## 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 - Current |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | 343 | COD | 13.30 |
| Total Sales Price | \$ | 29753932 | PRD | 104.03 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | \$ | 29860932 | COV | 25.07 |
| Total Assessed Value | \$ | 28727075 | STD | 25.09 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | \$ | 87058.11 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 13.13 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | \$ | 83752.41 | Min | 33.48 |
| Median |  | 98.69 | Max | 271.05 |
| Wgt. Mean |  | 96.20 | 95\% Median C.I. | 97.49 to 99.46 |
| Mean |  | 100.08 | 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I. | 94.87 to 97.54 |
|  |  |  | 95\% Mean C.I. | 97.43 to 102.74 |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County |  |  |  | 39.97 |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  | 6.67 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  | 7.79 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  |  | 71,671 |


| Residential Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{3 4 3}$ | $\mathbf{9 8 . 6 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 4 . 0 3}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 428 | 94.89 | 18.23 | 105.49 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 415 | 93.73 | 16.81 | 104.90 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 411 | 93.62 | 16.90 | 104.80 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 417 | 101 | 21.38 | 106.59 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 417 | 94 | 17.4 | 103.91 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 433 | 92 | 14.14 | 105.18 |

## 2007 Commission Summary

| Commercial Real Property - Current |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | 44 | COD | 19.44 |
| Total Sales Price | \$ | 3886625 | PRD | 96.52 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | \$ | 3886825 | COV | 29.66 |
| Total Assessed Value | \$ | 4061400 | STD | 29.91 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | \$ | 88336.93 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 19.28 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | \$ | 92304.55 | Min | 29.33 |
| Median |  | 99.18 | Max | 170.12 |
| Wgt. Mean |  | 104.49 | 95\% Median C.I. | 90.44 to 103.58 |
| Mean |  | 100.86 | 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I. | 90.47 to 118.51 |
|  |  |  | 95\% Mean C.I. | 92.02 to 109.70 |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County |  |  |  | 14.04 |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  | 6.62 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  | 3.14 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  |  | 194,655 |

Commercial Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 4}$ | $\mathbf{9 9 . 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 . 4 4}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 . 5 2}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 43 | 99.02 | 21.50 | 87.68 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 46 | 99.28 | 16.02 | 90.28 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 41 | 95.15 | 19.16 | 105.33 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 45 | 94 | 35.05 | 104.94 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 43 | 97 | 44.83 | 126.39 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 50 | 98 | 51.08 | 127.29 |

## 2007 Commission Summary

| Agricultural Land - Current |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | 49 | COD |  | 16.38 |
| Total Sales Price | \$ | 7398279 | PRD |  | 104.58 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | \$ | 7308279 | COV |  | 21.86 |
| Total Assessed Value | \$ | 5246208 | STD |  | 16.41 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | \$ | 149148.55 | Avg. |  | 11.75 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | \$ | 107065.47 | Min |  | 43.97 |
| Median |  | 71.72 | Max |  | 123.04 |
| Wgt. Mean |  | 71.78 | 95\% Median C.I. |  | 68.72 to 75.54 |
| Mean |  | 75.07 | 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I. |  | 67.33 to 76.24 |
|  |  |  | 95\% Mean C.I. |  | 70.47 to 79.67 |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County |  |  |  |  | 50.38 |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  |  | 1.29 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  |  | 0.02 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  |  |  | 122,403 |
| Agricultural Land - History |  |  |  |  |  |
| Year $\quad$ | Number of |  | Median | COD | PRD |
| 2007 | 49 |  | 71.72 | 16.38 | 104.58 |
| 2006 | 60 |  | 75.08 | 16.21 | 103.56 |
| 2005 | 64 |  | 76.62 | 14.02 | 101.72 |
| 2004 | 77 |  | 76.69 | 20.47 | 107.64 |
| 2003 | 79 |  | 76 | 26.17 | 109.1 |
| 2002 | 60 |  | 75 | 24.8 | 110.08 |
| 2001 | 60 |  | 74 | 21.38 | 108.99 |

## 2007 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Saline 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 Saline County is $99 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Saline 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 Saline County is $99 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Saline 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 Saline County is $72 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Saline County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 9th day of April, 2007.


