## Preface

The requirements for the assessment of real property for the purposes of property taxation are found in Nebraska law. The Constitution of Nebraska requires that "taxes shall be levied by valuation uniformly and proportionately upon all real property and franchises as defined by the Legislature except as otherwise provided in or permitted by this Constitution." Neb. Const. art. VIII, sec. 1 (1) (1998). The uniform standard for the assessed value of real property for tax purposes is actual value, which is defined by law as "the market value of real property in the ordinary course of trade." Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-112 (R.R.S., 2003). The assessment level for all real property, except agricultural land and horticultural land, is one hundred percent of actual value. The assessment level for agricultural land and horticultural land, hereinafter referred to as agricultural land, is seventy-five percent of actual value. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-201 (1) and (2)(R.S. Supp., 2006). More importantly, for purposes of equalization, similar properties must be assessed at the same proportion of actual value when compared to each other. Achieving the constitutional requirement of proportionality ultimately ensures the balance equity in the imposition of the property tax by local units of government on each parcel of real property.

The assessment process, implemented under the authority of the county assessor, seeks to value similarly classed properties at the same proportion to actual value. This is not a precise mathematical process, but instead depends on the judgment of the county assessor, based on his or her analysis of relevant factors that affect the actual value of real property. Nebraska law provides ranges of acceptable levels of value that must be met to achieve the uniform and proportionate valuation of classes and subclasses of real property in each county. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5023 (R.S. Supp., 2006) requires that all classes of real property, except agricultural land, be assessed within the range of ninety-two and one hundred percent of actual value; the class of agricultural land be assessed within the range of sixty-nine to seventy-five percent of actual value; the class of agricultural land receiving special valuation be assessed within the range sixty-nine to seventy-five percent of its special value; and, when the land is disqualified for special value the recapture value be assessed at actual value.

To ensure that the classes of real property are assessed at these required levels of actual value, the Department of Property Assessment and Taxation, hereinafter referred to as the Department, under the direction of the Property Tax Administrator, is annually responsible for analyzing and measuring the assessment performance of each county. This responsibility includes requiring the Property Tax Administrator to prepare statistical and narrative reports for the Tax Equalization and Review Commission, hereinafter referred to as the Commission, and the county assessors. Pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5027 (R.S. Supp., 2005):
(2) ... the Property Tax Administrator shall prepare and deliver to the commission and to each county assessor his or her annual reports and opinions.
(3) The annual reports and opinions of the Property Tax Administrator shall contain statistical and narrative reports informing the commission of the level of value and the quality of assessment of the classes and subclasses of real property within the county and a certification of the opinion of the Property Tax

Administrator regarding the level of value and quality of assessment of the classes and subclasses of real property in the county.
(4) In addition to an opinion of level of value and quality of assessment in the county, the Property Tax Administrator may make nonbinding recommendations for consideration by the commission.

The narrative and statistical reports contained in the Reports and Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator, hereinafter referred to as the R\&O, provide a thorough, concise analysis of the assessment process implemented by each county assessor to reach the levels of value and quality of assessment required by Nebraska law. The Property Tax Administrator's opinion of level of value and quality of assessment achieved by each county assessor is a conclusion based upon all the data provided by the county assessor and gathered by the Department regarding the assessment activities during the preceding year. This is done in recognition of the fact that the measurement of assessment compliance, in terms of the concepts of actual value and uniformity and proportionality mandated by Nebraska law, requires both statistical and narrative analysis.

The Department is required by Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1327 (R. S. Supp., 2005) to develop and maintain a state-wide sales file of all arm's length transactions. From this sales file the Department prepares an assessment sales ratio study in compliance with acceptable mass appraisal standards. The assessment sales ratio study is the primary mass appraisal performance evaluation tool. From the sales file, the Department prepares statistical analysis from a nonrandomly selected set of observations, known as sales, from which inferences about the population, known as a class or subclass of real property, may be drawn. The statistical reports contained in the R\&O are developed in compliance with standards developed by the International Association of Assessing Officers, hereinafter referred to as the IAAO.

However, just as the valuation of property is sometimes more art than science, a narrative analysis of assessment practices in each county is necessary to give proper context to the statistical inferences from the assessment sales ratio study. There may be instances when the analysis of assessment practices outweighs or limits the reliability of the statistical inferences of central tendency or quality measures. This may require an opinion of the level of value that is not identical to the result of the statistical calculation. The Property Tax Administrator's goal is to provide statistical and narrative analysis of the assessment level and practices to the Commission, providing the Commission with the most complete picture possible of the true level of value and quality of assessment in each county.

The Property Tax Administrator's opinions of level of value and quality of assessment are stated as a single numeric representation for level of value and a simple judgment regarding the quality of assessment practices. Based on the information collected in developing this report the Property Tax Administrator may feel further recommendations must be stated for a county to assist the Commission in determining the level of value and quality of assessment within a county. These opinions are made only after considering all narrative and statistical analysis provided by the county assessor and gathered by the Department. An evaluation of these opinions must only be made after considering all other information provided in the R\&O.

Finally, after reviewing all of the information available to the Property Tax Administrator regarding the level and quality of assessment for classes and subclasses of real property in each county, the Property Tax Administrator, pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5027(4) (R.S. Supp., 2005), may make recommendations for adjustments to value for classes and subclasses of property. All of the factors relating to the Property Tax Administrator's determination of level of value and quality of assessment shall be taken into account in the making of such recommendations. Such recommendations are not binding on the Commission.

