## 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.

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## 2007 Commission Summary

Hall

| Residential Real Property - Current |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | 2235 | COD | 13.73 |
| Total Sales Price | \$ | 226039842 | PRD | 103.71 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | \$ | 226024837 | COV | 25.50 |
| Total Assessed Value | \$ | 212783359 | STD | 24.90 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | \$ | 101129.68 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 13.18 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | \$ | 95205.08 | Min | 6.25 |
| Median |  | 95.99 | Max | 493.76 |
| Wgt. Mean |  | 94.14 | 95\% Median C.I. | 95.52 to 96.60 |
| Mean |  | 97.64 | 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I. | 93.47 to 94.82 |
|  |  |  | 95\% Mean C.I. | 96.60 to 98.67 |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County |  |  |  | 56.4 |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  | 11.82 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  | 12.65 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  |  | 88,964 |


| Residential Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{9 5 . 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 7 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 3 . 7 1}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 2157 | 98.49 | 9.95 | 102.71 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 2035 | 98.85 | 8.29 | 102.02 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 1986 | 94.80 | 14.86 | 104.12 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 1,980 | 92 | 15.04 | 101.26 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 2,051 | 91 | 14.79 | 100.76 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 2,137 | 93 | 14.59 | 100.78 |

## 2007 Commission Summary

Commercial Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales |  | $\mathbf{2 4 4}$ | COD | $\mathbf{1 1 . 3 3}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$$ | 66809899 | PRD | $\mathbf{1 0 2 . 0 4}$ |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 66366449 | COV | 21.27 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$$ | 61975597 | STD | 20.27 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 271993.64 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 11.15 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$$ | 253998.35 | Min | 3.45 |
| Median |  | $\mathbf{9 8 . 4 0}$ | Max | 187.89 |
| Wgt. Mean | 93.38 | $95 \%$ Median C.I. | 97.67 to 98.79 |  |
| Mean |  | 95.29 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I. | 90.43 to 96.34 |
|  |  | $95 \%$ Mean C.I. | 92.75 to 97.83 |  |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 26.96 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 9.01 |
| $\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period | 7.71 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base | 296,839 |

Commercial Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 4}$ | $\mathbf{9 8 . 4 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 . 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 2 . 0 4}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 206 | 98.82 | 10.62 | 101.90 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 227 | 94.23 | 23.92 | 98.94 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 224 | 95.26 | 25.35 | 98.16 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 246 | 96 | 25.52 | 101.79 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 243 | 90 | 28.46 | 102.11 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 271 | 93 | 27.07 | 101.34 |

## 2007 Commission Summary

| Agricultural Land - Current |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 90 |  | COD |  | 17.27 |
| Total Sales Price | \$ | 17870655 | PRD |  | 104.55 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | - \$ | 17904555 | COV |  | 24.29 |
| Total Assessed Value | - \$ | 12430790 | STD |  | 17.63 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | - \$ | 198939.50 | Avg. Abs. Dev. |  | 12.38 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | \$ | 138119.89 | Min |  | 19.40 |
| Median |  | 71.66 | Max |  | 130.03 |
| Wgt. Mean |  | 69.43 | 95\% Median C.I. |  | 69.03 to 74.98 |
| Mean |  | 72.59 | 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I. |  | 65.47 to 73.39 |
|  |  |  | 95\% Mean C.I. |  | 68.94 to 76.23 |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County |  |  |  |  | 18.06 |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  |  | 2.56 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  |  | 2.56 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  |  |  | 153,503 |
| Agricultural Land - History |  |  |  |  |  |
| Year N | Number of |  | Median | COD | PRD |
| 2007 | 90 |  | 71.66 | 17.27 | 104.55 |
| 2006 | 69 |  | 75.00 | 15.63 | 100.88 |
| 2005 | 96 |  | 75.31 | 19.40 | 96.97 |
| 2004 | 102 |  | 74.10 | 17.40 | 97.61 |
| 2003 | 101 |  | 74 | 19.53 | 96.18 |
| 2002 | 95 |  | 74 | 22.01 | 98.93 |
| 2001 | 75 |  | 73 | 24.16 | 100.26 |

## 2007 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Hall 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 Hall County is $96 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Hall County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Commercial Real Property

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of commercial real property in Hall County is $98 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Hall County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Agricultural Land

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of agricultural land in Hall County is $72 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Hall County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 9th day of April, 2007.


Property Tax Administrator

## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL: A review of the 2007 Residential statistics indicates that an accurate measurement of the residential property in Hall County has been achieved. All three measures of central tendency are within the acceptable range indicating the required level of value has been met. The coefficient of dispersion is within the acceptable range and the price related differential is just slightly above the range, but not unreasonable. The Hall County Assessor's sales review procedures are good, making sure all sales that are arm's length transactions are being used. The residential market in Hall County is on the rise with new subdivisions being developed and an increase in total sales. The assessor has done a good job with keeping up with the market. There is no information available that would suggest that the qualified median is not the best indication of the level of value in the residential property class.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Hall 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 | 2827 | 2235 | $\mathbf{7 9 . 0 6}$ |
| 2006 | 2763 | 2157 | $\mathbf{7 8 . 0 7}$ |
| 2005 | 2582 | 2035 | $\mathbf{7 8 . 8 1}$ |
| 2004 | 2505 | 1986 | $\mathbf{7 9 . 2 8}$ |
| 2003 | 2461 | 1980 | $\mathbf{8 0 . 4 6}$ |
| 2002 | 2426 | 2051 | $\mathbf{8 4 . 5 4}$ |
| 2001 | 2438 | 2137 | $\mathbf{8 7 . 6 5}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: A brief review of the utilization grid prepared indicates that the county has utilized an acceptable proportion of the available sales for the development of the qualified statistics. This indicates that the measurement of the class of property was done using all available sales.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Hall 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 | 96.07 | $-\mathbf{0 . 2 1}$ | 95.87 | 95.99 |
| 2006 | 98.54 | 0.02 | 98.56 | 98.49 |
| 2005 | 93.55 | 15.71 | 108.25 | 98.85 |
| 2004 | 89.35 | 5.74 | 94.47 | 94.80 |
| 2003 | 92 | -0.29 | 91.73 | 92 |
| 2002 | 91 | 0.14 | 91.13 | 91 |
| 2001 | 91 | 2.59 | 93.36 | 93 |

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

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

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.59 | 2007 | $\mathbf{- 0 . 2 1}$ |
| 0.05 | 2006 | 0.02 |
| 9.17 | 2005 | 15.71 |
| 5.02 | 2004 | 5.74 |
| 0 | 2003 | -0.29 |
| 0.29 | 2002 | 0.14 |
| 2.76 | 2001 | 2.59 |

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

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

There are three measures of central tendency calculated by the 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.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Hall County

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 95.99 | 94.14 | 97.64 |

RESIDENTIAL: The three measures of central tendency are within the acceptable range and relatively similar, suggesting the median is a reliable measure of the level of value in this class of property.
VI. Analysis of R\&O COD and PRD

In analyzing the statistical data of assessment quality, there are two measures primarily relied upon by assessment officials. The Coefficient of Dispersion, COD, is produced to measure assessment uniformity. A low COD tends to indicate good assessment uniformity as there is a smaller "spread" or dispersion of the ratios in the sales file. 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 | 13.73 | 103.71 |
| Difference | 0 | 0.71 |

RESIDENTIAL: The coefficient of dispersion is within the acceptable range and the price related differential is just slightly outside the range, but not unreasonable indicating residential properties are being valued uniformly and proportionately.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Hall County

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 2248 | 2235 | -13 |
| Median | 96.07 | 95.99 | -0.08 |
| Wgt. Mean | 93.77 | 94.14 | 0.37 |
| Mean | 97.41 | 97.64 | 0.23 |
| COD | 13.92 | 13.73 | -0.19 |
| PRD | 103.89 | 103.71 | -0.18 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 5.87 | 6.25 | 0.38 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 493.76 | 493.76 | 0 |

RESIDENTIAL: The difference in sales between the preliminary and final statistics is attributable to the removal of thirteen substantially changed sales from the qualified sales file as directed by the Department. The table is consistent with the Assessment Actions section of the 2007 Assessment Survey for Hall County.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Hall County

## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL: A review of the 2007 Commercial statistics indicates that an accurate measurement of the commercial property in Hall County has been achieved. All three measures of central tendency are within the acceptable range indicating the required level of value has been met. Both the coefficient of dispersion and the price related differential are within the acceptable ranges indicating a good level of assessment uniformity. As mentioned in the residential correlation Hall County's sales review procedures are good, making sure all sales that are arm's length transactions are being used. The total number of commercial sales has been on the rise for the past three years and the assessor has done a good job in keeping up with the market. There is no information available that would suggest that the qualified median is not the best indication of the level of value in the commercial property class.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Hall 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 | 402 | 244 | 60.7 |
| 2006 | 362 | 206 | 56.91 |
| 2005 | 330 | 227 | 68.79 |
| 2004 | 333 | 224 | 67.27 |
| 2003 | 356 | 246 | 69.1 |
| 2002 | 361 | 243 | 67.31 |
| 2001 | 364 | 271 | 74.45 |

