## 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

| Residential Real Property - Current |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | $\mathbf{1 5 7}$ | COD | $\mathbf{1 9 . 5 3}$ |
| Total Sales Price | $\$$ | 8187887 | PRD | $\mathbf{1 0 4 . 7 6}$ |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 8215187 | COV | 32.43 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$$ | 7497400 | STD | 31.00 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 52326.03 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 18.82 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$$ | 47754.14 | Min | 17.08 |
| Median | $\mathbf{9 6 . 3 8}$ | Max | 306.00 |  |
| Wgt. Mean | 91.26 | 95\% Median C.I. | 94.09 to 98.40 |  |
| Mean | 95.61 | 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I. | 88.09 to 94.43 |  |
|  |  | 95\% Mean C.I. | 90.76 to 100.46 |  |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 22.05 |  |  |  |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  | 7.19 |  |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  | 7.52 |  |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  | 45,642 |  |


| Residential Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 7}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 . 3 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 . 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 4 . 7 6}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 193 | 95.90 | 25.13 | 107.34 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 164 | 96.31 | 24.48 | 105.67 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 149 | 96.08 | 24.92 | 111.16 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 173 | 96 | 18.3 | 106.66 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 192 | 95 | 30.72 | 111.43 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 165 | 93 | 24.94 | 105.55 |

## 2007 Commission Summary

Commercial Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales |  | $\mathbf{3 5}$ | COD | $\mathbf{2 6 . 7 3}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$$ | 1309350 | PRD | $\mathbf{9 9 . 0 6}$ |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 1314350 | COV | 46.26 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$$ | 1384915 | STD | 48.29 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 37552.86 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 25.65 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$$ | 39569.00 | Min | 3.25 |
| Median |  | $\mathbf{9 5 . 9 6}$ | Max | 265.18 |
| Wgt. Mean | 105.37 | $95 \%$ Median C.I. | 93.37 to 100.00 |  |
| Mean | 104.38 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I. | 95.81 to 114.93 |  |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 8.04 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 10.57 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period | 3.81 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base | 109,829 |


| Commercial Real Property - History <br> Year <br> Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |  |
| :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{3 5}$ | $\mathbf{9 5 . 9 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 . 7 3}$ | $\mathbf{9 9 . 0 6}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 22 | 94.39 | 22.02 | 91.99 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 22 | 94.35 | 34.64 | 99.09 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 25 | 95.20 | 40.66 | 114.36 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 35 | 98 | 56.88 | 139.55 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 37 | 96 | 57.82 | 147.15 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 40 | 98 | 50.92 | 135.06 |

## 2007 Commission Summary

Dixon

| Agricultural Land - Current |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | 53 | COD |  | 17.83 |
| Total Sales Price | \$ | 10110519 | PRD |  | 104.33 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | - \$ | 10444922 | COV |  | 22.86 |
| Total Assessed Value | - \$ | 7076965 | STD |  | 16.16 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | - \$ | 197074.00 | Avg. Abs. Dev. |  | 12.64 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | \$ | 133527.64 | Min |  | 42.10 |
| Median |  | 70.87 | Max |  | 111.39 |
| Wgt. Mean |  | 67.76 | 95\% Median C.I. |  | 63.16 to 74.93 |
| Mean |  | 70.69 | 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I. |  | 63.91 to 71.60 |
|  |  |  | 95\% Mean C.I. |  | 66.34 to 75.04 |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County |  |  |  |  | 71.4 |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  |  | 1.8 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  |  | 4.14 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  |  |  | 109,405 |
| Agricultural Land - History |  |  |  |  |  |
| Year N | Number of |  | Median | COD | PRD |
| 2007 | 53 |  | 70.87 | 17.83 | 104.33 |
| 2006 | 63 |  | 74.93 | 18.24 | 105.66 |
| 2005 | 56 |  | 76.13 | 17.67 | 103.91 |
| 2004 | 51 |  | 74.85 | 14.80 | 102.05 |
| 2003 | 49 |  | 78 | 13.42 | 102.38 |
| 2002 | 42 |  | 75 | 17.41 | 96.56 |
| 2001 | 50 |  | 75 | 18.22 | 100.91 |

## 2007 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Dixon 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 Dixon County is $96.38 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Dixon 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 Dixon County is $95.96 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Dixon 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 Dixon County is $70.87 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Dixon 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 Dixon 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 continued in a cyclical review and appraisal process which improved the quality of assessment in Dixon County.

The county has utilized a reasonable percentage of available sales and did not excessively trim sales. The trended preliminary median ratio and the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median ratio are relatively close. The difference between the percent change to the sales file and the percent change to the assessed value is also relatively close and supports the assessment actions as well. The median and mean are within the acceptable range while the weighted mean is slightly under the acceptable range. The coefficient of dispersion and the price related differential are slightly distorted attributed to a few outlier sales.

Based on the information available to me 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 Dixon 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 | 256 | 157 | 61.33 |
| 2006 | 277 | 193 | 69.68 |
| 2005 | 243 | 164 | 67.49 |
| 2004 | 227 | 149 | 65.64 |
| 2003 | 254 | 173 | 68.11 |
| 2002 | 251 | 192 | 76.49 |
| 2001 | 221 | 165 | 74.66 |

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 Dixon 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 | 94.09 | 5.56 | 99.32 | $\mathbf{9 6 . 3 8}$ |
| 2006 | 95.31 | 2.03 | 97.25 | 95.90 |
| 2005 | 94.61 | 0.92 | 95.48 | 96.31 |
| 2004 | 95.92 | -0.1 | 95.83 | 96.08 |
| 2003 | 93 | 6.21 | 98.78 | 96 |
| 2002 | 89 | 7.07 | 95.29 | 95 |
| 2001 | 93 | -0.09 | 92.92 | 93 |

RESIDENTIAL: The trended preliminary median ratio and the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median ratio are 2.94 percentage points apart. 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. Both calculations are within the acceptable parameters.

## 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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3.4 | 2007 | $\mathbf{5 . 5 6}$ |
| 0.74 | 2006 | 2.03 |
| 2.67 | 2005 | 0.92 |
| 1.34 | 2004 | $-\mathbf{0 . 1}$ |
| 7 | 2003 | 6 |
| 7.08 | 2002 | 7.07 |
| 0.77 | 2001 | $-\mathbf{0 . 0 9}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: The difference between the percent change to the sales file and the percent change to the assessed value base is 2.16 percentage points and supports the assessment practices.

## 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 | $\mathbf{9 6 . 3 8}$ | $\mathbf{9 1 . 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{9 5 . 6 1}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: When reviewing the three measures of central tendency the weighted mean is the only measure outside the acceptable level. The measures within the acceptable level are the median and mean. The median ratio is statistically 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 | 19.53 | 104.76 |
| Difference | 4.53 | 1.76 |

RESIDENTIAL: The measures of the quality of assessment indicate that the coefficient of dispersion and the price related differential are slightly outside the acceptable parameters. These statistics may be distorted a little due to outlier sales in the file.

## 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 | 157 | 157 | 0 |
| Median | 94.09 | 96.38 | 2.29 |
| Wgt. Mean | $\mathbf{8 7 . 5 3}$ | 91.26 | 3.73 |
| Mean | 93.09 | 95.61 | 2.52 |
| COD | 22.49 | 19.53 | -2.96 |
| PRD | 106.35 | 104.76 | -1.59 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 17.08 | 17.08 | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 306.00 | 306.00 | 0 |

RESIDENTIAL: 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 residential property.

## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL: The commercial class of property is supported with approximately fourteen percent of the commercial class represented in the sales file. It is evident that the county did not excessively trim the sales file. The trended preliminary median ratio and the R\&O median ratio are not close. The difference between the percent change to the sales file and the percent change to the assessed value base is close to fourteen points different. The median is the only measure of central tendency within the acceptable range. The coefficient of dispersion is 6.73 points outside the acceptable parameter while the price related differential is within the acceptable range.

