median Ratio Continued

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 97.80 | 0.79 | 98.57 | 97.32 |
| 2006 | 96.59 | -0.15 | 96.45 | 96.75 |
| 2005 | 96.49 | 6.83 | 103.08 | 96.00 |
| 2004 | 87.58 | 3.89 | 90.99 | 94.62 |
| 2003 | 91 | -0.18 | 90.84 | 94 |
| 2002 | 94 | -1.9 | 92.21 | 94 |
| 2001 | 94 | 0.3 | 94.28 | 94 |

COMMERCIAL: The trended preliminary median ratio and the R\&O median ratio are relatively similar and supportive of each 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 2007 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2007 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2006 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 Changes

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

Gloudemans, Robert J., Mass Appraisal of Real Property, (International Association of Assessing Officers, 1999), p. 311.
IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value Continued

| \% Change in Total Assessed <br> Value in the Sales File | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -10.91 | 2007 | 0.79 |
| 0 | 2006 | $-\mathbf{0 . 1 5}$ |
| -1.87 | 2005 | 6.83 |
| 3.04 | 2004 | 3.89 |
| 0 | 2003 | 0 |
| 0 | 2002 | -1.9 |
| 0 | 2001 | 0.3 |

COMMERCIAL: The percent change to the sales file indicates a decrease of 10.91 percent while the change to assessed value indicates less than one percent change. Review of the statistical information revealed a sale in excess of $\$ 500,000$. The impact on the sales file was huge due to the fact that the assessed value was reduced. If that sale were ignored for statistical purposes it reveals that the percent change to the sales base is less than one percent and relates closer to the percent change in the assessed value base.

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 97.32 | 97.13 | $\mathbf{1 0 6 . 4 6}$ |

COMMERCIAL: The three measures of central tendency indicate that the median and weighted mean are within the acceptable level of value. The mean is slightly above the acceptable level. The median is supported by the trended preliminary ratio.
VI. Analysis of R\&O COD and PRD

In analyzing the statistical data of assessment quality, there are two measures primarily relied upon by assessment officials. The Coefficient of Dispersion, COD, is produced to measure assessment uniformity. A low COD tends to indicate good assessment uniformity as there is a smaller "spread" or dispersion of the ratios in the sales file. 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 | 25.08 | 109.60 |
| Difference | 5.08 | 6.6 |

COMMERCIAL: The measures of the quality of assessment, the coefficient of dispersion and the price related differential, are outside the acceptable levels for the commercial class of property. The price related differential is slightly above the acceptable level and may suggest that the high value properties are under-assessed. Review of the statistical information does not provide information indicating that the reason for this is confined to one specific area but rather to the county as a whole.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Burt County

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | $\mathbf{4 8}$ | $\mathbf{4 8}$ | 0 |
| Median | $\mathbf{9 7 . 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 7 . 3 2}$ | $\mathbf{- 0 . 4 8}$ |
| Wgt. Mean | 102.63 | 97.13 | $\mathbf{- 5 . 5}$ |
| Mean | 108.55 | $\mathbf{1 0 6 . 4 6}$ | $\mathbf{- 2 . 0 9}$ |
| COD | 26.93 | 25.08 | $\mathbf{- 1 . 8 5}$ |
| PRD | 105.77 | $\mathbf{1 0 9 . 6 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 8 3}$ |
| Min Sales Ratio | 33.25 | 33.25 | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 280.00 | 280.00 | 0 |

COMMERCIAL: The number of qualified sales between the preliminary statistics and the final statistics remained the same. The remainder of the table is a reflection of the assessment actions taken by the county for the 2007 assessment year and support that the county has improved the assessment of commercial property.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Burt County

## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Analysis of all six tables indicates that the county has achieved an acceptable level of value for the 2007 assessment year.

The county has utilized a reasonable percentage of available sales and not excessively trimmed sales. The trended preliminary median ratio and the R\&O median ratio are relatively close. The difference between the percent change to the sales file and the percent change to the assessed value are relatively close as well. All three measures of central tendency, the median, weighted mean and mean are all very closely related and support the assessment of the agricultural class of property. The coefficient of dispersion is within the acceptable level and the price related differential is slightly outside the acceptable parameter.

Based on the information available and the assessment practices of the county I believe that the best indicator of the level of value is the median for the 2007 assessment year

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Burt County

## 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 158 | 101 | 63.92 |
| 2006 | 151 | 102 | 67.55 |
| 2005 | 151 | 86 | 56.95 |
| 2004 | 168 | 87 | 51.79 |
| 2003 | 150 | 79 | 52.67 |
| 2002 | 143 | 76 | 53 |
| 2001 | 206 | 101 | 49.03 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The percentage of sales used gives a historical background that there have been sufficient sales utilized to establish a reliable background for the sales file.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Burt County

## 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 analysis that follows compares the changes in these ratios to the assessment actions taken by the county assessor. If the county assessor's assessment practices treat all properties in the sales file and properties in the population in a similar manner, the trended preliminary ratio will correlate closely with the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median ratio. The following is the justification for the trended preliminary ratio:

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

Gloudemans, Robert J., Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 315.
III. Analysis of the Preliminary, Trended Preliminary and R\&O Median Ratio Continued

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | $\mathbf{6 8 . 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 0 . 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 0 . 7 8}$ |
| 2006 | 67.62 | $\mathbf{9 . 5 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 6 9}$ |
| 2005 | $\mathbf{7 1 . 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 . 4 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 2 6}$ |
| 2004 | 71.32 | $\mathbf{7 . 7 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 8 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 . 7 4}$ |
| 2003 | 75 | $\mathbf{0 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 6 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 6}$ |
| 2002 | 75 | $\mathbf{0 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 5 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 5}$ |
| 2001 | 71 | $\mathbf{7 . 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 7}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The trended preliminary ratio is relatively close to the indicated R\&O median ratio. However, both statistics are within the acceptable range for the level of value and supportive of the assessment actions.

## 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 2007 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2007 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2006 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 Changes

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

Gloudemans, Robert J., Mass Appraisal of Real Property, (International Association of Assessing Officers, 1999), p. 311.
IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value Continued

| \% Change in Total Assessed <br> Value in the Sales File | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3.74 | 2007 | 2.1 |
| 10.93 | 2006 | 9.54 |
| 4.16 | 2005 | 4.42 |
| 3.38 | 2004 | 7.76 |
| 0 | 2003 | 1 |
| 0 | 2002 | 0.6 |
| 8.37 | 2001 | 7.12 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The difference between the percent change to the sales file and the percent change to the assessed value base is 1.64 percentage points apart and supports the assessment practices of the unsold and sold properties.

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

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

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The median, weighted mean and mean measures of central tendency are all within the range and support uniform assessment practices.
VI. Analysis of R\&O COD and PRD

In analyzing the statistical data of assessment quality, there are two measures primarily relied upon by assessment officials. The Coefficient of Dispersion, COD, is produced to measure assessment uniformity. A low COD tends to indicate good assessment uniformity as there is a smaller "spread" or dispersion of the ratios in the sales file. 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 | 18.53 | 104.81 |
| Difference | 0 | 1.81 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The coefficient of dispersion is within the acceptable level and the price related differential is slightly above the acceptable level.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Burt County

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 101 | 101 | 0 |
| Median | $\mathbf{6 8 . 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 0 . 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 9 9}$ |
| Wgt. Mean | 69.44 | $\mathbf{7 1 . 4 4}$ | 2 |
| Mean | $\mathbf{7 2 . 2 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 8 8}$ | 2.6 |
| COD | 19.70 | 18.53 | $\mathbf{- 1 . 1 7}$ |
| PRD | 104.09 | 104.81 | 0.72 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 0.00 | 41.71 | 41.71 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 182.33 | 182.33 | 0 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Review of Table 7 indicates that the county improved the quality of assessment and achieved the acceptable level of value. The county has improved the quality of statistics and the above table is reflective of the assessment actions for 2007

## 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45 Compared with the 2006 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL)

11 Burt

|  | 2006 CTL <br> County Total | 2007 Form 45 <br> County Total | Value Difference <br> (2007 Form 45-2006 CTL) | Percent Change | 2007 Growth <br> (New Construction Value) | \% Change excl. Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Residential | 143,621,305 | 145,624,125 | 2,002,820 | 1.39 | 1,767,751 | 0.16 |
| 2. Recreational | 4,969,713 | 5,063,208 | 93,495 | 1.88 | 0 | 1.88 |
| 3. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwellings | 51,090,425 | 51,301,915 | 211,490 | 0.41 | *--------- | 0.41 |
| 4. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 199,681,443 | 201,989,248 | 2,307,805 | 1.16 | 1,767,751 | 0.27 |
| 5. Commercial | 26,001,305 | 26,308,645 | 307,340 | 1.18 | 375,860 | -0.26 |
| 6. Industrial | 962,235 | 8,790,125 | 7,827,890 | 813.51 | 7,545,990 | 29.3 |
| 7. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 27,071,839 | 27,087,695 | 15,856 | 0.06 | 457,660 | -1.63 |
| 8. Minerals | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 9. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 54,035,379 | 62,186,465 | 8,151,086 | 15.08 | 7,951,575 | 0.37 |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 253,716,822 | 264,175,713 | 10,458,891 | 4.12 | 10,147,261 | 0.12 |
| 11. Irrigated | 87,486,690 | 89,652,705 | 2,166,015 | 2.48 |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 295,465,480 | 301,373,845 | 5,908,365 | 2 |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 24,898,930 | 25,238,150 | 339,220 | 1.36 |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 180140 | 179,145 | -995 | -0.55 |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 4,149,390 | 4,380,405 | 231,015 | 5.57 |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 412,180,630 | 420,824,250 | 8,643,620 | 2.1 |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of All Real Property | 665,897,452 | 684,999,963 | 19,102,511 | 2.87 | 10,147,261 | 1.34 |
| (Locally Assessed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

 outbuildings is shown in line 7.

# Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007 

State Stat Run
NUMBER of Sales:
TOTAL Sales Price:
TOTAL Adj.Sales Price:
TOTAL Assessed Value:
AVG. Adj. Sales Price:

AVG. Assessed Value:
268
$16,010,530$
$15,905,230$
$14,505,015$
59,347
54,123

| MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |
| 107.43 | 111.64 | 100.59 |
| 92.47 | 115.75 | 90.63 |
| 91.16 | 97.18 | 92.78 |
| 95.44 | 91.82 | 88.88 |
| 97.87 | 97.62 | 91.99 |
| 95.13 | 106.45 | 90.31 |
| 97.17 | 112.37 | 92.00 |
| 96.91 | 96.49 | 86.60 |
|  |  |  |
| 97.26 | 102.10 | 92.26 |
| 96.66 | 102.57 | 90.30 |
| 96.08 | 97.40 | 90.89 |
| 96.97 | 102.34 | 91.20 |

COD
18.43
41.32
21.72
24.62
12.68
25.59
30.41
17.26
25.42
20.53
20.43
22.91

| PRD | MIN |
| ---: | ---: |
| 110.99 | 57.15 |
| 127.72 | 44.30 |
| 104.74 | 60.86 |
| 103.31 | 31.01 |
| 106.12 | 58.93 |
| 117.87 | 56.00 |
| 122.14 | 48.59 |
| 111.43 | 57.64 |
|  |  |
| 110.66 | 31.01 |
| 113.59 | 48.59 |
| 107.16 | 31.01 |
| 112.22 | 31.01 |


| RANGE | COUNT |
| :---: | :---: |
| Qrtrs |  |
| 07/01/04 TO 09/30/04 | 33 |
| 10/01/04 то 12/31/04 | 22 |
| 01/01/05 то 03/31/05 | 29 |
| 04/01/05 то 06/30/05 | 46 |
| 07/01/05 то 09/30/05 | 46 |
| 10/01/05 TO 12/31/05 | 28 |
| 01/01/06 то 03/31/06 | 32 |
| 04/01/06 тO 06/30/06 $\qquad$ Study Years $\qquad$ | 32 |
| 07/01/04 TO 06/30/05 | 130 |
| 07/01/05 TO 06/30/06 $\qquad$ Calendar Yrs $\qquad$ | 138 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 01/01/05 TO } 12 / 31 / 05 \\ \text { ALL__ } \end{gathered}$ | 149 |
|  | 268 |



## MEDIAN:

GT. MEAN: MEAN : COD: COD :
PRD :

| MAX | $95 \%$ Median C.I. |
| ---: | ---: |
| 183.23 | 97.32 to 124.88 |
| 398.33 | 83.06 to 114.49 |
| 155.53 | 81.72 to 103.95 |
| 187.00 | 79.28 to 102.15 |
| 149.23 | 94.53 to 102.29 |
| 421.33 | 89.49 to 98.65 |
| 386.63 | 90.38 to 104.68 |
| 231.20 | 85.56 to 100.00 |
| 398.33 | 91.16 to 100.02 |
| 421.33 | 94.94 to 98.63 |
| 421.33 | 93.17 to 98.00 |
| 421.33 | 95.22 to 98.24 |

95\% Median C.I.: 95.22 to 98.24
Wgt. Mean C.I.: 88.69 to 93.70
95\% Mean C.I.: 97.15 to 107.53
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Printed: 03/29/2007 20:04:37 } \\ \text { Avg. Adj. } & \text { Avg. }\end{array}$

| 38,509 | 38,735 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 56,927 | 51,593 |
| 66,755 | 61,933 |
| 61,224 | 54,414 |
| 61,997 | 57,032 |
| 66,703 | 60,238 |
| 55,728 | 51,268 |
| 66,465 | 57,555 |
| 55,965 | 51,634 |
| 62,534 | 56,467 |
| 63,569 | 57,780 |
| 59,347 | 54,123 |

# Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007 

State Stat Run

NUMBER of Sales: TOTAL Sales Price: TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: TOTAL Assessed Value: AVG. Adj. Sales Price:
AVG. Assessed Value
268
$16,010,530$
$15,905,230$
$14,505,015$
59,347
54,123

## MEDIAN:


cov:
42.37

95\% Median C.I.: 95.22 to 98.24
(!: Derived)
VGT. MEAN
STD:
MEAN: 102 AVG.ABS.DEV: $22.21 \quad 95 \%$ Mean C.I.: 97.15 to 107.53

| ASSESSOR LOCATION | COUNT |
| :--- | ---: |
| RANGE | 1 |
| 1519 | 3 |
| 1533 | 3 |
| 1797 | 10 |
| 1799 | 1 |
| 1801 | 1 |
| 1811 | 4 |
| 1813 | 5 |
| 1815 | 3 |
| 1817 | 1 |
| 1819 | 1 |
| 2083 | 1 |
| 2085 | 8 |
| CRAIG | 1 |
| CRAIG V | 23 |
| DECATUR | 4 |
| DECATUR V | 4 |
| HARBOR 671 | 45 |
| LYONS | 4 |
| LYONS V | 50 |
| OAKLAND | 5 |
| OAKLAND V | 85 |
| TEKAMAH | 5 |
| TEKAMAH V |  |

$\qquad$
$\qquad$


Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007


## PA\&T 2007 R\&O Statistics



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

97 COV: 42.37
Cov: 42.37
95\% Median C.I.: 95.22 to 98.24
(!: Derived)
$16,010,530$ $15,905,230$ 14,505,015

59,347

MEDIAN:
VGT. MEAN
MEAN: 91
MEAN :
102
AVG.ABS.DEV
MAX Sales Ratio:
22.21
421.33

PRD: 112.22 MIN Sales Ratio: 31.01

95\% Mean C.I.: 97.15 to 107.53
Printed: 03/29/2007 20:04:38

| ASSESSED VALUE * |  | COUNT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Low \$ |  |  |
| 1 TO | 4999 | 11 |
| 5000 TO | 9999 | 13 |
| Total \$ |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 24 |
| 10000 то | 29999 | 66 |
| 30000 то | 59999 | 76 |
| 60000 то | 99999 | 71 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 23 |
| 150000 TO | 249999 | 8 |
| ALL |  |  |


| T | MEDIAN |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 99.50 |
| 3 | 100.00 |
| 4 | 99.80 |
| 6 | 101.67 |
| 6 | 97.77 |
| 1 | 95.45 |
| 3 | 92.29 |
| 8 | 94.46 |

MEAN WGT.

|  | 268 | 96.97 | 102.34 | 91.20 | 22.91 | 112.22 | 31.01 | 421.33 | 95.22 to 98.24 | 59,347 | 54,123 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| QUALITY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) | 25 | 85.93 | 99.97 | 72.77 | 44.47 | 137.37 | 39.32 | 421.33 | 66.04 to 102.00 | 11,019 | 8,019 |
| 10 | 19 | 119.93 | 145.74 | 109.66 | 45.10 | 132.90 | 57.15 | 386.63 | 88.70 to 187.00 | 15,846 | 17,376 |
| 20 | 99 | 98.00 | 103.29 | 90.90 | 24.61 | 113.64 | 31.01 | 398.33 | 94.53 to 103.23 | 50,586 | 45,981 |
| 25 | 2 | 94.33 | 94.33 | 92.73 | 5.35 | 101.73 | 89.28 | 99.38 | N/A | 37,950 | 35,190 |
| 30 | 109 | 95.97 | 95.51 | 90.67 | 13.04 | 105.34 | 44.30 | 155.53 | 92.69 to 97.86 | 74,652 | 67,689 |
| 40 | 12 | 94.52 | 94.73 | 92.49 | 7.56 | 102.42 | 82.04 | 110.28 | 87.39 to 103.49 | 148,075 | 136,948 |
| 45 | 1 | 102.15 | 102.15 | 102.15 |  |  | 102.15 | 102.15 | N/A | 229,700 | 234,650 |
| 50 | 1 | 94.66 | 94.66 | 94.66 |  |  | 94.66 | 94.66 | N/A | 101,000 | 95,610 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 268 | 96.97 | 102.34 | 91.20 | 22.91 | 112.22 | 31.01 | 421.33 | 95.22 to 98.24 | 59,347 | 54,123 |
| STYLE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | Count | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) | 24 | 86.50 | 101.22 | 73.10 | 45.25 | 138.47 | 39.32 | 421.33 | 63.64 to 105.42 | 10,312 | 7,537 |
| 100 | 17 | 95.49 | 104.56 | 81.77 | 34.51 | 127.86 | 37.46 | 236.31 | 65.93 to 128.00 | 45,968 | 37,589 |
| 101 | 101 | 98.63 | 110.50 | 94.75 | 24.12 | 116.62 | 57.15 | 398.33 | 95.86 to 101.55 | 60,948 | 57,750 |
| 102 | 42 | 96.07 | 94.94 | 89.40 | 13.14 | 106.19 | 44.30 | 137.32 | 90.29 to 100.00 | 87,459 | 78,189 |
| 103 | 2 | 101.60 | 101.60 | 101.62 | 1.87 | 99.98 | 99.70 | 103.49 | N/A | 102,750 | 104,412 |
| 104 | 79 | 96.66 | 96.40 | 90.17 | 18.70 | 106.91 | 31.01 | 199.17 | 88.02 to 99.63 | 60,058 | 54,154 |
| 106 | 2 | 83.02 | 83.02 | 79.44 | 15.79 | 104.50 | 69.91 | 96.13 | N/A | 22,000 | 17,477 |
| 111 | 1 | 87.33 | 87.33 | 87.33 |  |  | 87.33 | 87.33 | N/A | 53,000 | 46,285 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 268 | 96.97 | 102.34 | 91.20 | 22.91 | 112.22 | 31.01 | 421.33 | 95.22 to 98.24 | 59,347 | 54,123 |


| 93.27 | 91.73 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 123.20 | 89.73 |
|  |  |
| 109.48 | 90.14 |
| 118.73 | 92.74 |
| 99.15 | 93.99 |
| 92.73 | 90.18 |
| 91.74 | 89.43 |
| 91.79 | 91.23 |

24.72
51.24
39.13
39.92
15.85
11.93
10.51
7.66
101.68
137.31

121.46
128.02
105.48
102.83
102.58
100.61

| 56.00 | 144.00 | 61.29 to 123.92 | 2,402 | 2,203 |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 39.32 | 421.33 | 66.04 to 128.00 | 7,888 | 7,078 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 5,373 | 4,843 |
| 39.32 | 421.33 | 70.00 to 123.20 | 20,202 | 18,735 |  |
| 31.01 | 398.33 | 94.53 to 119.93 | 46,040 | 43,275 |  |
| 44.30 | 213.43 | 93.64 to 99.72 | 86,904 | 78,369 |  |
| 55.54 | 133.45 | 90.56 to 97.32 | 135,086 | 120,809 |  |
| 62.30 | 123.45 | 87.39 to 99.70 | 208,325 | 190,058 |  |

Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007


## PA\&T 2007 R\&O Statistics

## Type: Qualified

|  |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| NUMBER of Sales: | 48 |
| TOTAL Sales Price: | $2,853,240$ |
| TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $2,753,240$ |
| TOTAL Assessed Value: | $2,674,335$ |
| AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 57,359 |
| AVG. Assessed Value: | 55,715 |

## Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007

$\longrightarrow \quad 33.25$

Printed: 03/29/2007 20:04:42

| DATE OF SALE * RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% M | Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. <br> Sale Price | Avg. <br> Assd Val |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Qrtrs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 07/01/03 то 09/30/03 | 7 | 96.44 | 95.65 | 95.70 | 12.37 | 99.94 | 72.21 | 123.75 | 72.21 | 1 to 123.75 | 38,971 | 37,297 |
| 10/01/03 то 12/31/03 | 1 | 33.25 | 33.25 | 33.25 |  |  | 33.25 | 33.25 |  | N/A | 30,000 | 9,975 |
| 01/01/04 то 03/31/04 | 9 | 104.97 | 118.65 | 99.23 | 21.21 | 119.57 | 94.75 | 210.67 | 94.76 | 6 to 159.60 | 35,928 | 35,652 |
| 04/01/04 то 06/30/04 | 1 | 69.80 | 69.80 | 69.80 |  |  | 69.80 | 69.80 |  | N/A | 10,000 | 6,980 |
| 07/01/04 то 09/30/04 | 5 | 81.04 | 70.97 | 59.46 | 24.42 | 119.37 | 41.73 | 96.01 |  | N/A | 78,926 | 46,926 |
| 10/01/04 то 12/31/04 | 3 | 96.75 | 94.23 | 95.76 | 4.66 | 98.41 | 86.21 | 99.74 |  | N/A | 76,000 | 72,775 |
| 01/01/05 то 03/31/05 | 1 | 136.30 | 136.30 | 136.30 |  |  | 136.30 | 136.30 |  | N/A | 45,000 | 61,335 |
| 04/01/05 то 06/30/05 | 9 | 99.76 | 143.13 | 111.75 | 51.19 | 128.08 | 82.88 | 280.00 | 87.47 | 7 to 280.00 | 32,466 | 36,282 |
| 07/01/05 то 09/30/05 | 3 | 97.75 | 88.65 | 95.27 | 14.24 | 93.06 | 63.22 | 104.99 |  | N/A | 35,333 | 33,661 |
| 10/01/05 то 12/31/05 | 1 | 96.04 | 96.04 | 96.04 |  |  | 96.04 | 96.04 |  | N/A | 27,000 | 25,930 |
| 01/01/06 то 03/31/06 | 2 | 97.30 | 97.30 | 97.21 | 1.64 | 100.09 | 95.70 | 98.89 |  | N/A | 9,500 | 9,235 |
| 04/01/06 TO 06/30/06 | 6 | 107.74 | 108.51 | 108.35 | 11.59 | 100.14 | 84.29 | 131.03 | 84.29 | 9 to 131.03 | 167,541 | 181,535 |
| Study Years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 07/01/03 то 06/30/04 | 18 | 96.71 | 102.25 | 94.14 | 22.02 | 108.61 | 33.25 | 210.67 | 94.75 | 5 to 105.17 | 35,342 | 33,272 |
| 07/01/04 то 06/30/05 | 18 | 96.59 | 114.56 | 87.60 | 37.18 | 130.77 | 41.73 | 280.00 | 86.21 | 1 to 112.69 | 53,323 | 46,712 |
| 07/01/05 то 06/30/06 | 12 | 98.72 | 100.64 | 106.68 | 11.53 | 94.33 | 63.22 | 131.03 | 95.70 | 0 to 110.24 | 96,437 | 102,882 |
| __Calendar Yrs__ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 01/01/04 TO 12/31/04 | 18 | 95.40 | 98.62 | 81.68 | 21.95 | 120.75 | 41.73 | 210.67 | 86.21 | 1 to 104.97 | 53,110 | 43,378 |
| 01/01/05 то 12/31/05 | 14 | 98.76 | 127.61 | 109.48 | 39.32 | 116.55 | 63.22 | 280.00 | 87.47 | 7 to 151.32 | 33,585 | 36,770 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 48 | 97.32 | 106.46 | 97.13 | 25.08 | 109.60 | 33.25 | 280.00 | 95.70 | 0 to 104.97 | 57,359 | 55,715 |






95\% Median C.I.: 95.70 to 104.97
95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 85.30 to 108.97
95\% Mean C.I.: 93.35 to 119.57
.
$33.25 \quad 280.00$
Avg. Adj. Avg.
.

## PA\&T 2007 R\&O Statistics



# Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007 

State Stat Run


27-0594
NonValid School
_ ALL_

|  | 48 | 97.32 | 106.46 | 97.13 | 25.08 | 109.60 | 33.25 | 280.00 | 95.70 | to 104.97 | 57,359 | 55,715 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| YEAR BUILT * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Med | dian C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 0 OR Blank | 9 | 112.69 | 146.37 | 88.82 | 57.20 | 164.80 | 45.71 | 280.00 | 82.88 | to 280.00 | 11,561 | 10,268 |
| Prior TO 1860 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1860 TO 1899 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1900 тО 1919 | 12 | 98.28 | 102.35 | 97.06 | 10.02 | 105.45 | 72.21 | 159.60 | 96.01 | to 104.98 | 28,097 | 27,272 |
| 1920 TO 1939 | 3 | 94.78 | 77.75 | 77.08 | 25.31 | 100.87 | 33.25 | 105.23 |  | N/A | 30,780 | 23,726 |
| 1940 TO 1949 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1950 тО 1959 | 12 | 96.60 | 98.38 | 87.82 | 19.90 | 112.02 | 41.73 | 151.32 | 76.16 | to 123.75 | 66,119 | 58,067 |
| 1960 тО 1969 | 1 | 96.43 | 96.43 | 96.43 |  |  | 96.43 | 96.43 |  | N/A | 70,000 | 67,500 |
| 1970 тО 1979 | 3 | 90.36 | 95.60 | 107.07 | 8.86 | 89.29 | 86.21 | 110.24 |  | N/A | 208,416 | 223,161 |
| 1980 тО 1989 | 5 | 94.76 | 94.97 | 96.78 | 9.09 | 98.13 | 81.04 | 106.39 |  | N/A | 64,000 | 61,938 |
| 1990 TO 1994 | 1 | 131.03 | 131.03 | 131.03 |  |  | 131.03 | 131.03 |  | N/A | 125,000 | 163,785 |
| 1995 тО 1999 | 1 | 98.55 | 98.55 | 98.55 |  |  | 98.55 | 98.55 |  | N/A | 270,000 | 266,085 |
| 2000 TO Present | 1 | 63.22 | 63.22 | 63.22 |  |  | 63.22 | 63.22 |  | N/A | 16,000 | 10,115 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 48 | 97.32 | 106.46 | 97.13 | 25.08 | 109.60 | 33.25 | 280.00 | 95.70 | to 104.97 | 57,359 | 55,715 |

# Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007 

State Stat Run


# Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007 

State Stat Run


11 - BURT COUNTY

## PA\&T 2007 R\&O Statistics

## Type: Qualified

Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007


11 - BURT COUNTY

Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007


11 - BURT COUNTY

Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007


11 - BURT COUNTY


Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007

NUMBER of Sales:
TOTAL Sales Price:
TOTAL Adj. Sales Price:
TOTAL Assessed Value:
AVG. Adj. Sales Price:
277
$16,391,048$
$16,305,748$
$14,628,220$
58,865
52,809

## MEDIAN:

NGT. MEAN: MEAN :

| 90 |
| ---: |
| 101 |

101
COV:
42.94

95\% Median C.I.: 92.64 to 97.85
(!: Derived)

AVG. Assessed Value:
52,809

| DATE OF SALE * |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| RANGE | COUNT |
| Qrtrs |  |
| 07/01/04 то 09/30/04 | 33 |
| 10/01/04 тO 12/31/04 | 22 |
| 01/01/05 то 03/31/05 | 32 |
| 04/01/05 TO 06/30/05 | 50 |
| 07/01/05 то 09/30/05 | 46 |
| 10/01/05 тO 12/31/05 | 29 |
| 01/01/06 то 03/31/06 | 33 |
| 04/01/06 TO 06/30/06 | 32 |
| __Study Years__ |  |
| 07/01/04 TO 06/30/05 | 137 |
| 07/01/05 то 06/30/06 | 140 |
| __Calendar Yrs__ |  |
| 01/01/05 TO 12/31/05 | 157 |
| __ALL_ |  |
|  | 277 |


| MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |
| 107.43 | 111.64 | 100.59 |
| 92.47 | 115.75 | 90.63 |
| 87.19 | 94.01 | 90.33 |
| 89.65 | 89.40 | 87.32 |
| 97.21 | 97.43 | 91.61 |
| 94.53 | 104.96 | 87.44 |
| 96.74 | 109.09 | 90.14 |
| 94.35 | 94.74 | 84.63 |
| 93.50 | 100.07 | 90.93 |
| 96.31 | 101.12 | 88.68 |
| 94.17 | 95.56 | 89.21 |
| 95.92 | 100.60 | 89.71 |

COD
18.43
41.32
22.00
26.44
12.92
27.85
30.46
21.09
26.74
21.93
21.72
24.05

| PRD | MIN |
| ---: | ---: |
| 110.99 | 57.15 |
| 127.72 | 44.30 |
| 104.07 | 55.27 |
| 102.39 | 31.01 |
| 106.34 | 58.93 |
| 120.03 | 56.00 |
| 121.02 | 48.59 |
| 111.94 | 51.21 |
| 110.05 | 31.01 |
| 114.03 | 48.59 |
| 107.12 | 31.01 |
| 112.14 | 31.01 |


| MAX | $95 \%$ Median C.I. |
| ---: | :---: |
| 183.23 | 97.32 to 124.88 |
| 398.33 | 83.06 to 114.49 |
| 155.53 | 78.06 to 97.19 |
| 187.00 | 78.05 to 99.60 |
| 149.23 | 94.17 to 102.29 |
| 421.33 | 78.75 to 99.78 |
| 386.63 | 88.18 to 104.37 |
| 231.20 | 80.85 to 103.33 |
| 398.33 | 88.81 to 99.38 |
| 421.33 | 93.29 to 98.53 |
| 421.33 | 89.28 to 97.19 |
| 421.33 | 92.64 to 97.85 |

Printed: 02/17/2007 12:56:34

[^0]31.01
421.33
92.64 to 97.85

58,865
52,809

NUMBER of Sales: TOTAL Sales Price: TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: TOTAL Assessed Value: AVG. Adj. Sales Price: AVG. Assessed Value
AVG. Assessed Value
277
$16,391,048$
$16,305,748$
$14,628,220$
58,865
52,809

## MEDIAN:

T. MEAN.

MEAN:


STD: 43.19
95\% Median C.I.: 92.64 to 97.85
(!: Derived)
101
AVG.ABS.DEV:
95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 87.22 to 92.20