Property Tax Administrator

## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL: The six tables demonstrate that the statistics along with the assessment practices support a level of value within the acceptable range. The sales utilization grid indicates that the county has utilized a high proportion of the total sales. The trended preliminary ratio also supports the median as indicating the level of value within the acceptable range. The percent change in assessed value for both sold and unsold properties is similar and suggests the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are an accurate measure of the population. The measures of central tendency are within the acceptable range. The coefficient of dispersion is within the range. The price related differential is slightly above acceptable guidelines. While there are a few sales that do influence the quality statistics, this could suggest that the County may be under valuing the high dollar properties compared to the low dollar properties. Further research would be necessary to be certain. The statistics represented in each table demonstrate that the county has sustained an acceptable level of value, and it is best represented by the median measure of central tendency.

After reviewing the final R\&O statistics, I did review assessor location Area 4505 with 12 sales and a median of $91.42 \%$. After additional analysis and discussion with the assessor, I do not believe an adjustment should be made to this subclass for numerous reasons. First, the assessor did increase assessor location Area 4505 improvements by $14 \%$ in order to bring them into compliance for 2007 . However, due to a mathematical error by the assessor, the statistics fell just short of the acceptable 92-100 range. Secondly, out of the 12 sales, there are two unimproved sales that are drastically affecting the median of the 12 as a whole. The remaining 10 improved sales in assessor location Area 4505 have a median of $97.58 \%$ which is within the acceptable range, and in my opinion, a more representative sample of Area 4505. This may suggest that the land values in Area 4505 need to be revalued. However, with only two sales, I cannot make this determination. I do not find that any adjustments should be made to the residential class of property in Saline 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 | 558 | 343 | $\mathbf{6 1 . 4 7}$ |
| 2006 | 589 | 428 | $\mathbf{7 2 . 6 7}$ |
| 2005 | 582 | 415 | $\mathbf{7 1 . 3 1}$ |
| 2004 | 565 | 411 | $\mathbf{7 2 . 7 4}$ |
| 2003 | 589 | 417 | $\mathbf{7 0 . 8}$ |
| 2002 | 610 | 417 | $\mathbf{6 8 . 3 6}$ |
| 2001 | 569 | 433 | 76.1 |

RESIDENTIAL: A review of the utilization grid prepared indicates that the county has utilized a high proportion of the available residential sales for the development of the qualified statistics. This indicates that the measurements of the residential properties were done as fairly as possible, using all available sales. The county has been affected by the substantially changed directive implemented by the department in 2006. Due to increased residential development and numerous remodeled properties, the amount of qualified sales has been reduced in Saline County.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Saline 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 $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ 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 | 90.69 | 5.85 | 95.99 | $\mathbf{9 8 . 6 9}$ |
| 2006 | $\mathbf{8 8 . 5 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 . 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{9 4 . 9 8}$ | 94.89 |
| 2005 | 92.15 | 4.22 | 96.03 | 93.73 |
| 2004 | 91.62 | 3.83 | 95.13 | 93.62 |
| 2003 | 86 | 14.46 | 98.44 | 101 |
| 2002 | 90 | 3.83 | 93.45 | 94 |
| 2001 | 92 | 1.41 | 93.3 | 92 |

RESIDENTIAL: After review of the trended preliminary ratio and the R\&O median, it is apparent that the two statistics are very similar and support a level of value with the acceptable range. This has been the historical pattern for Saline County.

## 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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7.94 | 2007 | 5.85 |
| 8.63 | 2006 | 7.24 |
| 2.4 | 2005 | 4.22 |
| 3.04 | 2004 | 3.83 |
| 23 | 2003 | 14 |
| 5.33 | 2002 | 3.83 |
| -0.34 | 2001 | 1.41 |

RESIDENTIAL: After review of the percent change report, it appears that Saline County has appraised sold parcels similarly to unsold parcels. The percent change in sales base value and the percent change in assessed base value is consistent with the reported assessment actions. The County reports completing a full reappraisal of Crete and Tobias as well as applying percentage increases to assessor location 4505 improvements, assessor location Dorchester improvements, and a decrease to the improvements in assessor location Western. Appraisal uniformity has been attained for residential real property in Saline County.

## 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 | $\mathbf{9 8 . 6 9}$ | 96.20 | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 8}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: The measures of central tendency are similar and within the acceptable range for the level of value. The similarity between the measures of central tendency would indicate that the level of value has been attained through efficient and consistent market analysis and that updating of values within the residential class has kept up with the market.

