## 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

Kimball

| Residential Real Property - Current |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | 106 | COD | 11.46 |
| Total Sales Price | \$ | 6333550 | PRD | 102.58 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | \$ | 6314584 | COV | 18.79 |
| Total Assessed Value | \$ | 6458677 | STD | 19.71 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | \$ | 59571.55 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 11.48 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | \$ | 60930.92 | Min | 31.90 |
| Median |  | 100.22 | Max | 210.00 |
| Wgt. Mean |  | 102.28 | 95\% Median C.I. | 99.29 to 105.38 |
| Mean |  | 104.92 | 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I. | 100.43 to 104.13 |
|  |  |  | 95\% Mean C.I. | 101.17 to 108.67 |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County |  |  |  | 27.24 |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  | 5.77 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  | 6.59 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  |  | 53,343 |


| Residential Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 . 4 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 2 . 5 8}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 112 | 99.66 | 12.71 | 101.58 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 128 | 98.36 | 13.98 | 100.87 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 126 | 95.84 | 13.51 | 101.78 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 105 | 96 | 11.21 | 99.79 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 130 | 99 | 26.22 | 112.82 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 162 | 97 | 25.02 | 112.12 |

## 2007 Commission Summary

Kimball

Commercial Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales |  | $\mathbf{3 6}$ | COD | $\mathbf{2 2 . 1 4}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$$ | 1526000 | PRD | $\mathbf{1 0 5 . 3 5}$ |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 1526000 | COV | 33.64 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$$ | 1450585 | STD | 33.69 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 42388.89 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 22.07 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$$ | 40294.03 | Min | 35.96 |
| Median |  | $\mathbf{9 9 . 6 9}$ | Max | 214.87 |
| Wgt. Mean | 95.06 | $95 \%$ Median C.I. | 91.67 to 109.48 |  |
| Mean |  | 100.14 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I. | 86.20 to 103.92 |
|  |  | $95 \%$ Mean C.I. | 89.14 to 111.14 |  |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 17.13 |
| :--- | ---: |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period | 8.13 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period | 2.35 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base | 139,171 |


| Commercial Real Property - History <br> Year <br> Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{3 6}$ | $\mathbf{9 9 . 6 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 5 . 3 5}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 34 | 95.86 | 26.18 | 104.74 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 32 | 97.14 | 20.02 | 95.81 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 33 | 97.98 | 24.89 | 108.41 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 46 | 98 | 26.55 | 109.15 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 51 | 97 | 28.61 | 110.1 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 54 | 100 | 26.11 | 110.16 |

## 2007 Commission Summary

Kimball

| Agricultural Land - Current |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | 75 | COD | 14.48 |
| Total Sales Price | \$ | 7116498 | PRD | 103.76 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | \$ | 7043498 | COV | 19.50 |
| Total Assessed Value | \$ | 5068170 | STD | 14.56 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | \$ | 93913.31 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 10.72 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | \$ | 67575.60 | Min | 42.40 |
| Median |  | 74.05 | Max | 130.30 |
| Wgt. Mean |  | 71.96 | 95\% Median C.I. | 69.71 to 77.67 |
| Mean |  | 74.66 | 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I. | 68.59 to 75.32 |
|  |  |  | 95\% Mean C.I. | 71.37 to 77.96 |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County |  |  |  | 37.46 |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  | 3.64 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  | 5.01 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  |  | 65,441 |

Agricultural Land - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 4 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 3 . 7 6}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 70 | 76.95 | 13.78 | 103.68 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 60 | 77.19 | 14.65 | 103.05 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 54 | 76.71 | 13.60 | 102.11 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 50 | 75 | 16.39 | 106.12 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 43 | 76 | 16.82 | 108.57 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 61 | 76 | 14.57 | 103.77 |

## 2007 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Kimball 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 Kimball County is $100 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Kimball 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 Kimball County is $100 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Kimball 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 Kimball County is $74 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Kimball 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: As will be shown in the following tables and accompanying narratives: of the three measures of central tendency for the residential property class the median is within acceptable range. The hypothetical removal of the extreme outliers would not bring the other two statistics within compliance. For purposes of direct equalization, the overall median will be used as the point estimate for the residential property level of value.

Regarding the qualitative statistics, both the coefficient of dispersion and the price-related differential are within compliance and indicate good overall level of assessment uniformity for the residential class as a whole.

Assessment actions taken to address the residential property class for assessment year 2007 consisted of the Assessor and her staff finishing the appraisal of residential property in the City of Kimball. This was re-priced using the 2003-cost index.

Further analysis of the statistical profile indicates that under the heading of "Assessor Location," the location "Kimball" indicates a median of 100.51 , a mean of 105.35 and a weighted mean of 102.85 . The qualitative statistics for this subclass consists of a COD of 10.73 and a PRD of 102.43 . However, the removal of extreme outliers would bring the Kimball subclass to 77 sales, with a median of 100.39 , a mean of 104.72 and a weighted mean of 102.64. The qualitative statistics would be a coefficient of dispersion of 8.57 and a price-related differential of 102.03 . Since the "trimmed" statistical median and measures of assessment quality are in compliance, no recommendation for adjustment to this subclass will be made.

Based on my knowledge of the County and the assessment practices of the Assessor, I believe that Kimball County is in compliance for both level of value and uniformity of assessment for the residential property class.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Kimball 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 | 193 | 106 | 54.92 |
| 2006 | 237 | 112 | 47.26 |
| 2005 | 230 | 128 | 55.65 |
| 2004 | 221 | 126 | 57.01 |
| 2003 | 192 | 105 | 54.69 |
| 2002 | 191 | 130 | 68.06 |
| 2001 | 213 | 162 | 76.06 |

RESIDENTIAL: Analysis of the percentage of sales used for assessment year 2007 reveals that more than fifty-percent of the total residential sales that occurred during the timeframe of the sales study have been deemed qualified by the assessor.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Kimball 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 R\&O median ratio. The following is the justification for the trended preliminary ratio:

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 97.73 | 8.57 | $\mathbf{1 0 6 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 2 2}$ |
| 2006 | 98.53 | 1.08 | 99.6 | 99.66 |
| 2005 | 92.31 | 7.52 | 99.25 | 98.36 |
| 2004 | 92.45 | 5.91 | 97.92 | 95.84 |
| 2003 | 96 | 0.6 | 96.58 | 96 |
| 2002 | 94 | 7.33 | 100.89 | 99 |
| 2001 | 93 | 4.84 | 97.5 | 97 |

RESIDENTIAL: Comparison of the Trended Preliminary Ratio with the R\&O Median reveals slightly more than six-points difference between the two figures (6.12), and thus little support for each other.

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

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

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

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

| \% Change in Total Assessed <br> Value in the Sales File | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8.73 | 2007 | 8.57 |
| 1.32 | 2006 | 1.08 |
| 5.74 | 2005 | 7.52 |
| 4.65 | 2004 | 5.91 |
| 0 | 2003 | 0.6 |
| 7.97 | 2002 | 7.33 |
| 7.36 | 2001 | 4.84 |

RESIDENTIAL: A review of the percent change to the sales file compared with the percent change to the residential base shows no statistically significant difference ( 0.16 of a point). Assessment actions for 2007 included the completion of the appraisal of residential property in the City of Kimball that was then re-priced using the 2003 -cost index. The insignificant difference between the two figures suggests there is no appreciable difference in the valuation practices applied to the sold versus the unsold residential property.

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

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

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

The weighted mean ratio is viewed by the IAAO as the most appropriate statistical measure for "indirect" equalization; to ensure proper funding distribution of aid to political subdivisions, particularly when the distribution in part is based on the assessable value in that political subdivision, Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999). The weighted mean, because it is a value weighted ratio, best reflects a comparison of the assessed and market value of property in the political subdivision. If the distribution of aid to political subdivisions must relate to the market value available for assessment in the political subdivision, the measurement of central tendency used to analyze level of value should reflect the dollars of value available to be assessed. The weighted mean ratio does that more than either of the other measures of central tendency.

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

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

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

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

RESIDENTIAL: A review of the three measures of central tendency for the residential property class indicates that only the median is within acceptable range. The hypothetical removal of the extreme outliers would not significantly change any of these three statistical figures.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Kimball County

## 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 | 11.46 | 102.58 |
| Difference | 0 | 0 |

RESIDENTIAL: Both the coefficient of dispersion and the price-related differential are within compliance and indicate good overall level of assessment uniformity for the residential class.

## 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 | 106 | 106 | 0 |
| Median | 97.73 | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 2 2}$ | 2.49 |
| Wgt. Mean | 94.31 | 102.28 | 7.97 |
| Mean | 96.89 | 104.92 | $\mathbf{8 . 0 3}$ |
| COD | 13.31 | 11.46 | -1.85 |
| PRD | 102.74 | 102.58 | $-\mathbf{0 . 1 6}$ |
| Min Sales Ratio | 31.75 | 31.90 | 0.15 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 210.00 | 210.00 | 0 |

RESIDENTIAL: For assessment year 2007, the Assessor and her staff finished the appraisal of residential property in the City of Kimball, and this has been re-priced using the 2003-cost index.

2007 Correlation Section<br>for Kimball County

## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL: The following review of the statistical profile will show that all three rounded overall measures of central tendency are within acceptable range, and although any could be used to represent the level of value for the commercial property class as a whole, for the purposes of direct equalization the median will be designated as the point estimate. The median receives moderate support from the Trended Preliminary Ratio.

Regarding the quality of assessment, analysis of the qualitative statistics as will be shown in Table VI reveals that both the coefficient of dispersion and the price-related differential appear to be slightly above the upper limit of their respective acceptable range. However, the removal of the two extreme outlying sales would move both qualitative statistics within compliance-the COD would become 18.16, and the PRD would move to 103.05.

A further review of the statistical profile shows that under the heading "Locations: Urban, Suburban \& Rural," the Range " 1 " reveals 33 sales with a median of 101.26 , a mean of 100.19 and a weighted mean of 95.96 . The COD is 19.41 and the PRD is 104.41. Complete analysis of these 33 sales reveals that the removal of one outlying sale (bk 68, pg 293 a lowdollar sale $\mathrm{w} / \mathrm{a}$ sales price of $\$ 3,900$ ) removes the skewing of these statistics: the median becomes 99.69 , the mean is then 96.61 , the weighted mean becomes 95.65 . The COD falls to 16.77 and the PRD becomes 101.00. All statistics are then within compliance and no recommendation for adjustment will be made for this subclass.