COD:
23.07

95\% Mean C.I.: 95.51 to 105.69

| ASSESSOR LOCATION | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. Sale Price | Avg. <br> Assd Val |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1519 | 1 | 153.72 | 153.72 | 153.72 |  |  | 153.72 | 153.72 | N/A | 35,500 | 54,570 |
| 1533 | 3 | 76.21 | 89.75 | 72.72 | 31.42 | 123.41 | 60.60 | 132.43 | N/A | 76,358 | 55,530 |
| 1797 | 3 | 73.25 | 73.55 | 73.61 | 0.51 | 99.92 | 73.14 | 74.27 | N/A | 111,033 | 81,736 |
| 1799 | 10 | 94.72 | 90.09 | 86.77 | 10.34 | 103.83 | 62.30 | 102.36 | 78.00 to 102.29 | 124,200 | 107,770 |
| 1801 | 2 | 79.37 | 79.37 | 84.50 | 11.57 | 93.93 | 70.19 | 88.55 | N/A | 170,000 | 143,647 |
| 1811 | 1 | 90.03 | 90.03 | 90.03 |  |  | 90.03 | 90.03 | N/A | 30,000 | 27,010 |
| 1813 | 5 | 85.20 | 77.28 | 81.64 | 16.48 | 94.66 | 55.27 | 95.49 | N/A | 75,280 | 61,461 |
| 1815 | 5 | 82.38 | 78.83 | 83.29 | 19.75 | 94.65 | 40.93 | 103.23 | N/A | 102,403 | 85,295 |
| 1817 | 4 | 90.33 | 84.38 | 85.20 | 19.65 | 99.05 | 54.52 | 102.36 | N/A | 121,729 | 103,707 |
| 1819 | 1 | 91.31 | 91.31 | 91.31 |  |  | 91.31 | 91.31 | N/A | 75,000 | 68,485 |
| 2083 | 1 | 93.17 | 93.17 | 93.17 |  |  | 93.17 | 93.17 | N/A | 182,000 | 169,565 |
| 2085 | 1 | 90.60 | 90.60 | 90.60 |  |  | 90.60 | 90.60 | N/A | 135,000 | 122,315 |
| CRAIG | 8 | 92.60 | 94.03 | 74.50 | 32.44 | 126.20 | 31.01 | 139.60 | 31.01 to 139.60 | 44,168 | 32,906 |
| CRAIG V | 1 | 63.64 | 63.64 | 63.64 |  |  | 63.64 | 63.64 | N/A | 1,100 | 700 |
| DECATUR | 23 | 97.32 | 111.74 | 88.14 | 35.08 | 126.78 | 57.64 | 236.31 | 84.66 to 111.41 | 39,875 | 35,146 |
| DECATUR V | 4 | 64.21 | 82.11 | 62.22 | 38.77 | 131.95 | 56.00 | 144.00 | N/A | 12,150 | 7,560 |
| HARBOR 671 | 4 | 85.38 | 95.33 | 71.74 | 50.52 | 132.88 | 37.46 | 173.08 | N/A | 87,325 | 62,646 |
| LYONS | 45 | 97.85 | 102.84 | 90.89 | 24.18 | 113.15 | 57.15 | 199.17 | 86.26 to 108.29 | 38,213 | 34,732 |
| LYONS V | 4 | 107.45 | 101.22 | 89.41 | 17.17 | 113.20 | 66.04 | 123.92 | N/A | 5,218 | 4,666 |
| OAKLAND | 50 | 95.80 | 102.90 | 92.50 | 19.26 | 111.24 | 59.35 | 386.63 | 92.15 to 99.10 | 68,587 | 63,443 |
| OAKLAND V | 5 | 61.29 | 133.23 | 68.70 | 141.71 | 193.94 | 39.32 | 421.33 | N/A | 9,350 | 6,423 |
| ROBERTS LANDING | 5 | 76.82 | 75.55 | 75.64 | 7.44 | 99.88 | 68.09 | 84.83 | N/A | 24,300 | 18,381 |
| TEKAMA | 85 | 98.63 | 103.84 | 94.73 | 18.90 | 109.62 | 48.59 | 398.33 | 95.47 to 101.55 | 61,969 | 58,702 |
| TEKAMA V | 6 | 89.11 | 89.27 | 74.79 | 18.16 | 119.36 | 55.20 | 123.20 | 55.20 to 123.20 | 8,958 | 6,700 |
| ___ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 277 | 95.92 | 100.60 | 89.71 | 24.05 | 112.14 | 31.01 | 421.33 | 92.64 to 97.85 | 58,865 | 52,809 |
| LOCATIONS: URBAN, | URBAN | \& RURAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 1 | 229 | 97.35 | 103.95 | 92.53 | 24.19 | 112.34 | 31.01 | 421.33 | 95.47 to 99.38 | 51,065 | 47,248 |
| 2 | 5 | 78.06 | 73.67 | 75.46 | 14.91 | 97.63 | 55.20 | 95.49 | N/A | 106,983 | 80,732 |
| 3 | 43 | 85.20 | 85.89 | 83.51 | 21.09 | 102.85 | 37.46 | 173.08 | 74.30 to 92.26 | 94,811 | 79,176 |
| $\ldots$ ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 277 | 95.92 | 100.60 | 89.71 | 24.05 | 112.14 | 31.01 | 421.33 | 92.64 to 97.85 | 58,865 | 52,809 |

Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007


Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007

NUMBER of Sales: TOTAL Sales Price: TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: TOTAL Assessed Value: AVG. Adj. Sales Price: AVG. Assessed Value:
277
$16,391,048$
$16,305,748$
$14,628,220$
58,865
52,809

## MEDIAN:


cov:
42.94

95\% Median C.I.: 92.64 to 97.85
(!: Derived)
TOTAL Sales Price:
TOTAL Adj. Sales Price:
TOTAL Assessed Value:
AVG. Adj. Sales Price:
AVG. Assessed Value:

MEAN :
96
90

YEAR BUILT *

| RANGE |  |  |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
| O | OR | Blank |
| Prior | TO | 1860 |
| 1860 | TO | 1899 |
| 1900 | TO | 1919 |
| 1920 | TO | 1939 |
| 1940 | TO | 1949 |
| 1950 | TO | 1959 |
| 1960 | TO | 1969 |
| 1970 | TO | 1979 |
| 1980 | TO | 1989 |
| 1990 | TO | 1994 |
| 1995 | TO | 1999 |
| 2000 | TO | Present |

COUNT
28
MEDIAN
78.40
MF

|  | PRD: |
| ---: | ---: |
| MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| 95.72 | 70.06 |
|  |  |
| 94.31 | 88.83 |
| 103.85 | 89.55 |
| 102.33 | 87.27 |
| 99.72 | 94.62 |
| 106.91 | 102.60 |
| 95.39 | 88.46 |
| 104.40 | 92.80 |
| 82.31 | 80.59 |
| 91.33 | 90.94 |
| 87.99 | 87.13 |
| 82.88 | 91.99 |

12.14 MIN Sales Ratio:
_ALL__


| SALE PRICE * | 277 |
| :--- | ---: |
| RANGE | COUNT |



| 13 |
| ---: |
| 22 |
| 35 |
| 55 |
| 72 |
| 68 |
| 34 |
| 12 |
| 1 |
| 277 |

MEDIAN
105.42
137.83
128.00
99.60
96.70
95.21
82.21
87.66
88.55

| 147.80 | 156.93 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 156.92 | 154.33 |
|  |  |
| 153.54 | 154.76 |
| 101.38 | 99.82 |
| 93.87 | 92.27 |
| 91.66 | 91.43 |
| 82.64 | 82.58 |
| 85.51 | 85.19 |
| 88.55 | 88.55 |
|  |  |


| 69.77 | 94.18 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 36.10 | 101.68 |
| 47.34 | 99.21 |
| 22.63 | 101.56 |
| 16.42 | 101.73 |
| 13.34 | 100.26 |
| 14.91 | 100.08 |
| 13.02 | 100.38 |
|  |  |
|  |  |

56.00
66.04
56.00
39.32
31.01
37.46
54.52
62.30
88.55
421.33
398.33
421.33
180.43
153.72
133.45
110.69
102.36
88.55
63.64 to 187.00

2,378
7,009
3,733
7,009
10,817

| 105.42 to 154.67 | 5,289 | 8,185 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |
| 92.64 to 109.39 | 19,574 | 19,539 |
| 88.02 to 99.10 | 43,240 | 39,897 |
| 90.23 to 97.68 | 77,491 | 70,852 |
| 74.30 to 92.29 | 120,725 | 99,691 |
| 73.44 to 95.86 | 190,966 | 162,690 |
| N/A | 265,000 | 234,655 |
|  |  |  |
| 92.64 to 97.85 | 58,865 | 52,809 |

NUMBER of Sales: TOTAL Sales Price: TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: TOTAL Assessed Value: VVG. Adj. Sales Price: AVG. Assessed Value
TOTAL Assessed Value:
AVG. Adj. Sales Price:
AVG. Assessed Value:
277
$16,391,048$
$16,305,748$
$14,628,220$
58,865
52,809

## MEDIAN:

WGT. MEAN:

COV
42.94
-
95\% Median C.I.: 92.64 to 97.85
(!: Derived)

| RANGE |  | COUNT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Low \$ |  |  |
| 1 TO | 4999 | 11 |
| 5000 TO | 9999 | 13 |
| Total \$ |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 24 |
| 10000 то | 29999 | 74 |
| 30000 TO | 59999 | 78 |
| 60000 то | 99999 | 71 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 22 |
| 150000 то | 249999 | 8 |
| ALL |  |  |

MEDIAN
99.50
100.00

99.80
98.81
97.07
94.94
91.71
94.46
COD:
PRD:
-

| QUALITY |
| :--- |
| RANGE |
| (blank) |
| 10 |
| 20 |
| 25 |
| 30 |
| 40 |
| 45 |
| 50 |



Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007


# Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007 

State Stat Run


## Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007

State Stat Run


## Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007



## Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007

State Stat Run


## Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007

State Stat Run


11 - BURT COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

PA\&T 2007 Preliminary Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007


Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007


Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007


11 - BURT COUNTY
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007


Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007


# 2007 Assessment Survey for Burt County <br> 3/07/2007 

## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

1. Deputy(ies) on staff: 1
2. Appraiser(s) on staff: 0
3. Other full-time employees: 1
4. Other part-time employees: 2
5. Number of shared employees: 0
6. Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year: $\$ 79,115.04$
7. Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system $\$ 4,285$ from the general budget and $\$ 17,100$ from the appraisal budget.
8. Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above: $\$ 79,115.04$
9. Amount of total budget set aside for appraisal work: Separate Budget
10. Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops: $\$ 1,000.00$
11. Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget: $\$ 91,454.74$
12. Other miscellaneous funds: 0
13. Total budget: General Budget is $\$ 79,115.04$ and the Reappraisal budget is $\$ 91,454.74$ for a total operating budget of \$170,569.78
a. Was any of last year's budget not used? Approximately \$9,000-\$10,000
B. Residential Appraisal Information
14. Data collection done by: Assessor/Staff
15. Valuation done by: Assessor
16. Pickup work done by: Assessor/Staff

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | 74 | 0 | 20 | 94 |

4. What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? 2003
5. What was the last year the depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? 2004
6. 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? Not unless needed to support value during protest process.
7. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: 6
8. How are these defined? By the towns and rural.
9. Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? Yes
10. Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural residential? No.
11. Are the county's ag residential and rural residential improvements classified and valued in the same manner? Yes

## C. Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

1. Data collection done by: Assessor/Staff
2. Valuation done by: Assessor
3. Pickup work done by whom: Assessor/Staff

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commercial | 4 | 0 | 1 | 5 |

4. What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? 2003
5. When was the last time the depreciation schedule for this property class or any subclass was developed using market-derived information? 2005
6. When was the last time that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? 1999
7. 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? Not unless needed to support the value during the protest process.
8. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class? 6
9. How are these defined? By the towns and rural.
10. Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? Yes
11. Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural commercial? No
D. Agricultural Appraisal Information
12. Data collection done by: Assessor/Staff
13. Valuation done by: Assessor
14. Pickup work done by whom: Assessor/Staff

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural | 33 | 0 | 7 | 40 |

4. Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? Not currently, but we are working on this issue.