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## 2007 Commission Summary

| Residential Real Property $\mathbf{- C u r r e n t ~}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | $\mathbf{1 7 6}$ | COD | $\mathbf{2 8 . 8 8}$ |
| Total Sales Price | $\$$ | 5007266 | PRD | $\mathbf{1 2 0 . 9 0}$ |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 5035266 | COV | 86.54 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$$ | 4843160 | STD | 100.64 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 28609.47 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 28.37 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$$ | 27517.95 | Min | 31.00 |
| Median |  | $\mathbf{9 8 . 2 3}$ | Max | 1078.17 |
| Wgt. Mean | 96.18 | $95 \%$ Median C.I. | 97.01 to 99.00 |  |
| Mean | 116.29 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I. | 92.18 to 100.19 |  |
|  |  | $95 \%$ Mean C.I. | 101.42 to 131.16 |  |

\% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County 14.4
\% of Records Sold in the Study Period 8.59
\% of Value Sold in the Study Period 9.24
Average Assessed Value of the Base 25,592

| Residential Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 6}$ | $\mathbf{9 8 . 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 . 8 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 0 . 9 0}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 163 | 98.79 | 26.51 | 121.14 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 160 | 97.95 | 8.82 | 102.44 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 123 | 95.93 | 10.11 | 101.23 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 96 | 95 | 22.58 | 112.41 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 126 | 93 | 21.64 | 110.75 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 154 | 95 | 22.25 | 111.81 |

## 2007 Commission Summary

| Commercial Real Property - Current |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | $\mathbf{2 4}$ | COD | $\mathbf{3 2 . 7 7}$ |
| Total Sales Price | $\$$ | 1115843 | PRD | $\mathbf{1 2 5 . 9 1}$ |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 1090843 | COV | 51.75 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$$ | 973120 | STD | 58.13 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 45451.79 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 31.43 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$$ | 40546.67 | Min | 35.70 |
| Median |  | $\mathbf{9 5 . 9 1}$ | Max | 340.40 |
| Wgt. Mean | 89.21 | $95 \%$ Median C.I. | 90.57 to 121.00 |  |
| Mean |  | 112.32 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I. | 72.57 to 105.85 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 5.02 |
| :--- | ---: |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period | 6.02 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period | 5.32 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base | 45,836 |


| Commercial Real Property - History <br> Year <br> Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 4}$ | $\mathbf{9 5 . 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 2 . 7 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 5 . 9 1}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 21 | 98.29 | 41.18 | 136.77 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 14 | 97.93 | 4.99 | 99.75 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 14 | 103.11 | 18.71 | 93.54 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 23 | 84 | 32.69 | 111.63 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 32 | 94 | 32.19 | 124.87 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 33 | 96 | 34.17 | 124.9 |

## 2007 Commission Summary

| Agricultural Land - Current |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | 71 | COD |  | 23.41 |
| Total Sales Price | \$ | 11661365 | PRD |  | 105.83 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | - \$ | 12249365 | COV |  | 29.68 |
| Total Assessed Value | \$ | 8619125 | STD |  | 22.10 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | \$ | 172526.27 | Avg. Abs. Dev. |  | 16.22 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | \$ | 121396.13 | Min |  | 35.50 |
| Median |  | 69.30 | Max |  | 149.40 |
| Wgt. Mean |  | 70.36 | 95\% Median C.I. |  | 66.18 to 76.92 |
| Mean |  | 74.47 | 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I. |  | 66.03 to 74.70 |
|  |  |  | 95\% Mean C.I. |  | 69.32 to 79.61 |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County |  |  |  |  | 81 |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  |  | 2.29 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  |  | 4.11 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  |  |  | 95,200 |
| Agricultural Land - History |  |  |  |  |  |
| Year | Number of |  | Median | COD | PRD |
| 2007 | 71 |  | 69.30 | 23.41 | 105.83 |
| 2006 | 68 |  | 78.31 | 23.32 | 108.63 |
| 2005 | 58 |  | 77.92 | 15.33 | 106.39 |
| 2004 | 53 |  | 79.35 | 16.70 | 100.91 |
| 2003 | 65 |  | 76 | 23.52 | 107.26 |
| 2002 | 69 |  | 79 | 22.28 | 108.88 |
| 2001 | 66 |  | 77 | 27.63 | 106.5 |

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

## Commercial Real Property

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of commercial real property in Nuckolls County is $96 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Nuckolls County is not in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Agricultural Land

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of agricultural land in Nuckolls County is $69 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Nuckolls County is not in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 9th day of April, 2007.


Property Tax Administrator

## 2007 Correlation Section for Nuckolls County

## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL: After reviewing the Preliminary Statistical Report, the 2007 Assessment Actions and the 2007 Statistical Report for the Residential real property, the statistical measurements appear to achieve an acceptable level of value in Nuckolls County. The measures of central tendency reflect the median and the weighted mean for the qualified sales file are all within the acceptable level of value. The mean is significantly above the range and is explained in Table $V$ due to an excessive number of low value sales. Neither the coefficient of dispersion nor the price related differential is within the acceptable range. The best indicator of level of value is the median for the residential property class.