Under the heading "Status: Improved, Unimproved \& IOLL," the Range " 1 " (improved) reveals the following statistics: median of 101.45, mean of 103.96 , weighted mean of 96.59 , COD of 17.94, and PRD of 103.87. The removal of the same extreme outlier would change the statistics in this manner: median of 101.36, mean of 100, weighted mean of 96.27, COD of 14.60 and PRD of 103.87 . Based on my knowledge of the assessment practices in the County, and the non-homogenous mixture of commercial sales in smaller counties, I believe that the resultant mid-point is an aberration-particularly in light of the fact that the other two measures of central tendency are within compliance. I believe that the County is in overall compliance for the level of value and quality of assessment for the commercial property class, and the aforementioned subclasses.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Kimball 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 | 55 | 36 | $\mathbf{6 5 . 4 5}$ |
| 2006 | 64 | 34 | 53.12 |
| 2005 | 59 | 32 | 54.24 |
| 2004 | 53 | 33 | 62.26 |
| 2003 | 65 | 46 | $\mathbf{7 0 . 7 7}$ |
| 2002 | 67 | 51 | 76.12 |
| 2001 | 73 | 54 | 73.97 |

COMMERCIAL: The percentage of commercial sales used for assessment year 2007 is historically higher than the previous three assessment years.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Kimball 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 R\&O median ratio. The following is the justification for the trended preliminary ratio:

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 90.91 | 6.27 | 96.61 | $\mathbf{9 9 . 6 9}$ |
| 2006 | 94.66 | 3.05 | 97.55 | 95.86 |
| 2005 | 88.31 | 9.98 | 97.12 | 97.14 |
| 2004 | 97.98 | 0.09 | 98.07 | 97.98 |
| 2003 | 98 | 0.36 | 98.35 | 98 |
| 2002 | 93 | 5.11 | 97.75 | 97 |
| 2001 | 93 | 1.76 | 94.64 | 100 |

COMMERCIAL: Analysis of Table III reveals that there is slightly more than three points difference between the Trended Preliminary Ratio and the R\&O Median. Therefore, both figures provide moderate support for each other.

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

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

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

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

| \% Change in Total Assessed <br> Value in the Sales File | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10.17 | 2007 | 6.27 |
| 0.69 | 2006 | 3.05 |
| 9.97 | 2005 | 9.98 |
| 0 | 2004 | 0.09 |
| 0 | 2003 | 0.36 |
| 5.24 | 2002 | 5.11 |
| 8.43 | 2001 | 1.76 |

COMMERCIAL: A comparison of the percent change in the sales file versus the percent change in assessed value (excluding growth) is slightly less than four points (3.9) and is not statistically significant. Assessment actions taken to address the commercial property class included making a $5 \%$ percent adjustment to land and improvements to all commercial and industrial property in the County-excluding Dix and Bushnell-to closer match $100 \%$ of the market. Apartments and multi-family dwellings were also reappraised for assessment year 2007.

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

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

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

The weighted mean ratio is viewed by the IAAO as the most appropriate statistical measure for "indirect" equalization; to ensure proper funding distribution of aid to political subdivisions, particularly when the distribution in part is based on the assessable value in that political subdivision, Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999). The weighted mean, because it is a value weighted ratio, best reflects a comparison of the assessed and market value of property in the political subdivision. If the distribution of aid to political subdivisions must relate to the market value available for assessment in the political subdivision, the measurement of central tendency used to analyze level of value should reflect the dollars of value available to be assessed. The weighted mean ratio does that more than either of the other measures of central tendency.

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

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

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

COMMERCIAL: As shown in Table V, all three rounded overall measures of central tendency are within acceptable range, and the difference between the largest figure (the Mean at 100.14) and the smallest figure (the weighted mean at 95.06 ) is 5.08 points.

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{2 2 . 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 5 . 3 5}$ |
| Difference | $\mathbf{2 . 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 3 5}$ |

COMMERCIAL: Analysis of the qualitative statistics in Table VI appears to show both the coefficient of dispersion and the price-related differential to be slightly above the upper limit of compliance. However, the removal of the two extreme outlying sales would move both qualitative statistics within range - the COD would become 18.16, and the PRD would move to 103.05 .

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | $\mathbf{3 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 6}$ | 0 |
| Median | $\mathbf{9 0 . 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{9 9 . 6 9}$ | $\mathbf{8 . 7 8}$ |
| Wgt. Mean | $\mathbf{8 8 . 3 7}$ | $\mathbf{9 5 . 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{6 . 6 9}$ |
| Mean | 93.83 | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{6 . 3 1}$ |
| COD | 25.33 | 22.14 | $\mathbf{- 3 . 1 9}$ |
| PRD | 106.19 | $\mathbf{1 0 5 . 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{- 0 . 8 4}$ |
| Min Sales Ratio | 34.24 | 35.96 | $\mathbf{1 . 7 2}$ |
| Max Sales Ratio | 214.87 | 214.87 | 0 |

COMMERCIAL: Assessment actions taken to address the commercial property class for the current year included a $5 \%$ percent adjustment to land and improvements to all commercial and industrial property in the County-excluding Dix and Bushnell-to closer match $100 \%$ of the market. Apartments and multi-family dwellings were also reappraised for assessment year 2007. The table above appears to reflect these actions.

## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: As will be shown in the following tables and narratives, all three overall measures of central tendency are within acceptable range, and any of the three could be used to represent the level of value for agricultural land. However, since the median receives very strong support from the Trended Preliminary Ratio, it will be the statistical measure used as the point estimate for the overall level of value for agricultural land.

Regarding quality of assessment and uniformity, the coefficient of dispersion is well within range, and the price-related differential is less than one point outside of compliance, and outlying sales are skewing this qualitative statistic. The hypothetical removal of these would bring the PRD within acceptable range.

A further review of the various major subclasses that comprise the statistical profile for agricultural land, under the heading "Majority Land Use $>95 \%$," it appears that the Grass classification with fourteen sales has a median of 81.29 , a mean of 78.37 , and a weighted mean of 74.09. However, further analysis of the statistics by Market Area, reveals that Market Area 1 has nine of these "GRASS" sales; Market Area 2 has three, with a median of 66.61; Market Area 3 has one, and Market Area 4 has one. The nine grass sales have an overall median of 83.39 , a mean of 81.12 and an aggregate of 80.66 . It therefore appears that Market Area 1 would be the focus for further grassland analysis.

As will be shown, the assessor does not separately classify agricultural sales that contain CRP on the supplemental sheets that accompany each Real Estate Transfer Statement-other than as a notation in the "Assessor Comments" section. Thus, the sales file does not have a separate section for CRP land, and only four of the nine "GRASS" sales consist of greater than $95 \%$ grass. The remaining five sales are an admixture of grass and CRP classifications within Kimball County.

| Book | Page | Majority Use | Ratio |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :---: |
| 68 | 411 | Grass $100 \%$ | 47.72 |
| 68 | 500 | Grass $100 \%$ | 71.54 |
| 69 | 483 | Grass $98.63 \%$, Waste $1.37 \%$ | 76.92 |
| 67 | 532 | Grass $100 \%$ | 94.18 |
|  |  |  |  |
| 68 | 174 | Grass $6.41 \%$, CRP $93.59 \%$ | 83.39 |
| 68 | 58 | Grass $11.12 \%$, CRP $87.58 \%$ | 99.06 |
| 69 | 182 | CRP $100 \%$ | 89.38 |
| 68 | 430 | Grass $5.49 \%$, CRP $94.51 \%$ | 85.90 |
| 69 | 99 | Grass $46.27 \%$, CRP 53.73\% | 81.96 |

Kimball County also has separate values (based on market) for grass and CRP classifications as follows (each Market Area is different, Market Area 1 is shown):

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Kimball County

| Grass LCG | Per Acre Value |  | CRP LCG |  | Per Acre Value |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1G1 | N/A | 1C1 | N/A |  |  |
| 1G | 130 | 1C | 375 |  |  |
| 2G1 | 120 | $2 C 1$ | 330 |  |  |
| 2G | 120 | $2 C$ | 290 |  |  |
| 3G1 | 100 | $3 C 1$ | 200 |  |  |
| 3G | 100 | $3 C$ | 160 |  |  |
| 4G1 | 95 | $4 C 1$ | 155 |  |  |
| 4G | 95 | $4 C$ | 155 |  |  |

Because of the fact that the County does not separately indicate CRP from grassland in the data that comprises the sales file, and further values each subclass at greatly different values, no recommendation will be made to adjust the grass subclass for assessment year 2007.

Based on my knowledge of the County and the assessment practices of the Assessor, I believe Kimball County is in compliance both for level of value and uniformity of assessment for agricultural land.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Kimball 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 | 97 | 75 | $\mathbf{7 7 . 3 2}$ |
| 2006 | 139 | 70 | 50.36 |
| 2005 | 121 | 60 | 49.59 |
| 2004 | 109 | 54 | 49.54 |
| 2003 | 80 | 50 | 62.5 |
| 2002 | 65 | 43 | 66.15 |
| 2001 | 79 | 61 | 77.22 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Analysis of the percentage of all agricultural sales used for assessment year 2007 indicates a historical "high point," and would show that there is no excessive trimming of the sample.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Kimball 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 R\&O median ratio. The following is the justification for the trended preliminary ratio:

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | $\mathbf{7 6 . 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{- 1 . 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 0 5}$ |
| 2006 | 77.91 | $\mathbf{3 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{8 0 . 7 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 9 5}$ |
| 2005 | 78.25 | $\mathbf{0 . 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 . 3 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 7 . 1 9}$ |
| 2004 | $\mathbf{7 4 . 6 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 4 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 7 1}$ |
| 2003 | 75 | $\mathbf{0 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 5}$ |
| 2002 | 72 | $\mathbf{6 . 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 6}$ |
| 2001 | 75 | $\mathbf{9 . 8 2}$ | $\mathbf{8 2 . 3 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 6}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Comparison of the Trended Preliminary Ratio with the R\&O Median shows less than one point difference between the two statistics ( 0.73 ), and would indicate very strong support between the Trended and the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ medians.

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

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

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

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

| \% Change in Total Assessed <br> Value in the Sales File | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -3.07 | 2007 | -1.92 |
| 4.54 | 2006 | 3.6 |
| 0.76 | 2005 | 0.17 |
| 6.11 | 2004 | 1.46 |
| 0 | 2003 | 0.1 |
| 8.95 | 2002 | 6.25 |
| 6.98 | 2001 | 9.82 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The difference between the percent change to the sales file compared to the percent change to the agricultural land base is slightly more than one point (1.15). This is statistically insignificant and demonstrates that there is no appreciable difference between the valuation practices applied to the sold versus the unsold land.

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

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

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

The weighted mean ratio is viewed by the IAAO as the most appropriate statistical measure for "indirect" equalization; to ensure proper funding distribution of aid to political subdivisions, particularly when the distribution in part is based on the assessable value in that political subdivision, Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999). The weighted mean, because it is a value weighted ratio, best reflects a comparison of the assessed and market value of property in the political subdivision. If the distribution of aid to political subdivisions must relate to the market value available for assessment in the political subdivision, the measurement of central tendency used to analyze level of value should reflect the dollars of value available to be assessed. The weighted mean ratio does that more than either of the other measures of central tendency.

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

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

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

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

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: As shown in the above table, all three overall measures of central tendency are within acceptable range, and any of the three could be used to represent the level of value for agricultural land. However, since the median receives very strong support from the Trended Preliminary Ratio, it will be the statistical measure used as the point estimate for the overall level of value.
VI. Analysis of R\&O COD and PRD

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 14.48 | 103.76 |
| Difference | 0 | 0.76 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The coefficient of dispersion is well within range, and the price-related differential is less than one point outside of the upper prescribed limit and outlying sales are skewing this qualitative statistic. The hypothetical removal of these would bring the PRD within acceptable range.

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 75 | 75 | 0 |
| Median | 76.24 | 74.05 | -2.19 |
| Wgt. Mean | 73.88 | 71.96 | -1.92 |
| Mean | 77.14 | 74.66 | -2.48 |
| COD | 15.61 | 14.48 | -1.13 |
| PRD | 104.41 | 103.76 | -0.65 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 44.09 | 42.40 | -1.69 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 132.26 | 130.30 | -1.96 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The Assessor conducted a sales study and made percentage adjustments to particular land capability groups to closer match $75 \%$ of market. The adjustments to the LCG's are as follows:

Market Area 1: The Assessor raised all irrigated land 10\%; the dry land received a 3\% decrease; there was no change to grass, and the CRP subclass received a $10 \%$ decrease.