Based on the assessment practices of Dixon County the median appears to be the most reliable indicator of the level of value.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Dixon 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 | 44 | 35 | $\mathbf{7 9 . 5 5}$ |
| 2006 | 40 | 22 | 55 |
| 2005 | 41 | 22 | 53.66 |
| 2004 | 47 | 25 | 53.19 |
| 2003 | 53 | 35 | 66.04 |
| 2002 | 55 | 37 | 67.27 |
| 2001 | 56 | 40 | 71.43 |

COMMERCIAL: The analysis of the sales grid indicates that approximately fourteen percent of the commercial class base was utilized and considered when determining the valuation process for the 2007 assessment year.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Dixon 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 Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 86.99 | 0.55 | 87.47 | 95.96 |
| 2006 | 94.54 | -0.04 | 94.51 | 94.39 |
| 2005 | 74.14 | 0.23 | 74.31 | 94.35 |
| 2004 | 95.20 | -0.18 | 95.03 | 95.20 |
| 2003 | 98 | 0.13 | 98.13 | 98 |
| 2002 | 96 | -0.1 | 95.9 | 96 |
| 2001 | 97 | 5.04 | 101.89 | 98 |

COMMERCIAL: The trended preliminary median ratio and the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median ratio are not supportive of each other. The county reported that a revaluation was completed on specific occupancy codes which may tend to distort the relationship between the two ratios.

## 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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14.53 | 2007 | $\mathbf{0 . 5 5}$ |
| -0.42 | 2006 | $\mathbf{- 0 . 0 4}$ |
| 0 | 2005 | 0.23 |
| 0 | 2004 | $\mathbf{- 0 . 1 8}$ |
| 0 | 2003 | 0 |
| 0 | 2002 | $-\mathbf{0 . 0 1}$ |
| 0 | 2001 | 5.04 |

COMMERCIAL: The relationship between the total assessed value to the sales file and the change in assessed value is over fourteen points different. This may be a reflection of the county changing values on specific occupancy codes in the sales file and those sales would represent a small percentage of the total county commercial 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 | $\mathbf{9 5 . 9 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 5 . 3 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 4 . 3 8}$ |

COMMERCIAL: The median measure of central tendency is the only measure within the acceptable range. There is no other information available at this time to suggest that the median is not the acceptable level of value.

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

In analyzing the statistical data of assessment quality, there are two measures primarily relied upon by assessment officials. The Coefficient of Dispersion, COD, is produced to measure assessment uniformity. A low COD tends to indicate good assessment uniformity as there is a smaller "spread" or dispersion of the ratios in the sales file. 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 | 26.73 | 99.06 |
| Difference | 6.73 | 0 |

COMMERCIAL: The coefficient of dispersion is outside of the acceptable level for the commercial class, while the price related differential is within the acceptable range.

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | $\mathbf{3 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 5}$ | $\mathbf{- 1}$ |
| Median | $\mathbf{8 6 . 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{9 5 . 9 6}$ | $\mathbf{8 . 9 7}$ |
| Wgt. Mean | $\mathbf{9 4 . 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 5 . 3 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 . 1}$ |
| Mean | $\mathbf{9 3 . 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 4 . 3 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 8 5}$ |
| COD | $\mathbf{3 8 . 6 9}$ | 26.73 | $\mathbf{- 1 1 . 9 6}$ |
| PRD | $\mathbf{9 9 . 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 9 . 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{- 0 . 1 6}$ |
| Min Sales Ratio | 3.25 | $\mathbf{3 . 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ |
| Max Sales Ratio | 265.18 | 265.18 | 0 |

COMMERCIAL: The above table indicates that there was one sale removed from the sales file following the preliminary statistics. The one sale was considered substantially changed. The remainder of the table is reflective of the assessment actions completed for the 2007 assessment year.

## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The tables indicate that the county utilized a reasonable percentage of sales. The trended preliminary ratio is relatively the same when rounded as the calculated overall median. The percentage difference between the sales file and assessed value file is 2.37 percentage points. The median and mean levels are within the acceptable level of value. The coefficient of dispersion is acceptable while the price related differential is slightly above the acceptable level.

Based on the assessment practices of Dixon County it is believed that the median level of value is the most reliable indicator of the level of value for the agricultural class.

## 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 | 118 | 53 | 44.92 |
| 2006 | 127 | 63 | 49.61 |
| 2005 | 139 | 56 | 40.29 |
| 2004 | 139 | 51 | 36.69 |
| 2003 | 115 | 49 | 42.61 |
| 2002 | 126 | 57 | 45.24 |
| 2001 | 125 | 68 | 54.4 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: 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 agricultural sales.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Dixon 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 | 67.22 | 5.66 | $\mathbf{7 1 . 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 0 . 8 7}$ |
| 2006 | 66.00 | $\mathbf{1 2 . 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 . 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 9 3}$ |
| 2005 | 70.84 | 6.26 | $\mathbf{7 5 . 2 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 1 3}$ |
| 2004 | 75.86 | 1.78 | $\mathbf{7 7 . 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 8 5}$ |
| 2003 | 69 | 11.39 | $\mathbf{7 6 . 8 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 8}$ |
| 2002 | 72 | 4.01 | $\mathbf{7 4 . 8 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 5}$ |
| 2001 | 71 | 6.63 | 75.71 | $\mathbf{7 5}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The trended preliminary ratio is relatively the same when rounded as the indicated $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median ratio 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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8.03 | 2007 | 5.66 |
| 14.13 | 2006 | 12.01 |
| 7.05 | 2005 | 6.26 |
| -2.3 | 2004 | 1.78 |
| 12 | 2003 | 11 |
| 4.66 | 2002 | 4.01 |
| 2.89 | 2001 | 6.63 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The difference between the percent change to the sales file and the percent change to the assessed value base is 2.37 percentage points apart and gives reasonable support that the assessment practices of the unsold and sold properties are uniform.

## 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 | $\mathbf{7 0 . 8 7}$ | 67.76 | $\mathbf{7 0 . 6 9}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The median and mean measures of central tendency are all within the range. The weighted mean is slightly under the acceptable range.

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

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

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

Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 246.
The Price Related Differential, PRD, is produced to measure assessment vertical uniformity (progressivity or regressivity). For example, assessments are considered regressive if high value properties are under-assessed relative to low value properties. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 239-240 indicates that a PRD of greater than 100 suggests that high value properties are relatively under-assessed. A PRD of less than 100 indicates that high value properties are relatively over-assessed. As a general rule, except for small samples, a PRD should range between 98 and 103. This range is centered slightly above 100 to allow for a slightly upward measurement bias inherent in the PRD. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 247.

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 17.83 | 104.33 |
| Difference | 0 | 1.33 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The coefficient of dispersion is well within the acceptable range while the price related differential is slightly above the acceptable range.