2007 Correlation Section<br>for Nuckolls 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 | 270 | 176 | 65.19 |
| 2006 | 261 | 163 | 62.45 |
| 2005 | 276 | 160 | 57.97 |
| 2004 | 273 | 123 | 45.05 |
| 2003 | 231 | 96 | 41.56 |
| 2002 | 228 | 126 | 55.26 |
| 2001 | 253 | 154 | 60.87 |

RESIDENTIAL: A review of this table indicates that the county has utilized a sufficient portion of residential sales for the study period. In addition, the percentage used has improved from previous years indicating stability in the sales review procedures implemented and that the county has not excessively trimmed the sample.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Nuckolls 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 | 98.09 | 1.44 | 99.51 | 98.23 |
| 2006 | 98.33 | 0.76 | 99.08 | 98.79 |
| 2005 | 94.81 | 10.25 | 104.52 | 97.95 |
| 2004 | 95.95 | 10.37 | 105.9 | 95.93 |
| 2003 | 95 | 1.17 | 96.11 | 95 |
| 2002 | 93 | -0.29 | 92.73 | 93 |
| 2001 | 94 | 0.36 | 94.34 | 95 |

RESIDENTIAL: The two statistics strongly 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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8.32 | 2007 | 1.44 |
| -1.77 | 2006 | 0.76 |
| 2.91 | 2005 | 10.25 |
| 12.6 | 2004 | 10.37 |
| 2.13 | 2003 | 1.17 |
| 0.02 | 2002 | -0.29 |
| 0.28 | 2001 | 0.36 |

RESIDENTIAL: The relationship between the assessed value in the sales file and the assessed base (excluding growth), do not support each other. The difference implies that the sales file base had more of an impact when compared to the assessment actions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 2007 Correlation Section for Nuckolls County

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{9 8 . 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 . 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 6 . 2 9}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: The measures of central tendency shown here reflect that the median and the weighted mean for the qualified residential sales file are within the acceptable level of value while the mean is above the range. A review of the 2007 R\&O statistics indicates that a significant number low dollar sales are skewing the mean.

## 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 | 28.88 | 120.90 |
| Difference | 13.88 | 17.9 |

RESIDENTIAL: The qualitative statistics do not fall within the range. These are consistent with the 2005 and 2006 statistics and might indicate that the residential property class may need further review in order to bring these statistics into the acceptable range to improve assessment uniformity.

## 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 | 176 | 176 | 0 |
| Median | 98.09 | 98.23 | 0.14 |
| Wgt. Mean | 90.98 | 96.18 | 5.2 |
| Mean | 112.35 | 116.29 | 3.94 |
| COD | 34.84 | 28.88 | -5.96 |
| PRD | 123.48 | 120.90 | -2.58 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 27.33 | 31.00 | 3.67 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 564.24 | 1078.17 | 513.93 |

RESIDENTIAL: The statistical measurements appear to be a realistic reflection of the assessment action taken in Nuckolls County.

## 2007 Correlation Section for Nuckolls County

## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL: After reviewing the Preliminary Statistical Report, the 2007 Assessment Actions and the 2007 Statistical Report for the commercial real property, the statistical measurements appear to achieve an acceptable level of value in Nuckolls County. The measures of central tendency reflect the median and the weighted mean for the qualified sales file are all within the acceptable level of value. The weighted mean is significantly above the range. The coefficient of dispersion and the price-related differential is above the range. The disparities noted in tables three and four suggest that there are some concerns with representation to the abstract. The best indicator of level of value is the median for the commercial property class.

2007 Correlation Section<br>for Nuckolls 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 | 50 | 24 | 48 |
| 2006 | 45 | 21 | 46.67 |
| 2005 | 40 | 14 | 35 |
| 2004 | 47 | 14 | 29.79 |
| 2003 | 56 | 23 | 41.07 |
| 2002 | 58 | 32 | 55.17 |
| 2001 | 48 | 33 | 68.75 |

COMMERCIAL: A review of the table indicates that the county has utilized a sufficient portion of commercial sales for the study period. In addition, the percentage of sales used has increased over the previous four years indicating stability in the sales review procedures.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Nuckolls 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 | 96.43 | -1 | 95.47 | 95.91 |
| 2006 | 98.29 | -6.32 | 92.08 | 98.29 |
| 2005 | 92.53 | 0.53 | 93.02 | 97.93 |
| 2004 | 107.80 | -8.86 | 98.25 | 103.11 |
| 2003 | 80 | -2.25 | $\mathbf{7 8 . 2}$ | 84 |
| 2002 | 92 | 0.09 | 92.08 | 94 |
| 2001 | 95 | 21.01 | 114.96 | 96 |

COMMERCIAL: This comparison indicates that the two statistics are essentially identical 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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -1.1 | 2007 | -1 |
| 0 | 2006 | -6.32 |
| 32.44 | 2005 | 0.53 |
| -0.11 | 2004 | -8.86 |
| 2.3 | 2003 | -2.25 |
| 15.24 | 2002 | 0.09 |
| 3.09 | 2001 | 21.01 |

COMMERCIAL: The percent change in the sales file compared to the base are very similar and strongly support each other giving the indication that the sold nad unsold properties are similarily appraised.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 2007 Correlation Section for Nuckolls County

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{9 5 . 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 . 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 2 . 3 2}$ |

COMMERCIAL: The measures of central tendency shown here reflect that the median and the weighted mean are within the acceptable level of value while the mean is above the range. With the trimming of outliers, it brings the median into the acceptable range.

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{3 2 . 7 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 5 . 9 1}$ |
| Difference | $\mathbf{1 2 . 7 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 9 1}$ |

COMMERCIAL: The coefficient of dispersion and price related differential are significantly above the acceptable ranges. This may indicate problems with assessment uniformity and regressivity and further review of this class may be warranted.

## 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 | 25 | 24 | -1 |
| Median | 96.43 | 95.91 | -0.52 |
| Wgt. Mean | 90.48 | 89.21 | -1.27 |
| Mean | 121.55 | 112.32 | -9.23 |
| COD | 41.52 | 32.77 | -8.75 |
| PRD | 134.34 | 125.91 | -8.43 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 35.70 | 35.70 | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 353.20 | 340.40 | -12.8 |

COMMERCIAL: A review of the commercial statistics reveals that one sale was taken out between the preliminary and final statistics. The deletion of this sales was due to the property being significantly changed since the time of the sale. An addition was added. The statistics for this class of property in this county represent the assessment actions completed for this property class for this assessment year.