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 13.30 | 104.03 |
| Difference | 0 | 1.03 |

RESIDENTIAL: The coefficient of dispersion is within the range. The price related differential is slightly above acceptable guidelines. After reviewing the sales file, there are two of the higher dollar sales with ratios of $71 \%$ and $81 \%$ influencing the PRD. By hypothetically removing the influence of these two sales, the PRD is within acceptable range. While these two sales do influence the statistics, this could suggest that the County may be under valuing the high dollar properties compared to the low dollar properties. Further research may need to be done to determine the problem.

## 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 | 344 | 343 | -1 |
| Median | 90.69 | 98.69 | 8 |
| Wgt. Mean | 88.98 | 96.20 | 7.22 |
| Mean | 93.61 | 100.08 | 6.47 |
| COD | 18.32 | 13.30 | -5.02 |
| PRD | 105.20 | 104.03 | -1.17 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 33.48 | 33.48 | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 271.05 | 271.05 | 0 |

RESIDENTIAL: The prepared chart indicates that the statistics support the assessment actions in the residential class for 2007. The County reports completing a full reappraisal of Crete and Tobias. They also applied a $14 \%$ increase to improvements in assessor location Area 4505, and a $15 \%$ increase to improvements in assessor location Dorchester. A $14 \%$ decrease was applied to the improvements in assessor location Western. These assessment actions also improved the County's qualitative statistics. The number of sales used has decreased due to parcels meeting the requirements for substantially changed.

## 2007 Correlation Section for Saline County

## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL: The six tables demonstrate that the statistics along with the assessment practices support a level of value within the acceptable range. The sales utilization grid indicates that the county has utilized a high proportion of the total sales. The trended preliminary ratio also supports the median as indicating the level of value within the acceptable range. The percent change in assessed value for both sold and unsold properties is similar and suggests the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are an accurate measure of the population. The median measure of central tendency is within the acceptable range. The mean and weighted mean are above the acceptable range. The county has one high dollar outlier sale with an adjusted sales price of $\$ 1,137,000$ and a ratio of $126.56 \%$. By hypothetically removing the influence of this sale, both the mean and weighted mean are brought within acceptable guidelines. The coefficient of dispersion is within acceptable guidelines. The price related differential is just below the acceptable range. The statistics represented in each table demonstrate that the county has sustained an acceptable level of value, and it is best represented by the median measure of central tendency. I do not find that any adjustments should be made to the commercial class of property in Saline 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 | $\mathbf{8 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 4}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 . 5 7}$ |
| 2006 | 70 | 43 | $\mathbf{6 1 . 4 3}$ |
| 2005 | 69 | 46 | 66.67 |
| 2004 | 78 | 41 | 52.56 |
| 2003 | 87 | 47 | 54.02 |
| 2002 | 84 | 44 | 52.38 |
| 2001 | 90 | 50 | 55.56 |

COMMERCIAL: A review of the utilization grid prepared indicates that the county has utilized a high proportion of the available commercial sales for the development of the qualified statistics. However, the proportion used is lower than in the past few years. This indicates that the measurements of the commercial properties were done as fairly as possible, using their available sales. The file does not appear to have been excessively trimmed.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Saline 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 $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ 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 | 99.18 | -0.48 | 98.71 | 99.18 |
| 2006 | 97.38 | -0.2 | 97.19 | 99.02 |
| 2005 | 94.94 | 0.53 | 95.44 | 99.28 |
| 2004 | 81.11 | 4.25 | 84.55 | 95.15 |
| 2003 | 87 | 4.7 | 91.09 | 94 |
| 2002 | 94 | -2.97 | 91.21 | 97 |
| 2001 | 91 | 5.02 | 95.57 | 98 |

COMMERCIAL: After review of the trended preliminary ratio and the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median, it is apparent that the two statistics are very similar and support a level of value with the acceptable range. This has been the historical pattern for Saline County over the past few years. The change in the base supports the County's assessment actions that no assessment actions were taken to the commercial 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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 2007 | $-\mathbf{0 . 4 8}$ |
| 0.11 | 2006 | -0.2 |
| -1.63 | 2005 | 0.53 |
| 4.77 | 2004 | 4.25 |
| 5 | 2003 | 5 |
| 3.47 | 2002 | -2.97 |
| 9.73 | 2001 | 5.02 |

COMMERCIAL: After review of the percent change report, it appears that Saline County has treated sold parcels similarly to unsold parcels. The percent change in sales base value and the percent change in assessed base value is consistent with the reported assessment actions that the assessor made to valuation actions to the commercial class of property.