COMMERCIAL: A brief review of the utilization grid prepared indicates that the county has utilized an acceptable proportion of the available sales for the development of the qualified statistics. This indicates that the measurement of the class of property was done using all available sales.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Hall 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 | 98.39 | 1.16 | 99.53 |  |
| 2006 | 89.77 | 6.91 | 95.97 | 98.40 |
| 2005 | 93.97 | 0.72 | 94.65 | 94.23 |
| 2004 | 94.89 | 0.69 | 95.55 | 95.26 |
| 2003 | 94 | 1.82 | 95.71 | 96 |
| 2002 | 90 | 0.1 | 90.09 | 90 |
| 2001 | 91 | 0.87 | 91.79 | 93 |

COMMERCIAL: The relationship between the trended preliminary ratio and the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ ratio suggests the assessment practices are applied to the sales file and population in a similar manner.

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

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 2007 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2007 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2006 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL) Report. For purposes of calculating the percentage change in the sales file, only the sales in the most recent year of the study period are used. If assessment practices treat sold and unsold properties consistently, the percentage change in the sale file and assessed base will be similar. The analysis of this data assists in determining if the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are an accurate measure of the population. The following is justification for such an analysis:

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

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

| \% Change in Total Assessed <br> Value in the Sales File | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.22 | 2007 | 1.16 |
| 18.1 | 2006 | 6.91 |
| 1.27 | 2005 | 0.72 |
| 1.43 | 2004 | 0.69 |
| 2.41 | 2003 | 1.82 |
| 0 | 2002 | 0.1 |
| 4.59 | 2001 | 0.87 |

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

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

There are three measures of central tendency calculated by the 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.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Hall County

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 98.40 | 93.38 | 95.29 |

COMMERCIAL: All three measures of central tendency are within the acceptable range. The measures being sufficiently in support of each other indicate that the median is a reliable measure of the level of assessment in this class of property.
VI. Analysis of R\&O COD and PRD

In analyzing the statistical data of assessment quality, there are two measures primarily relied upon by assessment officials. The Coefficient of Dispersion, COD, is produced to measure assessment uniformity. A low COD tends to indicate good assessment uniformity as there is a smaller "spread" or dispersion of the ratios in the sales file. 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 | 11.33 | 102.04 |
| Difference | 0 | 0 |

COMMERCIAL: The coefficient of dispersion and the price related differential are both within the acceptable range. These measures appear to indicate that commercial properties are being valued uniformly and proportionately.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Hall County

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 245 | 244 | -1 |
| Median | 98.39 | 98.40 | 0.01 |
| Wgt. Mean | 92.84 | 93.38 | 0.54 |
| Mean | 94.92 | 95.29 | 0.37 |
| COD | 11.49 | 11.33 | -0.16 |
| PRD | 102.24 | 102.04 | -0.2 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 3.45 | 3.45 | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 187.89 | 187.89 | 0 |

COMMERCIAL: The difference in sales between the preliminary and final statistics is attributable to the removal of one substantially changed sale from the qualified sales file as directed by the Department. The table is consistent with the Assessment Actions section of the 2007 Assessment Survey for Hall County.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Hall County

## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: A review of the 2007 Agricultural Unimproved statistics indicates that an accurate measurement of the agricultural unimproved property in Hall County has been achieved. All three measures of central tendency are within the acceptable range indicating the required level of value has been met. The coefficient of dispersion is within the acceptable range and the price related differential is just slightly above the range, but not unreasonable. Again, the Hall County Assessor's sales review procedures are good, making sure all sales that are arm's length transactions are being used.
The total number of agricultural unimproved sales has increased from the previous year. There is no information available that would suggest that the qualified median is not the best indication of the level of value in the agricultural unimproved property class.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Hall 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 | 203 | 90 | 44.33 |
| 2006 | 189 | 69 | 36.51 |
| 2005 | 211 | 96 | 45.5 |
| 2004 | 195 | 102 | 52.31 |
| 2003 | 173 | 101 | 58.38 |
| 2002 | 152 | 95 | 62.5 |
| 2001 | 146 | 73 | 50 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: A review of the table indicates that the county's percent of sales used has increased nearly 8 percent from the previous year. Further review of the non qualified sales reveals no excessive trimming indicating that the measurement of the class of property was done using all available sales.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Hall County

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | $\mathbf{6 9 . 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 1 . 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 1 . 6 6}$ |
| 2006 | 74.98 | $\mathbf{0 . 3 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 0 0}$ |
| 2005 | 71.87 | $\mathbf{7 . 2 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 7 . 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 3 1}$ |
| 2004 | 72.33 | $\mathbf{3 . 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 7 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 1 0}$ |
| 2003 | 74 | 0.77 | $\mathbf{7 4 . 5 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 4}$ |
| 2002 | 72 | $\mathbf{3 . 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 3 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 4}$ |
| 2001 | 72 | $\mathbf{0 . 5 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 4 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 3}$ |

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

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

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2.22 | 2007 | 2.08 |
| 0 | 2006 | 0.31 |
| 7.35 | 2005 | 7.29 |
| 3.65 | 2004 | 3.35 |
| 0 | 2003 | 0.77 |
| 7.25 | 2002 | 3.22 |
| 11.11 | 2001 | 0.57 |

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

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

There are three measures of central tendency calculated by the 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 | 71.66 | 69.43 | 72.59 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: All three measures of central tendency are within the acceptable range and support each other. The median is a reliable measure of the level of assessment in this class of property.
VI. Analysis of R\&O COD and PRD

In analyzing the statistical data of assessment quality, there are two measures primarily relied upon by assessment officials. The Coefficient of Dispersion, COD, is produced to measure assessment uniformity. A low COD tends to indicate good assessment uniformity as there is a smaller "spread" or dispersion of the ratios in the sales file. 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 | 17.27 | 104.55 |
| Difference | 0 | $\mathbf{1 . 5 5}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The coefficient of dispersion is within the acceptable range and the price related differential is slightly above the range, but not unreasonable.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Hall County

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | $\mathbf{9 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 0}$ | 0 |
| Median | 69.93 | $\mathbf{7 1 . 6 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 7 3}$ |
| Wgt. Mean | 67.59 | 69.43 | $\mathbf{1 . 8 4}$ |
| Mean | 71.05 | $\mathbf{7 2 . 5 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 5 4}$ |
| COD | 17.73 | 17.27 | $-\mathbf{0 . 4 6}$ |
| PRD | 105.12 | 104.55 | $-\mathbf{0 . 5 7}$ |
| Min Sales Ratio | 19.40 | 19.40 | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 130.03 | 130.03 | 0 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The above table is reflective of the actions of the assessor in making valuation changes to the irrigated land classification groups within market area two of Hall County. The statistical measurements appear to be a realistic reflection of the assessment actions taken for unimproved agricultural land in Hall County.

## 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 <br> Change | 2007 Growth <br> (New Construction Value) | \% Change excl. Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Residential | 1,654,983,870 | 1,682,146,308 | 27,162,438 | 1.64 | 30,560,267 | -0.21 |
| 2. Recreational | 309,643 | 331,860 | 22,217 | 7.18 | 22,860 | -0.21 |
| 3. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwellings | 91,381,131 | 92,715,038 | 1,333,907 | 1.46 | *--------- | 1.46 |
| 4. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 1,746,674,644 | 1,775,193,206 | 28,518,562 | 1.63 | 30,583,127 | -0.12 |
| 5. Commercial | 719,059,499 | 747,966,091 | 28,906,592 | 4.02 | 19,923,519 | 1.25 |
| 6. Industrial | 55,371,253 | 56,171,809 | 800,556 | 1.45 | 800,556 | 0 |
| 7. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 22,385,857 | 23,599,269 | 1,213,412 | 5.42 | 3,307,923 | -9.36 |
| 8. Minerals | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 9. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 796,816,609 | 827,737,169 | 30,920,560 | 3.88 | 20,724,075 | 1.28 |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 2,543,491,253 | 2,602,932,645 | 59,441,392 | 2.34 | 54,615,125 | 0.19 |
| 11. Irrigated | 371,149,229 | 380,253,444 | 9,104,215 | 2.45 |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 22,611,734 | 22,458,977 | -152,757 | -0.68 |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 27,321,207 | 27,186,528 | -134,679 | -0.49 |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 85918 | 85,582 | -336 | -0.39 |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 1,664,453 | 1,663,459 | -994 | -0.06 |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 422,832,541 | 431,647,990 | 8,815,449 | 2.08 |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of All Real Property | 2,966,323,794 | 3,034,580,641 | 68,256,847 | 2.3 | 54,615,125 | 0.46 |
| (Locally Assessed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

 outbuildings is shown in line 7.

