## 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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61 Merrick

| Residential Real Property $\mathbf{- C u r r e n t ~}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | $\mathbf{2 7 5}$ | COD | $\mathbf{1 0 . 4 4}$ |
| Total Sales Price | $\$$ | 18487248 | PRD | $\mathbf{1 0 1 . 4 8}$ |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 18487248 | COV | 23.99 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$$ | 17769660 | STD | 23.40 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 67226.36 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 10.27 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$$ | 64616.95 | Min | 16.69 |
| Median | $\mathbf{9 8 . 3 4}$ | Max | 297.00 |  |
| Wgt. Mean | 96.12 | 95\% Median C.I. | 97.89 to 98.76 |  |
| Mean | 97.54 | 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I. | 94.21 to 98.02 |  |
|  |  | 95\% Mean C.I. | 94.78 to 100.31 |  |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 35.31 |  |  |  |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  | 7.85 |  |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  | 8.62 |  |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  | 58,797 |  |


| Residential Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{9 8 . 3 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 4 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 1 . 4 8}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 230 | 98.76 | 16.40 | 104.07 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 289 | 100.00 | 14.85 | 106.64 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 275 | 99.96 | 8.62 | 102.57 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 220 | 94 | 15.35 | 102.06 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 220 | 94 | 15.35 | 102.06 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 216 | 94 | 14.38 | 102.29 |

## 2007 Commission Summary

61 Merrick

| Commercial Real Property - Current |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | $\mathbf{3 2}$ | COD | $\mathbf{1 7 . 3 7}$ |
| Total Sales Price | $\$$ | 2153050 | PRD | $\mathbf{9 9 . 7 9}$ |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 2015050 | COV | 30.97 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$$ | 1997400 | STD | 30.64 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 62970.31 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 16.71 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$$ | 62418.75 | Min | 62.50 |
| Median |  | $\mathbf{9 6 . 2 0}$ | Max | 236.30 |
| Wgt. Mean | 99.12 | $95 \%$ Median C.I. | 91.09 to 100.92 |  |
| Mean |  | 98.91 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I. | 91.63 to 106.62 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 7.09 |
| :--- | ---: |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period | 6.78 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period | 4.82 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base | 87,716 |


| Commercial Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| 2007 | 32 | 96.20 | 17.37 | 99.79 |
| 2006 | 28 | 92.71 | 12.23 | 93.68 |
| 2005 | 23 | 96.12 | 12.90 | 101.52 |
| 2004 | 24 | 98.89 | 13.98 | 105.81 |
| 2003 | 26 | 95 | 22.15 | 111.78 |
| 2002 | 34 | 95 | 22.15 | 111.78 |
| 2001 | 36 | 96 | 44.02 | 133.45 |

## 2007 Commission Summary

61 Merrick

| Agricultural Land - Current |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | 84 | COD |  | 29.68 |
| Total Sales Price | \$ | 12846911 | PRD |  | 108.37 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | - \$ | 12822381 | COV |  | 42.32 |
| Total Assessed Value | \$ | 8642555 | STD |  | 30.91 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | - \$ | 152647.39 | Avg. |  | 21.60 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | \$ | 102887.56 | Min |  | 11.50 |
| Median |  | 72.77 | Max |  | 206.04 |
| Wgt. Mean |  | 67.40 | 95\% |  | 66.91 to 76.10 |
| Mean |  | 73.04 | 95\% | C.I. | 62.41 to 72.39 |
|  |  |  | 95\% |  | 66.43 to 79.65 |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County |  |  |  |  | 59.21 |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  |  | 2.95 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  |  | 2.98 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  |  |  | 121,154 |
| Agricultural Land - History |  |  |  |  |  |
| Year N | Number of |  | Median | COD | PRD |
| 2007 | 84 |  | 72.77 | 29.68 | 108.37 |
| 2006 | 86 |  | 75.68 | 27.03 | 108.70 |
| 2005 | 75 |  | 76.70 | 25.53 | 105.24 |
| 2004 | 57 |  | 78.78 | 22.81 | 106.23 |
| 2003 | 45 |  | 76 | 18.72 | 104.48 |
| 2002 | 47 |  | 76 | 18.72 | 104.48 |
| 2001 | 54 |  | 78 | 13.79 | 102.05 |

## 2007 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Merrick 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 Merrick County is $98 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Merrick 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 Merrick County is $96 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Merrick 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 Merrick County is $73 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Merrick County is not in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 9th day of April, 2007.


Property Tax Administrator

## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL: The actions of the assessment of this property class are apparent, through an active approach with the appraisal and office staff that many of the goals that were set have been achieved and the results are the continued efforts for better equalization and uniformity within this class of property. The median is most representative of the overall level of value for this class of property.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Merrick 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 | 416 | 275 | $\mathbf{6 6 . 1 1}$ |
| 2006 | 349 | 230 | $\mathbf{6 5 . 9}$ |
| 2005 | 400 | 289 | $\mathbf{7 2 . 2 5}$ |
| 2004 | 399 | 275 | $\mathbf{6 8 . 9 2}$ |
| 2003 | 337 | 220 | 65.28 |
| 2002 | 338 | 220 | 65.09 |
| 2001 | 355 | 216 | 60.85 |

RESIDENTIAL: The sales qualification and utilization for this property class is the responsibility of the county assessor. The above table indicates even though the percent use has decreased (but stabilized) the last few years this still represents a reasonable percentage of all available sales is being utilized for the sales study, and would indicate that the county is not excessively trimming the residential sales file.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Merrick 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 | 94.54 | 3.54 | 97.89 | 98.34 |
| 2006 | 96.90 | 5.51 | 102.24 | 98.76 |
| 2005 | 100.00 | 0.8 | 100.8 | 100.00 |
| 2004 | 99.98 | 5.73 | 105.71 | 99.96 |
| 2003 | 90 | 8.26 | 97.43 | 99 |
| 2002 | 90 | 1.88 | 91.69 | 94 |
| 2001 | 91 | 6.05 | 96.51 | 94 |

RESIDENTIAL: This comparison between the trended level of value and the median level of value for this class of property indicates or relates to the statements made in the assessment actions report. But these two measures are similar and do support 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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7.77 | 2007 | 3.54 |
| 3.08 | 2006 | 5.51 |
| 1.5 | 2005 | 0.8 |
| 2.04 | 2004 | 5.73 |
| 6.82 | 2003 | 8.26 |
| 3.95 | 2002 | 1.88 |
| 3.21 | 2001 | 6.05 |

RESIDENTIAL: The percent change for this class of property indicates over a 4 point difference with the percent change which represents a significant difference. There was limited appraisal action for this class of property in this year and the percent change for this class of property represents a significant point difference with the percent change in overall value. This action needs further review to ensure proper procedures are being followed for assessment practices and sales file management.

## 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 | $\mathbf{9 8 . 3 4}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 . 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 7 . 5 4}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: The measures of central tendency shown here reflect that the median, mean and the weighted mean for the qualified sales file are within the range of an acceptable level of value. There is little difference between the median, the weighted mean and the mean. The median is still the best indicator of the level of value for this 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 | 10.44 | 101.48 |
| Difference | 0 | 0 |

RESIDENTIAL: The coefficient of dispersion and the price-related differential on the qualified sales are within the acceptable range. This indicates the quality of assessment has been met for this class of property and this class is being treated uniformly and proportionally.

## 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 | 274 | 275 | 1 |
| Median | 94.54 | 98.34 | 3.8 |
| Sgt. Mean | 90.40 | 96.12 | $\mathbf{5 . 7 2}$ |
| Mean | 94.62 | 97.54 | 2.92 |
| COD | 20.08 | 10.44 | $\mathbf{- 9 . 6 4}$ |
| PRD | 104.66 | 101.48 | $-\mathbf{3 . 1 8}$ |
| Min Sales Ratio | 16.69 | 16.69 | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 297.00 | 297.00 | 0 |

RESIDENTIAL: The statistics for this class of property in this county represents the assessment actions completed for this property class for this assessment year.

## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL: In this property class the level of value has been attained. It is difficult for properties in this class to be treated proportionately do to the great variance with in this class of property. There is indication that continued review of this class and subclasses within is needed. The median is most representative of the overall level of value for this class of property.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Merrick 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 | 60 | 32 | 53.33 |
| 2006 | 62 | 28 | 45.16 |
| 2005 | 60 | 23 | 38.33 |
| 2004 | 67 | 24 | 35.82 |
| 2003 | 67 | 26 | 38.81 |
| 2002 | 72 | 34 | 47.22 |
| 2001 | 71 | 36 | 50.7 |

COMMERCIAL: A review of the utilization grid reveals the percent of sales used per the combined efforts of the Department and the County. The above table indicates a increase in utilization. This represents a reasonable percentage of all available sales is being utilized for the sales study, and would indicate that the county is not excessively trimming the residential sales file.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Merrick 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 | 94.56 | 0.88 | 95.4 | $\mathbf{9 6 . 2 0}$ |
| 2006 | 92.71 | 0.82 | 93.47 | $\mathbf{9 2 . 7 1}$ |
| 2005 | 91.43 | -2.79 | $\mathbf{8 8 . 8 8}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 . 1 2}$ |
| 2004 | 92.56 | 9.84 | $\mathbf{1 0 1 . 6 7}$ | $\mathbf{9 8 . 8 9}$ |
| 2003 | 94 | 1.72 | 95.62 | 93 |
| 2002 | 93 | 1.92 | 94.79 | 95 |
| 2001 | 102 | 0.45 | 102.46 | 101 |

COMMERCIAL: This comparison between the trended level of value and the median for this property class indicates that the two rates are similar and support 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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 2007 | 0.88 |
| -3.43 | 2006 | 0.82 |
| 22.89 | 2005 | -2.79 |
| 11.23 | 2004 | 9.84 |
| 2.22 | 2003 | 1.72 |
| 13.65 | 2002 | 1.92 |
| 50.61 | 2001 | 0.45 |

COMMERCIAL: I would have expected a small increase in the assessed value in the sales file due to the limited actions by the assessor's office. The percent change for this class of property represents an insignificant point difference with the percent change. But also we need to take into consideration the small data base or the limited number of sales available to measure in this county. Any changes to the overall assessment of this class of property that are also represented in the sales file during the last year's data could translate to a significant change in the sales file. But the impact would not be totally reflected in the change in the overall value of the county's total assessment of the property class.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMERCIAL: The measures of central tendency shown here reflect that the median, mean and the weighted mean for the qualified sales file are within the range of an acceptable level of value. There is little difference between the median, the weighted mean and the mean. The median is still the best indicator of the level of value for this 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 | 17.37 | 99.79 |
| Difference | 0 | 0 |

COMMERCIAL: The coefficient of dispersion and the price-related differential on the qualified sales are within the acceptable range. This indicates the quality of assessment has been met for this class of property and this class is being treated uniformly and proportionally.

## 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 | 32 | 32 | 0 |
| Median | 94.56 | 96.20 | 1.64 |
| Wgt. Mean | 98.82 | 99.12 | 0.3 |
| Mean | 93.10 | 98.91 | 5.81 |
| COD | 15.09 | 17.37 | 2.28 |
| PRD | 94.21 | 99.79 | 5.58 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 61.33 | 62.50 | 1.17 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 145.00 | 236.30 | 91.3 |

COMMERCIAL: The above statistics support the actions of the assessor for this class of property between this assessment year and this assessment year. This was doing little or no changes to the assessed values.

## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The limited appraisal actions taken by the assessor are supported by the statistics. This county has met the criteria to achieve acceptable level of assessment for this class of property. The median is most representative of the overall level of value for this class of property.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Merrick 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 | 157 | 84 | 53.5 |
| 2006 | 153 | 86 | 56.21 |
| 2005 | 139 | 75 | 53.96 |
| 2004 | 108 | 57 | 52.78 |
| 2003 | 104 | 45 | 43.27 |
| 2002 | 96 | 47 | 48.96 |
| 2001 | 102 | 54 | 52.94 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: A review of the utilization grid reveals the percent of sales used per the combined efforts of the Department and the County. The above table indicates that a reasonable percentage of all available sales are being utilized for the sales file study period for this property type.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Merrick County

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | $\mathbf{7 2 . 7 2}$ | $\mathbf{- 1 . 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 1 . 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 7 7}$ |
| 2006 | $\mathbf{7 3 . 4 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 6 8}$ |
| 2005 | $\mathbf{7 5 . 5 6}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 6 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 7 0}$ |
| 2004 | $\mathbf{7 2 . 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{5 . 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 7 . 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 . 7 8}$ |
| 2003 | 75 | $\mathbf{- 0 . 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 8 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 5}$ |
| 2002 | 76 | $\mathbf{0 . 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 6}$ |
| 2001 | $\mathbf{7 8}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 6 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 . 5 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 8}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: This comparison between the trended level of value and the median level of value for this class of property indicates that the two rates are similar and support 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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -1.74 | 2007 | -1.26 |
| 4.32 | 2006 | 2.11 |
| 1.32 | 2005 | 0.17 |
| 7.45 | 2004 | 5.79 |
| 3.23 | 2003 | $-\mathbf{0 . 1 9}$ |
| 0.22 | 2002 | 0.06 |
| 0 | 2001 | 0.67 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The percent change for this class of property only represents less than 1 point difference with the percent change. Not a significant difference.

## 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 | $\mathbf{7 2 . 7 7}$ | $\mathbf{6 7 . 4 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 . 0 4}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: As demonstrated by the above table there continues to be a spread between the median and the weighted mean. The median level of value is within the acceptable range but the low weighted mean (not within the range) may be indicating that the total available value of this class or subclasses within maybe undervalued.

## 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 | 29.68 | 108.37 |
| Difference | $\mathbf{9 . 6 8}$ | $\mathbf{5 . 3 7}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The coefficient of dispersion and the price-related differential on the qualified sales are not within the acceptable range. This property class not being a homogeneous grouping of properties or sales can contribute to a greater discrepancy with the quality statistics. But still does not represent assessment uniformity for this property class as a whole.

## 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 | $\mathbf{8 4}$ | $\mathbf{8 4}$ | 0 |
| Median | $\mathbf{7 2 . 7 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 7 7}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 5}$ |
| Wgt. Mean | 67.33 | 67.40 | 0.07 |
| Mean | 71.81 | $\mathbf{7 3 . 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 2 3}$ |
| COD | 28.19 | 29.68 | 1.49 |
| PRD | 106.65 | 108.37 | $\mathbf{1 . 7 2}$ |
| Min Sales Ratio | 11.47 | 11.50 | 0.03 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 159.17 | 206.04 | 46.87 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The prepared chart indicates that the statistics support the action taken for this assessment year.

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

|  | 2006 CTL <br> County Total | 2007 Form 45 County Total | Value Difference <br> (2007 Form 45-2006 CTL) | Percent Change | 2007 Growth <br> (New Construction Value) | \% Change excl. Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Residential | 167,326,640 | 175,374,890 | 8,048,250 | 4.81 | 3,322,950 | 2.82 |
| 2. Recreational | 27,805,955 | 30,710,325 | 2,904,370 | 10.45 | 722,720 | 7.85 |
| 3. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwellings | 38,512,880 | 38,926,175 | 413,295 | 1.07 | *--------- | 1.07 |
| 4. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 233,645,475 | 245,011,390 | 11,365,915 | 4.86 | 4,045,670 | 3.13 |
| 5. Commercial | 39,290,020 | 39,978,295 | 688,275 | 1.75 | 328,555 | 0.92 |
| 6. Industrial | 1,423,650 | 1,423,650 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 21,861,640 | 21,593,025 | -268,615 | -1.23 | 1,169,290 | -6.58 |
| 8. Minerals | 585 | 585 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 62,575,895 | 62,995,555 | 419,660 | 0.67 | 539,575 | -0.19 |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 296,221,370 | 308,006,945 | 11,785,575 | 3.98 | 5,543,515 | 2.11 |
| 11. Irrigated | 224,757,055 | 219,495,815 | -5,261,240 | -2.34 |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 19,712,285 | 20,240,525 | 528,240 | 2.68 |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 38,475,350 | 40,455,840 | 1,980,490 | 5.15 |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 2,067,965 | 1,223,405 | -844,560 | -40.84 |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 285,012,655 | 281,415,585 | -3,597,070 | -1.26 |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of All Real Property | 581,234,025 | 589,422,530 | 8,188,505 | 1.41 | 5,543,515 | 0.46 |
| (Locally Assessed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

 outbuildings is shown in line 7.