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 53 | 53 | 0 |
| Median | 67.22 | $\mathbf{7 0 . 8 7}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 6 5}$ |
| Wgt. Mean | 64.08 | 67.76 | $\mathbf{3 . 6 8}$ |
| Mean | 67.61 | $\mathbf{7 0 . 6 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 0 8}$ |
| COD | 18.85 | 17.83 | $\mathbf{- 1 . 0 2}$ |
| PRD | 105.51 | 104.33 | $\mathbf{- 1 . 1 8}$ |
| Min Sales Ratio | 42.10 | 42.10 | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 111.39 | 111.39 | 0 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Review of Table 7 indicates that the county improved the quality of assessment by reviewing the level of value in market area 1. 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)

|  | 2006 CTL <br> County Total | 2007 Form 45 County Total | Value Difference <br> (2007 Form 45-2006 CTL) | Percent Change | 2007 Growth <br> (New Construction Value) | \% Change excl. Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Residential | 93,327,730 | 99,373,797 | 6,046,067 | 6.48 | 835,563 | 5.58 |
| 2. Recreational | 356,235 | 354,265 | -1,970 | -0.55 | 0 | -0.55 |
| 3. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwellings | 33,835,210 | 33,751,408 | -83,802 | -0.25 | *---------- | -0.25 |
| 4. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 127,519,175 | 133,479,470 | 5,960,295 | 4.67 | 835,563 | 4.02 |
| 5. Commercial | 9,806,045 | 10,064,125 | 258,080 | 2.63 | 58,975 | 2.03 |
| 6. Industrial | 26,255,090 | 26,289,230 | 34,140 | 0.13 | 34,140 | 0 |
| 7. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 11,632,480 | 12,372,785 | 740,305 | 6.36 | 2,734,996 | -17.15 |
| 8. Minerals | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 9. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 47,693,615 | 48,726,140 | 1,032,525 | 2.16 | 1,545,345 | -1.08 |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 175,212,790 | 182,205,610 | 6,992,820 | 3.99 | 3,663,674 | 1.9 |
| 11. Irrigated | 31,016,480 | 34,566,955 | 3,550,475 | 11.45 |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 212,577,185 | 224,035,255 | 11,458,070 | 5.39 |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 32,980,695 | 33,657,710 | 677,015 | 2.05 |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 643975 | 651,805 | 7,830 | 1.22 |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 277,218,335 | 292,911,725 | 15,693,390 | 5.66 |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of All Real Property | 452,431,125 | 475,119,170 | 22,688,045 | 5.01 | 3,663,674 | 4.2 |

 outbuildings is shown in line 7.

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



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

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

AVG. Assessed Value:
157
$8,187,887$
$8,215,187$
$7,497,400$
52,326
47,754

96
MEDIAN:
cov:
2.43

95\% Median C.I.: 94.09 to 98.40
(!: AVTot=0)
WGT. MEAN: MEAN :

STD:
31.00

- W
(!: Derived)

STATUS: IMPROVED, UNIMPROVED

| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN |
| :--- | ---: | :---: |
| 1 | 142 | 96.84 |
| 2 | 15 | 51.72 |


| ALL |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 157 |


|  | 57 | 96.38 | 95.61 | 91.26 | 19.53 | 104.76 | 17.08 | 306.00 | 94.09 to 98.40 | 52,32 | 47,754 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PROPERTY TYPE * | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Price53,140 | Assd Val |
| 01 | 154 | 96.26 | 94.22 | 91.23 | 18.07 | 103.27 | 17.08 | 187.40 | 94.09 to 98.38 |  | 48,481 |
| 06 | 3 | 131.11 | 166.95 | 99.43 | 61.59 | 167.91 | 63.73 | 306.00 |  |  |  |
| 07 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | N/A | 10,500 | 10,440 |
| ALL |  | 96.38 | 95.61 | 91.26 | 19.53 | 104.76 | 17.08 | 306.00 | 94.09 to 98.40 | 52,326 | 47,754 |
| SCHOOL DISTRICT * |  | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. Sale Price | Avg.Assd Val |
| RANGE | COUNT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (blank) | 1 | 69.40 | 69.40 | 69.40 |  |  | 69.40 | 69.40 | N/A | 69,500 | 48,230 |
| 14-0008 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14-0054 | 12 | 98.49 | 104.21 | 102.65 | 8.96 | 101.52 | 88.47 | 131.11 | 96.38 to 116.33 | 30,520 | 31,329 |
| 14-0101 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 26-0001 |  |  | 40 | 95.21 | 91.43 | 87.36 | 20.37 | 104.66 | 22.31 | 130.10 | 88.62 to 103.67 | 57,051 | 49,837 |
| 26-0024 | 27 | 94.42 | 99.34 | 86.78 | 34.73 | 114.48 | 17.08 | 306.00 | 76.14 to 113.73 | 33,214 | 28,823 |
| 26-0070 | 21 | 95.90 | 87.67 | 89.34 | 16.36 | 98.13 | 23.33 | 112.13 | 83.31 to 101.70 | 58,185 | 51,985 |
| 26-0561 |  | 95.09 | 96.98 | 92.77 | 14.32 | 104.53 | 55.81 | 139.27 | 82.69 to 105.68 | 73,569 | 68,253 |
| 90-0017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 90-0560 | 47 | 97.22 | 98.67 | 95.54 | 15.16 | 103.27 | 51.72 | 187.40 | 93.58 to 99.96 | 57,799 | 55,223 |
| NonValid School | 1 | 69.40 | 69.40 | 69.40 |  |  | 69.40 | 69.40 | N/A | 69,500 | 48,230 |
| $\ldots$ _ ALL___ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 157 | 96.38 | 95.61 | 91.26 | 19.53 | 104.76 | 17.08 | 306.00 | 94.09 to 98.40 | 52,326 | 47,754 |

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

- 


# 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:

96
96
91
91
AVG.ABS.DEV:
32.43
-
95\% Median C.I.: 94.09 to 98.40
(!: Derived)

## 8,187,887

 8,215,187 7,497,40052,326
47,754
19.53 MAX Sales Ratio: 306.00
PRD: 104.76 MIN Sales Ratio: 17.08
Printed: 03/29/2007 20:42:17


## 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:

95\% Median C.I.: 94.09 to 98.40
NUMBER of Sales:
TOTAL Sales Price:
TOTAL Adj.Sales Price:
TOTAL Assessed Value:
AVG. Adj. Sales Price:
AVG. Assessed Value:
157
$8,187,887$
$8,215,187$
$7,497,400$
52,326
47,754

## MEDIAN:

COV:
32.43

GT. MEAN
STD: $\quad 31.00$
95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 88.09 to 94.43
95\% Mean C.I.: 90.76 to 100.46

| ASSESSED VALUE * |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RANGE |  | COUNT |
| Low \$ |  |  |
| 1 TO | 4999 | 10 |
| 5000 TO | 9999 | 10 |
| Total \$ |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 20 |
| 10000 то | 29999 | 36 |
| 30000 то | 59999 | 46 |
| 60000 то | 99999 | 45 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 9 |
| 150000 TO | 249999 | 1 |


| COUNT | MEDIAN |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10 | 70.91 |
| 10 | 111.09 |
| 20 | 99.20 |
| 36 | 93.50 |
| 46 | 98.41 |
| 45 | 97.02 |
| 9 | 88.62 |
| 1 | 99.81 |


| COD |
| :--- |
| PRD |

4.76
_ALL_
157
COUNT
RANGE
(blank)
10
20
30
40
50

|  | 157 | 96.38 | 95.61 | 91.26 | 19.53 | 104.76 | 17.08 | 306.00 | 94.09 to 98.40 | 52,326 | 47,754 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| STYLE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | Count | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) | 19 | 90.10 | 79.33 | 66.00 | 45.75 | 120.20 | 17.08 | 187.40 | 25.52 to 116.33 | 17,006 | 11,223 |
| 100 | 4 | 129.03 | 171.85 | 136.45 | 36.20 | 125.94 | 123.33 | 306.00 | N/A | 9,750 | 13,303 |
| 101 | 69 | 97.82 | 97.56 | 93.99 | 11.84 | 103.81 | 57.64 | 157.25 | 95.31 to 100.00 | 54,135 | 50,879 |
| 102 | 20 | 95.18 | 93.97 | 88.63 | 22.43 | 106.03 | 47.18 | 186.57 | 73.43 to 111.10 | 69,316 | 61,433 |
| 104 | 45 | 94.09 | 93.43 | 91.22 | 14.16 | 102.43 | 49.83 | 142.12 | 87.15 to 96.66 | 60,697 | 55,368 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 157 | 96.38 | 95.61 | 91.26 | 19.53 | 104.76 | 17.08 | 306.00 | 94.09 to 98.40 | 52,326 | 47,754 |