Market Area 2: The irrigated LCG's received a 5\% increase; dry received a 3\% decrease; Grass in this market area received a $5 \%$ increase, and the CRP subclass received a $5 \%$ decrease.

Market Area 3: Irrigated land in this Market Area received a 5\% increase, no change was made to dry land or to grass, and the CRP subclass received a $5 \%$ decrease.

Market Area 4: Irrigated land was increased in value by $5 \%$, while dry land was decreased in value by $15 \%$. No change was made to the grass classification, and the CRP subclass received a $5 \%$ decrease in value.

## 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 (2007 Form 45-2006 CTL) | Percent <br> Change | 2007 Growth <br> (New Construction Value) | \% Change excl. Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Residential | 89,756,001 | 98,044,840 | 8,288,839 | 9.23 | 598,668 | 8.57 |
| 2. Recreational | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 3. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwellings | 14,907,158 | 14,964,998 | 57,840 | 0.39 | *---------- | 0.39 |
| 4. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 104,663,159 | 113,009,838 | 8,346,679 | 7.97 | 598,668 | 7.4 |
| 5. Commercial | 24,876,710 | 26,967,051 | 2,090,341 | 8.4 | 111,569 | 7.95 |
| 6. Industrial | 33,034,032 | 34,685,740 | 1,651,708 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| 7. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 8,471,597 | 8,730,193 | 258,596 | 3.05 | 341,753 | -0.98 |
| 8. Minerals | 71,221,408 | 47,372,716 | -23,848,692 | -33.49 | 1,757,880 | -35.95 |
| 9. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 137,603,747 | 117,755,700 | -19,848,047 | -14.42 | 381,606 | -15.98 |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 242,266,906 | 230,765,538 | -11,501,368 | -4.75 | 2,809,870 | -5.91 |
| 11. Irrigated | 19,045,830 | 20,272,660 | 1,226,830 | 6.44 |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 46,977,720 | 44,120,770 | -2,856,950 | -6.08 |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 45,315,605 | 44,806,120 | -509,485 | -1.12 |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 108845 | 107,950 | -895 | -0.82 |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 3,190 | 3,190 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 111,451,190 | 109,310,690 | -2,140,500 | -1.92 |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of All Real Property (Locally Assessed) | 353,718,096 | 340,076,228 | -13,641,868 | -3.86 | 2,809,870 | -4.65 |

 outbuildings is shown in line 7.

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



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



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

## Type: Qualified



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



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



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



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



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



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




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



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



## 53 - KIMBALL COUNTY

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

Type: Qualified


| NUMBER of Sales: | 106 |
| ---: | ---: |
| TOTAL Sales Price: | $6,333,550$ |
| TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $6,314,584$ |
| TOTAL Assessed Value: | $5,955,155$ |
| AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 59,571 |
| AVG. Assessed Value: | 56,180 |

元
95\% Median C.I.: 94.83 to 100.04
(!: Derived)
95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 91.49 to 97.12
95\% Mean C.I.: 92.92 to 100.86
AVG.ABS.DEV: 13.01
13.01
210.00
10.00
31.75

## RANGE

AVG. Assessed Value

$\qquad$ ALL

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| ASSESSOR LOCATION |  |
| RANGE |  |
| BUSHNELL |  |
| DIX |  |
| KIMBALL |  |
| RURAL |  |
| SUBURBAN |  |


| COUNT |
| :--- |


| COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 19 | 99.98 | 98.21 | 97.24 | 8.10 | 100.99 | 66.09 | 115.80 | 91.00 to 107.22 | 65,947 | 64,128 |
| 12 | 99.12 | 95.46 | 92.44 | 15.24 | 103.26 | 48.68 | 132.36 | 81.22 to 108.98 | 54,299 | 50,194 |
| 6 | 103.22 | 107.66 | 101.26 | 10.15 | 106.32 | 93.40 | 141.70 | 93.40 to 141.70 | 42,106 | 42,637 |
| 14 | 94.69 | 97.82 | 93.51 | 17.88 | 104.61 | 54.75 | 161.00 | 76.63 to 115.91 | 65,410 | 61,167 |
| 18 | 97.58 | 101.23 | 93.67 | 14.93 | 108.07 | 78.86 | 210.00 | 86.00 to 101.36 | 56,750 | 53,159 |
| 8 | 98.31 | 98.91 | 98.80 | 2.90 | 100.12 | 92.40 | 105.03 | 92.40 to 105.03 | 49,275 | 48,681 |
| 12 | 96.13 | 94.45 | 92.99 | 12.40 | 101.57 | 67.17 | 120.73 | 81.69 to 105.71 | 56,416 | 52,461 |
| 17 | 94.07 | 88.04 | 91.07 | 17.97 | 96.67 | 31.75 | 116.67 | 67.28 to 106.13 | 67,582 | 61,549 |
| 51 | 99.93 | 98.57 | 95.44 | 12.60 | 103.27 | 48.68 | 161.00 | 93.84 to 102.44 | 60,254 | 57,508 |
| 55 | 96.71 | 95.34 | 93.23 | 13.65 | 102.26 | 31.75 | 210.00 | 92.40 to 99.87 | 58,938 | 54,949 |
| 46 | 98.31 | 100.63 | 95.14 | 13.09 | 105.77 | 54.75 | 210.00 | 93.40 to 101.36 | 56,175 | 53,445 |

co
Sale Price Assd
.


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


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


Date Range: 07/01/2004 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


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

NUMBER of Sales:
(AgLand)
(AgLand) TOTAL Sales Price: (AgLand) TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: (AgLand) TOTAL Assessed Value: AVG. Adj. Sales Price: AVG. Assessed Value:

## MEDIAN:

## 7,116,498 WGT MEAN

MEAN
MEAN : 7,043,498 5,203,645

93,913
69,381
76
74 $\quad$ COV: 20.46

AVG.ABS.DEV: 11.90
1.90

95\% Median C.I.: 71.70 to 80.27
(!: Derived) (!: land+NAT=0)
95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 69.97 to 77.79
95\% Mean C.I.: 73.57 to 80.71

| AVG. Asse | d Valu |
| :---: | :---: |
| DATE OF SALE * |  |
| RANGE | COUNT |
| Qrtrs |  |
| 07/01/03 то 09/30/03 | 4 |
| 10/01/03 то 12/31/03 | 2 |
| 01/01/04 TO 03/31/04 | 7 |
| 04/01/04 то 06/30/04 | 7 |
| 07/01/04 TO 09/30/04 | 7 |
| 10/01/04 то 12/31/04 | 8 |
| 01/01/05 то 03/31/05 | 6 |
| 04/01/05 то 06/30/05 | 9 |
| 07/01/05 то 09/30/05 | 5 |
| 10/01/05 то 12/31/05 | 3 |
| 01/01/06 то 03/31/06 | 8 |
| 04/01/06 то 06/30/06 | 9 |
| __Study Years___ |  |
| 07/01/03 TO 06/30/04 | 20 |
| 07/01/04 то 06/30/05 | 30 |
| 07/01/05 то 06/30/06 | 25 |
| __Calendar Yrs_ |  |
| 01/01/04 то 12/31/04 | 29 |
| 01/01/05 тO 12/31/05 | 23 |
|  |  |
|  | 75 |


| MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| 76.96 | 84.92 | 81.21 |
| 82.94 | 82.94 | 73.36 |
| 80.27 | 83.44 | 82.89 |
| 89.11 | 84.00 | 83.79 |
| 72.32 | 73.54 | 68.98 |
| 72.34 | 71.88 | 69.90 |
| 67.78 | 64.43 | 63.65 |
| 78.85 | 79.40 | 75.05 |
| 72.62 | 71.39 | 64.71 |
| 70.70 | 71.38 | 70.92 |
| 75.77 | 75.33 | 71.89 |
| 78.54 | 82.56 | 83.05 |
|  |  |  |
| 80.84 | 83.88 | 81.47 |
| 73.47 | 73.03 | 69.99 |
| 76.28 | 76.67 | 73.52 |
|  |  |  |
| 80.27 | 78.00 | 74.76 |
| 73.16 | 72.71 | 69.38 |
| 76.24 | 77.14 | 73.88 |

15.21
13.55
15.30
8.30
11.81
22.37
12.70
9.39
12.46
8.05
17.91
19.27
13.82
14.95
16.77
15.42
12.17
15.61
70.13
71.70
65.86
67.30
56.53
47.72
47.20
62.02
54.56
63.18
44.09
52.91
65.86
47.20
44.09
47.72
47.20
115.65
94.18
108.98
92.26
93.63
94.8
74.
103.
88.49
80.26
98.
132.26
115.
103.42
132.26
108.98
103.
132.

| N/A | 82,950 | 67,365 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |
| N/A | 115,000 | 84,362 |
| 65.86 to 108.98 | 95,171 | 78,884 |
| 67.30 to 92.26 | 61,989 | 51,940 |
| 56.53 to 93.63 | 103,583 | 71,447 |
| 47.72 to 94.86 | 132,299 | 92,478 |
| 47.20 to 74.40 | 79,838 | 50,817 |
| 70.14 to 86.87 | 84,944 | 63,754 |
| N/A | 96,540 | 62,475 |
| N/A | 142,933 | 101,370 |
| 44.09 to 98.47 | 94,000 | 67,576 |
| 65.65 to 99.57 | 76,784 | 63,770 |
| 72.28 to 91.55 | 83,096 | 67,698 |
| 64.36 to 79.62 | 100,900 | 70,621 |
| 66.68 to 82.13 | 94,182 | 69,241 |
| 70.44 to 89.11 | 99,434 | 74,335 |
| 64.98 to 78.85 | 93,696 | 65,007 |
| 71.70 to 80.27 | 93,913 | 69,381 |

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



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


Type: Qualified

|  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | NUMBER of Sales: | 75 |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $7,116,498$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $7,043,498$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $5,203,645$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 93,913 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 69,381 |

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

## MEDIAN:

RANGE

| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Low \$ |  |  |  |
| Total \$ |  |  |  |
| 10000 TO | 29999 | 17 | 74.40 |
| 30000 TO | 59999 | 24 | 79.56 |
| 60000 то | 99999 | 18 | 79.08 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 11 | 81.30 |
| 150000 то | 249999 | 4 | 66.63 |
| 250000 TO | 499999 | 1 | 63.38 |
| ALL |  |  |  |
|  |  | 75 | 76.24 |


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


| 76 |  | COV: | 20.46 | 95\% Median C.I.: | 71.70 to 80.27 | (!: Derived) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 74 |  | STD: | 15.78 | 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: | 69.97 to 77.79 | (! $:$ land + NAT $=0$ ) |
| 77 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 11.90 | 95\% Mean C.I.: | 73.57 to 80.71 |  |
| 15.61 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 132.26 |  |  |  |
| 104.41 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 44.09 |  | Printed: 0 | 2007 17:18:03 |