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



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



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



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



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

Type: Qualified

|  | NUMBER of Sales: <br> TOTAL Sales Price: <br> TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: <br> TOTAL Assessed Value: <br> AVG. Adj. Sales Price: <br> AVG. Assessed Value: |
| :---: | :---: |
| CONDITION |  |
| RANGE | COUNT |
| (blank) | 32 |
| 10 | 1 |
| 20 | 37 |
| 30 | 170 |
| 35 | 1 |
| 40 | 33 |
| 50 | 1 |
| $\ldots$ ALL |  |
|  | 275 |

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

98 COV: 23.99
95\% Median C.I.: 97.89 to 98.76
(!: Derived)

$$
18,487,248
$$

$$
\text { STD: } \quad 23.40
$$

$$
\text { 95\% Mean C.I.: } 94.78 \text { to } 100.31
$$

$$
17,769,660
$$

$$
67,226
$$

$$
64,616
$$

| COUNT | MEDIAN |
| ---: | ---: |
| 32 | 72.85 |
| 1 | 98.71 |
| 37 | 97.57 |
| 170 | 98.77 |
| 1 | 98.34 |
| 33 | 98.45 |
| 1 | 75.60 |
| 275 | 98.34 |


| MEAN |
| ---: |
| 83.90 |
| 98.71 |
| 100.78 |
| 99.53 |
| 98.34 |
| 97.49 |
| 75.60 |
|  |
| 94 |
|  |
| 97.54 |


| WGT. MEAN |
| ---: |
| 77.68 |
| 98.71 |
| 95.47 |
| 97.62 |
| 98.34 |
| 96.75 |
| 9.75 .60 |
|  |
| 9.54 |
|  |

Printed: 03/28/2007 00:22:14

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





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




|  |  |  |  | MEDIAN: | 右 |  |  |  |  |  | C.I.: | 91.09 to 100.92 |  | $\begin{gathered} (!: \text { AVTot=0) } \\ (!: \text { Derived }) \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NUMBER of | f Sales: |  | 32 |  | 96 |  | cov: | 30.97 | 95\% Median |  |  |  |  |  |
| total Sales | S Price: | 2,153,050 |  | WGT. MEAN: | 99 |  | STD: | 30.64 | 95\% Wgt | Mean | C.I.: | 91.63 | - 106.62 |  |
| total Adj.Sales | S Price: |  | 2,015,050 | MEAN: | 99 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 16.71 |  | Mean | C.I.: |  | to 109.53 |  |
| total Assessed | d Value: |  | 1,997,400 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AVG. Adj. Sales | s Price: |  | 62,970 | COD : | 17.37 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 236.30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AVG. Assessed | d Value: |  | 62,418 | PRD : | 99.79 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 62.50 |  |  |  |  | Printed: 03/28 | 00:22:24 |
| OCCUPANCY CODERANGE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
|  |  |  | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIn | MAX | 95\% | Median | C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) | 5 | 91.09 | 113.04 | 93.05 | 41.95 |  | 121.48 | 62.50 | 236.30 |  | N/A |  | 52,450 | 48,803 |
| 123 | 2 | 85.93 | 85.93 | 89.52 | 14.66 |  | 95.98 | 73.33 | 98.52 |  | N/A |  | 21,000 | 18,800 |
| 24 | 1 | 95.11 | 95.11 | 95.11 |  |  |  | 95.11 | 95.11 |  | N/A |  | 79,000 | 75,135 |
| 300 | 1 | 99.08 | 99.08 | 99.08 |  |  |  | 99.08 | 99.08 |  | N/A |  | 19,000 | 18,825 |
| 306 | 1 | 94.00 | 94.00 | 94.00 |  |  |  | 94.00 | 94.00 |  | N/A |  | 75,000 | 70,500 |
| 330 | 2 | 91.43 | 91.43 | 91.43 | 0.00 |  | 100.00 | 91.43 | 91.43 |  | N/A |  | 175,000 | 160,000 |
| 340 | 1 | 96.12 | 96.12 | 96.12 |  |  |  | 96.12 | 96.12 |  | N/A |  | 67,000 | 64,400 |
| 350 | 1 | 99.56 | 99.56 | 99.56 |  |  |  | 99.56 | 99.56 |  | N/A |  | 45,000 | 44,800 |
| 353 | 3 | 91.25 | 89.54 | 83.07 | 12.84 |  | 107.78 | 71.11 | 106.25 |  | N/A |  | 35,833 | 29,766 |
| 406 | 3 | 99.92 | 89.59 | 98.42 | 12.17 |  | 91.03 | 66.18 | 102.67 |  | N/A |  | 46,433 | 45,700 |
| 418 | 1 | 87.50 | 87.50 | 87.50 |  |  |  | 87.50 | 87.50 |  | N/A |  | 40,000 | 35,000 |
| 42 | 1 | 100.92 | 100.92 | 100.92 |  |  |  | 100.92 | 100.92 |  | N/A |  | 250,000 | 252,300 |
| 421 | 1 | 112.00 | 112.00 | 112.00 |  |  |  | 112.00 | 112.00 |  | N/A |  | 30,000 | 33,600 |
| 48 | 1 | 65.52 | 65.52 | 65.52 |  |  |  | 65.52 | 65.52 |  | N/A |  | 14,500 | 9,500 |
| 49 | 1 | 99.56 | 99.56 | 99.56 |  |  |  | 99.56 | 99.56 |  | N/A |  | 112,500 | 112,000 |
| 50 | 2 | 79.81 | 79.81 | 83.80 | 6.03 |  | 95.24 | 75.00 | 84.62 |  | N/A |  | 35,500 | 29,750 |
| 528 | 1 | 126.77 | 126.77 | 126.77 |  |  |  | 126.77 | 126.77 |  | N/A |  | 240,000 | 304,250 |
| 80 | 1 | 121.43 | 121.43 | 121.43 |  |  |  | 121.43 | 121.43 |  | N/A |  | 21,000 | 25,500 |
| 98 ALL | 3 | 104.75 | 116.92 | 128.15 | 14.00 |  | 91.23 | 101.00 | 145.00 |  | N/A |  | 16,666 | 21,358 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 32 | 96.20 | 98.91 | 99.12 | 17.37 |  | 99.79 | 62.50 | 236.30 | 91.09 | 9 to 10 | 00.92 | 62,970 | 62,418 |
| PROPERTY TYPE * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% M | Median | C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 02 | 1 | 99.08 | 99.08 | 99.08 |  |  |  | 99.08 | 99.08 |  | N/A |  | 19,000 | 18,825 |
| 03 | 31 | 96.12 | 98.91 | 99.12 | 17.85 |  | 99.78 | 62.50 | 236.30 | 91.09 | 9 to 10 | 00.92 | 64,388 | 63,825 |
| ${ }^{04}$ ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 32 | 96.20 | 98.91 | 99.12 | 17.37 |  | 99.79 | 62.50 | 236.30 | 91.09 | 9 to 10 | 00.92 | 62,970 | 62,418 |

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



61 - MERRICK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

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

## Type: Qualified

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


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

State Stat Run


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



Type: Qualified

|  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | NUMBER of Sales: | 84 |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $12,846,911$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $12,822,381$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $8,642,555$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 152,647 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 102,887 |

Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007
73 COV: 42.32 95\% Median C.I.: 66.91 to $76.10 \quad$ (!: Derived)
GGT. MEAN: 67 STD: 30.91 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 62.41 to $72.39 \quad$ (!: land+NAT=0)
MEAN: 73 AVG.ABS.DEV: $21.60 \quad 95 \%$ Mean C.I.: 66.43 to $79.65 \quad$ (!: ag_denom=0)
COD Sales Ratio: 11.5

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| RANGE |  | COUNT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Low |  |  |
| Total \$ |  |  |
| 10000 TO | 29999 | 10 |
| 30000 TO | 59999 | 11 |
| 60000 TO | 99999 | 29 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 15 |
| 150000 TO | 249999 | 18 |
| 250000 TO | 499999 | 1 |
| ALL |  |  |
|  |  | 84 |