| NUMBER of Sales: | 2235 |
| ---: | ---: |
| TOTAL Sales Price: | $226,039,842$ |
| TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $226,024,837$ |
| TOTAL Assessed Value: | $212,783,359$ |
| AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 101,129 |
| AVG. Assessed Value: | 95,205 |

MEDIAN:
WGT. MEAN:
cov:
(!: Derived) $226,039,842$ EAN

94
.DEV:
24.90

95\% Median C.I.: 95.52 to 96.60

AVG.ABS.DEV: 13.18
95\% Mean C.I.: 96.60 to 98.67
AVG. Adj. Sales Price:
AVG. Assessed Value:
COD: 13.73 MAX Sales Ratio: 493.76

Printed: 03/27/2007 23:50:05


| RANGE |
| :---: |
| Qrtrs |
| 07/01/04 TO 09/30/04 |
| 10/01/04 тO 12/31/04 |
| 01/01/05 то 03/31/05 |
| 04/01/05 то 06/30/05 |
| 07/01/05 то 09/30/05 |
| 10/01/05 то 12/31/05 |
| 01/01/06 то 03/31/06 |
| 04/01/06 TO 06/30/06 |
| 07/01/04 TO $06 / 30 / 05$ |
|  |  |
|  |
| __Calendar Yrs__ |
| 01/01/05 TO 12/31/05 |


| COUNT |
| :--- |


|  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 310 | 97.77 | 98.81 | 95.99 |
| 267 | 98.72 | 100.15 | 97.19 |
| 200 | 98.47 | 104.12 | 97.13 |
| 337 | 96.64 | 98.73 | 95.39 |
| 342 | 94.63 | 97.08 | 93.26 |
| 255 | 94.11 | 94.88 | 93.10 |
| 227 | 93.59 | 94.36 | 91.08 |
| 297 | 91.31 | 94.04 | 90.99 |
| 1114 | 97.93 | 100.06 | 96.28 |
| 1121 | 93.45 | 95.22 | 92.15 |
| 1134 | 95.81 | 98.32 | 94.52 |


| 11.03 | 102.94 | 54.62 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 11.39 | 103.05 | 27.57 |
| 15.89 | 107.19 | 64.01 |
| 13.63 | 103.51 | 21.44 |
| 14.11 | 104.10 | 43.00 |
| 13.58 | 101.91 | 16.24 |
| 14.44 | 103.60 | 22.19 |
| 15.52 | 103.36 | 6.25 |
|  |  |  |
| 12.78 | 103.93 | 21.44 |
| 14.45 | 103.33 | 6.25 |
|  |  |  |
| 14.29 | 104.02 | 16.24 |

457.07
241.32
493.76
303.32
247.29
196.01
228.67
263.86
493.76
263.86
493.76
96.76 to 98.79
97.05 to 99.54
96.61 to 99.84
95.54 to 98.03
92.59 to 95.86
91.78 to 95.57
91.26 to 95.52
88.78 to 94.07
96.99 to 98.48
92.59 to 94.60
95.22 to 96.58

| 98,787 | 94,828 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 92,394 | 89,794 |
| 98,862 | 96,027 |
| 100,610 | 95,968 |
| 99,492 | 92,782 |
| 105,280 | 98,020 |
| 103,016 | 93,824 |
| 110,421 | 100,469 |
| 97,820 | 94,182 |
| 104,418 | 96,221 |
|  |  |
| 101,015 | 95,479 |


|  | 2235 | 95.99 | 97.64 | 94.14 | 13.73 | 103.71 | 6.25 | 493.76 | 95.52 to 96.60 | 101,129 | 95,205 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSESSOR LOCATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| ALDA | 16 | 100.18 | 102.06 | 98.67 | 18.03 | 103.44 | 54.57 | 177.18 | 89.01 to 108.93 | 59,511 | 58,722 |
| CAIRO | 22 | 98.74 | 105.08 | 100.58 | 18.07 | 104.47 | 73.67 | 197.63 | 87.66 to 103.23 | 71,840 | 72,259 |
| DONIPHAN | 30 | 99.30 | 102.04 | 93.37 | 17.30 | 109.29 | 65.97 | 199.58 | 92.37 to 106.53 | 78,855 | 73,626 |
| GRAND ISLAND | 1960 | 95.91 | 97.68 | 94.12 | 13.40 | 103.78 | 6.25 | 493.76 | 95.37 to 96.59 | 98,672 | 92,869 |
| RURAL | 22 | 93.10 | 90.33 | 84.91 | 25.02 | 106.38 | 21.44 | 169.28 | 73.70 to 102.66 | 141,000 | 119,725 |
| RURAL SUB | 151 | 96.20 | 94.71 | 95.12 | 12.07 | 99.57 | 22.19 | 183.88 | 93.51 to 98.33 | 146,600 | 139,439 |
| WOOD RIVER | 34 | 96.42 | 102.26 | 93.69 | 23.68 | 109.14 | 54.31 | 340.20 | 84.49 to 99.49 | 73,226 | 68,606 |
|  | 2235 | 95.99 | 97.64 | 94.14 | 13.73 | 103.71 | 6.25 | 493.76 | 95.52 to 96.60 | 101,129 | 95,205 |
| LOCATIONS: URBAN, | JRBAN | \& RURAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 1 | 2056 | 96.06 | 97.96 | 94.17 | 13.66 | 104.02 | 6.25 | 493.76 | 95.52 to 96.61 | 97,204 | 91,542 |
| 2 | 142 | 95.65 | 93.94 | 94.28 | 12.19 | 99.63 | 22.19 | 183.88 | 92.77 to 97.49 | 155,071 | 146,207 |
| 3 | 37 | 95.73 | 93.67 | 91.80 | 23.10 | 102.04 | 21.44 | 172.77 | 86.34 to 100.53 | 112,221 | 103,014 |
| _ ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2235 | 95.99 | 97.64 | 94.14 | 13.73 | 103.71 | 6.25 | 493.76 | 95.52 to 96.60 | 101,129 | 95,205 |

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



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

## Type: Qualified



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



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

## Type: Qualified



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

State Stat Run


MEDIAN:
98
Cov:
1.27
-

# 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



## PA\&T 2007 R\&O Statistics <br> Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007




40 - HALL COUNTY

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

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


40 - HALL COUNTY

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 



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



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:
5. 73

95\% Median C.I.: 95.56 to 96.61
(!: Derived)


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


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

226,909,642 223,947,516 209,989,038

99,620



94
97
97
cov:

AVG.ABS.DEV: 13.37

## T. MEAN:

MEDIAN: MEAN :

COD:
RD: $\quad 13.92$ MAX Sales Ratio: 493.76
PRD: 103.89 MIN Sales Ratio: 5.87

95\% Median C.I.: 95.56 to 96.61
93,411
.

5\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 93.05 to 94.49
95\% Mean C.I.: 96.37 to 98.45
COD
PRD
105.19
MIN
5.87
99.52
73.70
38.43
35.51
43.00
47.38
53.28
69.23
65.05
64.42
69.05
16.72
-
M

| 0 | OR Blank |
| :---: | :---: |
| Prior | TO 1860 |
| 1860 | TO 1899 |
| 1900 | тO 1919 |
| 1920 | то 1939 |
| 1940 | TO 1949 |
| 1950 | TO 1959 |
| 1960 | TO 1969 |
| 1970 | тO 1979 |
| 1980 | TO 1989 |
| 1990 | то 1994 |
| 1995 | TO 1999 |
| 2000 | TO Present |

COUNT
314
_ ALL__
2248
COUNT

| RANGE |  | COUNT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Low \$ |  |  |
| 1 TO | 4999 | 7 |
| 5000 TO | 9999 | 6 |
| Total \$ |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 13 |
| 10000 то | 29999 | 175 |
| 30000 тO | 59999 | 412 |
| 60000 то | 99999 | 735 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 540 |
| 150000 TO | 249999 | 316 |
| 250000 TO | 499999 | 55 |
| 500000 + |  | 2 |
| _ ALL |  |  |