How is your agricultural land defined?
5. When was the last date that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? N/A
6. What is the date of the soil survey currently used? 1980. Conversion 8/23/95
7. What date was the last countywide land use study completed? 2004-2006
a. By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.)

Sent letters to the taxpayers requesting current land use from the FSA. Majority completed.
b. By whom? Staff
c. What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? Majority
8. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: 2
9. How are these defined? By both the topography and market activity.
10. Has the county implemented (or is in the process of implementing) special valuation for agricultural land within the county? No
E. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

1. Administrative software: MIPS/County Solutions
2. CAMA software: MIPS/County Solutions
3. Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? Yes
a. Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? Assessor/Staff
4. Does the county have GIS software? No
a. Who maintains the GIS software and maps? N/A
5. Personal Property software: MIPS/County Solutions

## F. Zoning Information

1. Does the county have zoning? Yes
a. If so, is the zoning countywide? Yes
b. What municipalities in the county are zoned? Decatur, Lyons, Oakland and Tekamah
c. When was zoning implemented? 2000

## G. Contracted Services

1. Appraisal Services: In House except the commercial
2. Other Services:
H. Additional comments or further explanations on any item from A through $G$ :

## II. Assessment Actions

## 2007 Assessment Actions taken to address the following property classes/subclasses:

1. Residential- Reviewed all residential (and rural buildings) in Oakland township. Studying all town residential sales for the areas that may be falling behind based on the current market. All pickup work was completed in a timely manner.
2. Commercial—For 2007 there were minimal changes. All pickup work was completed in a timely manner.
3. Agricultural - Have reviewed or received land use on about 95\% of the county's agland. All of Oakland township was completed and Pershing was started before bad weather set in. All pickup work was completed in a timely manner.

## County 11 - Burt



Exhibit 11 - Page 78

## County 11 - Burt



Exhibit 11 - Page 79

## County 11 - Burt

Schedule II:Tax Increment Financing (TIF)
Records

| Schedule V: Agricultural Records | Urban | Value | SubUrban <br> Records | Value | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Records |  |  |  |  | Records | Value | Records | Value |
| 27. Ag-Vacant Land | 5 | 188,995 | 137 | 13,692,895 | 1,847 | 239,867,865 | 1,989 | 253,749,755 |
| 28. Ag-Improved Land | 1 | 0 | 73 | 10,077,270 | 1,052 | 170,752,405 | 1,126 | 180,829,675 |
| 29. Ag-Improvements | 1 | 5,140 | 73 | 4,860,375 | 1,052 | 59,768,915 | 1,126 | 64,634,430 |
| 30. Ag-Total Taxable |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,115 | 499,213,860 |

## County 11 - Burt

| Schedule VI: Agricultural Records: Non-Agricultural Detail | Urban |  |  | SubUrban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Acres | Value | Records | Acres | Value |
| 31. HomeSite UnImp Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3 | 3.000 | 22,500 |
| 32. HomeSite Improv Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 50 | 56.000 | 420,000 |
| 33. HomeSite Improvements | 1 |  | 5,140 | 50 |  | 3,570,955 |
| 34. HomeSite Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35. FarmSite UnImp Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 6 | 5.560 | 10,430 |
| 36. FarmSite Impr Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 62 | 260.310 | 488,110 |
| 37. FarmSite Improv | 0 |  | 0 | 66 |  | 1,289,420 |

38. FarmSite Total

| 39. Road \& Ditches | 0.000 |  |  | 245.700 |  |  | GrowthValue |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 40. Other-Non Ag Use |  | 0.000 | 0 |  | 0.000 | 0 |  |
|  | Records | Rural <br> Acres | Value | Records | Total | Value |  |
| 31. HomeSite UnImp Land | 22 | 24.000 | 180,000 | 25 | 27.000 | 202,500 |  |
| 32. HomeSite Improv Land | 589 | 630.450 | 4,728,375 | 639 | 686.450 | 5,148,375 |  |
| 33. HomeSite Improvements | 601 |  | 42,374,945 | 652 |  | 45,951,040 | 427,935 |
| 34. HomeSite Total |  |  |  | 677 | 713.450 | 51,301,915 |  |
| 35. FarmSite UnImp Land | 82 | 133.210 | 249,880 | 88 | 138.770 | 260,310 |  |
| 36. FarmSite Impr Land | 946 | 4,082.933 | 7,655,885 | 1,008 | 4,343.243 | 8,143,995 |  |
| 37. FarmSite Improv | 1,012 |  | 17,393,970 | 1,078 |  | 18,683,390 | 29,725 |
| 38. FarmSite Total |  |  |  | 1,166 | 4,482.013 | 27,087,695 |  |
| 39. Road \& Ditches |  | 5,962.381 |  |  | 6,208.081 |  |  |
| 40. Other-Non Ag Use |  | 0.000 | 0 |  | 0.000 | 0 |  |
| 41. Total Section VI |  |  |  | 1,843 | 11,403.544 | 78,389,610 | 457,660 |


| Schedule VII: Agricultural Records: Ag Land Detail-Game \& Parks | Records | Urban |  | Records | SubUrban |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
|  |  | Rural |  | Records $\quad$ Total ${ }_{\text {Acres }}$ Value |  |  |
|  | Records | Acres | Value |  |  |  |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| Schedule VIII: Agricultural Records: Special Value | Records | Urban | Value | Records | SubUrban Acres | Value |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Val |  |  | 0 |  |  | 0 |
|  | Records | ${ }^{\text {Rural }}$ Acres |  | Records | Total Acres |  |
| 43. Special Value | 1 | 184.500 | 310,940 | 1 | 184.500 | 310,940 |
| 44. Recapture Val |  |  | 310,940 |  |  | 310,940 |

## County 11 - Burt <br> 2007 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 | 566.850 | 1,048,675 | 9,545.800 | 17,659,770 | 10,112.650 | 18,708,445 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 58.540 | 103,910 | 770.610 | 1,367,930 | 829.150 | 1,471,840 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 3.400 | 5,610 | 6,987.020 | 11,528,630 | 6,990.420 | 11,534,240 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 1,047.750 | 1,597,830 | 4,155.750 | 6,337,690 | 5,203.500 | 7,935,520 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 429.500 | 460,265 | 21,133.440 | 26,049,265 | 21,562.940 | 26,509,530 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 14.710 | 15,445 | 265.510 | 278,785 | 280.220 | 294,230 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 149.650 | 145,925 | 149.650 | 145,925 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 1.950 | 1,705 | 1,007.820 | 881,885 | 1,009.770 | 883,590 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 2,122.700 | 3,233,440 | 44,015.600 | 64,249,880 | 46,138.300 | 67,483,320 |
| Dryland: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54.1D1 | 64.910 | 113,595 | 963.230 | 1,685,675 | 10,227.123 | 17,897,710 | 11,255.263 | 19,696,980 |
| 55.1D | 7.520 | 12,600 | 939.950 | 1,574,475 | 13,183.900 | 22,084,480 | 14,131.370 | 23,671,555 |
| 56. 2D1 | 23.840 | 36,355 | 216.520 | 330,210 | 6,153.010 | 9,383,750 | 6,393.370 | 9,750,315 |
| 57. 2D | 5.600 | 8,120 | 836.230 | 1,212,535 | 7,299.220 | 10,583,930 | 8,141.050 | 11,804,585 |
| 58.3D1 | 12.000 | 16,500 | 969.560 | 1,113,890 | 23,077.130 | 27,935,225 | 24,058.690 | 29,065,615 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 401.120 | 411,170 | 6,382.930 | 6,543,110 | 6,784.050 | 6,954,280 |
| 60.4D1 | 0.130 | 125 | 262.390 | 249,275 | 18,519.920 | 17,594,020 | 18,782.440 | 17,843,420 |
| 61. 4D | 2.000 | 1,700 | 58.950 | 50,110 | 3,107.100 | 2,641,050 | 3,168.050 | 2,692,860 |
| 62. Total | 116.000 | 188,995 | 4,647.950 | 6,627,340 | 87,950.333 | 114,663,275 | 92,714.283 | 121,479,610 |

Grass

| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 18.170 | 12,805 | 259.610 | 203,000 | 277.780 | 215,805 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 84.470 | 72,860 | 2,348.890 | 2,146,800 | 2,433.360 | 2,219,660 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 33.300 | 32,660 | 793.130 | 634,370 | 826.430 | 667,030 |
| 66.2G | 0.000 | 0 | 32.020 | 17,450 | 1,153.340 | 789,355 | 1,185.360 | 806,805 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 58.860 | 45,900 | 1,524.550 | 1,107,835 | 1,583.410 | 1,153,735 |
| 68.3G | 0.000 | 0 | 60.440 | 50,795 | 1,067.060 | 817,440 | 1,127.500 | 868,235 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 400.670 | 281,060 | 7,721.980 | 5,531,445 | 8,122.650 | 5,812,505 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 130.300 | 81,685 | 4,130.140 | 2,416,570 | 4,260.440 | 2,498,255 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 818.230 | 595,215 | 18,998.700 | 13,646,815 | 19,816.930 | 14,242,030 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 217.770 | 11,995 | 1,956.990 | 107,790 | 2,174.760 | 119,785 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 292.220 | 131,505 | 7,125.130 | 3,211,815 | 7,417.350 | 3,343,320 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  |
| 75. Total | 116.000 | 188,995 | 8,098.870 | 10,599,495 | 160,046.753 | 195,879,575 | 168,261.623 | 206,668,065 |