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

State Stat Run


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


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



|  |  |  |  |  |  | Date Rang | ge: 07/0 | 01/2004 to 06/30/2 | 6 Posted | fore: 01/1 | 007 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NUMBE | f Sales: |  | 274 | MEDIAN: | 95 |  | COV: | 33.15 | 95\% | edian C.I.: 91.32 | to 97.08 | (!: Derived) |
|  | TOTAL S | s Price: |  | 248 | WGT. MEAN: | 90 |  | STD: | 31.36 | 95\% W | Mean C.I.: 87. | to 92.99 |  |
|  | L Adj. S | s Price: |  | 248 | MEAN : | 95 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 18.98 |  | Mean C.I.: 90 | to 98.33 |  |
|  | AL Asse | d Value: |  | 630 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AVG | Adj. S | s Price: |  | 887 | COD : | 20.08 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 297.00 |  |  |  |  |
|  | G. Asse | d Value: |  | 469 | PRD : | 104.66 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 16.69 |  |  | Printed: 02/1 | 13:22:02 |
| ASSESSED VA RANGE | UE * | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I | Avg. Adj. <br> Sale Price | Avg. Assd Val |
| _Low \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 4999 | 6 | 61.72 | 70.38 | 58.78 | 37.49 |  | 119.74 | 35.54 | 124.72 | 35.54 to 124.72 | 6,683 | 3,928 |
| 5000 TO | 9999 | 15 | 59.32 | 89.32 | 47.24 | 83.62 |  | 189.08 | 16.69 | 297.00 | 39.38 to 94.36 | 15,054 | 7,112 |
| Total \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 21 | 60.00 | 83.91 | 48.98 | 70.12 |  | 171.31 | 16.69 | 297.00 | 46.20 to 92.40 | 12,662 | 6,202 |
| 10000 TO | 29999 | 49 | 94.52 | 100.32 | 86.51 | 30.17 |  | 115.95 | 42.12 | 243.06 | 85.69 to 102.21 | 24,497 | 21,194 |
| 30000 TO | 59999 | 84 | 95.43 | 94.52 | 89.51 | 18.62 |  | 105.60 | 45.15 | 167.05 | 87.41 to 99.61 | 48,884 | 43,757 |
| 60000 тO | 99999 | 75 | 94.86 | 94.35 | 92.38 | 10.09 |  | 102.14 | 46.69 | 135.98 | 90.44 to 99.19 | 84,250 | 77,829 |
| 100000 то | 149999 | 33 | 96.36 | 93.42 | 89.92 | 11.16 |  | 103.89 | 52.97 | 129.40 | 87.66 to 99.31 | 131,069 | 117,862 |
| 150000 TO | 249999 | 12 | 99.24 | 95.66 | 94.65 | 6.32 |  | 101.07 | 66.87 | 109.20 | 90.81 to 100.49 | 175,875 | 166,466 |
|  |  | 274 | 94.54 | 94.62 | 90.40 | 20.08 |  | 104.66 | 16.69 | 297.00 | 91.32 to 97.08 | 66,887 | 60,469 |
| QUALITY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) |  | 33 | 59.32 | 76.18 | 67.30 | 53.23 |  | 113.18 | 16.69 | 297.00 | 48.36 to 81.93 | 29,889 | 20,117 |
| 10 |  | 5 | 81.97 | 121.14 | 85.88 | 70.15 |  | 141.06 | 57.53 | 286.00 | N/A | 23,390 | 20,088 |
| 20 |  | 38 | 93.65 | 102.10 | 93.94 | 26.38 |  | 108.69 | 45.15 | 202.83 | 88.90 to 105.04 | 39,810 | 37,396 |
| 30 |  | 187 | 96.36 | 95.71 | 91.74 | 13.48 |  | 104.32 | 46.69 | 243.06 | 91.83 to 98.92 | 76,805 | 70,463 |
| 40 |  | 11 | 97.64 | 93.49 | 89.47 | 10.30 |  | 104.49 | 52.97 | 109.20 | 86.44 to 108.75 | 122,590 | 109,683 |
| $\ldots$ ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 274 | 94.54 | 94.62 | 90.40 | 20.08 |  | 104.66 | 16.69 | 297.00 | 91.32 to 97.08 | 66,887 | 60,469 |
| STYLE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) |  | 35 | 60.00 | 77.46 | 70.29 | 53.34 |  | 110.21 | 16.69 | 297.00 | 52.63 to 90.74 | 32,398 | 22,772 |
| 100 |  | 12 | 82.60 | 103.12 | 73.45 | 52.53 |  | 140.40 | 45.15 | 286.00 | 57.53 to 119.63 | 29,495 | 21,663 |
| 101 |  | 141 | 97.08 | 97.84 | 94.16 | 13.86 |  | 103.91 | 45.98 | 243.06 | 94.36 to 99.43 | 67,704 | 63,747 |
| 102 |  | 18 | 96.85 | 94.13 | 88.61 | 11.33 |  | 106.22 | 52.97 | 151.38 | 86.44 to 99.00 | 102,388 | 90,729 |
| 103 |  | 6 | 86.85 | 89.73 | 88.64 | 11.07 |  | 101.24 | 73.13 | 122.06 | 73.13 to 122.06 | 108,766 | 96,405 |
| 104 |  | 52 | 91.75 | 95.17 | 87.71 | 18.85 |  | 108.51 | 46.69 | 167.05 | 86.95 to 99.51 | 75,462 | 66,188 |
| 111 |  | 6 | 102.67 | 103.19 | 101.45 | 12.79 |  | 101.71 | 79.90 | 127.78 | 79.90 to 127.78 | 86,233 | 87,486 |
| 301 |  | 2 | 87.03 | 87.03 | 87.03 | 0.44 |  | 100.00 | 86.65 | 87.41 | N/A | 62,250 | 54,177 |
| 307 |  | 2 | 103.20 | 103.20 | 102.20 | 5.38 |  | 100.98 | 97.64 | 108.75 | N/A | 115,750 | 118,292 |
| $\ldots$ ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 274 | 94.54 | 94.62 | 90.40 | 20.08 |  | 104.66 | 16.69 | 297.00 | 91.32 to 97.08 | 66,887 | 60,469 |

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


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

State Stat Run


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


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


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


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

State Stat Run


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


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


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


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


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


## 2007 Assessment Survey for Merrick County

## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

The Merrick County Assessor is a duly elected county official who holds a current assessor certificate issued by the Department of Property Assessment and Taxation and has obtained adequate continuing education to hold said certificate.

1. Deputy on staff: One - who also holds a current assessor certificate.
2. Appraiser(s) on staff: The deputy also holds an appraisers license.
3. Other full-time employees: One - the clerk also holds a current assessor certificate (Does not include anyone counted in 1 and 2 above)
4. Other part-time employees: None
(Does not include anyone counted in 1 through 3 above)
5. Number of shared employees: None
(Employees who are shared between the assessor's office and other county offices-will not include anyone counted in 1 through 4 above).
6. Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year: $\$ 114,760$

This budget does not include benefits and contract appraisal or the defense costs when the county has a hearing in front of the Tax Equalization and Review Commission, this is part of the county general budget. (This would be the "total budget" for the assessor's office)
7. Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system $\$ 2,250$ for data processing and other technical support as in MIPS / County Solutions costs are part of the county general budget. (How much is particularly part of the assessor budget, versus the amount that is part of the county budget?):
8. Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above: $\$ 113,760$
9. Amount of total budget set aside for appraisal work: $\$ 7,350$, this covers internal appraisal costs except for mileage that is part of the assessors budget.
10. Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops: $\$ 2,000$
11. Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget: $\$ 38,400^{*}$ outside contract includes the villages and towns; reappraisal is a 2 year contract. This budget item break down is as follows $\$ 14,400$ appraisal maintenance, 19,500 for the villages and towns appraisal and $\$ 4,500$ for other appraisal costs.
12. Other miscellaneous funds: $\$ 3,000$, to cover any hearing costs for appeals (Tax Equalization and Review Commission) this fund is out of the county general fund. (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: $\$ 155,160$, this includes the contract appraisal and miscellaneous fund but not anything for GIS
a. Was any of last year's budget not used? Yes - but a very small amount.
B. Residential Appraisal Information (Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)

1. Data collection done by: County staff listed the properties and the contract appraiser helped in the determination of the appraised values.
2. Valuation done by: County assessment staff and Contract appraiser.
3. Pickup work done by: County assessment staff and Contract appraiser.