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

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


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






# PA\&T 2007 R\&O Statistics <br> 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


## PA\&T 2007 R\&O 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


# 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:


MEDIAN:
WGT. MEAN: MEAN : 8,187,887 8,213,854 7,189,647 52,317
45,793

COV:

AVG.ABS.DEV: 21.16
95\% Median C.I.: 90.12 to 97.17
(!: Derived)
95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 83.93 to 91.13
95\% Mean C.I.: 87.96 to 98.23

| COD: | 22.49 | MAX Sales Ratio: | 306.00 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| PRD: | 106.35 | MIN Sales Ratio: | 17.08 |


RANGE
Qrtrs___

| $07 / 01 / 04$ | TO 09/30/04 |  | 26 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $10 / 01 / 04$ | TO $12 / 31 / 04$ |  | 25 |
| $01 / 01 / 05$ | TO 03/31/05 |  | 18 |
| $04 / 01 / 05$ | TO $06 / 30 / 05$ |  | 29 |
| $07 / 01 / 05$ | TO 09/30/05 |  | 24 |
| $10 / 01 / 05$ | TO $12 / 31 / 05$ |  | 8 |
| $01 / 01 / 06$ TO 03/31/06 |  | 15 |  |
| $04 / 01 / 06$ | TO 06/30/06 |  | 12 |
| Study Years |  |  |  |
| $07 / 01 / 04$ TO 06/30/05 |  | 98 |  |
| $07 / 01 / 05$ | TO 06/30/06 |  | 59 |
| Calendar Yrs |  |  |  |
| $01 / 01 / 05$ | TO 12/31/05 |  | 79 |

$\qquad$ ALI
ASSESSOR LOCATION
RANGE

## CONCORD <br> DIXON

EMERSON
MASKELL NEWCASTLE NEWCASTLE V
PONCA
RURAL
RURAL V WAKEFIELD WATERBURY WATERBURY V
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
COUNT
157

| MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |
| 94.61 | 88.28 | 84.95 |
| 99.81 | 110.60 | 96.27 |
| 94.05 | 88.29 | 89.56 |
| 90.95 | 85.27 | 76.04 |
| 93.31 | 94.82 | 90.55 |
| 88.26 | 92.45 | 90.15 |
| 96.14 | 91.98 | 87.96 |
| 89.36 | 91.49 | 87.59 |
|  |  |  |
| 94.51 | 93.09 | 86.32 |
| 91.43 | 93.10 | 89.33 |
|  |  |  |
| 92.41 | 89.59 | 85.99 |


|  |  | Printed: 02/17/2007 13:02:07 |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| MAX | $95 \%$ Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. <br> Sale Price | Avg. <br> Assd Val |
| 157.07 | 66.67 to 100.92 | 58,107 | 49,359 |
| 306.00 | 89.65 to 118.67 | 45,387 | 43,696 |
| 130.94 | 85.08 to 103.09 | 58,241 | 52,158 |
| 187.40 | 64.84 to 100.00 | 42,233 | 32,114 |
| 133.08 | 83.63 to 103.67 | 61,166 | 55,383 |
| 186.57 | 22.31 to 186.57 | 52,906 | 47,693 |
| 113.73 | 81.04 to 101.48 | 58,233 | 51,222 |
| 123.33 | 82.18 to 110.19 | 44,208 | 38,720 |
|  |  |  | 50,189 |

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

MEDIAN:
8,187,887
7, 189,647
7,189,647
52,317
45,793
COD :
PRD:


COV: 35.25


AVG.ABS.DEV:
32.82
21.16

95\% Median C.I.: 90.12 to 97.17
(!: Derived)
95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 83.93 to 91.13

| AVG. Assessed Value: |  |
| :--- | ---: |
|  |  |
| RANGE | COUNT |
| 1 | 120 |
| 2 | 5 |
| 3 | 32 |

REDIAN
94.96
99.81
85.78
85.78

| RD: | 106.35 | MIN Sales Ratio: | 17.08 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |

Printed: 02/17/2007 13:02:07
$\overline{\text { STATUS: IMPROVED, UNIMPROVED }}$

| SANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 1 | 142 | 94.37 |
| 2 | 15 | 51.72 |

$\qquad$ ALL_ $\qquad$ PROPERTY TYPE RANG
01
06 06
07 E * $157 \quad 94.09$
96.68
103.64
78.00
GGT. MEA
$\square$

$$
\text { 95\% Mean C.I.: } 87.96 \text { to } 98.23
$$



# 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:

MEDIAN:
8,187,887
8,213,854
7,189,647
52,317
45,793

WGT. MEAN:


COV: $\quad 35.25$
STD: $\quad 32.82$
AVG.ABS.DEV: 21.16
Sales Ratio: $\quad 306.00$
$\begin{array}{lrlr}\text { COD: } & 22.49 & \text { MAX Sales Ratio: } & 306.00 \\ \text { PRD: } & 106.35 & \text { MIN Sales Ratio: } & 17.08\end{array}$

95\% Median C.I.: 90.12 to 97.17
(!: Derived)
95\% Median C.I.: 90.12 to 97.17

95\% Mean C.I.: 87.96 to 98.23

| ASSESSED VALUE * |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RANGE |  | COUNT |
| Low |  |  |
| 1 TO | 4999 | 10 |
| 5000 TO | 9999 | 9 |
| Total |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 19 |
| 10000 TO | 29999 | 38 |
| 30000 TO | 59999 | 49 |
| 60000 TO | 99999 | 43 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 7 |
| 150000 TO | 249999 | 1 |

__ALL_
157
COUNT
RANGE
(blank)
10
20
30
40
50
STYLE
RANGE
(blank)
100
101
102
104


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

State Stat Run


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 



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

State Stat Run


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


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 Dixon County 3/12/2007 

## 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: 2
4. Other part-time employees: 0
5. Number of shared employees: 0
6. Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year: $\$ 128,811.05$
7. Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system: $\$ 4,690.00$
8. Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above: $\$ 128,115.05$
9. Amount of total budget set aside for appraisal work: Separate budget
10. Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops: $\$ 2,000.00$
11. Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget: $\$ 39,862.00$
12. Other miscellaneous funds:
13. Total budget:
a. Was any of last year's budget not used? Yes, however, it went to repay GIS to County
B. Residential Appraisal Information
(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)
14. Data collection done by: Assessor/Clerk
15. Valuation done by: Assessor/Clerk
16. Pickup work done by: Assessor/Clerk

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | 74 | 35 | 0 | 109 |

4. What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? 2005
5. What was the last year the depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? It depends on market analysis of each town.
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? The market or sales comparison approach is utilized when preparing for individual taxpayer protests.
7. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: 11
8. How are these defined? 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
12. Data collection done by: Assessor/Clerk
13. Valuation done by: Assessor/Clerk
14. Pickup work done by whom: Assessor/Clerk

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commercial | 5 | 11 | 0 | 16 |

4. What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? 1999 and 2005
5. When was the last time the depreciation schedule for this property class or any subclass was developed using market-derived information? 1999
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?
"Income and expense data was gathered but there was insufficient rental information to utilize the income approach to value" (as stated from the 1999 three year plan.)
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? The Market or Sales Comparison approach is utilized when preparing for individual taxpayer protests.
8. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class? 11
9. How are these defined? 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/Clerk
13. Valuation done by: Assessor/Clerk
14. Pickup work done by whom: Assessor/Clerk