## 2007 Correlation Section for Nuckolls County

## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: After reviewing the Preliminary Statistical Report, the 2007 Assessment Actions and the 2007 Statistical Report for the Residential real property, the statistical measurements appear to achieve an acceptable level of value in Nuckolls County. The measures of central tendency reflect the median, the weighted mean and the mean are all within the acceptable level of value. Neither the coefficient of dispersion nor the price related differential is within the acceptable range. The best indicator of level of value is the median for the residential property class.

2007 Correlation Section<br>for Nuckolls 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 | 117 | $\mathbf{7 1}$ | $\mathbf{6 0 . 6 8}$ |
| 2006 | 114 | 68 | 59.65 |
| 2005 | 100 | 58 | 58 |
| 2004 | 101 | 53 | 52.48 |
| 2003 | 106 | 65 | 61.32 |
| 2002 | 107 | 69 | 64.49 |
| 2001 | 94 | 66 | 70.21 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: A review of the table indicates that the county has utilized a sufficient portion of commercial sales for the study period. In addition, the percentage of sales used has increased over the previous four years indicating stability in the sales review procedures.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Nuckolls 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 | 69.98 | $\mathbf{2 . 9 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{6 9 . 3 0}$ |
| 2006 | 69.63 | $\mathbf{1 2 . 9 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 . 6 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 . 3 1}$ |
| 2005 | 71.80 | 10.26 | $\mathbf{7 9 . 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 7 . 9 2}$ |
| 2004 | 71.71 | $\mathbf{9 . 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 . 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 9 . 3 5}$ |
| 2003 | 76 | $\mathbf{0 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 6}$ |
| 2002 | 79 | $\mathbf{0 . 7 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 . 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 9}$ |
| 2001 | 74 | 4.97 | $\mathbf{7 7 . 6 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 7}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The trended preliminary ratio and the R\&O median ratio are very similar and strongly support each other. There is no other information available that would suggest that the Reports and Opinions Median is not the best indication of the level of value for the unimproved agricultural class of property.

## 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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5.54 | 2007 | 2.94 |
| 14.26 | 2006 | 12.98 |
| 7.88 | 2005 | 10.26 |
| 12.43 | 2004 | 9.14 |
| 0 | 2003 | 0.1 |
| -1.11 | 2002 | -0.77 |
| 4.71 | 2001 | 4.97 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: An examination of the percent change to the sales file compared to the percent change to the assessed value (excluding growth) reveals an approximate 3 point difference for the agricultural unimproved property. The percent change in the sales file is more indicative of the assessor's actions within each market area while the change in the assessed base is a view of the overall agricultural unimproved land.

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 69.30 | 70.36 | 74.47 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: All three measures of central tendency are within the acceptable range, suggesting no further analysis is needed.

## 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 | 23.41 | $\mathbf{1 0 5 . 8 3}$ |
| Difference | $\mathbf{3 . 4 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 8 3}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The coefficient of dispersion and price related differential are above the acceptable ranges but not significantly. There is no further information to suggest that this class of property is not being treated uniformly and proportionately.

## 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 | 72 | 71 | -1 |
| Median | 69.98 | 69.30 | -0.68 |
| Wgt. Mean | 68.50 | 70.36 | 1.86 |
| Mean | 75.04 | 74.47 | -0.57 |
| COD | 24.61 | 23.41 | -1.2 |
| PRD | 109.54 | 105.83 | -3.71 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 35.50 | 35.50 | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 155.90 | 149.40 | -6.5 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: A review of the agricultural statistics reveals an addition of one sale between the preliminary and final statistics. This difference was due to acres being sold off after the date of the sale. This sale was removed for being substantially changed since the time of the sale. The statistical measurements appear to be a realistic reflection of the assessment action taken in Nuckolls County.

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

|  | 2006 CTL <br> County Total | 2007 Form 45 County Total | Value Difference <br> (2007 Form 45-2006 CTL) | Percent Change | 2007 Growth <br> (New Construction Value) | \% Change excl. Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Residential | 51,431,400 | $52,438,185$ | 1,006,785 | 1.96 | 263,910 | 1.44 |
| 2. Recreational | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 3. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwellings | 27,700,725 | 32,635,455 | 4,934,730 | 17.81 | *---------- | 17.81 |
| 4. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 79,132,125 | 85,073,640 | 5,941,515 | 7.51 | 263,910 | 7.17 |
| 5. Commercial | 17,290,410 | 17,788,525 | 498,115 | 2.88 | 675,390 | -1.03 |
| 6. Industrial | 500,125 | 500,125 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 14,332,190 | 14,760,850 | 428,660 | 2.99 | 1,072,005 | -4.49 |
| 8. Minerals | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 9. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 32,122,725 | 33,049,500 | 926,775 | 2.89 | 903,050 | 0.07 |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 111,254,850 | 118,123,140 | 6,868,290 | 6.17 | 2,011,305 | 4.37 |
| 11. Irrigated | 83,185,955 | 94,301,615 | 11,115,660 | 13.36 |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 111,374,770 | 110,822,275 | -552,495 | -0.5 |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 58,365,365 | 55,235,060 | -3,130,305 | -5.36 |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 26840 | 26,605 | -235 | -0.88 |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 252,952,930 | 260,385,555 | 7,432,625 | 2.94 |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of All Real Property | 364,207,780 | 378,508,695 | 14,300,915 | 3.93 | 2,011,305 | 3.37 |
| (Locally Assessed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

 outbuildings is shown in line 7.