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | 180 |  |  | 180 |

4. What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class?
Urban: 2005/06
Suburban: 2005/06
Rural: 2005/06
5. What was the last year the depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information?
Urban: 2006
Suburban: 2006
Rural: 2006
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? N/A, Market information is used as the basis for the cost approach but a direct sales comparison approach was not used.
7. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: 7

Urban: 5
Suburban: 1
Rural: 1

The urban areas are the towns and villages, the suburban area consists of area around Central City, and along the Hall County line next to Grand Island and all the rural market area consist of the remaining area in the county that is the rural and up to and around the small towns (as one).
8. How are these defined? Location
9. Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? Yes
10. Does the location "suburban" mean something other than rural residential? No the suburban classification does not fit any of the market driven market area designations. Possibility the area adjoining the city of Grand Island which is not in Merrick County. (That is, does the "suburban" location have its own market?)
11. Are the county's Ag residential and rural residential improvements classified and valued in the same manner? Yes

## C. Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

1. Data collection done by: Contract appraiser
2. Valuation done by: Contract appraiser
3. Pickup work done by whom: Contract appraiser

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commercial | $\mathbf{1 6}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ |  |
| Industrial | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{1 6}$ |

4. What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class?
Urban: 2003
Suburban: 2003
Rural: 2003
5. When was the last time the depreciation schedule for this property class or any subclass was developed using market-derived information?
Urban: 2004
Suburban: 2004
Rural: 2004
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? N/A
7. When was the last time that the Market or Sales Comparison Approach was used to estimate the market value of the properties in this class? The market
approach to value is only developed when adequate sales data is available to support this approach to value.
8. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class? None
9. How are these defined? N/A
10. Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? No, not generally because the number of sales get too thin to enable a reasonable analysis.
11. Does the location "suburban" mean something other than rural commercial? No (that is, does the "suburban" location have its own market?)
D. Agricultural Appraisal Information
12. Data collection done by: Assessment staff
13. Valuation done by: Assessment staff and the Contract appraiser
14. Pickup work done by whom: Assessor and staff

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural | 24 | 20 |  | 44 |

4. Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? Not at this time.
a. How is your agricultural land defined? Not formalized at this time but the guidelines used during last years reappraisal of the rural residential is as follows - 20 acres of less were re-classified as non agricultural parcels according to current use.
5. When was the last date that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? No
6. What is the date of the soil survey currently used? 1981
7. What date was the last countywide land use study completed? 1983, There have been many updates done over the years since the complete countywide study was finished. The land use verification is a continual process
a. By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.) Most recent updating has used the FSA maps and information is employed to identify and classify the land use changes and to verify changes.
b. By whom? Assessment staff
c. What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? $100 \%$ because the land use verification process is a continuous process through out the year.
8. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: Two
9. How are these defined? The market areas are defined by market. One of the market areas is located to the north part of the county that adjoins Nance County and the other market area is the remainder of the county.
10. Has the county implemented (or is in the process of implementing) special valuation for agricultural land within the county? Yes - but there are a limited number of applications on file and there is no recognizable difference between the special value and the recapture (market) values.

## E. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

1. Administrative software: County Solutions - MIPS Inc
2. CAMA software: Microsolve
3. Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? Yes
a. Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? Assessment Staff
4. Does the county have GIS software?

GIS software and programming and maps are in the process of being installed at this time.
a. Who maintains the GIS software and maps?
5. Personal Property software: County Solutions - MIPS Inc

## F. Zoning Information

1. Does the county have zoning? Yes
a. If so, is the zoning countywide? Yes
b. What municipalities in the county are zoned?
Central City *
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Chapman } & \text { Palmer } \\ \text { Clarks } & \text { Silver Creek } \\ \quad \text { * County Seat } & \end{array}$.
c. When was zoning implemented? 1970 The county zoning administration covers, the villages of Chapman, Palmer and Silver Creek. Parts of the comprehensive zoning plan have been updated since originally created.

## G. Contracted Services

1. Appraisal Services: Standard Appraisal Services this $\$ 14,400$ contract that covers the maintenance contract. The scope of the appraisal services is to maintain databases sales file analysis, subdivision review, lot studies, etc. In addition to the maintenance contract there is also the reappraisal of the residential properties for towns and villages $\$ 19,500$ for a two year contract. Also Knoche Appraisal and Consulting has been contracted to appraise the agricultural land. And miscellaneous in house appraisal costs for \$4,500. (Are these contracted, or conducted "in-house?")
2. Other Services: County Solutions maintains the administrative software and Microsolve. maintains appraisal software. There is an, inter local agreement with the city of Central City for GIS implementation for $\$ 20,000$ and also a grant from the Records Board for the remaining $\$ 25,000$ of the total costs. The county assessor wrote this grant request. GIS programming and support has been contracted through GIS Workshop for this three year project.

## H. Additional comments or further explanations:

In order to have an identifiable county line, there is an agreement of cooperation between the counties of Merrick and Hamilton and Polk regarding the surveying along the Platte River. The surveyors for the 3 counties are cooperation in this project. After completion it is believed that legislation will be needed to permanently define county boundary lines. The survey work should also help in the proper assessment of accretion land. As well as solving boundary disputes.

## II. Assessment Actions

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

1. Residential - For the residential properties a complete revalue of the towns and villages in Merrick County including the un-incorporated village of Archer was completed. This included drive-by inspections along with taking new digital pictures where necessary. These properties were valued using the cost approach with market derived depreciation. Sales review and pick-up work was also completed for other residential properties. After reviewing the Clarks Lakes, lot values were adjusted to reflect the market. Lot values for a new subdivision Whispering Timber were established for 2007.
2. Commercial - For the commercial properties, sales review and pick-up work was completed along with a statistical analysis.
3. Agricultural - For agricultural land, a market analysis by land classifications was conducted to determine any possible adjustments to comply with statistical measures. Sales review and pick-up work was, also, completed for agricultural improved properties.

There is continual process of reviewing and up-dating of land use. The Lower Loup NRD has started the process of certification of irrigated acres. This involves approximately 35-40 sections in the far northwest corner of the county. Information is also collected through sales letters.

Also there is an agreement of cooperation between Merrick County, Polk County and Hamilton County regarding the survey of the county line along the river. The surveyor's offices for both counties are cooperating in this survey.

## County 61 - Merrick



Exhibit 61 - Page 78

## County 61-Merrick



Exhibit 61 - Page 79

## County 61 - Merrick

Schedule II:Tax Increment Financing (TIF)
Records

| Schedule V: Agricultural Records | Urban | Value | SubUrban <br> Records | Value | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Records |  |  |  |  | Records | Value | Records | Value |
| 27. Ag-Vacant Land | 1 | 60,200 | 3 | 16,665 | 1,966 | 177,502,260 | 1,970 | 177,579,125 |
| 28. Ag-Improved Land | 2 | 21,115 | 2 | 87,320 | 889 | 114,333,585 | 893 | 114,442,020 |
| 29. Ag-Improvements | 2 | 119,060 | 2 | 131,995 | 889 | 49,662,585 | 893 | 49,913,640 |
| 30. Ag-Total Taxable |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,863 | 341,934,785 |

## County 61 - Merrick

| Schedule VI: Agricultural Records: Non-Agricultural Detail | Records | Urban Acres | Value | Records | SubUrban Acres | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 31. HomeSite UnImp Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 32. HomeSite Improv Land | 1 | 1.000 | 9,000 | 1 | 1.000 | 9,000 |
| 33. HomeSite Improvements | 2 |  | 115,480 | 1 |  | 4,000 |
| 34. HomeSite Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35. FarmSite UnImp Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 36. FarmSite Impr Land | 1 | 6.893 | 12,065 | 1 | 1.000 | 1,750 |
| 37. FarmSite Improv | 2 |  | 3,580 | 1 |  | 127,995 |

38. FarmSite Total

| 39. Road \& Ditches | 0.000 |  |  | 1.830 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 40. Other-Non Ag Use | 0.000 |  | 0 | 0.000 |  | 0 |  |
|  | Records | Rural Acres | Value | Records | Total Acres | Value | Growth Value |
| 31. HomeSite UnImp Land | 38 | 60.748 | 347,160 | 38 | 60.748 | 347,160 |  |
| 32. HomeSite Improv Land | 508 | 605.827 | 4,858,910 | 510 | 607.827 | 4,876,910 |  |
| 33. HomeSite Improvements | 519 |  | 33,582,625 | 522 |  | 33,702,105 | 958,270 |
| 34. HomeSite Total |  |  |  | 560 | 668.575 | 38,926,175 |  |
| 35. FarmSite UnImp Land | 68 | 199.267 | 348,725 | 68 | 199.267 | 348,725 |  |
| 36. FarmSite Impr Land | 735 | 2,867.933 | 5,018,950 | 737 | 2,875.826 | 5,032,765 |  |
| 37. FarmSite Improv | 844 |  | 16,079,960 | 847 |  | 16,211,535 | 211,020 |
| 38. FarmSite Total |  |  |  | 915 | 3,075.093 | 21,593,025 |  |
| 39. Road \& Ditches |  | 5,370.595 |  |  | 5,372.425 |  |  |
| 40. Other-Non Ag Use |  | 0.000 | 0 |  | 0.000 | 0 |  |
| 41. Total Section VI |  |  |  | 1,475 | 9,116.093 | 60,519,200 | 1,169,290 |


| Schedule VII: Agricultural Records: Ag Land Detail-Game \& Parks | Records | Urban Acres | Value | Records | SubUrban Acres | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
|  | Records | Rural Acres | Value | Records | Total Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 3 | 232.170 | 75,195 | 3 | 232.170 | 75,195 |
| Schedule VIII: Agricultural Records: Special Value | Records | Urban Acres | Value | Records | SubUrban Acres | Value |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Val |  |  | 0 |  |  | 0 |
|  | Records | Rural Acres | Value | Records | Total Acres | Value |
| 43. Special Value | 5 | 229.250 | 195,930 | 5 | 229.250 | 195,930 |
| 44. Recapture Val |  |  | 195,930 |  |  | 195,930 |