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural | 38 | 59 | 0 | 97 |

4. Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? No

How is your agricultural land defined? Land use.
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? 1978, conversion date of 8/23/1995
7. What date was the last countywide land use study completed? 2006-2007
a. By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.) The FSA, GIS and physical inspection
b. By whom? Clerk
c. What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? $1 / 2$
8. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: 3
9. How are these defined? Market
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
2. CAMA software: CAMA
3. Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? Yes
a. Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? Clerk
4. Does the county have GIS software? Yes
a. Who maintains the GIS software and maps? Clerk
5. Personal Property software: MIPS
F. Zoning Information
6. Does the county have zoning? No
a. If so, is the zoning countywide?
b. What municipalities in the county are zoned? Allen, Ponca, Wakefield
c. When was zoning implemented? N/A

## G. Contracted Services

1. Appraisal Services: In House
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—Three towns reappraised, (Concord, Allen and Emerson)

The town of Allen is removing the TERC adjustment from the previous year and the level of value is achieved. Rural residential $1 \frac{1}{2}$ story older homes are increased. The homes in Ponca that are ten years old and newer were increased.
2. Commercial—Revalued convenience stores in the county. Allen metal storage buildings were increased $65 \%$. The town of Newcastle, all properties valued under $\$ 10,000$ were increased $65 \%$ and the post office was increased.
3. Agricultural— Raised Market Area 1

County 26 - Dixon


Exhibit 26 - Page 76

County 26 - Dixon

| Total Real Property Value(Sum Lines $17,25, \& 30$ ) |  |  | cords |  | Value 47 | 9,170 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tot } \\ & \text { (Sum } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Growth } \\ , \& 41) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 3,663,674 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Schedule I:Non-Agricultural Records (Com and Ind) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Records Urban Value |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  | Growth |
|  |  |  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 9. Comm } \\ & \text { UnImp Land } \end{aligned}$ | 54 | 103,210 | 11 | 22,485 | 6 | 44,405 | 71 | 170,100 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 10. Comm } \\ & \text { Improv Land } \end{aligned}$ | 199 | 620,310 | 20 | 101,600 | 19 | 119,360 | 238 | 841,270 |  |
| 11. Comm Improvements | 205 | 5,956,390 | 20 | 1,795,405 | 24 | 1,300,960 | 249 | 9,052,755 |  |
| 12. Comm Total \% of Total | 259 | 6,679,910 | 31 | 1,919,490 | 30 | 1,464,725 | 320 | 10,064,125 | 58,975 |
|  | 80.93 | 66.37 | 9.68 | 19.07 | 9.37 | 14.55 | 5.86 | 2.11 | 1.60 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 13. Ind } \\ & \text { UnImp Land } \end{aligned}$ | 1 | 4,035 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4,035 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 14. Ind } \\ & \text { Improv Land } \end{aligned}$ | 0 | 0 | 4 | 55,570 | 6 | 204,720 | 10 | 260,290 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 15 . \text { Ind } \\ & \text { Improvements } \end{aligned}$ | 0 | 0 | 4 | 8,513,900 | 6 | 17,511,005 | 10 | 26,024,905 |  |
| 16. Ind Total \% of Total | 1 | 4,035 | 4 | 8,569,470 | 6 | 17,715,725 | 11 | 26,289,230 | 34,140 |
|  | 9.09 | 0.01 | 36.36 | 32.59 | 54.54 | 67.38 | 0.20 | 5.53 | 0.93 |
| Comm+Ind Total <br> \% of Total | 260 | 6,683,945 | 35 | 10,488,960 | 36 | 19,180,450 | 331 | 36,353,355 | 93,115 |
|  | 78.54 | 18.38 | 10.57 | 28.85 | 10.87 | 52.76 | 6.06 | 7.65 | 2.54 |
| 17. TaxableTotal\% of Total | 1,815 | 74,957,977 | 228 | 17,174,790 | 473 | 43,948,650 | 2,516 | 136,081,417 | 928,678 |
|  | 72.13 | 55.08 | 9.06 | 4.91 | 18.79 | 18.20 | 46.09 | 28.64 | 25.34 |

Exhibit 26 - Page 77

## County 26 - Dixon

| Schedule II:Tax Increment Financing (TIF) |  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Value Base | Value Excess | Records | Value Base | Value Excess |
| 18. Residential | 53 | 937,465 | 429,280 | 7 | 119,655 | 1,655 |
| 19. Commercial | 9 | 70,610 | 3,875 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Records | Rural <br> Value Base | Value Excess | Records | Total <br> Value Base | Value Excess |
| 18. Residential | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 1,057,120 | 430,935 |
| 19. Commercial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 70,610 | 3,875 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. Total Sch II |  |  |  | 69 | 1,127,730 | 434,810 |


| Schedule III: Mineral Interest Records |
| :--- |
| Records |
|  |
| 23. Mineral Interest-Producing |


|  | Total |  | Growth |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 23. Mineral Interest-Producing | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24. Mineral Interest-Non-Producing | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25. Mineral Interest Total | 0 | 0 | 0 |


| Schedule IV: Exempt Records: Non-Agricultural |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban Records | SubUrban Records | Rural Records | Total Records |
| 26. Exempt | 219 | 25 | 311 | 555 |


| Schedule V: Agricultural Records | Urban | SubUrban |  |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Records |  | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |
| 27. Ag-Vacant Land | 0 | 0 | 5 | 36,740 | 1,984 | 178,533,840 | 1,989 | 178,570,580 |
| 28. Ag-Improved Land | 0 | 0 | 1 | 37,745 | 966 | 121,109,280 | 967 | 121,147,025 |
| 29. Ag-Improvements | 5 | 31,895 | 1 | 185 | 947 | 39,288,068 | 953 | 39,320,148 |
| 30. Ag-Total Taxable |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,942 | 339,037,753 |

## County 26 - Dixon



## County 26 - Dixon <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 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,964.790 | 3,762,575 | 1,964.790 | 3,762,575 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,126.550 | 3,859,780 | 2,126.550 | 3,859,780 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,086.500 | 1,885,115 | 1,086.500 | 1,885,115 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,495.340 | 3,942,625 | 2,495.340 | 3,942,625 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,492.140 | 3,551,405 | 2,492.140 | 3,551,405 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,208.060 | 1,612,815 | 1,208.060 | 1,612,815 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,303.270 | 1,335,895 | 1,303.270 | 1,335,895 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 9.000 | 6,120 | 9.000 | 6,120 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 12,685.650 | 19,956,330 | 12,685.650 | 19,956,330 |
| Dryland: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,609.830 | 6,443,650 | 3,609.830 | 6,443,650 |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 7.570 | 13,320 | 14,862.060 | 26,157,230 | 14,869.630 | 26,170,550 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,393.630 | 6,590,445 | 4,393.630 | 6,590,445 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,257.690 | 8,980,115 | 6,257.690 | 8,980,115 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 19,884.850 | 28,037,645 | 19,884.850 | 28,037,645 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 4.750 | 5,370 | 9,783.840 | 11,055,755 | 9,788.590 | 11,061,125 |
| 60.4 D 1 | 0.000 | 0 | 16.240 | 17,615 | 18,198.240 | 19,746,305 | 18,214.480 | 19,763,920 |
| 61. 4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,026.010 | 810,550 | 1,026.010 | 810,550 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 28.560 | 36,305 | 78,016.150 | 107,821,695 | 78,044.710 | 107,858,000 |