## County 11 - Burt <br> 2007 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 | 37.300 | 82,060 | 3,224.260 | 7,093,370 | 3,261.560 | 7,175,430 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 38.000 | 82,650 | 2,180.400 | 4,742,530 | 2,218.400 | 4,825,180 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 119.320 | 226,705 | 119.320 | 226,705 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 2.000 | 3,750 | 2,748.130 | 5,152,835 | 2,750.130 | 5,156,585 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 31.650 | 56,970 | 1,068.450 | 1,850,460 | 1,100.100 | 1,907,430 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 26.110 | 46,345 | 1,491.370 | 2,647,310 | 1,517.480 | 2,693,655 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 118.460 | 162,900 | 118.460 | 162,900 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 20.000 | 21,500 | 20.000 | 21,500 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 135.060 | 271,775 | 10,970.390 | 21,897,610 | 11,105.450 | 22,169,385 |
| Dryland: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54.1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 486.830 | 1,058,875 | 10,891.360 | 23,689,330 | 11,378.190 | 24,748,205 |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 1,333.960 | 2,868,030 | 27,431.690 | 58,978,290 | 28,765.650 | 61,846,320 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 96.500 | 180,960 | 659.300 | 1,236,250 | 755.800 | 1,417,210 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 1,202.610 | 2,224,830 | 11,080.180 | 20,498,380 | 12,282.790 | 22,723,210 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 721.520 | 1,259,875 | 10,091.240 | 17,788,875 | 10,812.760 | 19,048,750 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 1,204.040 | 2,107,100 | 20,654.500 | 36,145,600 | 21,858.540 | 38,252,700 |
| 60.4 D 1 | 0.000 | 0 | 744.670 | 986,740 | 7,681.180 | 10,178,300 | 8,425.850 | 11,165,040 |
| 61. 4D | 0.000 | 0 | 30.500 | 29,745 | 679.960 | 663,055 | 710.460 | 692,800 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 5,820.630 | 10,716,155 | 89,169.410 | 169,178,080 | 94,990.040 | 179,894,235 |

Grass:

| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 12.620 | 12,015 | 212.990 | 182,285 | 225.610 | 194,300 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64. 1G | 0.000 | 0 | 374.160 | 394,605 | 2,531.820 | 2,239,975 | 2,905.980 | 2,634,580 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 18.800 | 16,655 | 217.720 | 183,040 | 236.520 | 199,695 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 283.470 | 189,515 | 1,627.250 | 1,002,990 | 1,910.720 | 1,192,505 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 177.180 | 158,170 | 951.050 | 730,710 | 1,128.230 | 888,880 |
| 68.3G | 0.000 | 0 | 191.780 | 168,605 | 1,095.150 | 768,355 | 1,286.930 | 936,960 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 377.260 | 245,995 | 5,240.780 | 3,716,785 | 5,618.040 | 3,962,780 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 30.000 | 15,600 | 1,685.960 | 970,820 | 1,715.960 | 986,420 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 1,465.270 | 1,201,160 | 13,562.720 | 9,794,960 | 15,027.990 | 10,996,120 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 103.110 | 5,675 | 974.510 | 53,685 | 1,077.620 | 59,360 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 77.480 | 34,865 | 2,227.110 | 1,002,220 | 2,304.590 | 1,037,085 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 7,601.550 | 12,229,630 | 116,904.140 | 201,926,555 | 124,505.690 | 214,156,185 |

## County 11 - Burt

2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45
Schedule X: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Totals

| AgLand | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 76.Irrigated | 0.000 | 0 | 2,257.760 | 3,505,215 | 54,985.990 | 86,147,490 | 57,243.750 | 89,652,705 |
| 77.Dry Land | 116.000 | 188,995 | 10,468.580 | 17,343,495 | 177,119.743 | 283,841,355 | 187,704.323 | 301,373,845 |
| 78.Grass | 0.000 | 0 | 2,283.500 | 1,796,375 | 32,561.420 | 23,441,775 | 34,844.920 | 25,238,150 |
| 79.Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 320.880 | 17,670 | 2,931.500 | 161,475 | 3,252.380 | 179,145 |
| 80.Other | 0.000 | 0 | 369.700 | 166,370 | 9,352.240 | 4,214,035 | 9,721.940 | 4,380,405 |
| 81.Exempt | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 82.Total | 116.000 | 188,995 | 15,700.420 | 22,829,125 | 276,950.893 | 397,806,130 | 292,767.313 | 420,824,250 |

## 2007 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 11 - Burt

Market Area:
Average Assessed Value*

| Irrigated: | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1A1 | 10,112.650 | 21.92\% | 18,708,445 | 27.72\% | 1,850.004 |
| 1A | 829.150 | 1.80\% | 1,471,840 | 2.18\% | 1,775.119 |
| 2A1 | 6,990.420 | 15.15\% | 11,534,240 | 17.09\% | 1,650.006 |
| 2A | 5,203.500 | 11.28\% | 7,935,520 | 11.76\% | 1,525.035 |
| 3A1 | 21,562.940 | 46.74\% | 26,509,530 | 39.28\% | 1,229.402 |
| 3A | 280.220 | 0.61\% | 294,230 | 0.44\% | 1,049.996 |
| 4A1 | 149.650 | 0.32\% | 145,925 | 0.22\% | 975.108 |
| 4A | 1,009.770 | 2.19\% | 883,590 | 1.31\% | 875.040 |
| Irrigated Total | 46,138.300 | 100.00\% | 67,483,320 | 100.00\% | 1,462.631 |
| Dry: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1D1 | 11,255.263 | 12.14\% | 19,696,980 | 16.21\% | 1,750.023 |
| 1D | 14,131.370 | 15.24\% | 23,671,555 | 19.49\% | 1,675.106 |
| 2D1 | 6,393.370 | 6.90\% | 9,750,315 | 8.03\% | 1,525.066 |
| 2D | 8,141.050 | 8.78\% | 11,804,585 | 9.72\% | 1,450.007 |
| 3D1 | 24,058.690 | 25.95\% | 29,065,615 | 23.93\% | 1,208.112 |
| 3D | 6,784.050 | 7.32\% | 6,954,280 | 5.72\% | 1,025.092 |
| 4D1 | 18,782.440 | 20.26\% | 17,843,420 | 14.69\% | 950.005 |
| 4D | 3,168.050 | 3.42\% | 2,692,860 | 2.22\% | 850.005 |
| Dry Total | 92,714.283 | 100.00\% | 121,479,610 | 100.00\% | 1,310.257 |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 277.780 | $1.40 \%$ | 215,805 | $1.52 \%$ | 776.891 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | $2,433.360$ | $12.28 \%$ | $2,219,660$ | $15.59 \%$ | 912.179 |
| 2G1 | 826.430 | $4.17 \%$ | 667,030 | $4.68 \%$ | 807.122 |
| 2G | $1,185.360$ | $5.98 \%$ | 806,805 | $5.66 \%$ | 680.641 |
| 3G1 | $1,583.410$ | $7.99 \%$ | $1,153,735$ | $8.10 \%$ | 728.639 |
| 3G | $1,127.500$ | $5.69 \%$ | 868,235 | $6.10 \%$ | 770.053 |
| 4G1 | $8,122.650$ | $40.99 \%$ | $5,812,505$ | $40.81 \%$ | 715.592 |
| 4G | $4,260.440$ | $21.50 \%$ | $2,498,255$ | $17.54 \%$ | 586.384 |
| Grass Total | $19,816.930$ | $100.00 \%$ | $14,242,030$ | $100.00 \%$ | 718.679 |
| Irrigated Total | $46,138.300$ | $27.42 \%$ | $67,483,320$ | $32.65 \%$ | $1,462.631$ |
| Dry Total | $92,714.283$ | $55.10 \%$ | $121,479,610$ | $58.78 \%$ | $1,310.257$ |
| Grass Total | $19,816.930$ | $11.78 \%$ | $14,242,030$ | $6.89 \%$ | 718.679 |
| Waste | $2,174.760$ | $1.29 \%$ | 119,785 | $0.06 \%$ | 55.079 |
| Other | $7,417.350$ | $4.41 \%$ | $3,343,320$ | $1.62 \%$ | 450.743 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  | 1,2 |
| Market Area Total | $168,261.623$ | $100.00 \%$ | $206,668,065$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $46,138.300$ | $80.60 \%$ | $67,483,320$ | $75.27 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $92,714.283$ | $49.39 \%$ | $121,479,610$ | $40.31 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $19,816.930$ | $56.87 \%$ | $14,242,030$ | $56.43 \%$ |
| Waste | $2,174.760$ | $66.87 \%$ | 119,785 | $66.86 \%$ |
| Other | $7,417.350$ | $76.29 \%$ | $3,343,320$ | $76.32 \%$ |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $168,261.623$ | $57.47 \%$ | $206,668,065$ | $49.11 \%$ |

Exhibit 11 - Page 85

2007 Agricultural Land Detail
County 11 - Burt
Market Area: 2

| Irrigated: | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1A1 | $3,261.560$ | $29.37 \%$ | $7,175,430$ | $32.37 \%$ | $2,199.999$ |
| 1A | $2,218.400$ | $19.98 \%$ | $4,825,180$ | $21.77 \%$ | $2,175.072$ |
| 2A1 | 119.320 | $1.07 \%$ | 226,705 | $1.02 \%$ | $1,899.974$ |
| 2A | $2,750.130$ | $24.76 \%$ | $5,156,585$ | $23.26 \%$ | $1,875.033$ |
| 3A1 | $1,100.100$ | $9.91 \%$ | $1,907,430$ | $8.60 \%$ | $1,733.869$ |
| 3A | $1,517.480$ | $13.66 \%$ | $2,693,655$ | $12.15 \%$ | $1,775.084$ |
| 4A1 | 118.460 | $1.07 \%$ | 162,900 | $0.73 \%$ | $1,375.147$ |
| 4A | 20.000 | $0.18 \%$ | 21,500 | $0.10 \%$ | $1,075.000$ |
| Irrigated Total | $11,105.450$ | $100.00 \%$ | $22,169,385$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,996.261$ |
| Dry: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1D1 | $11,378.190$ | $11.98 \%$ | $24,748,205$ | $13.76 \%$ | $2,175.056$ |
| 1D | $28,765.650$ | $30.28 \%$ | $61,846,320$ | $34.38 \%$ | $2,150.006$ |
| 2D1 | 755.800 | $0.80 \%$ | $1,417,210$ | $0.79 \%$ | $1,875.112$ |
| 2D | $12,282.790$ | $12.93 \%$ | $22,723,210$ | $12.63 \%$ | $1,850.003$ |
| 3D1 | $10,812.760$ | $11.38 \%$ | $19,048,750$ | $10.59 \%$ | $1,761.691$ |
| 3D | $21,858.540$ | $23.01 \%$ | $38,252,700$ | $21.26 \%$ | $1,750.011$ |
| 4D1 | $8,425.850$ | $8.87 \%$ | $11,165,040$ | $6.21 \%$ | $1,325.093$ |
| 4D | 710.460 | $0.75 \%$ | 692,800 | $0.39 \%$ | 9 |
| Dry Total | $94,990.040$ | $100.00 \%$ | $179,894,235$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 225.610 | 1.50\% | 194,300 | 1.77\% | 861.220 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1G | 2,905.980 | 19.34\% | 2,634,580 | 23.96\% | 906.606 |
| 2G1 | 236.520 | 1.57\% | 199,695 | 1.82\% | 844.304 |
| 2G | 1,910.720 | 12.71\% | 1,192,505 | 10.84\% | 624.112 |
| 3G1 | 1,128.230 | 7.51\% | 888,880 | 8.08\% | 787.853 |
| 3G | 1,286.930 | 8.56\% | 936,960 | 8.52\% | 728.058 |
| 4G1 | 5,618.040 | 37.38\% | 3,962,780 | 36.04\% | 705.367 |
| 4G | 1,715.960 | 11.42\% | 986,420 | 8.97\% | 574.850 |
| Grass Total | 15,027.990 | 100.00\% | 10,996,120 | 100.00\% | 731.709 |
| Irrigated Total | 11,105.450 | 8.92\% | 22,169,385 | 10.35\% | 1,996.261 |
| Dry Total | 94,990.040 | 76.29\% | 179,894,235 | 84.00\% | 1,893.822 |
| Grass Total | 15,027.990 | 12.07\% | 10,996,120 | 5.13\% | 731.709 |
| Waste | 1,077.620 | 0.87\% | 59,360 | 0.03\% | 55.084 |
| Other | 2,304.590 | 1.85\% | 1,037,085 | 0.48\% | 450.008 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | 0.00\% |  |  |  |
| Market Area Total | 124,505.690 | 100.00\% | 214,156,185 | 100.00\% | 1,720.051 |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $11,105.450$ | $19.40 \%$ | $22,169,385$ | $24.73 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $94,990.040$ | $50.61 \%$ | $179,894,235$ | $59.69 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $15,027.990$ | $43.13 \%$ | $10,996,120$ | $43.57 \%$ |
| Waste | $1,077.620$ | $33.13 \%$ | 59,360 | $33.14 \%$ |
| Other | $2,304.590$ | $23.71 \%$ | $1,037,085$ | $23.68 \%$ |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $124,505.690$ | $42.53 \%$ | $214,156,185$ | $50.89 \%$ |