## County 61 - Merrick <br> 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

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

| Irrigated: | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 7,354.084 | 12,207,780 | 7,354.084 | 12,207,780 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 35.280 | 54,155 | 2,955.772 | 4,537,120 | 2,991.052 | 4,591,275 |
| 47. 2A1 | 18.000 | 24,930 | 0.000 | 0 | 20,878.782 | 28,917,180 | 20,896.782 | 28,942,110 |
| 48. 2A | 15.022 | 18,100 | 0.000 | 0 | 30,873.492 | 37,202,680 | 30,888.514 | 37,220,780 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,186.939 | 2,405,630 | 2,186.939 | 2,405,630 |
| 50. 3A | 15.611 | 17,170 | 18.560 | 20,415 | 40,295.776 | 44,325,345 | 40,329.947 | 44,362,930 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 11,808.041 | 12,280,360 | 11,808.041 | 12,280,360 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,497.356 | 1,310,190 | 1,497.356 | 1,310,190 |
| 53. Total | 48.633 | 60,200 | 53.840 | 74,570 | 117,850.242 | 143,186,285 | 117,952.715 | 143,321,055 |


| 54. 1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,197.313 | 1,053,635 | 1,197.313 | 1,053,635 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 331.389 | 291,625 | 331.389 | 291,625 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,297.360 | 2,753,320 | 3,297.360 | 2,753,320 |
| 57.2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,267.468 | 4,261,870 | 6,267.468 | 4,261,870 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 502.280 | 341,545 | 502.280 | 341,545 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,677.794 | 4,540,885 | 6,677.794 | 4,540,885 |
| 60.4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,222.852 | 1,708,120 | 3,222.852 | 1,708,120 |
| 61. 4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 273.849 | 117,750 | 273.849 | 117,750 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 21,770.305 | 15,068,750 | 21,770.305 | 15,068,750 |

Grass:

| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 285.077 | 169,005 | 285.077 | 169,005 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 54.520 | 31,960 | 54.520 | 31,960 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,790.772 | 1,064,840 | 1,790.772 | 1,064,840 |
| 66.2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 9,405.126 | 5,457,420 | 9,405.126 | 5,457,420 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,351.179 | 746,945 | 1,351.179 | 746,945 |
| 68.3G | 0.000 | 0 | 3.000 | 1,650 | 20,277.211 | 11,160,835 | 20,280.211 | 11,162,485 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 19,155.025 | 9,493,720 | 19,155.025 | 9,493,720 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 8,701.321 | 4,305,955 | 8,701.321 | 4,305,955 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 3.000 | 1,650 | 61,020.231 | 32,430,680 | 61,023.231 | 32,432,330 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 73. Other | 0.500 | 50 | 2.000 | 350 | 6,943.900 | 1,083,290 | 6,946.400 | 1,083,690 |
| 74. Exempt | 131.875 |  | 0.000 |  | 2,704.792 |  | 2,836.667 |  |
| 75. Total | 49.133 | 60,250 | 58.840 | 76,570 | 207,584.678 | 191,769,005 | 207,692.651 | 191,905,825 |

## County 61 - Merrick <br> 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

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

| Irrigated: | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,938.091 | 12,037,615 | 6,938.091 | 12,037,615 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,493.598 | 4,326,395 | 2,493.598 | 4,326,395 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 15,460.269 | 24,195,340 | 15,460.269 | 24,195,340 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 11,659.427 | 15,915,190 | 11,659.427 | 15,915,190 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 280.000 | 359,800 | 280.000 | 359,800 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 12,088.075 | 15,533,210 | 12,088.075 | 15,533,210 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,022.361 | 3,596,620 | 3,022.361 | 3,596,620 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 210.589 | 210,590 | 210.589 | 210,590 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 52,152.410 | 76,174,760 | 52,152.410 | 76,174,760 |


| 54. 1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 551.670 | 496,505 | 551.670 | 496,505 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 364.818 | 328,340 | 364.818 | 328,340 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,096.172 | 986,550 | 1,096.172 | 986,550 |
| 57.2D | 0.000 | 0 | 3.000 | 2,700 | 1,703.589 | 1,533,235 | 1,706.589 | 1,535,935 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 64.000 | 47,040 | 64.000 | 47,040 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 12.000 | 8,820 | 1,443.780 | 1,061,175 | 1,455.780 | 1,069,995 |
| 60. 4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,055.304 | 664,850 | 1,055.304 | 664,850 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 80.300 | 42,560 | 80.300 | 42,560 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 15.000 | 11,520 | 6,359.633 | 5,160,255 | 6,374.633 | 5,171,775 |

Grass:

| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 210.611 | 127,660 | 210.611 | 127,660 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 304.997 | 181,475 | 304.997 | 181,475 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 465.830 | 277,380 | 465.830 | 277,380 |
| 66.2G | 0.000 | 0 | 6.919 | 3,735 | 3,463.536 | 1,893,110 | 3,470.455 | 1,896,845 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 50.806 | 25,910 | 50.806 | 25,910 |
| 68. 3G | 0.000 | 0 | 3.000 | 1,410 | 3,768.427 | 1,779,925 | 3,771.427 | 1,781,335 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,408.388 | 2,443,720 | 5,408.388 | 2,443,720 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,304.879 | 1,289,185 | 3,304.879 | 1,289,185 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 9.919 | 5,145 | 16,977.474 | 8,018,365 | 16,987.393 | 8,023,510 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 884.520 | 139,715 | 884.520 | 139,715 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 1.620 |  | 345.009 |  | 346.629 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 24.919 | 16,665 | 76,374.037 | 89,493,095 | 76,398.956 | 89,509,760 |

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## County 61 - Merrick

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

Schedule X: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Totals

| Urban |  |  | U | Rural |  |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AgLand | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 76.Irrigated | 48.633 | 60,200 | 53.840 | 74,570 | 170,002.652 | 219,361,045 | 170,105.125 | 219,495,815 |
| 77.Dry Land | 0.000 | 0 | 15.000 | 11,520 | 28,129.938 | 20,229,005 | 28,144.938 | 20,240,525 |
| 78.Grass | 0.000 | 0 | 12.919 | 6,795 | 77,997.705 | 40,449,045 | 78,010.624 | 40,455,840 |
| 79.Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 80.Other | 0.500 | 50 | 2.000 | 350 | 7,828.420 | 1,223,005 | 7,830.920 | 1,223,405 |
| 81.Exempt | 131.875 | 0 | 1.620 | 0 | 3,049.801 | 0 | 3,183.296 | 0 |
| 82.Total | 49.133 | 60,250 | 83.759 | 93,235 | 283,958.715 | 281,262,100 | 284,091.607 | 281,415,585 |