2248
96.07
97.41
93.77
13.92
0.68
42.97
40.63
26.11
18.82
10.98
10.85
8.65
10.89
6.94
13.92
99.04
109.14
90.01
101.52
100.41
100.24
99.99
99.97
100.38
98.86
100.00
95.96
95.96
21.44
5.87
47.38
6.25
13.60
27.57
72.30

| 104.75 | 100.00 to 104.75 | 1,635 | 1,663 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 340.20 | 95.96 to 340.20 | 6,958 | 11,852 |
| 340.20 | 100.00 to 198.84 | 4,092 | 6,365 |
| 493.76 | 99.89 to 100.35 | 23,042 | 25,736 |
| 241.32 | 99.44 to 100.00 | 43,940 | 46,746 |
| 165.57 | 94.65 to 96.59 | 79,945 | 75,600 |
| 196.54 | 90.74 to 93.70 | 122,818 | 112,562 |
| 150.13 | 92.87 to 95.93 | 185,107 | 170,865 |
| 111.28 | 87.17 to 94.91 | 305,954 | 267,904 |
| 83.09 | N/A | 677,500 | 532,444 |
| 493.76 | 95.56 to 96.61 | 99,620 | 93,411 |


| 104.75 | 100.00 to 104.75 | 1,635 | 1,663 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 340.20 | 95.96 to 340.20 | 6,958 | 11,852 |
| 340.20 | 100.00 to 198.84 | 4,092 | 6,365 |
| 493.76 | 99.89 to 100.35 | 23,042 | 25,736 |
| 241.32 | 99.44 to 100.00 | 43,940 | 46,746 |
| 165.57 | 94.65 to 96.59 | 79,945 | 75,600 |
| 196.54 | 90.74 to 93.70 | 122,818 | 112,562 |
| 150.13 | 92.87 to 95.93 | 185,107 | 170,865 |
| 111.28 | 87.17 to 94.91 | 305,954 | 267,904 |
| 83.09 | N/A | 677,500 | 532,444 |
| 493.76 | 95.56 to 96.61 | 99,620 | 93,411 |

Date Range: 07/01/2004 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


Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007
NUMBER of Sales:
TOTAL Sales Price:
TOTAL Adj.Sales Price:
TOTAL Assessed Value:
AVG. Adj. Sales Price:
245
$68,609,399$
$66,710,704$
$61,936,953$
272,288
252,803

## MEDIAN:



Cov: 01/1
95\% Median C.I.: 97.66 to 98.79
(!: Derived)
GT. MEAN:
STD: 20
95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 89.82 to 95.86
AVG.ABS.DEV: 11.31
95\% Mean C.I.: 92.36 to 97.48
. Adj. Sales Price:
252,803

| DATE |
| :--- |
| RANGE | Assessed Value

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
MIAN WGT.
PRD: $\quad 102.24$
Avg. Adj. Avg.

| 07/01/ |
| :--- |
| $10 / 01 / 03$ |
| $01 / 01 / 04$ |
| $04 / 01 / 0$ |
| $07 / 01 / 04$ |
| $10 / 01 / 0$ |
| $01 / 01 / 05$ |
| $04 / 01 / 05$ |
| $07 / 01 / 05$ |
| $10 / 01$ |
| $01 / 01 / 06$ |
| $04 / 01$ | 01/03 TO 09/30/03 10/01/03 то 12/31/03 1/04 TO 03/31/04 1/04 TO 06/30/04 07/01/04 то 09/30/04 10/01/04 TO 12/31/04 01/01/05 то 03/31/05 04/01/05 то 06/30/05 07/01/05 TO 09/30/05 1/05 TO 12/31/05 $01 / 01 / 06$ T0 06/30/06

$\qquad$ tudy years)
07/01/03 T0 06/30/04 07/01/04 TO 06/30/05 07/01/05 то 06/30/06
$\qquad$ Calenda

COUNT MEDIAN

| 99.13 | 105.37 | 105.81 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 99.66 | 99.07 | 96.15 |
| 99.62 | 103.35 | 99.98 |
| 98.08 | 99.73 | 100.88 |
| 98.75 | 94.99 | 99.63 |
| 98.94 | 98.09 | 93.42 |
| 98.78 | 93.29 | 94.63 |
| 98.28 | 97.23 | 98.38 |
| 97.59 | 90.41 | 85.15 |
| 98.24 | 95.15 | 94.44 |
| 90.02 | 83.87 | 81.72 |
| 83.71 | 83.88 | 84.81 |
|  |  |  |
| 99.04 | 102.60 | 100.83 |
| 98.76 | 96.31 | 96.82 |
| 95.99 | 88.49 | 85.79 |
|  |  |  |
| 98.79 | 99.03 | 98.49 |
| 98.40 | 94.18 | 93.86 |


| 9.18 | 99.59 | 88.57 | 147.76 | 97.43 to 103.17 | 144,770 | 153,175 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5.24 | 103.04 | 89.14 | 107.48 | 89.14 to 107.48 | 261,778 | 251,693 |
| 11.49 | 103.37 | 71.13 | 187.89 | 97.62 to 101.12 | 265,372 | 265,330 |
| 11.22 | 98.86 | 62.11 | 161.30 | 94.88 to 100.88 | 133,086 | 134,258 |
| 11.87 | 95.34 | 52.19 | 144.11 | 92.74 to 101.56 | 250,347 | 249,420 |
| 9.71 | 104.99 | 35.02 | 173.15 | 97.53 to 99.73 | 140,567 | 131,324 |
| 10.64 | 98.58 | 3.45 | 120.66 | 93.75 to 101.37 | 490,660 | 464,334 |
| 5.12 | 98.83 | 68.73 | 116.77 | 97.15 to 99.51 | 375,201 | 369,106 |
| 17.92 | 106.17 | 41.67 | 174.03 | 77.62 to 99.38 | 256,041 | 218,024 |
| 7.92 | 100.75 | 45.46 | 144.65 | 96.58 to 98.83 | 261,928 | 247,359 |
| 15.60 | 102.64 | 17.74 | 106.00 | 78.50 to 97.69 | 442,854 | 361,883 |
| 17.13 | 98.90 | 53.04 | 106.22 | 66.77 to 100.06 | 209,218 | 177,446 |
| 10.00 | 101.75 | 62.11 | 187.89 | 98.08 to 100.00 | 196,230 | 197,857 |
| 8.98 | 99.47 | 3.45 | 173.15 | 98.07 to 99.27 | 296,819 | 287,386 |
| 14.77 | 103.15 | 17.74 | 174.03 | 89.07 to 98.26 | 301,320 | 258,514 |
| 11.03 | 100.55 | 35.02 | 187.89 | 98.07 to 99.63 | 197,289 | 194,311 |
| 10.21 | 100.34 | 3.45 | 174.03 | 97.65 to 98.83 | 331,203 | 310,870 |
| 11.49 | 102.24 | 3.45 | 187.89 | 97.66 to 98.79 | 272,288 | 252,803 |
| COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. Sale Price | Avg. <br> Assd Val |
| 13.73 | 100.89 | 58.46 | 97.67 | N/A | 60,750 | 50,437 |
| 8.68 | 104.97 | 80.83 | 96.19 | N/A | 28,150 | 23,735 |
| 1.54 | 99.67 | 99.27 | 102.37 | N/A | 123,750 | 125,172 |
| 11.20 | 102.10 | 3.45 | 174.03 | 97.66 to 98.79 | 286,409 | 264,838 |
| 11.96 | 103.67 | 147.76 | 187.89 | N/A | 135,000 | 218,540 |
| 6.39 | 99.08 | 93.30 | 112.07 | N/A | 163,666 | 167,022 |
| 7.39 | 96.33 | 74.14 | 101.86 | 74.14 to 101.86 | 74,767 | 71,891 |
| 11.49 | 102.24 | 3.45 | 187.89 | 97.66 to 98.79 | 272,288 | 252,803 |

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



## Type: Qualified <br> 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


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 Hall County 

March 19, 2007

## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

1. Deputy(ies) on staff:

1
2. Appraiser(s) on staff:

1
3. Other full-time employees:
(Does not include anyone counted in 1 and 2 above)
4
4. Other part-time employees:
(Does not include anyone counted in 1 through 3 above)
2
5. Number of shared employees:
(Employees who are shared between the assessor's office and other county officeswill not include anyone counted in 1 through 4 above).
0
6. Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year: $\$ 397,044.49$.
(This would be the "total budget" for the assessor's office)
7. Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system (How much is particularly part of the assessor budget, versus the amount that is part of the county budget?): None, the budget for the computer system comes from the County IT fund.
8. Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above: $\$ 393,044.49$. This includes all health insurance, retirement, FICA and retirement unfunded liability.
9. Amount of total budget set aside for appraisal work: $\$ 36,309$.
10. Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops: $\$ 1,500$.
11. Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget: $\$ 56,004$. The assessor did ask for $\$ 61,884.80$.
12. Other miscellaneous funds: None.
(Any amount not included in any of the above for equipping, staffing and funding the appraisal/assessment function. This would include any County Board, or general fund monies set aside for reappraisal, etc. If the assessor is ex-officio, this can be an estimate.)
13. Total budget: $\$ 393,044.49$.
a. Was any of last year's budget not used?