79.06
81.24
80.11
65.37
63.38
77.1
WGT. MEAN

68.34
77.22
75.91
78.95
64.45
63.38
73.88
12.97
13.20
19.89
13.27
9.15

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 104.98 | 47.20 |
| 102.38 | 47.72 |
| 107.03 | 44.09 |
| 101.47 | 62.54 |
| 101.43 | 56.53 |
|  | 63.38 |
| 104.41 | 44.09 |


| MAX | $95 \%$ Median C.I. |
| ---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| 94.18 | 65.02 to 81.40 |
| 103.42 | 71.54 to 88.49 |
| 132.26 | 64.36 to 91.55 |
| 96.97 | 64.98 to 93.77 |
| 71.70 | N/A |
| 63.38 | N/A |
| 132.26 | 71.70 to 80.27 |


| 37,623 | 25,711 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 59,509 | 45,952 |
| 107,347 | 81,482 |
| 150,385 | 118,727 |
| 246,295 | 158,742 |
| 404,000 | 256,050 |
|  |  |
| 93,913 | 69,381 |

# 2007 Assessment Survey for Kimball County 

March 19, 2007

## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

1. Deputy(ies) on staff: One
2. Appraiser(s) on staff: None
3. Other full-time employees: Three
(Does not include anyone counted in 1 and 2 above)
4. Other part-time employees: None
(Does not include anyone counted in 1 through 3 above)
5. Number of shared employees: One—and this employee's wages do not come out of the assessor's budget.
(Employees who are shared between the assessor's office and other county officeswill not include anyone counted in 1 through 4 above).
6. Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year: $\$ 164,788$
(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?): \$26,300 (this amount includes the County Solutions programs, the GIS program, and data processing).
8. Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above: $\$ 163,788$
9. Amount of total budget set aside for appraisal work: $\$ 29,708$
10. Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops: $\$ 4,500$
11. Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget: N/A
12. Other miscellaneous funds: This amount can vary, because it includes postage, employee benefits, the use of a County vehicle, copy machine rental, internet service and the assessor's cellular telephone.
(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: $\$ 163,788$

## a. Was any of last year's budget not used? Yes, \$1,749.08

## B. Residential Appraisal Information

 (Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)1. Data collection done by: the Assessor's staff
2. Valuation done by: the Assessor and her staff
3. Pickup work done by: the Assessor's staff

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | 10 | 33 | 120 | 163 |

4. What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? The date of the Replacement Cost New data is September, 2003 for all residential property within the County.
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? Typically, the Market or Sales Comparison Approach is used during individual taxpayer protests, but not as an approach for mass appraisal.
7. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: The Assessor uses five or six specific neighborhoods for the residential property class.
8. How are these defined? By location, and town/village.
9. Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? Yes, this would be a usable valuation identity for Kimball County.
10. Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural residential? (that is, does the "suburban" location have its own market?) Yes, suburban property meets the Real Property Regulations definition (chapter 10).
11. Are the county's ag residential and rural residential improvements classified and valued in the same manner? Yes, ag and rural residential improvements are both classified and valued in the same manner.

## C. Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

1. Data collection done by: the Assessor's staff
2. Valuation done by: the Assessor and her staff
3. Pickup work done by whom: the Assessor's staff

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commercial | 5 | 1 | 11 | 17 |

4. What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? The date of the Replacement Cost New data is 1994.
5. When was the last time the depreciation schedule for this property class or any subclass was developed using market-derived information? The depreciation schedule for commercial property was developed in 1994.
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 Income Approach has not been used to estimate the market value for the properties in this class.
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? Typically, the Market or Sales Comparison Approach is used during individual taxpayer protests, and is not used to estimate the market value of commercial/industrial properties.
8. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class? The Assessor has identified three neighborhoods for commercial property: Kimball, Dix and Bushnell.
9. How are these defined? By location.
10. Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? Yes, it would be for commercial property within the County.
11. Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural commercial? (that is, does the "suburban" location have its own market?) Suburban is not a usable assessor location for commercial property in Kimball County.

## D. Agricultural Appraisal Information

1. Data collection done by: the Assessor's staff
2. Valuation done by: the Assessor and her staff
3. Pickup work done by whom: the Assessor's staff

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural | 0 | 17 | 204 | 221 |

4. Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? Yes, the County has written standards to specifically define agricultural property, and has developed indicators that would determine whether or not land is primarily used as agricultural land.

How is your agricultural land defined? Agricultural land is defined statutorily by §77-1359 and §77-1363. Further, the Assessor has developed the following indicators to determine whether or not land is primarily used as agricultural land:

1. Farm income is not generated.
2. No participation in FSA programs.
3. No farm insurance program.
4. Majority of land use is for wildlife habitat.
5. Little or no specialized ag land equipment on personal property tax schedule.

Documents that could be provided for proof:

1. 1040F Tax Form
2. Papers from FSA office
3. Insurance policy
4. Personal Property tax schedule
5. Livestock inventory on land and duration of time on land.
6. Lease agreements
"Agricultural or horticultural purposes shall mean used for commercial production of any plant or animal product in a raw or unprocessed state that is derived from the science and art of agriculture, aquaculture, or horticulture" (see REG. 11.002.01H)
"The Assessor must periodically review the parcel to verify the continued use for agricultural and horticultural purposes. To ensure the property is classified properly, the assessor may request additional information from the property owner. The assessor may also conduct a physical inspection of the parcel."
7. 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 not been used to establish market value for agricultural land.
8. What is the date of the soil survey currently used? 1962—however, the County has a more current survey on their GIS.
9. What date was the last countywide land use study completed? The County has completed approximately three-quarters of current land use for assessment year 2007, via the GIS.
a. By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.) GIS and FSA maps.
b. By whom? Sallie, a member of the Assessor's staff.
c. What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? As noted above, about three-quarters of the entire county is complete at this time.
10. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: Four
11. How are these defined? By soils, topography and the market.
12. 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
13. Administrative software: County Solutions
14. CAMA software: County Solutions
15. Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? Yes
a. Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? The Deputy Assessor—and this is done on a monthly basis when the Real Estate Transfer Statements are received.
16. Does the county have GIS software? Yes
a. Who maintains the GIS software and maps? Staff member Sallie.
17. Personal Property software: County Solutions

## F. Zoning Information

1. Does the county have zoning? Yes
a. If so, is the zoning countywide? No
b. What municipalities in the county are zoned? The City of Kimball, the Village of Bushnell and the Village of Dix.
c. When was zoning implemented? It is unknown when zoning was implemented.

## G. Contracted Services

1. Appraisal Services: (are these contracted, or conducted "in-house?") The assessor conducts "in-house" appraisal; the only contracted appraisal service is for minerals, oil and gas, by Pritchard \& Abbott.
2. Other Services: County Solutions for CAMA, administrative and personal property software.

## H. Additional comments or further explanations on any item from A through $G$ : None.

## II. Assessment Actions

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

1. Residential—The Assessor and her staff finished the appraisal of residential property in the City of Kimball. This has been repriced using the 2003 cost index.
2. Commercial-The Assessor made a 5\% percent adjustment to land and improvements to all commercial and industrial property in the Countyexcluding Dix and Bushnell-to closer match $100 \%$ of the market. Apartments and multi-family dwellings were also reappraised for assessment year 2007.
3. Agricultural-The Assessor conducted a sales study and made percentage adjustments to particular land capability groups to closer match $75 \%$ of market. The adjustments to the LCG's are as follows:

Market Area 1: The Assessor raised all irrigated land 10\%; the dry land received a $3 \%$ decrease; there was no change to grass, and the CRP subclass received a $10 \%$ decrease.

Market Area 2: The irrigated LCG's received a 5\% increase; dry received a $3 \%$ decrease; Grass in this market area received a $5 \%$ increase, and the CRP subclass received a 5\% decrease.

Market Area 3: Irrigated land in this Market Area received a 5\% increase, no change was made to dry land or to grass, and the CRP subclass received a 5\% decrease.

Market Area 4: Irrigated land was increased in value by 5\%, while dry land was decreased in value by $15 \%$. No change was made to the grass classification, and the CRP subclass received a 5\% decrease in value.

County 53 - Kimball


Exhibit 53 - Page 75

County 53 - Kimball


Exhibit 53 - Page 76

## County 53 - Kimball

| Schedule II:Tax Increment Financing (TIF) |  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Value Base | Value Excess | Records | Value Base | Value Excess |
| 18. Residential | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. Commercial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Records | Rural <br> Value Base | Value Excess | Records | Total <br> Value Base | Value Excess |
| 18. Residential | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. Commercial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. Total Sch II |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |


| Schedule III: Mineral Interest Records | Urban |  | SubUrban |  |  | Rural |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Value | Records |  | Value | Records | Value |
| 23. Mineral Interest-Producing | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 238 | 47,236,120 |
| 24. Mineral Interest-Non-Producing | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 270 | 136,596 |


|  | Total |  | Growth |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| 23. Mineral Interest-Producing | 238 | $47,236,120$ | $1,757,880$ |  |
| 24. Mineral Interest-Non-Producing | 270 | 136,596 | 0 |  |
| 25. Mineral Interest Total | 508 | $\mathbf{4 7 , 3 7 2 , 7 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 7 5 7 , 8 8 0}$ |  |


$\left.$| Schedule IV: Exempt Records: Non-Agricultural |
| :--- |
| Urban |
| Records |$\quad$| SubUrban |
| :---: |
| Records |$\quad$| Rural |
| :---: |
| Records |$\quad$| Total |
| :---: |
| Records | \right\rvert\, | 26. Exempt | 120 | 30 | 340 | $\mathbf{4 9 0}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



## County 53 - Kimball

| Schedule VI: Agricultural Records: Non-Agricultural Detail | Urban |  |  | SubUrban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Acres | Value | Records | Acres | Value |
| 31. HomeSite UnImp Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 32. HomeSite Improv Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1 | 1.000 | 5,450 |
| 33. HomeSite Improvements | 0 |  | 0 | 1 |  | 51,025 |
| 34. HomeSite Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35. FarmSite UnImp Land | 2 | 0.020 | 3,970 | 1 | 1.000 | 200 |
| 36. FarmSite Impr Land | 46 | 0.475 | 66,937 | 1 | 1.000 | 200 |
| 37. FarmSite Improv | 53 |  | 211,220 | 2 |  | 3,795 |

38. FarmSite Total

| 39. Road \& Ditches | 0.000 |  |  | 12.500 |  |  | Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 40. Other-Non Ag Use |  | 0.000 | 0 |  | 0.000 | 0 |  |
|  | Records | Rural <br> Acres | Value | Records | Total ${ }_{\text {Acres }}$ | Value |  |
| 31. HomeSite UnImp Land | 55 | 57.000 | 306,290 | 55 | 57.000 | 306,290 |  |
| 32. HomeSite Improv Land | 227 | 270.370 | 1,434,275 | 228 | 271.370 | 1,439,725 |  |
| 33. HomeSite Improvements | 234 |  | 13,167,958 | 235 |  | 13,218,983 | 71,716 |
| 34. HomeSite Total |  |  |  | 290 | 328.370 | 14,964,998 |  |
| 35. FarmSite UnImp Land | 54 | 116.530 | 31,350 | 57 | 117.550 | 35,520 |  |
| 36. FarmSite Impr Land | 433 | 1,662.560 | 471,603 | 480 | 1,664.035 | 538,740 |  |
| 37. FarmSite Improv | 539 |  | 7,940,918 | 594 |  | 8,155,933 | 270,037 |
| 38. FarmSite Total |  |  |  | 651 | 1,781.585 | 8,730,193 |  |
| 39. Road \& Ditches |  | 5,322.129 |  |  | 5,334.629 |  |  |
| 40. Other-Non Ag Use |  | 0.000 | 0 |  | 0.000 | 0 |  |
| 41. Total Section VI |  |  |  | 941 | 7,444.584 | 23,695,191 | 341,753 |


| Schedule VII: Agricultural Records: Ag Land Detail-Game \& Parks | Records | Urban Acres | Value | Records | SubUrban Acres | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
|  | Records | Rural Acres | Value | Records | Total ${ }_{\text {Acres }}$ | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| Schedule VIII: Agricultural Records: Special Value | Records | Urban Acres | Value | Records | SubUrban Acres | Value |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Val |  |  | 0 |  |  | 0 |
|  | Records | Rural ${ }_{\text {Acres }}$ | Value | Records | Total <br> Acres | Value |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Val |  |  | 0 |  |  | 0 |