Grass:

| 63. 1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 189.660 | 213,385 | 189.660 | 213,385 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,498.430 | 1,609,395 | 1,498.430 | 1,609,395 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,020.850 | 885,830 | 1,020.850 | 885,830 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,738.340 | 1,382,130 | 1,738.340 | 1,382,130 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,112.070 | 767,320 | 1,112.070 | 767,320 |
| 68. 3G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 650.840 | 381,255 | 650.840 | 381,255 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,156.330 | 1,045,425 | 2,156.330 | 1,045,425 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 473.360 | 229,655 | 473.360 | 229,655 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 8,839.880 | 6,514,395 | 8,839.880 | 6,514,395 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 598.330 | 59,220 | 598.330 | 59,220 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 28.560 | 36,305 | 100,140.010 | 134,351,640 | 100,168.570 | 134,387,945 |


| County 26 - Dixon |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Schedule IX: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Detail |  |  |  |  | Market Area: 2 |  |  |  |
| Urban |  |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| Irrigated: | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,047.070 | 1,774,825 | 1,047.070 | 1,774,825 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 184.330 | 295,860 | 184.330 | 295,860 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,774.200 | 2,723,470 | 1,774.200 | 2,723,470 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 69.500 | 97,300 | 69.500 | 97,300 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 687.400 | 866,125 | 687.400 | 866,125 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 47.620 | 56,190 | 47.620 | 56,190 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 601.120 | 544,060 | 601.120 | 544,060 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 28.650 | 17,190 | 28.650 | 17,190 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,439.890 | 6,375,020 | 4,439.890 | 6,375,020 |
| Dryland: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 7.500 | 11,625 | 3,518.110 | 5,453,105 | 3,525.610 | 5,464,730 |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 6.500 | 9,395 | 12,143.870 | 17,548,855 | 12,150.370 | 17,558,250 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 3.000 | 3,750 | 6,176.670 | 7,720,960 | 6,179.670 | 7,724,710 |
| 57.2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 146.550 | 178,790 | 146.550 | 178,790 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 13,503.810 | 15,259,305 | 13,503.810 | 15,259,305 |
| 59. 3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,721.360 | 3,368,215 | 3,721.360 | 3,368,215 |
| 60. 4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 10.500 | 8,775 | 22,810.280 | 19,048,645 | 22,820.780 | 19,057,420 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,348.610 | 3,936,150 | 6,348.610 | 3,936,150 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 27.500 | 33,545 | 68,369.260 | 72,514,025 | 68,396.760 | 72,547,570 |
| Grass: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 275.580 | 254,925 | 275.580 | 254,925 |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.500 | 460 | 3,628.240 | 3,311,130 | 3,628.740 | 3,311,590 |
| 65.2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,145.760 | 940,475 | 1,145.760 | 940,475 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 78.410 | 59,595 | 78.410 | 59,595 |
| 67. 3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,673.890 | 2,421,235 | 3,673.890 | 2,421,235 |
| 68.3G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 716.230 | 393,440 | 716.230 | 393,440 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 7.000 | 3,400 | 9,632.340 | 4,613,005 | 9,639.340 | 4,616,405 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.900 | 435 | 10,401.910 | 4,778,320 | 10,402.810 | 4,778,755 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 8.400 | 4,295 | 29,552.360 | 16,772,125 | 29,560.760 | 16,776,420 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 4.500 | 340 | 5,799.140 | 384,590 | 5,803.640 | 384,930 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 40.400 | 38,180 | 108,160.650 | 96,045,760 | 108,201.050 | 96,083,940 |

## County 26 - Dixon <br> 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

Schedule IX: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Detail
Market Area:
3

| Irrigated: | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 314.240 | 455,645 | 314.240 | 455,645 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,831.320 | 2,563,840 | 1,831.320 | 2,563,840 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 653.540 | 862,680 | 653.540 | 862,680 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 318.840 | 387,405 | 318.840 | 387,405 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,753.990 | 1,903,170 | 1,753.990 | 1,903,170 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 756.020 | 771,145 | 756.020 | 771,145 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,470.840 | 1,264,930 | 1,470.840 | 1,264,930 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 48.710 | 26,790 | 48.710 | 26,790 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 7,147.500 | 8,235,605 | 7,147.500 | 8,235,605 |
| Dryland: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54.1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,110.010 | 1,520,725 | 1,110.010 | 1,520,725 |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 9,158.870 | 11,723,340 | 9,158.870 | 11,723,340 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,134.480 | 4,568,885 | 4,134.480 | 4,568,885 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,088.420 | 1,175,490 | 1,088.420 | 1,175,490 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 10,296.550 | 10,811,440 | 10,296.550 | 10,811,440 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,266.000 | 2,776,105 | 3,266.000 | 2,776,105 |
| 60.4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 11,923.400 | 9,538,735 | 11,923.400 | 9,538,735 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,754.460 | 1,514,965 | 2,754.460 | 1,514,965 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 43,732.190 | 43,629,685 | 43,732.190 | 43,629,685 | Grass:


| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 90.560 | 75,030 | 90.560 | 75,030 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64. 1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,547.560 | 2,063,945 | 2,547.560 | 2,063,945 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,036.770 | 750,030 | 1,036.770 | 750,030 |
| 66.2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 177.370 | 119,740 | 177.370 | 119,740 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,866.050 | 1,678,110 | 2,866.050 | 1,678,110 |
| 68.3G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 667.440 | 326,905 | 667.440 | 326,905 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,551.120 | 2,726,315 | 6,551.120 | 2,726,315 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,543.130 | 2,626,820 | 6,543.130 | 2,626,820 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 20,480.000 | 10,366,895 | 20,480.000 | 10,366,895 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,264.660 | 207,655 | 3,264.660 | 207,655 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 74,624.350 | 62,439,840 | 74,624.350 | 62,439,840 |

## County 26 - Dixon

## 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

Schedule X: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Totals

| Urban |  |  | bU | Rural |  |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AgLand | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 76.Irrigated | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 24,273.040 | 34,566,955 | 24,273.040 | 34,566,955 |
| 77.Dry Land | 0.000 | 0 | 56.060 | 69,850 | 190,117.600 | 223,965,405 | 190,173.660 | 224,035,255 |
| 78.Grass | 0.000 | 0 | 8.400 | 4,295 | 58,872.240 | 33,653,415 | 58,880.640 | 33,657,710 |
| 79.Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 4.500 | 340 | 9,662.130 | 651,465 | 9,666.630 | 651,805 |
| 80.Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 81.Exempt | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 82.Total | 0.000 | 0 | 68.960 | 74,485 | 282,925.010 | 292,837,240 | 282,993.970 | 292,911,725 |

## 2007 Agricultural Land Detail

County 26 - Dixon
Market Area:

| Value | \% of Value | Average Assessed Value* |
| :--- | ---: | :---: |
| $3,762,575$ | $18.85 \%$ | $1,915.001$ |
| $3,859,780$ | $19.34 \%$ | $1,815.043$ |
| $1,885,115$ | $9.45 \%$ | $1,735.034$ |
| $3,942,625$ | $19.76 \%$ | $1,579.995$ |
| $3,551,405$ | $17.80 \%$ | $1,425.042$ |
| $1,612,815$ | $8.08 \%$ | $1,335.045$ |
| $1,335,895$ | $6.69 \%$ | $1,025.033$ |
| 6,120 | $0.03 \%$ | 680.000 |
| $19,956,330$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,573.142$ |