Yes, $\$ 3,875$ was not used, but was put into the equipment reserve fund for new telephones and copier machine.
B. Residential Appraisal Information
(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)

1. Data collection done by:

Office Staff
2. Valuation done by:

Office staff and assessor determine the valuation, with the assessor being responsible for the final value of the property.
3. Pickup work done by:

On staff appraiser

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | 1058 | 0 | 293 | 1351 |

4. What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class?
June 2004 Marshall-Swift
5. What was the last year the depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? 2005
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?
2006, the sales comparison approach within Terra Scan is used only to verify the market value, not to estimate or set value.
7. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: 89
8. How are these defined?

The neighborhoods are defined by similar property characteristics and similar subdivisions.
9. Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity?

Yes
10. Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural residential? (that is, does the "suburban" location have its own market?) Yes
11. Are the county's ag residential and rural residential improvements classified and valued in the same manner?
Yes

## C. Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

1. Data collection done by:

Contract and staff appraiser
2. Valuation done by:

The contract and staff appraiser along with the assessor determine the value with the assessor being responsible for the final value of the property.
3. Pickup work done by whom:

Contract and staff appraiser

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commercial | 200 | 0 | 110 | 310 |

4. What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class?
June 2005 Marshall-Swift
5. When was the last time the depreciation schedule for this property class or any subclass was developed using market-derived information?
2002
6. When was the last time that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class?
The data was collected in 2004 and 2005 for use in 2006.
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?
Sales are used to establish depreciation as part of the cost approach to value. The sales comparison approach as it pertains to the use of plus or minus adjustments to comparable properties to arrive at a value for a subject property is not utilized.
8. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class?

50
9. How are these defined?

The neighborhoods are defined by similar property characteristics and similar subdivisions.
10. Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity?

Yes
11. Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural commercial? (that is, does the "suburban" location have its own market?) No
D. Agricultural Appraisal Information

1. Data collection done by:

Office Staff
2. Valuation done by:

The staff appraiser along with the assessor determines the value with the assessor being responsible for the final value of the property.
3. Pickup work done by whom:

Staff appraiser

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural | 140 | 5 | 98 | 243 |

4. Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages?
Hall County is in the process of adding a written policy to there County policy and procedure manual.
How is your agricultural land defined?
Agricultural land is defined according to Neb. Rev. Stat. 77-1359.
5. When was the last date that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class?
The income approach has never been utilized.
6. What is the date of the soil survey currently used?

1959; however a new survey was completed in 2005 for future implementation.
7. What date was the last countywide land use study completed? 1995
a. By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.)

FSA biennial slides and physical inspection when needed
b. By whom?

Office staff
c. What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? 100\%
8. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class:

3
9. How are these defined?

These market areas are defined by location using geographical boundaries.
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:

Terra Scan
2. CAMA software:

Terra Scan
3. Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? Yes
a. Who maintains the Cadastral Maps?

Office staff
4. Does the county have GIS software?

Yes
a. Who maintains the GIS software and maps?

The GIS department for the county
4. Personal Property software:

Terra Scan
F. Zoning Information

1. Does the county have zoning?

Yes
a. If so, is the zoning countywide?

Yes
b. What municipalities in the county are zoned?

Alda, Cairo, Doniphan, Grand Island and Wood River
c. When was zoning implemented?

May 1942, updated in 1967
G. Contracted Services

1. Appraisal Services: (are these contracted, or conducted "in-house?") Standard Appraisal Service, Inc.
2. Other Services:

None
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

For assessment year 2007 all mobile homes have been revalued. All new subdivisions along with any problem areas that have been identified in existing subdivisions have also been revalued.

The office staff reviewed all sales by sending questionnaires to the seller and the buyer to gather as much information about the sale as possible. If additional information is needed a phone call is made.

All pick up work was completed and placed on the 2007 assessment roll.

## 2. Commercial

For the assessment year 2007 all mobile home courts have been revalued.
The office staff reviewed all sales by sending questionnaires to the seller and the buyer to gather as much information about the sale as possible. If additional information is needed a phone call is made.

All pick up work was completed and placed on the 2007 assessment roll.

## 3. Agricultural

For the assessment year 2007, the Hall County Assessor completed a spreadsheet analysis of the unimproved agricultural land sales and made adjustments accordingly. Changes in land valuation were made to irrigated values in market area 2.

The office staff reviewed all sales by sending questionnaires to the seller and the buyer to gather as much information about the sale as possible. If additional information is needed a phone call is made.

All agricultural sales are mapped using the GIS and are available for public view.

The County has reviewed all parcels of 10 acres or less to determine if they are indeed used for agricultural use or not. This review will help in the writing of the county policy to specifically define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages.

All pick up work was completed and placed on the 2007 assessment roll.

## County 40 - Hall

| $\left(\begin{array}{l} \text { Total Real Property Value } \\ \text { (Sum Lines } 17,25, \& 30) \end{array}\right.$ |  |  | Records | 142 | Value 3,034,580,641 |  | Total Growth <br> (Sum 17, 25, \& 41) |  | 54,615,125 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Schedule I:Non-Agricultural Records (Res and Rec) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Records Rural ${ }^{\text {Value }}$ |  | Total |  | Growth |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value |  |  | Records | Value |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1. Res } \\ & \text { UnImp Land } \end{aligned}$ | 1,426 | 16,213,571 | 180 | 2,321,152 | 90 | 589,459 | 1,696 | 19,124,182 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2. Res } \\ & \text { Improv Land } \end{aligned}$ | 14,472 | 185,145,744 | 1,049 | 26,402,804 | 620 | 13,940,255 | 16,141 | 225,488,803 |  |
| 3. Res Improvements | 15,323 | 1,219,982,238 | 1,217 | 147,058,942 | 653 | 70,492,143 | 17,193 | 1,437,533,323 |  |
| 4. Res Total \% of Total | 16,749 | 1,421,341,553 | 1,397 | 175,782,898 | 743 | 85,021,857 | 18,889 | 1,682,146,308 | 30,560,267 |
|  | 88.67 | 84.49 | 7.39 | 10.44 | 3.93 | 5.05 | 75.12 | 55.43 | 55.95 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 5. Rec } \\ & \text { UnImp Land } \end{aligned}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 54,820 | 1 | 54,820 |  |
| 6. Rec Improv Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 28,548 | 2 | 28,548 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 7. Rec } \\ & \text { Improvements } \end{aligned}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 248,492 | 22 | 248,492 |  |
| 8. Rec Total \% of Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 331,860 | 23 | 331,860 | 22,860 |
|  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **.** | **.** | 0.09 | 0.01 | 0.04 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Res+Rec Total } \\ \text { \% of Total } \end{gathered}$ | 16,749 | 1,421,341,553 | 1,397 | 175,782,898 | 766 | 85,353,717 | 18,912 | 1,682,478,168 | 30,583,127 |
|  | 88.56 | 84.47 | 7.38 | 10.44 | 4.05 | 5.07 | 75.22 | 55.44 | 55.99 |

## County 40 - Hall



## County 40 - Hall

| Schedule II:Tax Increment Financing (TIF) |  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Value Base | Value Excess | Records | Value Base | Value Excess |
| 18. Residential | 3 | 10,008 | 256,633 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. Commercial | 7 | 520,530 | 11,660,858 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Records | Rural Value Base | Value Excess | Records | Total Value Base | Value Excess |
| 18. Residential | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10,008 | 256,633 |
| 19. Commercial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 520,530 | 11,660,858 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. Total Sch II |  |  |  | 10 | 530,538 | 11,917,491 |


| Schedule III: Mineral Interest Records | Urban |  | SubUrban |  |  | Rural |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Value | Records |  | Value | Records | Value |
| 23. Mineral Interest-Producing | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24. Mineral Interest-Non-Producing | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |


|  | Total |  | Growth |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 23. Mineral Interest-Producing | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 24. Mineral Interest-Non-Producing | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 25. Mineral Interest Total | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ |  |


|  | Urban Records | SubUrban Records | Rural Records | Total Records |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 26. Exempt | 780 | 14 | 191 | 985 |


| Schedule V: Agricultural Records |  | Urban | SubUrban |  |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records |  | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |
| 27. Ag-Vacant Land |  | 33 | 1,745,046 | 15 | 1,515,888 | 2,366 | 290,581,108 | 2,414 | 293,842,042 |
| 28. Ag-Improved Land |  | 7 | 514,028 | 0 | 0 | 1,033 | 155,147,391 | 1,040 | 155,661,419 |
| 29. Ag-Improvements |  | 7 | 489,525 | 21 | 178,965 | 1,079 | 97,792,622 | 1,107 | 98,461,112 |
| 30. Ag-Total Taxable |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,521 | 547,964,573 |