## County 53 - Kimball

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

|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Irrigated: | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,703.700 | 1,081,885 | 1,703.700 | 1,081,885 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,354.500 | 805,980 | 1,354.500 | 805,980 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,090.230 | 1,922,645 | 4,090.230 | 1,922,645 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 713.500 | 235,505 | 713.500 | 235,505 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,082.250 | 297,675 | 1,082.250 | 297,675 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 993.206 | 238,370 | 993.206 | 238,370 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 9,937.386 | 4,582,060 | 9,937.386 | 4,582,060 |
| Dryland: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,619.790 | 1,201,140 | 4,619.790 | 1,201,140 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 15,504.810 | 3,566,410 | 15,504.810 | 3,566,410 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 29,840.221 | 5,968,045 | 29,840.221 | 5,968,045 |
| 58.3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,514.560 | 579,190 | 5,514.560 | 579,190 |
| 60.4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,792.770 | 550,525 | 5,792.770 | 550,525 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 14,752.960 | 1,401,975 | 14,752.960 | 1,401,975 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 76,025.111 | 13,267,285 | 76,025.111 | 13,267,285 |

Grass:

| 63. 1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,366.310 | 1,220,360 | 5,366.310 | 1,220,360 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 12,248.780 | 2,969,460 | 12,248.780 | 2,969,460 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 33,868.536 | 6,546,080 | 33,868.536 | 6,546,080 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 68. 3G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 11,270.090 | 1,330,020 | 11,270.090 | 1,330,020 |
| 69. 4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 17,692.520 | 1,942,485 | 17,692.520 | 1,942,485 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 60,619.554 | 6,491,375 | 60,619.554 | 6,491,375 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 141,065.790 | 20,499,780 | 141,065.790 | 20,499,780 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,108.670 | 46,675 | 3,108.670 | 46,675 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 230,136.957 | 38,395,800 | 230,136.957 | 38,395,800 |

## County 53 - Kimball <br> 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

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

| ated | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 7.750 | 5,195 | 2,948.112 | 1,975,290 | 2,955.862 | 1,980,485 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,923.420 | 1,163,715 | 1,923.420 | 1,163,715 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 150.930 | 75,465 | 5,296.100 | 2,648,050 | 5,447.030 | 2,723,515 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 890.220 | 298,265 | 890.220 | 298,265 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,441.260 | 425,235 | 1,441.260 | 425,235 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,401.840 | 336,440 | 1,401.840 | 336,440 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 158.680 | 80,660 | 13,900.952 | 6,846,995 | 14,059.632 | 6,927,655 |


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

Grass:

| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,743.950 | 585,500 | 2,743.950 | 585,500 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 139.820 | 28,450 | 6,743.524 | 1,563,415 | 6,883.344 | 1,591,865 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 84.143 | 15,240 | 21,925.532 | 3,993,935 | 22,009.675 | 4,009,175 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 68. 3G | 0.000 | 0 | 57.750 | 7,335 | 6,196.690 | 842,840 | 6,254.440 | 850,175 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 184.570 | 23,215 | 14,600.217 | 1,801,915 | 14,784.787 | 1,825,130 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 174.000 | 19,935 | 33,061.600 | 3,920,645 | 33,235.600 | 3,940,580 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 640.283 | 94,175 | 85,271.513 | 12,708,250 | 85,911.796 | 12,802,425 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 7.500 | 115 | 3,535.211 | 53,070 | 3,542.711 | 53,185 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 66.300 | 2,650 | 66.300 | 2,650 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.057 |  | 0.057 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 856.213 | 183,375 | 188,095.650 | 33,598,835 | 188,951.863 | 33,782,210 |

## County 53 - Kimball

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 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,157.750 | 833,580 | 1,157.750 | 833,580 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,890.750 | 1,191,215 | 1,890.750 | 1,191,215 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,216.450 | 1,141,535 | 2,216.450 | 1,141,535 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 451.750 | 155,865 | 451.750 | 155,865 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 771.000 | 242,895 | 771.000 | 242,895 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 486.000 | 123,960 | 486.000 | 123,960 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,973.700 | 3,689,050 | 6,973.700 | 3,689,050 |
| Dryland: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54.1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,248.325 | 1,207,195 | 5,248.325 | 1,207,195 |
| 56.2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 10,773.027 | 2,154,605 | 10,773.027 | 2,154,605 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 22,492.774 | 3,824,080 | 22,492.774 | 3,824,080 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,059.430 | 455,440 | 5,059.430 | 455,440 |
| 60.4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,497.713 | 467,365 | 5,497.713 | 467,365 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,284.450 | 279,265 | 3,284.450 | 279,265 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 52,355.719 | 8,387,950 | 52,355.719 | 8,387,950 |

Grass:

| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,873.752 | 584,585 | 1,873.752 | 584,585 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,578.698 | 1,662,255 | 5,578.698 | 1,662,255 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 12,815.033 | 3,281,090 | 12,815.033 | 3,281,090 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 68.3G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,121.250 | 480,200 | 3,121.250 | 480,200 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,888.150 | 910,235 | 6,888.150 | 910,235 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 11,433.951 | 1,307,935 | 11,433.951 | 1,307,935 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 41,710.834 | 8,226,300 | 41,710.834 | 8,226,300 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 21.500 | 320 | 21.500 | 320 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 101,061.753 | 20,303,620 | 101,061.753 | 20,303,620 |

## County 53 - Kimball <br> 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

Schedule IX: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Detail
Market Area:
4

| rigated | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,096.900 | 822,725 | 1,096.900 | 822,725 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,606.500 | 1,052,280 | 1,606.500 | 1,052,280 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,171.150 | 2,294,295 | 4,171.150 | 2,294,295 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 768.750 | 295,985 | 768.750 | 295,985 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,174.520 | 422,830 | 1,174.520 | 422,830 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 663.500 | 185,780 | 663.500 | 185,780 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 9,481.320 | 5,073,895 | 9,481.320 | 5,073,895 |
| Dryland: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,588.530 | 1,284,785 | 4,588.530 | 1,284,785 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,443.754 | 1,643,255 | 6,443.754 | 1,643,255 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 20,228.340 | 4,349,325 | 20,228.340 | 4,349,325 |
| 58.3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,835.930 | 368,760 | 2,835.930 | 368,760 |
| 60.4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,594.588 | 671,350 | 5,594.588 | 671,350 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,897.050 | 151,765 | 1,897.050 | 151,765 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 41,588.192 | 8,469,240 | 41,588.192 | 8,469,240 |

Grass:

| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 668.500 | 202,405 | 668.500 | 202,405 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 893.000 | 277,480 | 893.000 | 277,480 |
| 66.2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,770.650 | 933,565 | 3,770.650 | 933,565 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 68.3G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,255.500 | 214,405 | 1,255.500 | 214,405 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,107.700 | 589,730 | 4,107.700 | 589,730 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 8,285.300 | 1,060,030 | 8,285.300 | 1,060,030 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 18,980.650 | 3,277,615 | 18,980.650 | 3,277,615 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 517.750 | 7,770 | 517.750 | 7,770 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 13.500 | 540 | 13.500 | 540 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 70,581.412 | 16,829,060 | 70,581.412 | 16,829,060 |

## County 53 - Kimball

## 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 | 0.000 | 0 | 158.680 | 80,660 | 40,293.358 | 20,192,000 | 40,452.038 | 20,272,660 |
| 77.Dry Land | 0.000 | 0 | 49.750 | 8,425 | 255,290.696 | 44,112,345 | 255,340.446 | 44,120,770 |
| 78.Grass | 0.000 | 0 | 640.283 | 94,175 | 287,028.787 | 44,711,945 | 287,669.070 | 44,806,120 |
| 79.Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 7.500 | 115 | 7,183.131 | 107,835 | 7,190.631 | 107,950 |
| 80.Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 79.800 | 3,190 | 79.800 | 3,190 |
| 81.Exempt | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.057 | 0 | 0.057 | 0 |
| 82.Total | 0.000 | 0 | 856.213 | 183,375 | 589,875.772 | 109,127,315 | 590,731.985 | 109,310,690 |

2007 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 53 - Kimball

Market Area:
Average Assessed Value*

| Irrigated: | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1A1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 1A | 1,703.700 | 17.14\% | 1,081,885 | 23.61\% | 635.020 |
| 2A1 | 1,354.500 | 13.63\% | 805,980 | 17.59\% | 595.038 |
| 2A | 4,090.230 | 41.16\% | 1,922,645 | 41.96\% | 470.057 |
| 3A1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 3A | 713.500 | 7.18\% | 235,505 | 5.14\% | 330.070 |
| 4A1 | 1,082.250 | 10.89\% | 297,675 | 6.50\% | 275.051 |
| 4A | 993.206 | 9.99\% | 238,370 | 5.20\% | 240.000 |
| Irrigated Total | 9,937.386 | 100.00\% | 4,582,060 | 100.00\% | 461.093 |
| Dry: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1D1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 1D | 4,619.790 | 6.08\% | 1,201,140 | 9.05\% | 259.998 |
| 2D1 | 15,504.810 | 20.39\% | 3,566,410 | 26.88\% | 230.019 |
| 2D | 29,840.221 | 39.25\% | 5,968,045 | 44.98\% | 200.000 |
| 3D1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 3D | 5,514.560 | 7.25\% | 579,190 | 4.37\% | 105.029 |
| 4D1 | 5,792.770 | 7.62\% | 550,525 | 4.15\% | 95.036 |
| 4D | 14,752.960 | 19.41\% | 1,401,975 | 10.57\% | 95.030 |
| Dry Total | 76,025.111 | 100.00\% | 13,267,285 | 100.00\% | 174.511 |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | $5,366.310$ | $3.80 \%$ | $1,220,360$ | $5.95 \%$ | 227.411 |
| 2G1 | $12,248.780$ | $8.68 \%$ | $2,969,460$ | $14.49 \%$ | 242.429 |
| 2G | $33,868.536$ | $24.01 \%$ | $6,546,080$ | $31.93 \%$ | 193.279 |
| 3G1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| 3G | $11,270.090$ | $7.99 \%$ | $1,330,020$ | $6.49 \%$ | 118.013 |
| 4G1 | $17,692.520$ | $12.54 \%$ | $1,942,485$ | $9.48 \%$ | 109.791 |
| 4G | $60,619.554$ | $42.97 \%$ | $6,491,375$ | $31.67 \%$ | 107.083 |
| Grass Total | $141,065.790$ | $100.00 \%$ | $20,499,780$ | $100.00 \%$ | 145.320 |
|  | $9,937.386$ | $4.32 \%$ | $4,582,060$ | $11.93 \%$ | 461.093 |
| Irrigated Total | $76,025.111$ | $33.03 \%$ | $13,267,285$ | $34.55 \%$ | 174.511 |
| Dry Total | $141,065.790$ | $61.30 \%$ | $20,499,780$ | $53.39 \%$ | 145.320 |
| Grass Total | $3,108.670$ | $1.35 \%$ | 46,675 | $0.12 \%$ | 15.014 |
| Waste | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  | 0.000 |
| Exempt | $230,136.957$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |  | 160 |
| Market Area Total |  |  |  |  |  |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $9,937.386$ | $24.57 \%$ | $4,582,060$ | $22.60 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $76,025.111$ | $29.77 \%$ | $13,267,285$ | $30.07 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $141,065.790$ | $49.04 \%$ | $20,499,780$ | $45.75 \%$ |
| Waste | $3,108.670$ | $43.23 \%$ | 46,675 | $43.24 \%$ |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $230,136.957$ | $38.96 \%$ | $38,395,800$ | $35.13 \%$ |