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

State Stat Run

-

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



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

Type: Qualified


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

Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/200



65 - NUCKOLLS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

PA\&T 2007 R\&O Statistics

## Type: Qualified

Base Stat






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


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


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


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


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


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

State Stat Run


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



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



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



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


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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 Nuckolls County

## I. General Information

A. Staffing and Funding Information

1. Deputy(ies) on staff: 1
2. Appraiser(s) on staff: 0
3. Other full-time employees: 0
4. Other part-time employees: 1
5. Number of shared employees: 0
6. Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year: $\$ 121,369.36$
7. Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system: $\$ 4,000.00$
8. Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above: $\$ 121,369.36$
9. Amount of total budget set aside for appraisal work: $\$ 18,000.00$
10. Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops: $\$ 750.00$
11. Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget: $\$ 21,500.00$
12. Other miscellaneous funds:
13. Total budget: \$147,619.36
a. Was any of last year's budget not used? \$9,394.47
B. Residential Appraisal Information
(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)
14. Data collection done by: Contracted Appraiser, Assessor and office staff
15. Valuation done by: Assessor with the contracted appraiser advising
16. Pickup work done by: Contracted Appraiser, Assessor and office staff

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | 52 | 2 | 96 | 160 |

4. What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? 2003
5. What was the last year the depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? 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? 2006
7. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: 8
8. How are these defined? Location
9. Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? Yes
10. Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural residential? No
11. Are the county's ag residential and rural residential improvements classified and valued in the same manner? Yes
C. Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information
12. Data collection done by: Contracted Appraiser, Assessor and office staff
13. Valuation done by: Assessor with the contracted appraiser advising
14. Pickup work done by whom: Contracted Appraiser, Assessor and office staff

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commercial | 8 | 3 | 5 | 16 |

4. What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? 2000
5. When was the last time the depreciation schedule for this property class or any subclass was developed using market-derived information? 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? The Nuckolls County Assessor does not utilize the income approach regularly. In 2001, a contracted appraiser used the income approach for all the county's elevators.
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? 2006
8. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class? There are eight market areas for the commercial property class including: Superior, Lawrence, Nelson, Oak, Nora, Rusk, Hardy and Rural.
9. How are these defined? The commercial market areas are defined by location.
10. Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? Yes.
11. Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural commercial? No
D. Agricultural Appraisal Information
12. Data collection done by: Contracted Appraiser, Assessor and office staff
13. Valuation done by: Assessor with the contracted appraiser advising
14. Pickup work done by whom: Contracted Appraiser, Assessor and office staff

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural | 0 | 29 | 33 | 62 |

4. Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? No, not at this time but it is on the boards agenda.

How is your agricultural land defined? Agricultural land is defined according to Neb. Rev. Stat. 77-1359
5. When was the last date that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? The income approach is not used to value agriculture properties.
6. What is the date of the soil survey currently used? 1978
7. What date was the last countywide land use study completed? A countywide land use is on-going within Nuckolls County.
a. By what method? Methods used in the land-wide study are physical inspections by the assessor, contracted appraiser and board members. The county also utilizes FSA maps.
(Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.)
b. By whom? Contracted Appraiser, Assessor and county board members.
c. What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? 15.5 are complete at this time out of 16.
8. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: -0-
9. How are these defined? N/A
10. Has the county implemented (or is in the process of implementing) special valuation for agricultural land within the county? No
E. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

1. Administrative software: MIPS/County Solutions
2. CAMA software: CAMA 2000
3. Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? Yes
a. Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? The Nuckolls County Assessor maintains these maps.
4. Does the county have GIS software? No
a. Who maintains the GIS software and maps? N/A
5. Personal Property software: MIPS/County Solutions

## F. Zoning Information

1. Does the county have zoning? No
a. If so, is the zoning countywide? N/A
b. What municipalities in the county are zoned? N/A
c. When was zoning implemented? N/A
G. Contracted Services
2. Appraisal Services: Contracted
3. Other Services: MIPS/County Solutions

## H. Additional comments or further explanations on any item from A through $G$ :

## II. Assessment Actions

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

1. Residential-The contracted appraisal service and assessor completed the reappraisal of Ruskin, Hardy, Nora and Oak.

All pick up work is completed.
2. Commercial—The contracted appraiser and assessor reviewed all commercial sales. After analysis of all usable sales, no changes to commercial values were made.

All pick-up work was completed.
3. Agricultural- The assessor did a complete survey of all agricultural land. From the analysis done, all irrigated parcels were increased $12 \%$ throughout the county. Grass was decreased by $5 \%$ throughout the county.

All pickup work is completed.