## County 40 - Hall

| Schedule VI: Agricultural Records: Non-Agricultural Detail | Records | Urban Acres | Value | Records | SubUrban Acres | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 31. HomeSite UnImp Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 32. HomeSite Improv Land | 5 | 6.000 | 91,240 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 33. HomeSite Improvements | 6 |  | 472,032 | 0 |  | 0 |
| 34. HomeSite Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35. FarmSite UnImp Land | 1 | 4.340 | 8,680 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 36. FarmSite Impr Land | 6 | 13.460 | 25,420 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 37. FarmSite Improv | 3 |  | 17,493 | 21 |  | 178,965 |

38. FarmSite Total

| 38. FarmSite Total |
| :--- |
| 39. Road \& Ditches |
| 40. Other-Non Ag Use |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |


| Schedule VII: Agricultural Records: |
| :--- |
| Ag Land Detail-Game \& Parks |
| Records |

## County 40 - Hall <br> 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

Schedule IX: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Detail

| Irrigated: | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 183.020 | 413,443 | 0.000 | 0 | 8,166.620 | 18,297,795 | 8,349.640 | 18,711,238 |
| 46. 1A | 49.470 | 101,661 | 157.530 | 323,725 | 54,863.640 | 112,429,572 | 55,070.640 | 112,854,958 |
| 47. 2A1 | 367.170 | 713,046 | 428.840 | 832,809 | 15,708.600 | 30,289,247 | 16,504.610 | 31,835,102 |
| 48. 2A | 149.650 | 272,067 | 59.940 | 108,971 | 41,204.860 | 74,173,134 | 41,414.450 | 74,554,172 |
| 49. 3A1 | 181.540 | 245,762 | 1.680 | 2,277 | 5,332.750 | 7,209,393 | 5,515.970 | 7,457,432 |
| 50. 3A | 81.310 | 110,175 | 35.410 | 47,980 | 4,853.340 | 6,484,316 | 4,970.060 | 6,642,471 |
| 51. 4A1 | 38.500 | 49,280 | 31.500 | 40,320 | 5,995.530 | 7,631,368 | 6,065.530 | 7,720,968 |
| 52. 4A | 44.470 | 56,922 | 33.690 | 43,123 | 13,075.510 | 16,593,671 | 13,153.670 | 16,693,716 |
| 53. Total | 1,095.130 | 1,962,356 | 748.590 | 1,399,205 | 149,200.850 | 273,108,496 | 151,044.570 | 276,470,057 |


| 54. 1D1 | 4.140 | 4,293 | 3.310 | 2,747 | 465.400 | 481,893 | 472.850 | 488,933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55.1D | 6.780 | 7,031 | 25.690 | 22,220 | 4,108.890 | 4,238,717 | 4,141.360 | 4,267,968 |
| 56. 2D1 | 45.730 | 42,164 | 24.250 | 21,930 | 1,747.690 | 1,609,058 | 1,817.670 | 1,673,152 |
| 57.2D | 2.860 | 2,225 | 8.930 | 6,287 | 3,751.570 | 2,899,223 | 3,763.360 | 2,907,735 |
| 58. 3D1 | 7.430 | 5,142 | 3.500 | 2,422 | 1,039.010 | 718,221 | 1,049.940 | 725,785 |
| 59.3D | 4.960 | 3,031 | 4.890 | 2,591 | 1,280.230 | 765,483 | 1,290.080 | 771,105 |
| 60.4D1 | 1.140 | 697 | 5.600 | 3,422 | 1,384.400 | 837,438 | 1,391.140 | 841,557 |
| 61.4D | 3.590 | 1,759 | 0.850 | 356 | 1,993.390 | 980,551 | 1,997.830 | 982,666 |
| 62. Total | 76.630 | 66,342 | 77.020 | 61,975 | 15,770.580 | 12,530,584 | 15,924.230 | 12,658,901 |



Exhibit 40 - Page 81

## County 40 - Hall <br> 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

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

| Irrigated: | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,160.980 | 4,399,555 | 2,160.980 | 4,399,555 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 23,515.820 | 47,653,015 | 23,515.820 | 47,653,015 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 12,031.360 | 23,534,959 | 12,031.360 | 23,534,959 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,462.330 | 9,613,006 | 5,462.330 | 9,613,006 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,681.400 | 4,993,643 | 3,681.400 | 4,993,643 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 669.030 | 906,661 | 669.030 | 906,661 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 586.060 | 716,168 | 586.060 | 716,168 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,145.360 | 3,843,624 | 3,145.360 | 3,843,624 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 51,252.340 | 95,660,631 | 51,252.340 | 95,660,631 |


| Dryland: |
| :--- |
| 54. 1D1 |
| 55. 1D |


| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 109.200 | 101,884 | 109.200 | 101,884 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 533.610 | 448,288 | 533.610 | 448,288 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 559.450 | 406,657 | 559.450 | 406,657 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,977.790 | 3,082,608 | 4,977.790 | 3,082,608 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 341.730 | 158,965 | 341.730 | 158,965 |
| 68. 3G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 159.950 | 72,694 | 159.950 | 72,694 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,159.170 | 451,260 | 1,159.170 | 451,260 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 7,989.250 | 3,101,115 | 7,989.250 | 3,101,115 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 15,830.150 | 7,823,471 | 15,830.150 | 7,823,471 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 806.930 | 16,137 | 806.930 | 16,137 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,088.680 | 1,259,059 | 6,088.680 | 1,259,059 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 230.240 |  | 230.240 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 83,179.010 | 112,962,440 | 83,179.010 | 112,962,440 |

## County 40 - Hall <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 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 28.610 | 48,253 | 28.610 | 48,253 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,920.560 | 5,864,517 | 2,920.560 | 5,864,517 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 161.930 | 322,209 | 161.930 | 322,209 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 454.270 | 770,763 | 454.270 | 770,763 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 168.000 | 209,159 | 168.000 | 209,159 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 8.680 | 11,666 | 8.680 | 11,666 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 480.710 | 490,744 | 480.710 | 490,744 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 423.690 | 405,445 | 423.690 | 405,445 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,646.450 | 8,122,756 | 4,646.450 | 8,122,756 |
| Dryland: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54.1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 31.290 | 27,974 | 31.290 | 27,974 |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,125.350 | 961,627 | 1,125.350 | 961,627 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 187.610 | 149,826 | 187.610 | 149,826 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 310.270 | 227,483 | 310.270 | 227,483 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 91.200 | 58,311 | 91.200 | 58,311 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 29.960 | 17,042 | 29.960 | 17,042 |
| 60.4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 206.790 | 90,434 | 206.790 | 90,434 |
| 61. 4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 169.990 | 64,237 | 169.990 | 64,237 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,152.460 | 1,596,934 | 2,152.460 | 1,596,934 |

Grass:

| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.930 | 868 | 0.930 | 868 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 120.850 | 99,383 | 120.850 | 99,383 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 38.540 | 23,807 | 38.540 | 23,807 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5.980 | 2,793 | 5.980 | 2,793 |
| 68.3G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 9.820 | 3,160 | 9.820 | 3,160 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2.530 | 650 | 2.530 | 650 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 178.650 | 130,661 | 178.650 | 130,661 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 404.980 | 7,642 | 404.980 | 7,642 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 108.520 | 2,169 | 108.520 | 2,169 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 723.900 |  | 723.900 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 7,491.060 | 9,860,162 | 7,491.060 | 9,860,162 |

## County 40 - Hall

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

|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AgLand | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 76.Irrigated | 1,095.130 | 1,962,356 | 748.590 | 1,399,205 | 205,099.640 | 376,891,883 | 206,943.360 | 380,253,444 |
| 77.Dry Land | 76.630 | 66,342 | 77.020 | 61,975 | 27,123.950 | 22,330,660 | 27,277.600 | 22,458,977 |
| 78.Grass | 190.010 | 103,741 | 106.410 | 54,411 | 56,066.780 | 27,028,376 | 56,363.200 | 27,186,528 |
| 79.Waste | 14.850 | 297 | 14.820 | 297 | 4,274.230 | 84,988 | 4,303.900 | 85,582 |
| 80.Other | 5.000 | 984 | 0.000 | 0 | 7,798.040 | 1,662,475 | 7,803.040 | 1,663,459 |
| 81.Exempt | 124.090 | 0 | 53.070 | 0 | 3,330.290 | 0 | 3,507.450 | 0 |
| 82.Total | 1,381.620 | 2,133,720 | 946.840 | 1,515,888 | 300,362.640 | 427,998,382 | 302,691.100 | 431,647,990 |