2007 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 53 - Kimball

Market Area: 2
Average Assessed Value*

| Irrigated: | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1A1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| 1A | $2,955.862$ | $21.02 \%$ | $1,980,485$ | $28.59 \%$ | 670.019 |
| 2A1 | $1,923.420$ | $13.68 \%$ | $1,163,715$ | $16.80 \%$ | 605.023 |
| 2A | $5,447.030$ | $38.74 \%$ | $2,723,515$ | $39.31 \%$ | 500.000 |
| 3A1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| 3A | 890.220 | $6.33 \%$ | 298,265 | $4.31 \%$ | 335.046 |
| 4A1 | $1,441.260$ | $10.25 \%$ | 425,235 | $6.14 \%$ | 295.043 |
| 4A | $1,401.840$ | $9.97 \%$ | 336,440 | $4.86 \%$ | 239.998 |
| Irrigated Total | $14,059.632$ | $100.00 \%$ | $6,927,655$ | $100.00 \%$ | 492.733 |
| Dry: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1D1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| 1D | $3,196.510$ | $3.74 \%$ | 863,210 | $6.17 \%$ | 270.047 |
| 2D1 | $26,161.421$ | $30.64 \%$ | $5,232,285$ | $37.38 \%$ | 200.000 |
| 2D | $33,834.683$ | $39.63 \%$ | $5,752,680$ | $41.10 \%$ | 170.023 |
| 3D1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| 3D | $7,731.880$ | $9.06 \%$ |  |  |  |
| 4D1 | $5,658.330$ | $6.63 \%$ | 850,735 | $6.08 \%$ | 110.029 |
| 4D | $8,788.600$ | $10.29 \%$ | 594,305 | $4.25 \%$ | 105.031 |
| Dry Total | $85,371.424$ | $100.00 \%$ | 703,080 | $5.02 \%$ | 79.999 |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | $2,743.950$ | $3.19 \%$ | 585,500 | $4.57 \%$ | 213.378 |
| 2G1 | $6,883.344$ | $8.01 \%$ | $1,591,865$ | $12.43 \%$ | 231.263 |
| 2G | $22,009.675$ | $25.62 \%$ | $4,009,175$ | $31.32 \%$ | 182.155 |
| 3G1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| 3G | $6,254.440$ | $7.28 \%$ | 850,175 | $6.64 \%$ | 135.931 |
| 4G1 | $14,784.787$ | $17.21 \%$ | $1,825,130$ | $14.26 \%$ | 123.446 |
| 4G | $33,235.600$ | $38.69 \%$ | $3,940,580$ | $30.78 \%$ | 118.565 |
| Grass Total | $85,911.796$ | $100.00 \%$ | $12,802,425$ | $100.00 \%$ | 149.018 |
| Irigated Total | $14,059.632$ | $7.44 \%$ | $6,927,655$ | $20.51 \%$ | 492.733 |
| Dry Total | $85,371.424$ | $45.18 \%$ | $13,996,295$ | $41.43 \%$ | 163.945 |
| Grass Total | $85,911.796$ | $45.47 \%$ | $12,802,425$ | $37.90 \%$ | 149.018 |
| Waste | $3,542.711$ | $1.87 \%$ | 53,185 | $0.16 \%$ | 15.012 |
| Other | 66.300 | $0.04 \%$ | 2,650 | $0.01 \%$ | 39.969 |
| Exempt | 0.057 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  | 178 |
| Market Area Total | $188,951.863$ | $100.00 \%$ | $33,782,210$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |

## As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $14,059.632$ | $34.76 \%$ | $6,927,655$ | $34.17 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $85,371.424$ | $33.43 \%$ | $13,996,295$ | $31.72 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $85,911.796$ | $29.86 \%$ | $12,802,425$ | $28.57 \%$ |
| Waste | $3,542.711$ | $49.27 \%$ | 53,185 | $49.27 \%$ |
| Other | 66.300 | $83.08 \%$ | 2,650 | $83.07 \%$ |
| Exempt | 0.057 | $100.00 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $188,951.863$ | $31.99 \%$ | $33,782,210$ | $30.90 \%$ |

2007 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 53 - Kimball

Market Area: 3

| Irrigated: | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1A1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 1A | 1,157.750 | 16.60\% | 833,580 | 22.60\% | 720.000 |
| 2A1 | 1,890.750 | 27.11\% | 1,191,215 | 32.29\% | 630.022 |
| 2A | 2,216.450 | 31.78\% | 1,141,535 | 30.94\% | 515.028 |
| 3A1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 3A | 451.750 | 6.48\% | 155,865 | 4.23\% | 345.024 |
| 4A1 | 771.000 | 11.06\% | 242,895 | 6.58\% | 315.038 |
| 4A | 486.000 | 6.97\% | 123,960 | 3.36\% | 255.061 |
| Irrigated Total | 6,973.700 | 100.00\% | 3,689,050 | 100.00\% | 528.994 |
| Dry: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1D1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 1D | 5,248.325 | 10.02\% | 1,207,195 | 14.39\% | 230.015 |
| 2D1 | 10,773.027 | 20.58\% | 2,154,605 | 25.69\% | 199.999 |
| 2D | 22,492.774 | 42.96\% | 3,824,080 | 45.59\% | 170.013 |
| 3D1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 3D | 5,059.430 | 9.66\% | 455,440 | 5.43\% | 90.018 |
| 4D1 | 5,497.713 | 10.50\% | 467,365 | 5.57\% | 85.010 |
| 4D | 3,284.450 | 6.27\% | 279,265 | 3.33\% | 85.026 |
| Dry Total | 52,355.719 | 100.00\% | 8,387,950 | 100.00\% | 160.210 |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | $1,873.752$ | $4.49 \%$ | 584,585 | $7.11 \%$ | 311.986 |
| 2G1 | $5,578.698$ | $13.37 \%$ | $1,662,255$ | $20.21 \%$ | 297.964 |
| 2G | $12,815.033$ | $30.72 \%$ | $3,281,090$ | $39.89 \%$ | 256.034 |
| 3G1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| 3G | $3,121.250$ | $7.48 \%$ | 480,200 | $5.84 \%$ | 153.848 |
| 4G1 | $6,888.150$ | $16.51 \%$ | 910,235 | $11.06 \%$ | 132.145 |
| 4G | $11,433.951$ | $27.41 \%$ | $1,307,935$ | $15.90 \%$ | 114.390 |
| Grass Total | $41,710.834$ | $100.00 \%$ | $8,226,300$ | $100.00 \%$ | 197.222 |
| Irrigated Total | $6,973.700$ | $6.90 \%$ | $3,689,050$ | $18.17 \%$ | 528.994 |
| Dry Total | $52,355.719$ | $51.81 \%$ | $8,387,950$ | $41.31 \%$ | 160.210 |
| Grass Total | $41,710.834$ | $41.27 \%$ | $8,226,300$ | $40.52 \%$ | 197.222 |
| Waste | 21.500 | $0.02 \%$ | 320 | $0.00 \%$ | 14.883 |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  | 200.903 |
| Market Area Total | $101,061.753$ | $100.00 \%$ | $20,303,620$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $6,973.700$ | $17.24 \%$ | $3,689,050$ | $18.20 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $52,355.719$ | $20.50 \%$ | $8,387,950$ | $19.01 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $41,710.834$ | $14.50 \%$ | $8,226,300$ | $18.36 \%$ |
| Waste | 21.500 | $0.30 \%$ | 320 | $0.30 \%$ |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $101,061.753$ | $17.11 \%$ | $20,303,620$ | $18.57 \%$ |

2007 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 53 - Kimball

| Irrigated: | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Market Area: <br> Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1A1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 1A | 1,096.900 | 11.57\% | 822,725 | 16.21\% | 750.045 |
| 2A1 | 1,606.500 | 16.94\% | 1,052,280 | 20.74\% | 655.014 |
| 2A | 4,171.150 | 43.99\% | 2,294,295 | 45.22\% | 550.038 |
| 3A1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 3A | 768.750 | 8.11\% | 295,985 | 5.83\% | 385.021 |
| 4A1 | 1,174.520 | 12.39\% | 422,830 | 8.33\% | 360.002 |
| 4A | 663.500 | 7.00\% | 185,780 | 3.66\% | 280.000 |
| Irrigated Total | 9,481.320 | 100.00\% | 5,073,895 | 100.00\% | 535.146 |
| Dry: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1D1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 1D | 4,588.530 | 11.03\% | 1,284,785 | 15.17\% | 279.999 |
| 2D1 | 6,443.754 | 15.49\% | 1,643,255 | 19.40\% | 255.015 |
| 2D | 20,228.340 | 48.64\% | 4,349,325 | 51.35\% | 215.011 |
| 3D1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 3D | 2,835.930 | 6.82\% | 368,760 | 4.35\% | 130.031 |
| 4D1 | 5,594.588 | 13.45\% | 671,350 | 7.93\% | 119.999 |
| 4D | 1,897.050 | 4.56\% | 151,765 | 1.79\% | 80.000 |
| Dry Total | 41,588.192 | 100.00\% | 8,469,240 | 100.00\% | 203.645 |
| Grass: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1G1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 1G | 668.500 | 3.52\% | 202,405 | 6.18\% | 302.774 |
| 2G1 | 893.000 | 4.70\% | 277,480 | 8.47\% | 310.727 |
| 2G | 3,770.650 | 19.87\% | 933,565 | 28.48\% | 247.587 |
| 3G1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 3G | 1,255.500 | 6.61\% | 214,405 | 6.54\% | 170.772 |
| 4G1 | 4,107.700 | 21.64\% | 589,730 | 17.99\% | 143.566 |
| 4 G | 8,285.300 | 43.65\% | 1,060,030 | 32.34\% | 127.941 |
| Grass Total | 18,980.650 | 100.00\% | 3,277,615 | 100.00\% | 172.681 |
| Irrigated Total | 9,481.320 | 13.43\% | 5,073,895 | 30.15\% | 535.146 |
| Dry Total | 41,588.192 | 58.92\% | 8,469,240 | 50.33\% | 203.645 |
| Grass Total | 18,980.650 | 26.89\% | 3,277,615 | 19.48\% | 172.681 |
| Waste | 517.750 | 0.73\% | 7,770 | 0.05\% | 15.007 |
| Other | 13.500 | 0.02\% | 540 | 0.00\% | 40.000 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | 0.00\% |  |  |  |
| Market Area Total | 70,581.412 | 100.00\% | 16,829,060 | 100.00\% | 238.434 |
| As Related to the County as a Whole |  |  |  |  |  |
| Irrigated Total | 9,481.320 | 23.44\% | 5,073,895 | 25.03\% |  |
| Dry Total | 41,588.192 | 16.29\% | 8,469,240 | 19.20\% |  |
| Grass Total | 18,980.650 | 6.60\% | 3,277,615 | 7.32\% |  |
| Waste | 517.750 | 7.20\% | 7,770 | 7.20\% |  |
| Other | 13.500 | 16.92\% | 540 | 16.93\% |  |
| Exempt | 0.000 | 0.00\% |  |  |  |
| Market Area Total | 70,581.412 | 11.95\% | 16,829,060 | 15.40\% |  |