## County 65 - Nuckolls



Exhibit 65 - Page 74


Exhibit 65 - Page 75

## County 65 - Nuckolls

Schedule II:Tax Increment Financing (TIF)
Records


## County 65 - Nuckolls

| Schedule VI: Agricultural Records: Non-Agricultural Detail | Urban |  |  | SubUrban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Acres | Value | Records | Acres | Value |
| 31. HomeSite UnImp Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 32. HomeSite Improv Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 33. HomeSite Improvements | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |
| 34. HomeSite Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35. FarmSite UnImp Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 36. FarmSite Impr Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 37. FarmSite Improv | 10 |  | 35,560 | 0 |  | 0 |
| 38. FarmSite Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 39. Road \& Ditches |  | 9.430 |  |  | 0.000 |  |
| 40. Other-Non Ag Use |  | 0.000 | 0 |  | 0.000 | 0 |
|  | Records | Rural Acres | Value | Records | Total <br> Acres | Value |
| 31. HomeSite UnImp Land | 4 | 4.000 | 12,000 | 4 | 4.000 | 12,000 |
| 32. HomeSite Improv Land | 682 | 688.310 | 2,064,965 | 682 | 688.310 | 2,064,965 |
| 33. HomeSite Improvements | 680 |  | 30,558,490 | 680 |  | 30,558,490 |
| 34. HomeSite Total |  |  |  | 684 | 692.310 | 32,635,455 |
| 35. FarmSite UnImp Land | 160 | 246.980 | 79,295 | 160 | 246.980 | 79,295 |
| 36. FarmSite Impr Land | 939 | 3,004.740 | 1,466,160 | 939 | 3,004.740 | 1,466,160 |
| 37. FarmSite Improv | 1,076 |  | 13,179,835 | 1,086 |  | 13,215,395 |
| 38. FarmSite Total |  |  |  | 1,246 | 3,251.720 | 14,760,850 |
| 39. Road \& Ditches |  | 8,726.250 |  |  | 8,735.680 |  |
| 40. Other-Non Ag Use |  | 0.000 | 0 |  | 0.000 | 0 |
| 41. Total Section VI |  |  |  | 1,930 | 12,679.710 | 47,396,305 |
| 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 | 1 | 38.560 | 12,010 | 1 | 38.560 | 12,010 |
| 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 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Val |  |  | 0 |  |  | 0 |

## County 65 - Nuckolls <br> 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

Schedule IX: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Detail
R 2 Urban
Irrigated:
Acres

Grass

| 63.1G1 | 30.420 | 13,700 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,049.700 | 2,192,350 | 5,080.120 | 2,206,050 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64. 1G | 21.740 | 9,795 | 0.000 | 0 | 10,597.890 | 4,756,110 | 10,619.630 | 4,765,905 |
| 65. 2G1 | 38.500 | 17,325 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,522.610 | 2,499,455 | 6,561.110 | 2,516,780 |
| 66. 2G | 61.500 | 27,675 | 0.000 | 0 | 33,141.540 | 14,753,500 | 33,203.040 | 14,781,175 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.500 | 225 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,547.650 | 1,146,245 | 2,548.150 | 1,146,470 |
| 68. 3G | 2.550 | 1,150 | 0.000 | 0 | 831.130 | 128,195 | 833.680 | 129,345 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 15,015.370 | 6,741,350 | 15,015.370 | 6,741,350 |
| 70.4G | 185.180 | 83,330 | 0.000 | 0 | 54,057.480 | 22,864,655 | 54,242.660 | 22,947,985 |
| 71. Total | 340.390 | 153,200 | 0.000 | 0 | 127,763.370 | 55,081,860 | 128,103.760 | 55,235,060 |
| 72. Waste | 4.130 | 125 | 0.000 | 0 | 801.630 | 26,480 | 805.760 | 26,605 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 74. Exempt | 91.570 |  | 0.000 |  | 1,435.690 |  | 1,527.260 |  |
| 75. Total | 799.230 | 533,955 | 0.000 | 0 | $348,151.700$ | 259,851,600 | 348,950.930 | 260,385,555 |

## County 65 - Nuckolls

## 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 | 20.800 | 37,710 | 0.000 | 0 | 60,316.650 | 94,263,905 | 60,337.450 | 94,301,615 |
| 77.Dry Land | 433.910 | 342,920 | 0.000 | 0 | 159,270.050 | 110,479,355 | 159,703.960 | 110,822,275 |
| 78.Grass | 340.390 | 153,200 | 0.000 | 0 | 127,763.370 | 55,081,860 | 128,103.760 | 55,235,060 |
| 79.Waste | 4.130 | 125 | 0.000 | 0 | 801.630 | 26,480 | 805.760 | 26,605 |
| 80.Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 81.Exempt | 91.570 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,435.690 | 0 | 1,527.260 | 0 |
| 82.Total | 799.230 | 533,955 | 0.000 | 0 | 348,151.700 | 259,851,600 | 348,950.930 | 260,385,555 |

## 2007 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 65 - Nuckolls

Market Area:

| Value | \% of Value | Average Assessed Value* |
| ---: | ---: | :---: |
| $37,598,070$ | $39.87 \%$ | $1,820.010$ |
| $39,437,385$ | $41.82 \%$ | $1,810.002$ |
| $7,365,370$ | $7.81 \%$ | $1,245.075$ |
| $6,694,165$ | $7.10 \%$ | 935.067 |
| $1,418,240$ | $1.50 \%$ | 920.003 |
| 338,350 | $0.36 \%$ | 670.000 |
| 734,105 | $0.78 \%$ | 605.113 |
| 715,930 | $0.76 \%$ | 460.002 |
| $94,301,615$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,562.903$ |


| Dry: |
| :--- |
| 1D1 $28,240.360$ $17.68 \%$    <br> 1D $67,829.060$ $42.47 \%$ $24,401,560$ $22.02 \%$ 864.066 <br> 2D1 $5,295.460$ $3.32 \%$ $58,675,080$ $52.95 \%$ 865.043 <br> 2D $38,612.120$ $24.18 \%$ $2,583,750$ $2.33 \%$ 487.917 <br> 3D1 $4,849.320$ $3.04 \%$ $18,719,770$ $16.89 \%$ 484.815 <br> 3D 760.380 $0.48 \%$ $2,110,110$ $1.90 \%$ 435.135 <br> 4D1 $10,060.840$ $6.30 \%$ 280,160 $0.25 \%$ 368.447 <br> 4D $4,056.420$ $2.54 \%$ $3,118,860$ $2.81 \%$ 309.999 <br> Dry Total $159,703.960$ $100.00 \%$ 932,985 $0.84 \%$ 230.002 |