| Dry: |
| :--- |
| 1D1 $3,609.830$ $4.63 \%$ $6,443,650$ $5.97 \%$ $1,785.028$ <br> 1D $14,869.630$ $19.05 \%$ $26,170,550$ $24.26 \%$ $1,760.000$ <br> 2D1 $4,393.630$ $5.63 \%$ $6,590,445$ $6.11 \%$ $1,500.000$ <br> 2D $6,257.690$ $8.02 \%$ $8,980,115$ $8.33 \%$ $1,435.052$ <br> 3D1 $19,884.850$ $25.48 \%$ $28,037,645$ $25.99 \%$ $1,410.000$ <br> 3D $9,788.590$ $12.54 \%$ $11,061,125$ $10.26 \%$ $1,130.001$ <br> 4D1 $18,214.480$ $23.34 \%$ $19,763,920$ $18.32 \%$ $1,085.066$ <br> 4D $1,026.010$ $1.31 \%$ 810,550 $0.75 \%$ 790.002 <br> Dry Total $78,044.710$ $100.00 \%$ $107,858,000$ $100.00 \%$ $1,382.002$ |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 189.660 | $2.15 \%$ | 213,385 | $3.28 \%$ | $1,125.092$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | $1,498.430$ | $16.95 \%$ | $1,609,395$ | $24.71 \%$ | $1,074.054$ |
| 2G1 | $1,020.850$ | $11.55 \%$ | 885,830 | $13.60 \%$ | 867.737 |
| 2G | $1,738.340$ | $19.66 \%$ | $1,382,130$ | $21.22 \%$ | 795.086 |
| 3G1 | $1,112.070$ | $12.58 \%$ | 767,320 | $11.78 \%$ | 689.992 |
| 3G | 650.840 | $7.36 \%$ | 381,255 | $5.85 \%$ | 585.789 |
| 4G1 | $2,156.330$ | $24.39 \%$ | $1,045,425$ | $16.05 \%$ | 484.816 |
| 4G | 473.360 | $5.35 \%$ | 229,655 | $3.53 \%$ | 485.159 |
| Grass Total | $8,839.880$ | $100.00 \%$ | $6,514,395$ | $100.00 \%$ | 736.932 |
| Irrigated Total | $12,685.650$ | $12.66 \%$ | $19,956,330$ | $14.85 \%$ | $1,573.142$ |
| Dry Total | $78,044.710$ | $77.91 \%$ | $107,858,000$ | $80.26 \%$ | $1,382.002$ |
| Grass Total | $8,839.880$ | $8.83 \%$ | $6,514,395$ | $4.85 \%$ | 736.932 |
| Waste | 598.330 | $0.60 \%$ | 59,220 | $0.04 \%$ | 98.975 |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  | 1,3 |
| Market Area Total | $100,168.570$ | $100.00 \%$ | $134,387,945$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $12,685.650$ | $52.26 \%$ | $19,956,330$ | $57.73 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $78,044.710$ | $41.04 \%$ | $107,858,000$ | $48.14 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $8,839.880$ | $15.01 \%$ | $6,514,395$ | $19.35 \%$ |
| Waste | 598.330 | $6.19 \%$ | 59,220 | $9.09 \%$ |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $100,168.570$ | $35.40 \%$ | $134,387,945$ | $45.88 \%$ |

## 2007 Agricultural Land Detail

County 26 - Dixon
Market Area:
Average Assessed Value* Irrigated:

| Irrigated: |
| :--- |
| Acres |
| 1A1 |
| 1A of Acres* |
| 2A1 |
| 2,047.070 |

2007 Agricultural Land Detail
County 26 - Dixon
Market Area: 3

| Irrigated: | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1A1 | 314.240 | 4.40\% | 455,645 | 5.53\% | 1,449.990 |
| 1A | 1,831.320 | 25.62\% | 2,563,840 | 31.13\% | 1,399.995 |
| 2A1 | 653.540 | 9.14\% | 862,680 | 10.48\% | 1,320.011 |
| 2A | 318.840 | 4.46\% | 387,405 | 4.70\% | 1,215.045 |
| 3A1 | 1,753.990 | 24.54\% | 1,903,170 | 23.11\% | 1,085.051 |
| 3A | 756.020 | 10.58\% | 771,145 | 9.36\% | 1,020.006 |
| 4A1 | 1,470.840 | 20.58\% | 1,264,930 | 15.36\% | 860.005 |
| 4A | 48.710 | 0.68\% | 26,790 | 0.33\% | 549.989 |
| Irrigated Total | 7,147.500 | 100.00\% | 8,235,605 | 100.00\% | 1,152.235 |
| Dry: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1D1 | 1,110.010 | 2.54\% | 1,520,725 | 3.49\% | 1,370.010 |
| 1D | 9,158.870 | 20.94\% | 11,723,340 | 26.87\% | 1,279.998 |
| 2D1 | 4,134.480 | 9.45\% | 4,568,885 | 10.47\% | 1,105.068 |
| 2D | 1,088.420 | 2.49\% | 1,175,490 | 2.69\% | 1,079.996 |
| 3D1 | 10,296.550 | 23.54\% | 10,811,440 | 24.78\% | 1,050.006 |
| 3D | 3,266.000 | 7.47\% | 2,776,105 | 6.36\% | 850.001 |
| 4D1 | 11,923.400 | 27.26\% | 9,538,735 | 21.86\% | 800.001 |
| 4D | 2,754.460 | 6.30\% | 1,514,965 | 3.47\% | 550.004 |
| Dry Total | 43,732.190 | 100.00\% | 43,629,685 | 100.00\% | 997.656 |
| Grass: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1G1 | 90.560 | 0.44\% | 75,030 | 0.72\% | 828.511 |
| 1G | 2,547.560 | 12.44\% | 2,063,945 | 19.91\% | 810.165 |
| 2G1 | 1,036.770 | 5.06\% | 750,030 | 7.23\% | 723.429 |
| 2G | 177.370 | 0.87\% | 119,740 | 1.16\% | 675.085 |
| 3G1 | 2,866.050 | 13.99\% | 1,678,110 | 16.19\% | 585.513 |
| 3G | 667.440 | 3.26\% | 326,905 | 3.15\% | 489.789 |
| 4G1 | 6,551.120 | 31.99\% | 2,726,315 | 26.30\% | 416.160 |
| 4G | 6,543.130 | 31.95\% | 2,626,820 | 25.34\% | 401.462 |
| Grass Total | 20,480.000 | 100.00\% | 10,366,895 | 100.00\% | 506.196 |
| Irrigated Total | 7,147.500 | 9.58\% | 8,235,605 | 13.19\% | 1,152.235 |
| Dry Total | 43,732.190 | 58.60\% | 43,629,685 | 69.87\% | 997.656 |
| Grass Total | 20,480.000 | 27.44\% | 10,366,895 | 16.60\% | 506.196 |
| Waste | 3,264.660 | 4.37\% | 207,655 | 0.33\% | 63.606 |
| Other | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | 0.00\% |  |  |  |
| Market Area Total | 74,624.350 | 100.00\% | 62,439,840 | 100.00\% | 836.722 |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $7,147.500$ | $29.45 \%$ | $8,235,605$ | $23.83 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $43,732.190$ | $23.00 \%$ | $43,629,685$ | $19.47 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $20,480.000$ | $34.78 \%$ | $10,366,895$ | $30.80 \%$ |
| Waste | $3,264.660$ | $33.77 \%$ | 207,655 | $31.86 \%$ |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $74,624.350$ | $26.37 \%$ | $62,439,840$ | $21.32 \%$ |


| AgLand | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acr |  | Value | Acres | Value |
| Irrigated | 0.000 | 0 |  | 00 | 2 | 24,273.040 | 34,566,955 |
| Dry | 0.000 | 0 |  |  | 69,850 190, | 0,117.600 | 223,965,405 |
| Grass | 0.000 | 0 |  | 00 | 4,295 5 | 58,872.240 | 33,653,415 |
| Waste | 0.000 | 0 |  | 00 | 340 | 9,662.130 | 651,465 |
| Other | 0.000 | 0 |  | 00 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | 0 |  | 00 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| Total | 0.000 | 0 | 68. |  | 74,485 28 | 2,925.010 | 292,837,240 |
| AgLand | Total <br> Acres | Value | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| Irrigated | 24,273.040 | 34,566,955 | 24,273.040 | 8.58\% | 34,566,955 | 11.80\% | 1,424.088 |
| Dry | 190,173.660 | 224,035,255 | 190,173.660 | 67.20\% | 224,035,255 | 76.49\% | 1,178.056 |
| Grass | 58,880.640 | 33,657,710 | 58,880.640 | 20.81\% | 33,657,710 | 11.49\% | 571.626 |
| Waste | 9,666.630 | 651,805 | 9,666.630 | 3.42\% | 651,805 | 0.22\% | 67.428 |
| Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |


| Total | $282,993.970$ | $292,911,725$ | $282,993.970$ | $100.00 \%$ | $292,911,725$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,035.045$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