2007 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 61 - Merrick

Market Area:
Average Assessed Value*

| Irrigated: |
| :--- |
| Acres |
| 1A1 |
| 1, |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 285.077 | $0.47 \%$ | 169,005 | $0.52 \%$ | 592.839 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | 54.520 | $0.09 \%$ | 31,960 | $0.10 \%$ | 586.206 |
| 2G1 | $1,790.772$ | $2.93 \%$ | $1,064,840$ | $3.28 \%$ | 594.626 |
| 2G | $9,405.126$ | $15.41 \%$ | $5,457,420$ | $16.83 \%$ | 580.260 |
| 3G1 | $1,351.179$ | $2.21 \%$ | 746,945 | $2.30 \%$ | 552.809 |
| 3G | $20,280.211$ | $33.23 \%$ | $11,162,485$ | $34.42 \%$ | 550.412 |
| 4G1 | $19,155.025$ | $31.39 \%$ | $9,493,720$ | $29.27 \%$ | 495.625 |
| 4G | $8,701.321$ | $14.26 \%$ | $4,305,955$ | $13.28 \%$ | 494.862 |
| Grass Total | $61,023.231$ | $100.00 \%$ | $32,432,330$ | $100.00 \%$ | 531.475 |
| Irrigated Total | $117,952.715$ | $56.79 \%$ | $143,321,055$ | $74.68 \%$ | $1,215.072$ |
| Dry Total | $21,770.305$ | $10.48 \%$ | $15,068,750$ | $7.85 \%$ | 692.169 |
| Grass Total | $61,023.231$ | $29.38 \%$ | $32,432,330$ | $16.90 \%$ | 531.475 |
| Waste | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Other | $6,946.400$ | $3.34 \%$ | $1,083,690$ | $0.56 \%$ | 0.000 |
| Exempt | $2,836.667$ | $1.37 \%$ |  |  | 156.007 |
| Market Area Total | $207,692.651$ | $100.00 \%$ | $191,905,825$ | $100.00 \%$ | 9 |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $117,952.715$ | $69.34 \%$ | $143,321,055$ | $65.30 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $21,770.305$ | $77.35 \%$ | $15,068,750$ | $74.45 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $61,023.231$ | $78.22 \%$ | $32,432,330$ | $80.17 \%$ |
| Waste | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Other | $6,946.400$ | $88.70 \%$ | $1,083,690$ | $88.58 \%$ |
| Exempt | $2,836.667$ | $89.11 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $207,692.651$ | $73.11 \%$ | $191,905,825$ | $68.19 \%$ |

2007 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 61 - Merrick

Market Area: 2

| Irrigated: | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1A1 | 6,938.091 | 13.30\% | 12,037,615 | 15.80\% | 1,735.003 |
| 1A | 2,493.598 | 4.78\% | 4,326,395 | 5.68\% | 1,735.000 |
| 2A1 | 15,460.269 | 29.64\% | 24,195,340 | 31.76\% | 1,565.001 |
| 2A | 11,659.427 | 22.36\% | 15,915,190 | 20.89\% | 1,365.006 |
| 3A1 | 280.000 | 0.54\% | 359,800 | 0.47\% | 1,285.000 |
| 3A | 12,088.075 | 23.18\% | 15,533,210 | 20.39\% | 1,285.002 |
| 4A1 | 3,022.361 | 5.80\% | 3,596,620 | 4.72\% | 1,190.003 |
| 4A | 210.589 | 0.40\% | 210,590 | 0.28\% | 1,000.004 |
| Irrigated Total | 52,152.410 | 100.00\% | 76,174,760 | 100.00\% | 1,460.618 |
| Dry: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1D1 | 551.670 | 8.65\% | 496,505 | 9.60\% | 900.003 |
| 1D | 364.818 | 5.72\% | 328,340 | 6.35\% | 900.010 |
| 2D1 | 1,096.172 | 17.20\% | 986,550 | 19.08\% | 899.995 |
| 2D | 1,706.589 | 26.77\% | 1,535,935 | 29.70\% | 900.002 |
| 3D1 | 64.000 | 1.00\% | 47,040 | 0.91\% | 735.000 |
| 3D | 1,455.780 | 22.84\% | 1,069,995 | 20.69\% | 734.997 |
| 4D1 | 1,055.304 | 16.55\% | 664,850 | 12.86\% | 630.008 |
| 4D | 80.300 | 1.26\% | 42,560 | 0.82\% | 530.012 |
| Dry Total | 6,374.633 | 100.00\% | 5,171,775 | 100.00\% | 811.305 |
| Grass: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1G1 | 210.611 | 1.24\% | 127,660 | 1.59\% | 606.141 |
| 1G | 304.997 | 1.80\% | 181,475 | 2.26\% | 595.005 |
| 2G1 | 465.830 | 2.74\% | 277,380 | 3.46\% | 595.453 |
| 2G | 3,470.455 | 20.43\% | 1,896,845 | 23.64\% | 546.569 |
| 3G1 | 50.806 | 0.30\% | 25,910 | 0.32\% | 509.979 |
| 3G | 3,771.427 | 22.20\% | 1,781,335 | 22.20\% | 472.323 |
| 4G1 | 5,408.388 | 31.84\% | 2,443,720 | 30.46\% | 451.838 |
| 4G | 3,304.879 | 19.45\% | 1,289,185 | 16.07\% | 390.085 |
| Grass Total | 16,987.393 | 100.00\% | 8,023,510 | 100.00\% | 472.321 |
| Irrigated Total | 52,152.410 | 68.26\% | 76,174,760 | 85.10\% | 1,460.618 |
| Dry Total | 6,374.633 | 8.34\% | 5,171,775 | 5.78\% | 811.305 |
| Grass Total | 16,987.393 | 22.24\% | 8,023,510 | 8.96\% | 472.321 |
| Waste | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| Other | 884.520 | 1.16\% | 139,715 | 0.16\% | 157.955 |
| Exempt | 346.629 | 0.45\% |  |  |  |
| Market Area Total | 76,398.956 | 100.00\% | 89,509,760 | 100.00\% | 1,171.609 |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $52,152.410$ | $30.66 \%$ | $76,174,760$ | $34.70 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $6,374.633$ | $22.65 \%$ | $5,171,775$ | $25.55 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $16,987.393$ | $21.78 \%$ | $8,023,510$ | $19.83 \%$ |
| Waste | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Other | 884.520 | $11.30 \%$ | 139,715 | $11.42 \%$ |
| Exempt | 346.629 | $10.89 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $76,398.956$ | $26.89 \%$ | $89,509,760$ | $31.81 \%$ |

## 2007 Agricultural Land Detail

County 61 - Merrick

| AgLand | Acres | an Value | SubUrban Acres | Value Rural Value |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Irrigated | 48.633 | 60,200 | 53.840 | 74,570 17 | 170,002.652 | 219,361,045 |
| Dry | 0.000 | 0 | 15.000 | 11,520 | 28,129.938 | 20,229,005 |
| Grass | 0.000 | 0 | 12.919 | 6,795 77 | 77,997.705 | 40,449,045 |
| Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| Other | 0.500 | 50 | 2.000 | 350 | 7,828.420 | 1,223,005 |
| Exempt | 131.875 | 0 | 1.620 | 0 | 3,049.801 | 0 |
| Total | 49.133 | 60,250 | 83.759 | 93,235 283 | 283,958.715 | 281,262,100 |
| AgLand | Total <br> Acres | Value | Acres \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| Irrigated | 170,105.125 | 219,495,815 | 170,105.125 59.88\% | 219,495,815 | 5 78.00\% | 1,290.353 |
| Dry | 28,144.938 | 20,240,525 | 28,144.938 9.91\% | 20,240,525 | 5 7.19\% | 719.153 |
| Grass | 78,010.624 | 40,455,840 | 78,010.624 27.46\% | 40,455,840 | 14.38\% | 518.593 |
| Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 0.00\% | 0 | 0 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| Other | 7,830.920 | 1,223,405 | 7,830.920 2.76\% | 1,223,405 | 5 0.43\% | 156.227 |
| Exempt | 3,183.296 | 0 | 3,183.296 1.12\% | 0 | 0 0.00\% | 0.000 |


| Total | $284,091.607$ | $281,415,585$ | $284,091.607$ | $100.00 \%$ | $281,415,585$ | $100.00 \%$ | 990.580 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

* Department of Property Assessment \& Taxation Calculates


# 2006 Plan of Assessment for Merrick County Assessment Years 2007, 2008, and 2009 Date: July 25, 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 each year.

## Real Property Assessment Requirements:

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

Assessment levels required for real property are as follows:

1) $100 \%$ of actual value for all classes of real property excluding agricultural and horticultural land;
2) $75 \%$ of actual value for agricultural land and horticultural land;

Reference, Nebraska Rev. Stat.77-201 and LB 968

General Description of Real Property in Merrick County:
Per the 2006 County Abstract, Merrick County consists of the following real property types:

|  | Parcels | $\%$ of Total Parcels | $\%$ of Taxable Value Base |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | 3122 | $45.81 \%$ | $28.85 \%$ |
| Commercial | 467 | $6.85 \%$ | $6.85 \%$ |
| Industrial | 2 | $.02 \%$ | $.24 \%$ |
| Recreational | 367 | $5.38 \%$ | $11.99 \%$ |
| Agricultural | 2852 | $41.94 \%$ | $52.07 \%$ |

Other pertinent facts:
New Property: For assessment year 2006, an estimated 285 building permits and/or information statements were filed for new property construction/additions in the county.