## 2007 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 11 - Burt

| AgLand | Urban |  | SubUrban <br> Acres <br> Value |  | RuralAcres |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Irrigated | 0.000 | 0 | 2,257.760 | 3,505,215 | 54,985.990 | 86,147,490 |
| Dry | 116.000 | 188,995 | 10,468.580 | 17,343,495 17 | 177,119.743 | 283,841,355 |
| Grass | 0.000 | 0 | 2,283.500 | 1,796,375 | 32,561.420 | 23,441,775 |
| Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 320.880 | 17,670 | 2,931.500 | 161,475 |
| Other | 0.000 | 0 | 369.700 | 166,370 | 9,352.240 | 4,214,035 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| Total | 116.000 | 188,995 | 15,700.420 | 22,829,125 27 | 276,950.893 | 397,806,130 |
| AgLand | Total <br> Acres | Value | Acres \% | ** Value | \% of Value* | Average <br> Assessed Value* |
| Irrigated | 57,243.750 | 89,652,705 | 57,243.750 | \% 89,652,705 | 5 21.30\% | 1,566.157 |
| Dry | 187,704.323 | 301,373,845 | 187,704.323 | \% 301,373,845 | $571.62 \%$ | 1,605.577 |
| Grass | 34,844.920 | 25,238,150 | 34,844.920 | \% 25,238,150 | 0 6.00\% | 724.299 |
| Waste | 3,252.380 | 179,145 | 3,252.380 | \% 179,145 | 5 0.04\% | 55.081 |
| Other | 9,721.940 | 4,380,405 | 9,721.940 | \% 4,380,405 | 5 1.04\% | 450.569 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | \% 0 | 0 0.00\% | 0.000 |


| Total | $292,767.313$ | $\mathbf{4 2 0 , 8 2 4 , 2 5 0}$ | $292,767.313$ | $100.00 \%$ | $420,824,250$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,437.401$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

* Department of Property Assessment \& Taxation Calculates


# Burt County's <br> 3 Year Plan of Assessment <br> J une 15, 2006 

## PLAN OF ASSESSMENTREQUIREMENIS

This plan of assessment is required by law, as amended by Neb. Laws 2005, LB 263, Section 9. The former provisions relating to the assessors's 5 year plan of assessment in Neb. Rev. Stat 77-1311(8) were repealed. On or before June $15^{\text {th }}$ each year the county assessor shall prepare a plan of assessment and present it to the county board of equalization on or before July $31^{\text {st. }}$. The county assessor may a mend the plan of assessment, if necessary, after the budget is approved by the county board. The plan shall be updated annually before its adoption. The updates shall examine the level, quality, and uniformity of assessment in the County and shall describe the assessment actions necessary to achieve the levels of value and quality of assessment practices required by law, and the resources necessary to complete these actions. A copy of the plan and any amendments shall be mailed to the Department of Property Assessment on or before October 31st each year.

## REAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENTREQUREMENIS

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

Assessment levels required for real property are as follows:

1) $100 \%$ of actual value for all classes of real property excluding a gricultural a nd horticultural land;
2) $80 \%$ of actual value for agric ultural land and horticultural land; and
3) $80 \%$ of special value for agricultural and horticultural land which meets the qualific ations for special valuation under 77-1344 and 80\% of its recapture value as defined in 77-1343 when the land is disqualified for special valuation under 77-1347.
Reference: Neb. Rev. Stat. 77-201 (R.S. Supp 2004)

## GENERALCOUNTY DESCRIPIION

Burt County has a total count of 6,755 parcels as reported on the 2006 County Abstract. Per the 2006 County Abstract, Burt County consists of the following real property types:

|  | Parcels | \% of Total Parcels | \% of Taxable Value Base |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | 2,890 | $42.78 \%$ | $21.49 \%$ |
| Commercial | 459 | $6.80 \%$ | $3.92 \%$ |
| Industrial | 5 | $.07 \%$ | $.15 \%$ |
| Recreational | 310 | $4.59 \%$ | $.76 \%$ |
| Agricultural | 3,091 | $45.76 \%$ | $73.68 \%$ |

Agricultural land - 292,623.433 taxable acres
New Property: For assessment year 2006, an estimated 152 building permits and/or information statements were filed for new property construction/additions to the county.

For more information see the 2006 Reports \& Opinions, Abstract and Assessor Survey.

The county handled 908 personal property schedules for 2006. The office also processed 441 homestead applications. Approximately 55 permissive exemptions are applied for each year through the County Assessor's Office.

The Burt County Assessor has the required assessor certification, several IAAO educational course certifications and numerous assessor workshops of assessment education. She has a continuing education requirement pursuant to Section 77-414 of 40 hours prior to December 31, 2002 and thereafter, 60 hours of continued education will be required within the following 4 -year period.

The County Assessor's Office currently is without a deputy but has two fulltime clerks to camy out the responsibilities and duties of the office with the assessor. The deputy's position will be filled as soon as one of the clerk's can successfully take the necessary test. The county does not have a fulltime a ppraiser but has two part-time lister/reviewers for "pickup work" and other needed valuation projects being completed to keep Burt County in line with uniform and proportionate valuations. An independent appraisal company was contracted with to complete the reappraisal of commercial properties in the county.

The current 2006-2007 budget for the office is being reviewed by the County Board. The general fund request is $\$ 79,115.04$ which includes the Assessor and Deputy salaries. The appraisal budget request is $\$ 91,454.74$ which includes the payroll for the regular clerk and two part-time employees. This also funds all cadastral map work, appraisal schooling, and data service contracts and fees. The flight photos and some cadastral mapping were removed from the budget at the request of the County Board of Supervisors. They promised that funding would be made available at such time asit is needed.

## PROCEDURES

A procedures manual is in place with continual updating that describes the procedures and operations of the office. The manual adheres to the statutes, regulations and directives that apply to the Assessor's Office. A copy of this is entered into the record at the County Board of Equalization meetings each year as part of the process of hearing protests.

## CADASTRALMAPS

The cadastral maps are updated on a daily basis as sales and other changes arise. The maps are currently in the process of being redrawn and updated by the County Surveyor overa $3-4$ yearplan. The city maps are near completion with all information having been proofed by the Assessor's Office staff. We hope to have the Surveyor continue on with the rural maps if we are allowed to budget for them.

## PROPERTY RECORD CARDS

Regulation 10-004 requires the assessor to prepare and maintain a property record file for each parcel of real property including improvements on leased land in the county. New property record cards have been made for all residential, commercial, agric ultural, exempt, a nd leased improvements. The new cards will contain all the required information including ownership, legal description, classification codes, and tax districts.

## REPORTGENERATION

The County Assessor has basic duties and requirements in filing administrative reports with the Property Tax Administrator that may be different than those specified in statute to ensure proper administration of the law. They include the County Real Estate Abstract due March $20^{\text {th }}$, the Personal Property Abstract due June 15th, 3 Year Plan of Assessment to be presented to the county board of equalization by July 31st, and due with the Department of Property Assessment and Taxation by October 31st, Certification of Values to School Districts and Political Subdivisions due August $20^{\text {th }}$, School District Taxable Value Report due August 25th, generate Tax Roll to be given to the County Treasurer by November 22nd and Certificate of Taxes Levied Report due December 1st. Taxpayer appeals must be handled during the months of June and July. Regulation 10-002.09 requires tax list corrections created because of undervalued or overvalued real property and omitted real property must be reported to the County Board of Equalization by July 25th. Clerical emor may be corrected as needed.

The assessor must do an annual review of all govemment owned property and if not used for public purpose, send notices of intent to tax, and place on the tax roll. All centrally assessed property valuations must be reviewed after being certified by PA\&T for railroads and public service entities along with establishing assessment records and tax billing for the tax list. The assessor also manages school district and other entity boundary changes necessary for correct assessment and tax information. This process includes the input and review of all tax rates for the billing process. We prepare and certify the tax lists/books to the county treasurer for real, personal property, and centrally assessed. The assessor prepares all tax list correction documents for county board approval. The assessor must attend all County Board of Equalization meetings for valuation protests where information is assembled and provided. The assessor must prepare information and attend taxpayer appeal hearings before TERC where we also defend the valuation. During TERC Statewide Equalization, we attend hearings if applicable to county, defend values and/or implement orders of the TERC.

There are many numerous other deadlines that the assessor must meet throughout the year. All administrative reports are prepared by the County Assessor by their due dates and will continue to be done in a timely fashion as part of Burt County's a ssessment plan.