Grass

| 1G1 | $5,080.120$ | $3.97 \%$ | $2,206,050$ | $3.99 \%$ | 434.251 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | $10,619.630$ | $8.29 \%$ | $4,765,905$ | $8.63 \%$ | 448.782 |
| 2G1 | $6,561.110$ | $5.12 \%$ | $2,516,780$ | $4.56 \%$ | 383.590 |
| 2G | $33,203.040$ | $25.92 \%$ | $14,781,175$ | $26.76 \%$ | 445.175 |
| 3G1 | $2,548.150$ | $1.99 \%$ | $1,146,470$ | $2.08 \%$ | 449.922 |
| 3G | 833.680 | $0.65 \%$ | 129,345 | $0.23 \%$ | 155.149 |
| 4G1 | $15,015.370$ | $11.72 \%$ | $6,741,350$ | $12.20 \%$ | 448.963 |
| 4G | $54,242.660$ | $42.34 \%$ | $22,947,985$ | $41.55 \%$ | 423.061 |
| Grass Total | $128,103.760$ | $100.00 \%$ | $55,235,060$ | $100.00 \%$ | 431.174 |
| Irrgated Total | $60,337.450$ | $17.29 \%$ | $94,301,615$ | $36.22 \%$ | $1,562.903$ |
| Dry Total | $159,703.960$ | $45.77 \%$ | $110,822,275$ | $42.56 \%$ | 693.923 |
| Grass Total | $128,103.760$ | $36.71 \%$ | $55,235,060$ | $21.21 \%$ | 431.174 |
| Waste | 805.760 | $0.23 \%$ | 26,605 | $0.01 \%$ | 33.018 |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| Exempt | $1,527.260$ | $0.44 \%$ |  |  | 74 |
| Market Area Total | $348,950.930$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |  |  |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $60,337.450$ | $100.00 \%$ | $94,301,615$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $159,703.960$ | $100.00 \%$ | $110,822,275$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $128,103.760$ | $100.00 \%$ | $55,235,060$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| Waste | 805.760 | $100.00 \%$ | 26,605 | $100.00 \%$ |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | $1,527.260$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $348,950.930$ | $100.00 \%$ |  | $100.00 \%$ |

## 2007 Agricultural Land Detail

County 65 - Nuckolls

| AgLand | Acres | Urban | SubUrban Acres |  | Rural |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Irrigated | 20.800 | 37,710 |  | 00 | 0 | 60,316.650 | 94,263,905 |
| Dry | 433.910 | 342,920 |  | 00 | $0 \quad 15$ | 159,270.050 | 110,479,355 |
| Grass | 340.390 | 153,200 |  | 00 | $0 \quad 12$ | 127,763.370 | 55,081,860 |
| Waste | 4.130 | 125 |  | 00 | 0 | 801.630 | 26,480 |
| Other | 0.000 | 0 |  | 00 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| Exempt | 91.570 | 0 |  | 00 | 0 | 1,435.690 | 0 |
| Total | 799.230 | 533,955 |  | 00 | $0 \quad 34$ | 348,151.700 | 259,851,600 |
| AgLand | Total <br> Acres | Value | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| Irrigated | 60,337.450 | 94,301,615 | 60,337.450 | 17.29\% | 94,301,615 | 5 36.22\% | 1,562.903 |
| Dry | 159,703.960 | 110,822,275 | 159,703.960 | 45.77\% | 110,822,275 | 5 42.56\% | 693.923 |
| Grass | 128,103.760 | 55,235,060 | 128,103.760 | 36.71\% | 55,235,060 | 0 21.21\% | 431.174 |
| Waste | 805.760 | 26,605 | 805.760 | 0.23\% | 26,605 | 5 0.01\% | 33.018 |
| Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.00\% |  | 0 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| Exempt | 1,527.260 | 0 | 1,527.260 | 0.44\% |  | 0 0.00\% | 0.000 |


| Total | $\mathbf{3 4 8}, 950.930$ | $\mathbf{2 6 0 , 3 8 5 , 5 5 5}$ | $348,950.930$ | $100.00 \%$ | $260,385,555$ | $100.00 \%$ | 746.195 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

* Department of Property Assessment \& Taxation Calculates

June 13, 2006
Amended October 3, 2006

## 3 Year Plan of Assessment- Nuckolls County

Pursuant to section 77-1311, as amended by 2004 Neb. Laws LB263, section 9. The purpose of three-year plan is to inform the County Board of Equalization on or before June 15 each year and the Department of Property Assessment and Taxation on or before October 31 each year. Every three years and to update the plan between the adoption of each three-year plan.

Nuckolls County population base is 5,057 .
The Assessor's office staff consists of the assessor, deputy assessor and a parttime clerk who works two days a week. All the staff works in every area, real estate, and personal property and homesteads exemptions. The Assessor and Deputy Assessor attend continuing education classes as required to remain certified.
The assessor is responsible for filing the reports as follows:
Abstract- due on or before March 19
Notice of Valuation Change- June 1
Certification of Values- due on or before August 20
School District Taxable Value Report- due on or before August 25
Three-year Plan of Assessment- July 31 and October 31
Certifies Trusts Owning Agland to the Secretary of State- October 1
Generate Tax Roll and deliver to Treasurer on or before November 22
Certificate of Taxes Levied- due on or before December 1
Tax list corrections- reasons
The assessor maintains the Cadastral maps as needed due to any recorded property splits, etc.
They are in good condition, kept current with ownership changes and descriptions. The property record cards are in good condition; include the required legal, ownership, classification codes, and valuation by year as required by regulation.
The assessor also completes the 521's as they are brought from the Clerk's Office. Procedure is to change name owner on property record cards, lots and lands books, plat books, computer generated records, trustee list, treasurers books, sales file and to the Department of Property Assessment and Taxation. Also list is made for the County Weed Office. The City of Superior requested data as changes are made, now we can do this with computer generated information
from the CAMA program. The assessor verifies sales by telephone or questionnaire. Also the information provided by the Department of Property Assessment and Taxation's reviewer is helpful.
Computers- IBM AS400, 3 Dell 4600 P C's
Mips/County Solutions LLC is the current software vendors for Nuckolls County