2007 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 40 - Hall

Market Area:
Average Assessed Value*

| Irrigated: | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1A1 | 8,349.640 | 5.53\% | 18,711,238 | 6.77\% | 2,240.963 |
| 1A | 55,070.640 | 36.46\% | 112,854,958 | 40.82\% | 2,049.276 |
| 2A1 | 16,504.610 | 10.93\% | 31,835,102 | 11.51\% | 1,928.861 |
| 2A | 41,414.450 | 27.42\% | 74,554,172 | 26.97\% | 1,800.197 |
| 3A1 | 5,515.970 | 3.65\% | 7,457,432 | 2.70\% | 1,351.971 |
| 3A | 4,970.060 | 3.29\% | 6,642,471 | 2.40\% | 1,336.497 |
| 4A1 | 6,065.530 | 4.02\% | 7,720,968 | 2.79\% | 1,272.925 |
| 4A | 13,153.670 | 8.71\% | 16,693,716 | 6.04\% | 1,269.129 |
| Irrigated Total | 151,044.570 | 100.00\% | 276,470,057 | 100.00\% | 1,830.387 |
| Dry: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1D1 | 472.850 | 2.97\% | 488,933 | 3.86\% | 1,034.012 |
| 1D | 4,141.360 | 26.01\% | 4,267,968 | 33.72\% | 1,030.571 |
| 2D1 | 1,817.670 | 11.41\% | 1,673,152 | 13.22\% | 920.492 |
| 2D | 3,763.360 | 23.63\% | 2,907,735 | 22.97\% | 772.643 |
| 3D1 | 1,049.940 | 6.59\% | 725,785 | 5.73\% | 691.263 |
| 3D | 1,290.080 | 8.10\% | 771,105 | 6.09\% | 597.718 |
| 4D1 | 1,391.140 | 8.74\% | 841,557 | 6.65\% | 604.940 |
| 4D | 1,997.830 | 12.55\% | 982,666 | 7.76\% | 491.866 |
| Dry Total | 15,924.230 | 100.00\% | 12,658,901 | 100.00\% | 794.945 |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 627.320 | $1.55 \%$ | 582,468 | $3.03 \%$ | 928.502 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | $1,802.020$ | $4.47 \%$ | $1,535,473$ | $7.98 \%$ | 852.084 |
| 2G1 | $1,918.240$ | $4.75 \%$ | $1,403,996$ | $7.30 \%$ | 731.918 |
| 2G | $6,200.210$ | $15.36 \%$ | $3,814,190$ | $19.83 \%$ | 615.171 |
| 3G1 | $1,016.120$ | $2.52 \%$ | 472,920 | $2.46 \%$ | 465.417 |
| 3G | $3,513.080$ | $8.71 \%$ | $1,619,836$ | $8.42 \%$ | 461.087 |
| 4G1 | $1,932.730$ | $4.79 \%$ | 753,445 | $3.92 \%$ | 389.834 |
| 4G | $23,344.680$ | $57.85 \%$ | $9,050,068$ | $47.06 \%$ | 387.671 |
| Grass Total | $40,354.400$ | $100.00 \%$ | $19,232,396$ | $100.00 \%$ | 476.587 |
|  | $151,044.570$ | $71.24 \%$ | $276,470,057$ | $89.52 \%$ | $1,830.387$ |
| Irrigated Total | $15,924.230$ | $7.51 \%$ | $12,658,901$ | $4.10 \%$ | 794.945 |
| Dry Total | $40,354.400$ | $19.03 \%$ | $19,232,396$ | $6.23 \%$ | 476.587 |
| Grass Total | $3,091.990$ | $1.46 \%$ | 61,803 | $0.02 \%$ | 19.988 |
| Waste | $1,605.840$ | $0.76 \%$ | 402,231 | $0.13 \%$ | 250.480 |
| Other | $2,553.310$ | $1.20 \%$ |  |  | $1,456.579$ |
| Exempt | $212,021.030$ | $100.00 \%$ | $308,825,388$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |
| Market Area Total |  |  |  |  |  |

## As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $151,044.570$ | $72.99 \%$ | $276,470,057$ | $72.71 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $15,924.230$ | $58.38 \%$ | $12,658,901$ | $56.36 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $40,354.400$ | $71.60 \%$ | $19,232,396$ | $70.74 \%$ |
| Waste | $3,091.990$ | $71.84 \%$ | 61,803 | $72.21 \%$ |
| Other | $1,605.840$ | $20.58 \%$ | 402,231 | $24.18 \%$ |
| Exempt | $2,553.310$ | $72.80 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $212,021.030$ | $70.05 \%$ | $308,825,388$ | $71.55 \%$ |

2007 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 40 - Hall

Market Area: 2

| Irrigated: | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1A1 | 2,160.980 | 4.22\% | 4,399,555 | 4.60\% | 2,035.907 |
| 1A | 23,515.820 | 45.88\% | 47,653,015 | 49.81\% | 2,026.423 |
| 2A1 | 12,031.360 | 23.47\% | 23,534,959 | 24.60\% | 1,956.134 |
| 2A | 5,462.330 | 10.66\% | 9,613,006 | 10.05\% | 1,759.872 |
| 3A1 | 3,681.400 | 7.18\% | 4,993,643 | 5.22\% | 1,356.452 |
| 3A | 669.030 | 1.31\% | 906,661 | 0.95\% | 1,355.187 |
| 4A1 | 586.060 | 1.14\% | 716,168 | 0.75\% | 1,222.004 |
| 4A | 3,145.360 | 6.14\% | 3,843,624 | 4.02\% | 1,221.998 |
| Irrigated Total | 51,252.340 | 100.00\% | 95,660,631 | 100.00\% | 1,866.463 |
| Dry: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1D1 | 103.910 | 1.13\% | 107,756 | 1.31\% | 1,037.012 |
| 1D | 4,182.400 | 45.46\% | 4,336,494 | 52.86\% | 1,036.843 |
| 2D1 | 1,569.850 | 17.06\% | 1,440,870 | 17.56\% | 917.839 |
| 2D | 1,661.520 | 18.06\% | 1,291,157 | 15.74\% | 777.093 |
| 3D1 | 820.890 | 8.92\% | 568,062 | 6.92\% | 692.007 |
| 3D | 187.900 | 2.04\% | 114,541 | 1.40\% | 609.584 |
| 4D1 | 113.890 | 1.24\% | 69,588 | 0.85\% | 611.010 |
| 4D | 560.550 | 6.09\% | 274,674 | 3.35\% | 490.008 |
| Dry Total | 9,200.910 | 100.00\% | 8,203,142 | 100.00\% | 891.557 |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 109.200 | $0.69 \%$ | 101,884 | $1.30 \%$ | 933.003 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | 533.610 | $3.37 \%$ | 448,288 | $5.73 \%$ | 840.104 |
| 2G1 | 559.450 | $3.53 \%$ | 406,657 | $5.20 \%$ | 726.887 |
| 2G | $4,977.790$ | $31.44 \%$ | $3,082,608$ | $39.40 \%$ | 619.272 |
| 3G1 | 341.730 | $2.16 \%$ | 158,965 | $2.03 \%$ | 465.177 |
| 3G | 159.950 | $1.01 \%$ | 72,694 | $0.93 \%$ | 454.479 |
| 4G1 | $1,159.170$ | $7.32 \%$ | 451,260 | $5.77 \%$ | 389.295 |
| 4G | $7,989.250$ | $50.47 \%$ | $3,101,115$ | $39.64 \%$ | 388.160 |
| Grass Total | $15,830.150$ | $100.00 \%$ | $7,823,471$ | $100.00 \%$ | 494.213 |
| Irigated Total | $51,252.340$ | $61.62 \%$ | $95,660,631$ | $84.68 \%$ | $1,866.463$ |
| Dry Total | $9,200.910$ | $11.06 \%$ | $8,203,142$ | $7.26 \%$ | 891.557 |
| Grass Total | $15,830.150$ | $19.03 \%$ | $7,823,471$ | $6.93 \%$ | 494.213 |
| Waste | 806.930 | $0.97 \%$ | 16,137 | $0.01 \%$ | 19.998 |
| Other | $6,088.680$ | $7.32 \%$ | $1,259,059$ | $1.11 \%$ | 206.786 |
| Exempt | 230.240 | $0.28 \%$ |  |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $83,179.010$ | $100.00 \%$ | $112,962,440$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $51,252.340$ | $24.77 \%$ | $95,660,631$ | $25.16 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $9,200.910$ | $33.73 \%$ | $8,203,142$ | $36.53 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $15,830.150$ | $28.09 \%$ | $7,823,471$ | $28.78 \%$ |
| Waste | 806.930 | $18.75 \%$ | 16,137 | $18.86 \%$ |
| Other | $6,088.680$ | $78.03 \%$ | $1,259,059$ | $75.69 \%$ |
| Exempt | 230.240 | $6.56 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $83,179.010$ | $27.48 \%$ | $112,962,440$ | $26.17 \%$ |