[^0]
# AMY WATCHORN DIXON COUNTY ASSESSOR <br> $3023^{\mathrm{RD}}$ ST <br> PO BOX 369 <br> PONCA, NE 68770 <br> PHONE: (402) 755-5601 <br> FAX: (402) 755-5650 

## DIXON COUNTY 2006 <br> 3 YEAR PLAN OF ASSESSIMENT

Purpose - Submit plan to the County Board of Equalization and the Department Of Property Assessment \& Taxation on or before September 1

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY

In 2006 Dixon County has a total of 6097 parcels, of that approximately $6 \%$ are commercial and approximately industrial, $9 \%$ are exempt, approximately $35 \%$ are residential and $50 \%$ are agricultural. 703 Personal property schedules were filed in the county this year and 289 Homesteads Applications were accepted. Dixon County's total valuation for 2006 is $473,844,855$.

## BUDGET

2006 General Budget $=\$ 88,949.05$
(Salaries for one clerk, county deputy and the county assessor salary, office supplies, mileage, schooling, postage, misc.)

2006 Reappraisal Budget $=39,862.00$
(One clerks salary, postage, computer expense, mileage, schooling, dues, and supplies, GIS)

## RESPONSIBILITES

The office currently has 3 employees besides myself. The Deputy Assessor/Appraiser position is currently open. This positions duties include: filling out the green sheets, assists with pickup work, enters information in the CAMA system, prices out buildings using the Marshall \& Swift pricing, she also prices out the commercial property and also assisting with personal property and homestead filings.
The three clerks work 5 days a week. One of the clerks handles all transfer statements, land splits and keeps the cadastral maps current, as well as keeping the property record cards current. These duties are done as soon as the paperwork is received from the County Clerk's Office. This clerk is also responsible for the GIS system. She also assists with personal property and homesteads.
The other clerk handles the majority of the personal property and homestead filings. The clerk handles the majority of phone calls and faxes that come into the office.

As the Assessor I file all reports when they are due following the statutes, Assist with pickup work, enter information into the CAMA system, price out improvements, and calculate depreciation percentages for improvements. I and one of my staff do all the data collection and physically inspect property as needed. We perform sales ratio studies inhouse as well as doing our own modeling for depreciation tables. We use the cost approach and get our depreciations from the market. I also calculate all valuation changes for agland, residential and commercial properties. We currently have our administrative and cama packages with MIPS. We do not have any other contracts for pickup work or appraisal services.
All the staff in the office is able to assist the taxpayer with any questions or concerns they may have. We have developed sales books, which are helpful to both the taxpayers and appraisers who come into our office. Along with the valuation notices that were sent out, we sent a flyer for land sales and rural homes. This seemed to be a very helpful tool for getting information to people who may not come in the office informed of what the market is in their town. We make an effort to make the public feel comfortable when they come into our office and are very honest with them about what is going on with them and their values. I believe this has helped a great deal during protest time. I also think this is the reason we have relatively few protest. We attempt to talk to every taxpayer requesting a protest form. We show them how there values were arrived at and many times they don't protest because we have shown them why their value changed and what the changes were based upon. Our hope is that they leave the office more informed about what this office does and why these things have to be done.

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION <br> SEE ATTACHED REPORT 2006COUNTY ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENT FOR REAL PROPERTY IN DIXON COUNTY.

## RESIDENTIAL

Dixon County had a complete residential reappraisal in 1997 using 1996 Marshall \& Swift pricing. Since that time we have revalued the majority of our towns to meet the changing trends in the market.
We will continue to use the CAMA system to reappraise our towns as needed. Currently the median in our towns look pretty good, we will continue to monitor this and make the changes necessary to improve our assessment practices. We plan to value lots using the square foot method at the same time we revalue the town so we can have a more accurate picture of the properties true market value. The CAMA pricing being used on all the houses is 6-1-2005 from this year on.

2006 - Put Emerson (230) \& Allen (255) on CAMA pricing
2007 - Appraisal maintenance
2008 - Review city of Ponca (550)
2009 - Review Concord, Dixon, Maskell
COMMERCIAL
A complete reappraisal of commercial properties was completed in 1999 by the Assessor's office staff. Industrial properties were reappraised in 2001. Pricing was done on the 1999 Marshall \& Swift computer program. Final valuation is by the sales comparison approach. Income and expense data was gathered but there was insufficient
rental information to utilize the income approach to value. Commercial properties will continue to be monitored and adjustments made when deemed necessary by the market. We now have CAMA 2000 pricing available and each town will be repriced as the market reflects the need for change.

2006 - Appraisal maintenance
2007 - Appraisal maintenance
2008 - Appraisal maintenance
2009 - Appraisal maintenance

## AGRICULTURAL

Rural residences were reappraised in 1997 and updated in 2005 using 2000 Marshall \& Swift computer pricing. We are also studying the market to see how distance from pavement, towns etc. are impacting rural sales. Site values will continue to be studied.

Agricultural land will continue to be reviewed annually as will the current market areas, for changes in the market. We no longer go to the FSA office to review land use changes, we will begin getting their CD's and using the GIS to update each year of land use changes. Land use changes, which we are made aware of or discover will be treated as pick up work and revalued for the year the change occurred. We also will continue to study market area lines to ensure they are appropriate for current sales.

2006 - FSA Office, GIS land uses \& Monitor market by LCG
2007 - Monitor market by LCG
2008 - Monitor market by LCG
2009 - Monitor market by LCG

## SALES REVIEW

Dixon County currently reviews all sales by sending a verification form to the buyer in a self- addressed stamp envelope. We have also contacted the seller, realtor, or physically inspected the property sold if we need more information than we were able to obtain from the buyer. We have approximately an $85 \%$ return on our verification form.

## CONCLUSION

We purchased a GIS system for the county in late 2004. This has taken a majority of one of my Clerk's time for about a year. We feel this will make our office more efficient and accurate when completed. Also, it will make it much easier to get the taxpayer current maps. Once all the information is put into the GIS system and the CAMA system we will be looking at the costs for go on line with our information. While this may not be feasible for some time, it is a goal to have the information available on line as soon as we are able. Each year our office reviews all statistical information to ensure that our values are within the acceptable ranges. We will also try to improve our PRD \& COD on all types of property each year. We use a good deal of our sales throwing out only the sales we feel are not arms length transactions. This office does everything in-house with the number of employees that we have, we do all the TERC Appeal, County Board of

Equalization Meetings, prepare tax lists, consolidate levies, etc. We also have exceeded the educational hours required every year since they were enacted. I find this report to be absolutely ridiculous, and a total waste of my time. The items DPAT has asked for in the new 3 year plan can be found in the Assessor's survey, Abstract and Reports and Opinions, to regurgitate them into this report instead of using them as an attachment is busy work.

## Sincerely,

## Amy Watchorn

Dixon County Assessor

## 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 Dixon County County Assessor, by certified mail, return receipt requested, 70051160000112138242.

Dated this 9th day of April, 2007.



[^0]:    * Department of Property Assessment \& Taxation Calculates