## HOMESTEAD EXEMPIONS

Statutes 77-3510 through 77-3528 require the County Assessor to fumish forms for persons desining to make application for Homestead Exemption. Applications are fumished and accepted along with an income statement between the dates of February $1^{\text {th }}$ and J une $30^{\text {th }}$ of each year. The County Assessor must approve or disapprove the applications based on conformity to law. Notices shall be sent to rejected applicants by July 31st of each year except in the case of change of ownership or occupancy from January $1^{\text {ts }}$ through August $15^{\text {th }}$. Notice will be sent within a reasonable time. Approved applications will be sent to the Tax Commissioner on or before August 1st of each year. The County Assessor and clerical staff will process the applications and place them on the tax roll after their a pproval by the State based on income.

Per last year's law change (Section 77-3506.02), the county assessor is required to certify to the Department of Revenue the average assessed value of single-family residential property in the county and to report the computed exempt amounts pursuant to section 77-3501.01on or before September $1^{\text {st }}$ each year.

## PERSONAL PROPERTY

The Burt County Assessor's office will require that all taxable personal property be lawfully assessed throughout the county according to the requirements of the statutes and regulations. All schedules are to be filed by May $1^{\text {st }}$ to be considered timely. From May 1 to July 31, all schedules received by the office have a $10 \%$ penalty applied. After J uly 31, a $25 \%$ penalty is assessed. Postcards are mailed around February 1 to remind taxpayers that it is the beginning of personal property season. Advertisements are placed in the three county newspapers to remind taxpayers of the deadlines and to alert new personal property owners of the requirements for filing a timely schedule with the appropriate information. The taxpayer's federal income tax depreciation schedule is used as a basis for the personal property schedule. Local accountants are provided with their clients' forms when requested, which they compute and retum to our office. Legislation has eliminated the 13AG's and the taxpayer's federal income tax depreciation schedule will be our only source of information in the future. We have been requiring them and have close to $95 \%$ compliance. Both the assessor and clerk process Personal Property schedules. The Personal Property Abstract is due June $15^{\text {th }}$ with the Nebraska Property Assessment and Taxation Department.

## REAL PROPERTY

All real property is assessed each year as of January 1, 12:01 a.m. following the statutes. The a ssessment level of residential and commercial property will be set between $92-100 \%$ of actual market value. The agricultural land will be assessed at $74-80 \%$ of actual market value. Valuation notices will be sent out on or before June 1st of each year to every owner of record in which the assessed valuation changed from the previous year.

Real property is updated annually through maintenance and "pickup work". We plan to finish by the end of February, to allow time for data entry and completion of value generation. We do sales a nalysis with assistance of our lia ison to detemmine what assessment actions need to be implemented. This is an ongoing study with all data available on spreadsheets in our computers. Information is updated and areas for adjustment are determined along with the information provided from the c urrent rosters.

The mass appraisal process for valuing properties in the county mainly is performed with the cost approach and market approach. We use the Marshall \& Swift costing data supplied through MIPS/County Solutions. We do a depreciation study on an annual basis to determine any actions that may need to be taken. The income approach was applied on the contracted commercial reappraisal.

Burt County is in the process of changing from Northeast Data to MIPS/County Solutions for real estate pricing programs. They will also do our administrative a nd report programs. This conversion process has been very time consuming and will continue until all information is complete.

Countywide zoning was adopted by the Burt County Board effective February 4, 2000. The Assessor's Office works with the zoning administrator in locating new improvements.

The review process in place in Burt County consists of a physical inspection of all properties that are being revalued. If there was any question as to the accuracy of the data, the property was remeasured, confimed, and/or corrected. Additional information was collected that is necessary for the new CAMA software. The quality and condition of the property are noted as well as any other outstanding facts. A new digital photo was
taken of each parcel. With the owner's permission and accompaniment, an interior inspection was performed. If permission was denied or there was no response to ourdoor hanger and follow-up calls, we assumed that the interior condition of the property was the same as the exterior, unless there wasevidence otherwise.

## LEVEL OF VALUE, QUALTY, AND UNIFORMITY FOR ASSESSMENTYEAR 2005

| Property Class | Median |  | COD* |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | PRD* |  |
| Residential | 96.18 |  | 22.35 |  |
| Commercial | 96.75 |  | 29.25 | 106.34 |
| Agricultural Land | 75.69 |  | 19.24 |  |
| Ans.72 |  | 104.80 |  |  |

*COD means coefficient of dispersion and PRD means price related differential. For more information regarding statistical measures see the 2006 Reports \& Opinions.

## ASSESSMENTACTIONS PLANNED

## RESIDENTIAL

2007 - Continue to work on the review of the rural residential and improved parcels in Oakland and Pershing Townships. We will review Lyons City for updating of both homes and lot prices. We will implement the newer pricing on the city residential now that we have finished reviewing all five towns. Continue working on depreciation analysis and effective age study. The COD and PRD will be examined on an annual basis to see if the quality of assessment is a ppropriate, a nd what might be done to improve these numbers. Continue to a nalyze for unifomity and that levelsare within the acceptable ranges.

2008 - Revalue rural residential and outbuildings in Summit, Everett, and Logan Townships. Continue to monitor the other rural areas, making sure the levels are within acceptable ranges. We will review Craig Village, and possibly Oakland City, continuing on with the review and depreciation a nalysis.

2009 - Continue on with our rural revalue with the townships of Silver Creek and Decatur. Start on the review of Tekamah City with completion in 2010.

## COMMERCIAL

The commercial class of property had a complete reappraisal done in 2000 by Great Plains Appraisal Company. The pricing program that was applied was 1999 and all data was entered in the new CAMA 2000 system. Market, income, and cost approach were all applied in valuing the commercial class.

2007 - All commercial data has been moved to the windows version of CAMA 2000 along with the implementation of newer pricing. Stanard Appraisal Services will be assisting the office with an updated sales a nalysis and depreciation study. The COD a nd PRD will be examined to address the quality of the a ssessments and their uniformity. We will review all commercial properties in Lyons and Oakland along with the updated pricing.

> 2008 - The review of the commercial properties will continue with Tekamah, Craig Village, and DecaturVillage.

2009 - The rural commercial will be reviewed and another study conducted on vacant lots if any sales are available.

## AGRICULTURAL

2007 - Continue to study the market of the agricultural class on the required 3 -year sale period each year. Based on that study, values are set for land valuation groups to keep the level of assessment at an acceptable level by statute. The new level will be implemented as changed by the Legislature in 2006. Burt County currently has implemented two market areas and will continue to monitor the market activity to be assured that the market areas are needed. Market areas were adjusted in 2006 with Logan and Everett Townships being moved from Area 2 to Area 1 as their sales showed it was needed. Review and locate sales of Solomon and Luton soils in Map Area 2 as it is becoming a problem on the west side of the county as well as on the east. We will also be looking at an adjustment on both dry and inigated acres within these soil types. It is classified as 3A1 and 3D1 which falls in with some of the

Monona and Moody that are bringing higher prices on the market. We have separated our Solomon and Luton and call them "gumbo" in our current computer pricing program. The problem is in finding enough sales to verify value as it is not very desirable and there are not a lot of sales. We will also be looking at Fomey and Albaton as they are a type of "gumbo" as well although not asheavy. The value on these soils is no longer comparable with the Monona and Moody when it comes to sales.

2008 - Review our files to see whose farm summary we have yet to be provided from the Farm Service Agency. All those individuals will be contacted about providing us with that information. We will continue to monitor sales in the northwest comer of the county to see if an additional market area needs to be implemented. We will be collecting and studying all sales data we can find on wetland reserve acres to establish its current value. Burt County could have more than 3,000 acres of farm ground put into this program through easement sales to the federal govemment. We will continue to study the market of the agricultural class on the required 3 -yearsale period each year. Based on that study, values are set for land valuation groups to keep the level of assessment at an acceptable level by statute.

2009 - Review all information that we have been able to obtain on land in the CRP program. Implement a study on the available sales data to detemine how CRP land compares to both dryland and grassla nd sales. We hope to be able to access the Farm Service Agency's current maps via the intemet so we can begin another update on current land use. Continue to study the market of the agricultural class on the required 3year sale period each year. Based on that study, values are set for land valuation groups to keep the level of assessment at an acceptable level by statute.

All school land was valued a c cording to soil and use for 2006. Current soil survey is dated 1980 and we are using the $8 / 95$ conversion as required by the Nebraska Department of Property Assessment and Taxation.

New aerial photos were taken of the rural properties in the spring of 2002. We plan to use the photos to assist in the review of the rural properties as well as a physical inspection of the parcel. Plans are to complete two to three townships a year for the next five years. All outbuildings are being measured again, and their condition verified. Each home is being physically inspected or a detailed questionnaire is left for completion. We are visiting with the Surveyor's Office about aenial photos that may be
available off the intemet through various companies with a user fee. If this is not available, new photos will need to be contracted for in 20082009.

We plan to implement the 2000 CAMA software during the review and monitor the market activity to ensure that the quality and level of assessment a re uniform.

Small tracts continue to be a concem in our salesstudy. Buyers purchase as much as 20-40 acres to build a home in the country. A home may be located on 1-2 acres but the remainder acres are used as farmland. Some are grazing cattle or allowing the nearest neighbor to farm along with his operation. We may need legislation or a directive to address this issue in the future.

## SALES REVIEW

Regulation 12-003 requires the assessor to forward a copy of a ll real estate transfer statements and the required supplemental data to the Department of Property Assessment and Taxation on or before the $15^{\text {th }}$ of the second month following the month the deed was recorded. The office tries to file them as timely as possible. One full-time clerk helps with the completion of the 521's and filling out of the supplemental sheets after the review of all transfer statements by the assessor. Verification of all sales is done primarily with a questionnaire that is mailed first to the seller. If additional information is needed, we may call whoever might be able to provide that information. All sales are reviewed with the property card out in the field to see if any major improvements or changes have occurred. A new photo is taken at that time. The office maintains sales books for residential, commercial, small tracts, and farms. All a gricultural sales are maintained on a spreadsheet to allow for setting value according to market. The sales review process will continue to be a part of the assessment plan with sales being disallowed a s non-qualified based on statutes.

## CONCLUSION

The office will continue to do studies annually to determine if values are within range and determine what type of revaluations are needed. We hope to be able to complete the above-mentioned projects for better assessment and data control in the office. The end result should create better effic iency and improved assessment and appraisal practices. It is important that we follow these requirements set forth by law and the Department of Property Assessment and Taxation to prove to the State and our taxpayers that the assessment in our county is being done well.

This process will be accomplished with the current requests of $\$ 79,115.04$ for our general budget and $\$ 91,454.74$ for the appraisal budget in 20062007.

I attest this to be true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and a bility.

[^1]
## Certification

This is to certify that the 2007 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 Burt County County Assessor, by certified mail, return receipt requested, 70051160000112138105.

Dated this 9th day of April, 2007.



[^0]:    95.92 100.60

[^1]:    Joni L. Renshaw
    Burt County Assessor
    7/7/06