2007 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 40 - Hall

Market Area: 3

| Irrigated: | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1A1 | 28.610 | 0.62\% | 48,253 | 0.59\% | 1,686.578 |
| 1A | 2,920.560 | 62.86\% | 5,864,517 | 72.20\% | 2,008.011 |
| 2A1 | 161.930 | 3.49\% | 322,209 | 3.97\% | 1,989.804 |
| 2A | 454.270 | 9.78\% | 770,763 | 9.49\% | 1,696.706 |
| 3A1 | 168.000 | 3.62\% | 209,159 | 2.57\% | 1,244.994 |
| 3A | 8.680 | 0.19\% | 11,666 | 0.14\% | 1,344.009 |
| 4A1 | 480.710 | 10.35\% | 490,744 | 6.04\% | 1,020.873 |
| 4A | 423.690 | 9.12\% | 405,445 | 4.99\% | 956.937 |
| Irrigated Total | 4,646.450 | 100.00\% | 8,122,756 | 100.00\% | 1,748.163 |
| Dry: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1D1 | 31.290 | 1.45\% | 27,974 | 1.75\% | 894.023 |
| 1D | 1,125.350 | 52.28\% | 961,627 | 60.22\% | 854.513 |
| 2D1 | 187.610 | 8.72\% | 149,826 | 9.38\% | 798.603 |
| 2D | 310.270 | 14.41\% | 227,483 | 14.24\% | 733.177 |
| 3D1 | 91.200 | 4.24\% | 58,311 | 3.65\% | 639.375 |
| 3D | 29.960 | 1.39\% | 17,042 | 1.07\% | 568.825 |
| 4D1 | 206.790 | 9.61\% | 90,434 | 5.66\% | 437.322 |
| 4D | 169.990 | 7.90\% | 64,237 | 4.02\% | 377.886 |
| Dry Total | 2,152.460 | 100.00\% | 1,596,934 | 100.00\% | 741.911 |
| Grass: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1G1 | 0.930 | 0.52\% | 868 | 0.66\% | 933.333 |
| 1G | 120.850 | 67.65\% | 99,383 | 76.06\% | 822.366 |
| 2G1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 2G | 38.540 | 21.57\% | 23,807 | 18.22\% | 617.721 |
| 3G1 | 5.980 | 3.35\% | 2,793 | 2.14\% | 467.056 |
| 3G | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 4G1 | 9.820 | 5.50\% | 3,160 | 2.42\% | 321.792 |
| 4G | 2.530 | 1.42\% | 650 | 0.50\% | 256.917 |
| Grass Total | 178.650 | 100.00\% | 130,661 | 100.00\% | 731.379 |
| Irrigated Total | 4,646.450 | 62.03\% | 8,122,756 | 82.38\% | 1,748.163 |
| Dry Total | 2,152.460 | 28.73\% | 1,596,934 | 16.20\% | 741.911 |
| Grass Total | 178.650 | 2.38\% | 130,661 | 1.33\% | 731.379 |
| Waste | 404.980 | 5.41\% | 7,642 | 0.08\% | 18.870 |
| Other | 108.520 | 1.45\% | 2,169 | 0.02\% | 19.987 |
| Exempt | 723.900 | 9.66\% |  |  |  |
| Market Area Total | 7,491.060 | 100.00\% | 9,860,162 | 100.00\% | 1,316.257 |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $4,646.450$ | $2.25 \%$ | $8,122,756$ | $2.14 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $2,152.460$ | $7.89 \%$ | $1,596,934$ | $7.11 \%$ |
| Grass Total | 178.650 | $0.32 \%$ | 130,661 | $0.48 \%$ |
| Waste | 404.980 | $9.41 \%$ | 7,642 | $8.93 \%$ |
| Other | 108.520 | $1.39 \%$ | 2,169 | $0.13 \%$ |
| Exempt | 723.900 | $20.64 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $7,491.060$ | $2.47 \%$ | $9,860,162$ | $2.28 \%$ |

## 2007 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 40 - Hall

| AgLand | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value |  |  | Value | Acres | Value |
| Irrigated | 1,095.130 | 1,962,356 | 748. |  | 1,399,205 205 | 205,099.640 | 376,891,883 |
| Dry | 76.630 | 66,342 | 77. | 020 | 61,975 | 27,123.950 | 22,330,660 |
| Grass | 190.010 | 103,741 | 106. |  | 54,411 | 56,066.780 | 27,028,376 |
| Waste | 14.850 | 297 | 14. | 820 | 297 | 4,274.230 | 84,988 |
| Other | 5.000 | 984 |  | . 000 | 0 | 7,798.040 | 1,662,475 |
| Exempt | 124.090 | 0 | 53. | 070 | 0 | 3,330.290 | 0 |
| Total | 1,381.620 | 2,133,720 | 946. |  | 1,515,888 300 | 300,362.640 | 427,998,382 |
| AgLand | Total <br> Acres | Value | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| Irrigated | 206,943.360 | 380,253,444 | 206,943.360 | 68.37\% | 380,253,444 | 4 88.09\% | 1,837.475 |
| Dry | 27,277.600 | 22,458,977 | 27,277.600 | 9.01\% | 22,458,977 | 7 5.20\% | 823.348 |
| Grass | 56,363.200 | 27,186,528 | 56,363.200 | 18.62\% | 27,186,528 | 8 6.30\% | 482.345 |
| Waste | 4,303.900 | 85,582 | 4,303.900 | 1.42\% | 85,582 | 2 0.02\% | 19.884 |
| Other | 7,803.040 | 1,663,459 | 7,803.040 | 2.58\% | 1,663,459 | 9 0.39\% | 213.180 |
| Exempt | 3,507.450 | 0 | 3,507.450 | 1.16\% |  | 0 0.00\% | 0.000 |


| Total | $302,691.100$ | $431,647,990$ | $302,691.100$ | $100.00 \%$ | $431,647,990$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,426.034$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

* Department of Property Assessment \& Taxation Calculates


## REAL PROPERTY

There are several areas that are addressed on an annual basis and I do not foresee changing. These include conducting an unimproved ag land market analysis (plotting all vacant ag land sales and color coding them for level of assessment) and creating a color map to use as a visual aid, review statistical analysis of property types for problem areas, sending questionnaires to buyer/seller on recently sold properties, compiling sales books based on current sales, monitoring ag land sales to determine need for additional market areas and conducting pick-up work.
$\underline{2007}$
During calendar year 2007, the Assessor’s Office plans to accomplish the following:

1) Revalue all mobile homes and mobile home courts
2) Revalue all grain handling facilities
3) Begin work using new soil survey (LCG data received from DPAT and conversion chart underway for new numeric codes)
4) Compare data from TerraScan records with verified data provided by GIS operator after survey and field review
5) Determine if new aerial photos of rural sites are economically possible for partial areas of the county
6) Review specialized use properties
7) Obtain land use data from FSA and review records for accuracy (questionable if we can get it or not)
8) Review valuations and assessment levels for problem areas and any necessary adjustments
9) Begin cyclical review of residential properties by quadrants to determine if valuation adjustments are necessary
10) Obtain data from NRD on infrared flyover they are conducting for land use
$\underline{2008}$
During calendar year 2008, the Assessor’s Office plans to accomplish the following:
11) Finalize new soil survey
12) Finalize land use study with FSA data (if information is available)
13) Review rural outbuildings
14) Attempt to establish correlation process for the three approaches to value
15) Plan, design and implement new property record cards
16) Continue working with GIS Department on verification of data after survey and field review

During calendar year 2009, the Assessor's Office plans to accomplish the following:

1) Establish valuation models for residential properties
2) Begin cyclical review of commercial properties by quadrants to determine if valuation adjustments are necessary
3) Complete verification work with GIS Department after survey and field review

The breakdown of value in Hall County for 2006 is approximately as follows:

| Real Estate | $91.50 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Personal Property | $5.00 \%$ |
| Centrally Assessed | $\underline{3.50 \%}$ |
|  | $100.00 \%$ |

This breakdown supports the need to allocate the majority of resources (man-hours, technology and budgetary) on the real estate portion of the Assessor's office statutory duties.

## 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 Hall County County Assessor, by certified mail, return receipt requested, 70051160000112138389.

Dated this 9th day of April, 2007.