For more information see 2006 Reports \& Opinions, Abstract and Assessor Survey.
Current Resources
A. Staff consists of Assessor, Deputy Assessor \& Clerk.

All currently hold assessor certificates. The deputy is a registered appraiser and will take on more of the appraisal functions in consultation with an outside appraisal firm. The 2005-2006 office budget is $\$ 111,390$ in addition to $\$ 46,000$ for contract appraisal services.
B. Merrick County currently uses 1989 Cadastral maps with ownership updates done on a monthly basis. Agricultural land is based on 1981 soil survey.
C. Property Record Cards contain current listings along with a sketch of the dwelling and a 2003 digital aerial photo of rural improvements.
D. Merrick County is currently using CAMA 2000 and County Solutions Administrative Software

## Current Assessment Procedures for Real Property

A. Real Estate Transfers and ownership changes are handled on a monthly basis by the clerk.
B. Initial sales reviews are done by the assessor with follow-up sales letters mailed both to the seller and the buyer.
C. The county maintains a sales file that is available for staff and contract appraisal. Each sale is physically reviewed by staff or outside appraisal for verification. Building permits are required for the removal or additions of improvements.
D. Merrick County uses Market, Cost and/or Income approach to value according to IAAO standards. Modeling is handled by Stanard Appraisal Services. The county is currently using 2005 Marshall and Swift Cost information.
E. Merrick County will work with Stanard Appraisal and Knoche Appraisal \& Consulting in establishing market areas and land values.
F. Reconciliation of final value, documentation and review of assessment sales ratios has been handled by Stanard Appraisal.
G. Board of Supervisors is kept informed as to the actions of the assessor's office. Notices of valuation changes are sent to the property owner on or before June 1 of each year.

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

| Property Class | Median | $\frac{\text { COD* }}{16.40}$ | $\frac{\text { PRD* }}{104.07}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| Residential | 99 | 12.23 | 93.68 |
| Commercial | 93 | 27.03 | 108.70 |
| Agricultural Land | 76 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| *COD means coefficient of dispersion and PRD means price related differential. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Opinions. |  |  |  |

## Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2007:

## Residential

The county plans to review the towns of Silver Creek, Clarks, Central City, Palmer, Archer and Chapman. This will include a drive-by inspection along with taking new digital pictures. These properties will be valued using the cost approach with market derived depreciation. Sales review and pick-up will also be completed for residential properties.

## Commercial

Since commercial and industrial properties were re-appraised in 2004 and scheduled for a reappraisal in 2008, a statistical analysis will be done to determine if an appraisal adjustment is necessary to comply with statistical measures as required by law. Sales review and pick-up work will also be completed.

## Agricultural Land

A market analysis of agricultural sales by land classification group will be conducted to determine any possible adjustments to comply with statistical measures. Sales will, also, be plotted on a map to determine if the current market areas are supported by the current sales. The market analysis is conducted in-house and or by a contract appraiser. Sales review and pick- up work will be completed for agricultural properties.

## Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2008:

## Residential

The county will do drive-by inspections of the Grand Island Subs. New digital photos will, also, be taken. These properties will be valued using the cost approach and market derived depreciation. Sales review and pick-up work will also be completed for residential properties.

## Commercial

The county will do a complete appraisal update of commercial and industrial properties. Properties will be physically inspected to verify current listings and new digital photos will be taken.

## Agricultural

A market analysis of agricultural sales by land classification group will be conducted to determine any possible adjustments to comply with statistical measures. Sales will, also be plotted on a map to determine if the current market areas are supported by the current sales. The market analysis is to be conducted in-house or by a contract appraiser. Sales review and pick-up work will, also be completed for agricultural properties.

## Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2009:

## Residential

The county plans to review the Clarks and Central City Lakes, Thunderbird, Flatwater, Riverside and Equineus. This will include a drive-by inspection along with taking new digital pictures. These properties will be valued using the cost approach with market derived depreciation. Sales review and pick-up will also be completed for residential properties.

## Commercial

Since commercial and industrial properties are to be re-appraised in 2008, a statistical analysis will be done to determine if an appraisal adjustment is necessary to comply with statistical measures as required by law. Sales review and pick-up work will also be completed.

## Agricultural Land

A market analysis of agricultural sales by land classification group will be conducted to determine any possible adjustments to comply with statistical measures. Sales will, also, be plotted on a map to determine if the current market areas are supported by the current sales. The market analysis is conducted in-house and or by a contract appraiser. Sales review and pick- up work will be completed for agricultural properties.

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

1. Record Maintenance, Mapping updates, \& Ownership changes done on a monthly basis
2. Annually prepare and file Assessor Administrative Reports required by law/regulation:
a. Abstracts (Real \& Personal Property)
b. Assessor Survey
c. Sales information to PA\&T rosters \& annual Assessed Value Update w/Abstract
d. Certification of Value to Political Subdivisions
e. School District Taxable Value Report
f. Homestead Exemption Tax Loss Report (in conjunction with Treasurer)
g. Certificate of Taxes Levied 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
3. Personal Property; administer annual filing of approximately 1,200
schedules; prepare subsequent notices for incomplete filings or failure to file and penalties applied, as required.
4. Permissive Exemptions: administer annual filings of applications for new or continued exempt use, review and make recommendations to county board.
5. Taxable Government Owned Property - annual review of government owned property not used for public purpose, send notices of intent to tax, etc.
6. Homestead Exemptions; administer approximately 400 annual filings of applications, approval/denial process, taxpayer notifications, and taxpayer assistance.
7. 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.
8. Tax Increment Financing - management of record/valuation information for properties in community redevelopment projects for proper reporting on administrative reports and allocation of ad valorem tax.
9. Tax Districts and Tax Rates - management of school district and other tax entity boundary changes necessary for correct assessment and tax information; input/review of tax rates used for tax billing process.
10. Tax Lists; prepare and certify tax lists to county treasurer for real property, personal property, and centrally assessed.
11. Tax List Corrections - prepare tax list correction documents for county board approval.

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12. County Board of Equalization - attends county board of equalization meetings for valuation protests - assemble and provide information.
13. TERC Appeals - prepare information and attend taxpayer appeal hearings before TERC, defend valuation.
14. TERC Statewide Equalization - attend hearings if applicable to county, defend values, and/or implement orders of the TERC.
15. Education: Assessor and/or Appraisal Education - attend meetings, workshops, and educational classes to obtain required hours of continuing education to maintain assessor certification and/or appraiser license, etc. This is made available to all staff even though scheduling is difficult due to limited staff.

Additional Information:
In January 2006, the Assessor was successful in obtaining a $\$ 25,000$ grant from the Nebraska State Records Board for GIS implementation. Furthermore the Assessor was able to coordinate an inter-local agreement with the City of Central City and Merrick County. The City will contribute $\$ 20,000$ for the implementation of GIS. A contract was signed for professional services for building GIS data layers

## Conclusion:

In order to achieve assessment actions, $\$ 114,760$ was requested to be budgeted for the office including wages for permanent staff. In addition $\$ 65,900$ was requested for contract appraisal services including $\$ 3000$ for Terc review. The assessor requested that additional survey work be done on the Platte River from the Chapman Bridge to the western county line to ascertain proper number of acres and boundary lines. In conjunction with this the Board of Supervisors was asked to approve a contract for $\$ 18,500$ with Katt Surveying in cooperation with the Merrick County Surveyor.

Amendment (Changes after submittal to the board)

The Merrick County Board of Supervisors approved a budget of $\$ 113,760$ for general office operating expenses including wages for office staff but not benefits. In addition $\$ 41,400$ was approved for outside contract appraisal services including $\$ 3,000$ for Terc defense. Also, the board budgeted and approved a contract for $\$ 18,500$ with Katt Surveying in cooperation with the Merrick County Surveyor for additional survey work to be done on the Platte River to ascertain proper number of acres and boundary lines.

Respectfully submitted:

## 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 Merrick County County Assessor, by certified mail, return receipt requested, 70051160000112139553.

Dated this 9th day of April, 2007.