## Assessment Actions Year 2006 -

CAMA system data has been entered on all improvements.
Digital pictures are being taken as a review is done and added to the CAMA system.
The assessor, staff and Stanard Appraisal Services do all the pick-up work. usually in September through February, so entry of data and pricing can be completed before March deadline. The Cities of Superior and Nelson submit building permits to the Assessor's office on a regular basis. DSL Internet is now being used in the Assessor's office. Use good assessment practices to insure acceptable levels of value, quality and uniformity countywide in all classes and subclasses of property. E911 addressing completed. Maintenance contract with Darrell Stanard of Stanard Appraisal Services Inc

## Residential

Nuckolls County Assessor and staff completed all pick-up work in a timely manner. Stanard Appraisal Services Inc completed pickup work in Nelson and Lawrence and the Nuckolls County Assessor, Standard Appraisal Services Inc and staff did the reminder of the county. Stanard Appraisal Services Inc was contracted for the reappraisal of the City of Nelson and the Village of Lawrence. Stanard Appraisal Services Inc completed a review of all the sales in Nelson and Lawrence. The Assessor and Darrell Stanard of Stanard Appraisal Services Inc are in the process of verifying all residential sales.

## Commercial

Nuckolls County Assessor and staff assessed, priced and entered commercial data on urban and rural improvements added to real property in 2006. Stanard Appraisal Services Inc and the Assessor are in the process of verifying all the sales.

## Agricultural

Nuckolls County Assessor and staff reviewed some rural property, listing any new construction. All pick-up work was completed. The County Weed Superintendent reviewed rural properties, $1 / 2$ Blaine, Nelson, which included taking photos and land use, noting new pivots and wells. After spreadsheet analysis and plotting sales on a map, no potential market areas were identified. After market analysis, all irrigated values were increased 15 percent, all dry land values increased by $15 \%$, grassland values were increased 5 percent. Continue to use good assessment practices to insure acceptable level of value, quality and uniformity countywide.
2007
Continue to budget for maintenance contract with Stanard Appraisal Services Inc, this was approved. New residential property record cards budgeted for. Continue to look into GIS for the Assessor's office. If funds are available to have the farm sites flown, this is also a goal of this office.
Nuckolls County is developing a Policy and Procedure manual for the Assessor's office.
Work with software vendors to help develop a correlation and reconciliation document for maintenance within the property record file or in a policy and procedures manual. Continue to
use good assessment practices to insure acceptable levels of value, quality and uniformity countywide in all classes and subclasses of property.
Nuckolls County Assessor budget was approved to continue with reappraisal of all residential property in the Villages of Ruskin 95 parcels, Hardy 92 parcels, Nora 16 parcels and Oak 46 parcels. County Board has approved budget in County general for appraisal. Implement this appraisal for the tax year 2007. Complete all pickup work in Nuckolls County in a timely manner.

## 2008

Continue to budget for maintenance contract with Stanard Appraisal Services Inc.
Continue to use good assessment practices to insure acceptable levels of value, quality and uniformity countywide in all classes and subclasses of property. The County Board is starting a fund for GIS Workshop Inc; the Assessor's Office is to be considered for funding for GIS mapping.
Ask County Board to consider doing an appraisal of the Ruskin, Nora, Hardy and Oak. This would involve approximately 249 parcels. Do an analysis based on the RCN and sales to determine the valuation of residential properties. Utilize the CAMA system for sales analysis; continue to update programs each year.
Review commercial sales, analysis for acceptable levels of quality and uniformity. Request County Board consider commercial appraisal. This is covered in the maintenance contract.
Continue to correlate information for sales comparison of all properties.
New aerial photos, if GIS is not in place. Utilize FSA or NRD's information.
Continue good assessment practices to insure acceptable levels of value, quality and uniformity in all classes and subclasses of property countywide. Do all pick-up work to be implemented by March 19, deadline.

Continue to do sales analysis of commercial sales, determine if the County board would consider a commercial appraisal. Small number of commercial properties and sales in Nuckolls County.
Ask the County Board to consider doing an appraisal of the rural parcels, approximately 1233 parcels. Take new digital photos, list and measure as necessary. Continue to do an analysis of the RCN and sales to determine the valuations and if any need for location factors to be applied.
Continue with review of the rural properties, which includes Hardy, Garfield, Beaver and Bostwick precincts, approximately 310 parcels. Continue with the review and pick-up work. Continue work on GIS mapping.
Analysis of the ag land sales. Continue good assessment practices to insure acceptable level of value, quality and uniformity countywide.
2009
Continue to budget for maintenance contract with Stanard Appraisal Services Inc.

Do all pick-up work, measure and new digital photo on all residential and commercial properties. Determine if update of Marshall \& Swift multipliers should be done every year or less often.
Continue to do pick-up work, data entry to be completed in a timely manner. The County Board should consider budgeting for Commercial reappraisal now if not sooner.
Do an analysis based on the RCN and sales to help determine valuation, with the help of office staff. Budget to contract for appraisal of rural residential and rural improvements.
Continue review of rural properties, which includes Spring Creek, Nora, Highland and Alban Precincts, approximately 350 parcels. Develop sales data to determine if market areas should be considered. Good assessment practices to insure acceptable level of value, quality and uniformity countywide. Continue work on GIS mapping.

Nuckolls County Assessor

Janice E Murray

## 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 Nuckolls County County Assessor, by certified mail, return receipt requested, 70051160000112139591.

Dated this 9th day of April, 2007.