## 2007 Agricultural Land Detail

County 53 - Kimball

| AgLand | Urban |  | SubUrban Acres | Rural |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Irrigated | 0.000 | 0 | 158.680 | 80,660 | 40,293.358 | 20,192,000 |
| Dry | 0.000 | 0 | 49.750 | 8,425 25 | 255,290.696 | 44,112,345 |
| Grass | 0.000 | 0 | 640.283 | 94,175 28 | 287,028.787 | 44,711,945 |
| Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 7.500 | 115 | 7,183.131 | 107,835 |
| Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 79.800 | 3,190 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.057 | 0 |
| Total | 0.000 | 0 | 856.213 | 183,375 589 | 589,875.772 | 109,127,315 |
| AgLand | Total <br> Acres | Value | Acres \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| Irrigated | 40,452.038 | 20,272,660 | 40,452.038 6.85\% | 20,272,660 | 0 18.55\% | 501.153 |
| Dry | 255,340.446 | 44,120,770 | 255,340.446 43.22\% | 44,120,770 | 0 40.36\% | 172.791 |
| Grass | 287,669.070 | 44,806,120 | 287,669.070 48.70\% | 44,806,120 | 0 40.99\% | 155.755 |
| Waste | 7,190.631 | 107,950 | 7,190.631 1.22\% | 107,950 | 0 0.10\% | 15.012 |
| Other | 79.800 | 3,190 | 79.800 0.01\% | 3,190 | 0 0.00\% | 39.974 |
| Exempt | 0.057 | 0 | 0.057 0.00\% |  | 0 0.00\% | 0.000 |


| Total | $590,731.985$ | $109,310,690$ | $590,731.985$ | $100.00 \%$ | $109,310,690$ | $100.00 \%$ | 185.042 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

* Department of Property Assessment \& Taxation Calculates


# 2006 Plan of Assessment for Kimball County <br> Assessment Years 2007, 2008 and 2009 <br> Date: June 15, 2006 

## Plan of Assessment Requirements:

Pursuant to Neb. Laws 2005, LB 263, Section 9, on or before June 15 each year, the assessor shall prepare a plan of assessment, (herein after referred to as the "plan"), which describes the assessment actions planned for the next assessment year and two years thereafter. The plan shall indicate the classes or subclasses of real property that the county assessor plans to examine during the years contained in the plan of assessment. The plan shall describe all the assessment actions necessary to achieve the levels of value and quality of assessment practices required by law, and the resources necessary to complete those actions. On or before July 31 each year, the assessor shall present the plan to the county board of equalization and the assessor may amend the plan, if necessary, after the budget is approved by the county board. A copy of the plan and any amendments thereto shall be mailed to the Department of Property Assessment and Taxation on or before October 31 of each year.

## Real Property Assessment Requirements:

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

Assessment levels required for real property are as follows:

1. $100 \%$ of actual value for all classes or real property excluding agricultural and horticultural land:
2. $80 \%$ of actual value for agricultural land and horticultural land: and
3. $75 \%$ of special value for agricultural and horticultural land which meets the qualifications for special valuation under $77-1344$ and $80 \%$ of its recapture value as defined in statutes 77-1343 when the land is disqualified for special valuation under 771347.

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

## General Description of Real Property in Kimball County:

Per the 2006 County Abstract, Kimball County consists of the following real property types:

| Parcels | \% of Total Parcels | \% of Taxable Value Base |
| ---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| 1856 | $38 \%$ | $25 \%$ |
| 421 | $9 \%$ | $7 \%$ |
| 9 | $.5 \%$ | $10 \%$ |
| 0 |  |  |
| 503 | $10 \%$ | $20 \%$ |
| 2060 | $42.5 \%$ | $38 \%$ |

## Agricultural land - taxable acres 590,921.511

Other pertinent facts: $38 \%$ of Kimball County is agricultural and of that $7 \%$ is irrigated land, $44 \%$ is dry land, $48 \%$ is grassland and $1 \%$ is waste land.

New Property: For assessment year 2006, an estimated 20 building permits, 42 information statements were filed and 462 other checks. The other consists of check backs, new improvements not reported, drive by's, neighbors reporting neighbors. We have very little reporting by the taxpayers.

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

## Current Resources

A. Staff/Budget/Training

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Assessor - Alice Ryschon } \\
& \text { Deputy Assessor - Fran Janicek } \\
& \text { Full-time employees - Sherry Winstrom } \\
& \qquad \begin{array}{l}
\text { Sallie Mihalek } \\
\text { Wiletha Bell } \\
\text { Shared employee - Linda Gunderson }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

Deputy Fran Janicek does the real estate transfers, sales verification process, answers the phone, computer work and waits the counter. Fran helps with the administrative job of the Assessor and everything else that is asked of her.

The process of doing real estate transfers is the job of the Kimball County Deputy Assessor. Because of doing all the steps above, this is a full time job for her. This duty does not allow her extra time to help in the appraisal projects.

Clerk Sherry Winstrom manages the review process. She is in charge of organizing the work. She is the main person and does the physically inspections with the help of Linda, Sallie and

Wiletha. Sherry also manages the annual pickup work and everything else that is asked of her. Sherry is also the manager of the Oil and Gas Properties.

Clerk Sallie Mihalek manages the GIS project. Sallie has been working the GIS maps getting section lines, land use and parcel numbers on. She has range 12, 13, 14 complete and working on township 16. As she is doing this, she is also doing a land use review. Any discrepancies are checked with FSA maps. Sallie also does review work and annual pick up work as needed. Sallie is very knowledge reading legal descriptions since she worked with the surveyor for years. Sallie also does everything else that is asked of her. The GIS has been made a priority.

Clerk Wiletha Bell manages the personal property assessments of commercial and agricultural. Wiletha is the person doing the phone calling setting up appointments for the review process. Wiletha is processing the digital pictures and bringing them into the CAMA program. Wiletha also does everything else that is asked of her.

Linda Gunderson is a shared employee with the County Clerk's Office. Linda goes on the review work and pickup work with Sherry. Linda does the write ups, sketches and updates CAMA. Linda has checked urban parcels numbers on the GIS systems.

The staff has been well trained to do their job. The Deputy has received training from IAAO, the PAT, Annual Workshops, NACO Workshops, etc. The Clerks have received training from PAT, Marshall and Swift Training, etc.

The 2005-2006 the Assessor's and Reappraisal budget request was $\$ 175,177$ and the adopted budget was $\$ 161,955$.
B. Cadastral Maps accuracy/condition, other land use maps, aerial photos

Cadastral Maps and aerial photos are kept up to date whenever a transfer is done. They are very accurate. We have the GIS system that will provide us a great deal of information.

## C. Property Record Cards

Our property record cards are kept current. The appraisal file contains:

- Owner's name,
- Address,
- Legal description.
- Parcel identification number,
- Cadastral map number
- Taxing district
- School district
- Amenities
- Past valuation broke down to primary, secondary, land and total
- current valuation broke down to primary, secondary, land and total
- A summary sheet with a correlation statement. This sheet contains depreciation, replacement costs, final valuations for home and outbuildings. Attached to this is the CAMA replacement cost.
- a current sketch of the home
- Photos of the front of the home, back of the home, garages, outbuildings.
- Typed written notes concerning inspections
D. Software for CAMA, Assessment Administration, GIS
- MIPS/County Solutions provide the CAMA and Assessment Administration
- GIS Workshop provides the GIS programming and support
E. Web based - property record information access

There is no web base internet service available.

## Current Assessment Procedures for Real Property

A. Discover, List and Inventory all property
B. Data Collection

## Real Estate Transfers being recorded in this office. Every transfer statement needs the following work done.

1. Update the Property card
2. Fill out the sheets that are sent in to the PAT along with the transfer statement.
3. Send out Data Confirmation sheets on all sales
4. Update the computer (County Solutions and CAMA)
5. Change the counter rolodex
6. Update the cadastral map
7. Update the cadastral card
8. Update the aerial map for rural
9. Update the label information
10. Inform the Treasurer's Office on landfill changes
11. Update Counter Book
12. Update Sales Book
13. Update GIS maps

The process of doing real estate transfers is the job of the Kimball County Deputy Assessor. Because of doing all the steps above, this is a full time job for her. This duty does not allow her extra time to help in the appraisal projects.

History of real estate transfers:
2001-344
2002-406

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2003 - 413
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2004-460
2005 To Date - 148

## Annual Pickup Work.

Along with the review work, we still do our annual pickup work. This work consists of:

1. Organizing cards, copying field sheets, notifying taxpayers of inspection times
2. Review what people have reported
3. Review what we have found by driving
4. Review the building permits
5. Review sold properties. We send out a questionnaire on all sales. We do calling on agricultural, commercial and residential sales if the questionnaire does not come back and the assessed value is substantially different from the selling price. This is also a small county and a lot of information is received from other taxpayers.

After completing the physical inspection during the annual pickup work, the office staff will place updated values on the properties for each year. This process begins around the last of August and will continue until finished. The annual pickup work will be completed around March 1 of each year. The additional work of reviewing all properties will be in conjunction with pickup work during this time.

The review process is as follows:

- Postcards are sent to the property owner, telling them that we will be out and to please call the office for an appointment. If we do not hear from them, Willie B is calling to make an appointment and explains why we are doing the review. A team of 2, Sherry Winstrom and Linda Gunderson, do the review. Willie "B" Bell and Sallie Mihalek go when needed. One person asks the questions while holding the card and one person does the writing, however they both do the inspection.
- Ninety-five percent (95\%) of the time, the property owner takes the team through the entire property. They are checking our appraisal card to make sure the correct information is noted such as; room count, bathrooms/fixtures, etc. In the basement, we are checking for the correct finish and room count. If the basement has finish, they are making a determination if it is minimal or partition. They are re-measuring if the card appears to be different then what is there.
- More questions are asked about kitchen and or bathroom remodeling and when it was done.
- We are reviewing the kind of heating/cooling system in place, and if there has been any rewiring of electricity or if plumbing has been updated.
- Re-measuring will happen if the team looks at the sketch and sees something has been changed.
- Outside decks, patios and slabs are noted and re-sketched if different. Garage finishes are noted.
- If the property owner does not allow a tour of the home, the questions are still asked and recorded.
- A sheet with the above information is presented to the property owner for review, and then they are asked to review the sheet and sign and date it.
- Pictures are then taken of the front of the property, the back of the property, garages, decks or sheds.
- The information is then brought back to the office for finalization.
- The pictures are downloaded onto the computer and then matched to the property record card in CAMA
- A property record summary is typed and attached to the record card.
- The information is then checked with the appraisal card and changes are made to the card and to the record. CAMA is checked and corrections made and sketches redone if necessary. When sketching, they are trying to get the correct placement of house with outbuildings.

After all of the property has been physically inspected and information updated, a pilot study will be done on the sale properties before applying new depreciation to the remainder of the properties. New values will be sent to each taxpayer in Kimball County.

## C. Review assessment sales ratio studies before assessment actions

The Assessment/Sales Ratio study is conducted every year after the final sales rosters are done. I, the Assessor have a spreadsheet program that enables me to stratify the properties into different neighbors and market areas. I study the sales and I work each area until I achieve the best level of value, COD and PRD that I can with percentage adjustments.

## D. Approaches to Value

Because of the variety of sales that occur in Kimball County, I use the Market approach and the Cost approach together when doing a complete repricing. I use the most current cost manual which is available. I have used 9/2004 for the rural homes and will use this on my urban and suburban homes when the review is complete. The latest depreciation study, I did as of November 2004.

At this time, the income approach is not used by Kimball County.
Land market areas were determined years ago by the Commissioners and the Assessor appointing land owners to a board. We drove the county and looked at each sale and the current soil maps. The areas were determined with the land owners and commissioners. At this time there is no special value for agricultural land in Kimball County.

## E. Reconciliation of Final Value and documentation and review the sales ratio studies

After the percentage adjustments or review of a neighborhood or market area are done, the statistics are again reviewed. The values must be in the middle of the range of value, and that the quality (COD and PRD) are the best possible.

## F. Notices and Public Relations

Notices are sent out to the taxpayers May $31^{\text {st }}$ of each year. In the notices, we send out the notice of valuation change, a letter to the taxpayer explaining the increases, a list of land sales and a list of sales in Dix and Bushnell.

Level of Value, Quality, and Uniformity for assessment year 2006:

> 2006 STATISTICS FOR
> KIMBALL COUNTY BY CLASS

|  | ASSESSMENT- <br> SALES | COEFFICENT OF <br> DISPERSION(COD) | PRICE RELATED <br> DIFFERENTIAL (PRD) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MEDIAN RATIO |  |  |  |

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

## Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2007:

## Residential Property:

The review work will be complete in the City of Kimball and suburban area for residential property. The Assessor will be checking the information in the CAMA Program and making the necessary updates. We will be working to place new values using new replacement costs and new depreciation factors. Sales of vacant lots will be reviewed for new valuations. If the revaluation of Kimball Residential properties can be complete, the valuation notices for the new values will be mailed to every Kimball and Suburban residential property owners. The objective is to get all properties revalued, however since the Assessor places each value on, time may be short because of other duties. This might take until 2008.

Pickup work will also be continuing for this term. The real estate sales will continue to be monitored for the median level. Until the time that all property is reviewed, percentage adjustments will be used to maintain the median level of value. Ratio studies will be conducted each year for each class and subclass of properties. Subclasses of properties will be monitored more closely and additional adjustments made to avoid TERC adjustments.

We send out questionnaires on every sale to try to gather information concerning the sale.

## Commercial Property:

The review work will be continuing in the City of Kimball and surrounding area for commercial property. The Assessor will be checking the information in the CAMA Program and making the necessary updates. The Assessor will be checking the information in the CAMA Program and making the necessary updates.

Pickup work will also be continuing for this term. The real estate sales will continue to be monitored for the median level. Until the time that all property is reviewed, percentage adjustments will be used to maintain the median level of value. Ratio studies will be conducted each year for each class and subclass of properties. Subclasses of properties will be monitored more closely and additional adjustments made to avoid TERC adjustments.

We send out questionnaires on every sale to try to gather information concerning the sale.

## Agricultural Land:

We monitor closely the Department of Water Resources and the registering of irrigation wells. As real estate transfers come through, we send out a questionnaire confirming the land use. We have the GIS System running. The new soils are loaded on the GIS system; however, we have nothing in writing from the NRD stating the new soil maps are complete. We do not have any
manual with the new information. Sallie is continuing to update the land usage checking with the FSA for discrepancies.

## Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2008:

## Residential Property:

The review work for residential property will be complete. This includes Dix, Bushnell, Kimball, Suburban and Rural. If the revaluation of Kimball and Suburban residential property did not get complete for 2007, all properties will have new replacement costs new, new depreciation and new land values.

Pickup work will also be continuing for this term. The real estate sales will continue to be monitored for the median level. Until the time that all property is reviewed, percentage adjustments will be used to maintain the median level of value. Ratio studies will be conducted each year for each class and subclass of properties. Subclasses of properties will be monitored more closely and additional adjustments made to avoid TERC adjustments.

We send out questionnaires on every sale to try to gather information concerning the sale.

## Commercial Property:

The review work will be complete in the City of Kimball and surrounding area for commercial property. The Assessor will be checking the information in the CAMA Program and making the necessary updates. If residential property was completed in 2007, the plan is to complete the valuation of commercial property for 2008.

Pickup work will also be continuing for this term. The real estate sales will continue to be monitored for the median level. Until the time that all property is reviewed, percentage adjustments will be used to maintain the median level of value. Ratio studies will be conducted each year for each class and subclass of properties. Subclasses of properties will be monitored more closely and additional adjustments made to avoid TERC adjustments.

We send out questionnaires on every sale to try to gather information concerning the sale.

## Agricultural Land:

We monitor closely the Department of Water Resources and the registering of irrigation wells. As real estate transfers come through, we send out a questionnaire confirming the land use. The land use, section lines and parcel identification will be done on the GIS system.

Ratio studies will be conducted each year for each class and subclass of properties. Subclasses of properties will be monitored more closely and additional adjustments made to avoid TERC adjustments.

We send out questionnaires on every sale to try to gather information concerning the sale.

## Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2009:

## Residential Property:

By now all residential property has been revalued. The plan is to print out a copy of the CAMA information on each card and send by first class mail to every property owner. I want them to know exactly what we are carrying on their assessment card. We will begin again to drive the county and do outside physically inspections. In the rural area, we will take our pictures and compare the buildings again. My goal is to keep a very current set of photographs of each building in the assessment file. The files will be reviewed as to the condition of the buildings and home.

Pickup work will also be continuing for this term. The real estate sales will continue to be monitored for the median level. Ratio studies will be conducted each year for each class and subclass of properties. Subclasses of properties will be monitored more closely and additional adjustments made to avoid TERC adjustments.

Sale questionnaires are sent out on every sale to gather information concerning the sale.

## Commercial Property:

If the commercial did not get complete for 2008, it will hopefully be complete for 2009 with new replacement costs, depreciation and new land values.

Pickup work will also be continuing for this term. The real estate sales will continue to be monitored for the median level. Until the time that all property is reviewed, percentage adjustments will be used to maintain the median level of value. Ratio studies will be conducted each year for each class and subclass of properties. Subclasses of properties will be monitored more closely and additional adjustments made to avoid TERC adjustments.

We send out questionnaires on every sale to try to gather information concerning the sale

## Agricultural Land:

We monitor closely the Department of Water Resources and the registering of irrigation wells. As real estate transfers come through, we send out a questionnaire confirming the land use. The land use, section lines and parcel identification will be done on the GIS system.

Ratio studies will be conducted each year for each class and subclass of properties. Subclasses of properties will be monitored more closely and additional adjustments made to avoid TERC adjustments.

We send out questionnaires on every sale to try to gather information concerning the sale

By now, I hope that written confirmation is in hand and all land classifications are done and the new soils can be implemented.

## Other functions preformed by the assessor's office, but not limited to:

Filing of Personal Property (This job is done by all staff)

1. Commercial
2. Agricultural
3. Oil and Gas
4. Specials, which includes Railroads, Pipelines, Telephone Companies.

Administer the Homestead Exemption Programs for the State of Nebraska, Department of Revenue.

Complete all the administrative reports due to the Property Assessment and Taxation Department.

Some of the reports are:
a. Abstract (Real and Personal Property)
b. School District Taxable Value Report - Due August 20
c. Certificate of Taxes Levied - Due December 1
d. Assessor Survey
e. Sales information to PA \& T rosters \& annual Assessed Value Update w/Abstract
f. Certification of Value to Political Subdivisions
g. School District Taxable Value Report
h. Report of current values for properties owned by Board of Education Lands \& Funds
i. Report of all Exempt Property and Taxable Government Owned Property
j. Annual Plan of Assessment Report

Complete the Tax Roll every year. This includes proofing all cards to the computer. We proof value, names, legal descriptions, codes and miscellaneous information.

Complete and send out valuation notice each year and sit with the Board of Equalization to review the protests.

Centrally Assessed - review of valuations as certified by PA \& T for railroads and public service entities, establish assessment records and tax billing for tax list.

## Tax Increment Financing

Tax Districts and Tax Rates - management of school district and other tax entity boundary changes necessary for correct assessment and tax information.

Tax Lists: prepare and certify tax lists to county treasurer for real property, personal property, and centrally assessed.

Tax List Corrections - prepare tax list correction documents for county board approval.
TERC Appeals - prepare information and attend taxpayer appeal hearings before TERC, defend valuation.

Filing of Personal Property (This job is done by all staff)
5. Commercial
6. Agricultural
7. Oil and Gas
8. Specials, which includes Railroads, Pipelines, Telephone Companies.

Waiting on the counter takes a lot of time. Most of our customers are Realtors, Appraisers, Insurance Agents, Title Insurance Agents, etc. This takes a lot of card pulling and copying the files for them. Our appraisal cards are not for our use only. The public is becoming more informed about our cards and that they are open for public use. More prospective homebuyers are using our information on our cards and our sales book to determine a price to offer on a home.

TERC Statewide Equalization - attend hearings if applicable to county, defend values and/or implement orders of the TERC

Education: Assessor and Deputy Assessor must attend meetings, workshops and educational classes to obtain required hours of continuing education to maintain assessor certification.

Continue to work for the education of taxpayers to the Nebraska Property Tax System.

## Conclusion:

We are completing our physical inspections of property. A letter has been written to the remainder of the Kimball property owners stating that pictures will be taken of their property and the information on their card will be assumed correct unless we obtain other information to make a correction. The write ups will be completed and the information verified in the CAMA program and changes made if necessary. We have around 250 property owners in Kimball that have not responded to post cards to make an appointment. I have begun to place new values on Kimball property. The girls in the office will help in this process. However, every final value will come from myself. For 2006, the revaluation of Dix and Bushnell were completed and valuation notices sent.

Sallie is continuing to work on the land usage on GIS. She has completed ranges $12,13, \& 14$ and working on 16. Sallie has been checking survey records and FSA maps.

I was able to get a clerk from the Clerk's Office for 3 days a week. This has worked out great. It has allowed Sallie to work full time on the GIS system.

The County Board of Commissioners was working on the County Zoning Proposal. The committee has submitted a plan, but a few changes needed to be made.

The 2006-2007 requested budget for the Assessor's Office and Appraisal will only reflect an increase of $3 \%$ for wage increase. All other line item request will remain the same.

Respectfully submitted:

Alice Ryschon<br>Kimball County Assessor<br>June 15, 2006<br>Admended July 31, 2006

ATTACHED: THE 2005 PROPERTY TAX CALENDAR

## 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 Gimbal County County Assessor, by certified mail, return receipt requested, 70051160000112139478.

Dated this 9th day of April, 2007.