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 99.18 | 104.49 | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 8 6}$ |

COMMERCIAL: The mean measure of central tendency is within the acceptable range. The mean is just above the range. The weighted mean is also above the acceptable range. The county has one high dollar outlier sale with an adjusted sales price of $\$ 1,137,000$ and a ratio of $126.56 \%$. By hypothetically removing the influence of this sale, both the mean and weighted mean are brought within acceptable guidelines. This sale caused the same issues last year.

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 19.44 | 96.52 |
| Difference | 0 | -1.48 |

COMMERCIAL: The coefficient of dispersion is within acceptable guidelines. The price related differential is just below the acceptable range. The same high dollar outlier sale with an adjusted sales price of $\$ 1,137,000$ and a ratio of $126.56 \%$ that is affecting the measure of central tendency is also affecting the PRD. The hypothetical removal of this sale causes the PRD to shift up to 105.13. Due to the influencing effects of this sale, it is reasonable to determine that the county is in compliance with their quality of assessment.

## 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 | 44 | 44 | 0 |
| Median | 99.18 | 99.18 | 0 |
| Wgt. Mean | 114.30 | 104.49 | -9.81 |
| Mean | 101.62 | 100.86 | -0.76 |
| COD | 20.21 | 19.44 | -0.77 |
| PRD | 88.90 | 96.52 | 7.62 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 29.33 | 29.33 | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 170.12 | 170.12 | 0 |

COMMERCIAL: The prepared chart indicates that the statistics support the assessment actions in the commercial class for 2007. The County reports making no valuation changes to this class of property other than pick up work.

## 2007 Correlation Section for Saline County

## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The six tables demonstrate that the statistics along with the assessment practices support a level of value within the acceptable range. The sales utilization grid indicates that the county has utilized a fair proportion of the total sales. The trended preliminary ratio also supports the median as indicating the level of value within the acceptable range. The measures of central tendency are all within the acceptable range. The coefficient of dispersion is within acceptable guidelines. The price related differential is just above the acceptable range. While there are a few sales that do influence the statistics, this could suggest that the County may be under valuing the high dollar properties compared to the low dollar properties. Further research would be necessary to be certain. The statistics represented in each table demonstrate that the county has sustained an acceptable level of value, and it is best represented by the median measure of central tendency. I do not find that any adjustments should be made to the agricultural class of property in Saline 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 | 160 | 49 | 30.63 |
| 2006 | 144 | 60 | 41.67 |
| 2005 | 150 | 64 | 42.67 |
| 2004 | 156 | 77 | 49.36 |
| 2003 | 162 | 79 | 48.77 |
| 2002 | 129 | 60 | 46.51 |
| 2001 | 123 | 60 | 48.78 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: A review of the utilization grid prepared indicates that the county has utilized a lower proportion of the available agricultural sales for the development of the qualified statistics. The county has been affected by the substantially changed directive implemented by the department in 2006, which has reduced the amount of qualified sales in Saline County. Historically, the County has used a higher percentage of their sales.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Saline 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 $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median ratio, presenting four years of data to reveal any trends in assessment practices. The analysis that follows compares the changes in these ratios to the assessment actions taken by the county assessor. If the county assessor's assessment practices treat all properties in the sales file and properties in the population in a similar manner, the trended preliminary ratio will correlate closely with the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median ratio. The following is the justification for the trended preliminary ratio:

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 70.03 | 4.8 | 73.39 | 71.72 |
| 2006 | 63.17 | 13.8 | 71.89 | 75.08 |
| 2005 | 73.03 | 4.31 | 76.18 | 76.62 |
| 2004 | 76.35 | -0.55 | 75.93 | 76.69 |
| 2003 | 72 | 5.02 | 75.61 | 76 |
| 2002 | 75 | 0.01 | 75.01 | 75 |
| 2001 | 67 | 6.39 | 71.28 | 74 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: After review of the trended preliminary ratio and the R\&O median, it is apparent that the two statistics are very similar and support a level of value with the acceptable range. This has been the historical pattern for Saline County.

## 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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6.05 | 2007 | 4.8 |
| 25.53 | 2006 | 13.8 |
| 4.97 | 2005 | 4.31 |
| -0.53 | 2004 | -0.55 |
| -5 | 2003 | 5 |
| 0 | 2002 | 0.01 |
| 13.38 | 2001 | 6.39 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: After review of the percent change report, it appears that Saline County has appraised sold parcels similarly to unsold parcels. The percent change in sales base value and the percent change in assessed base value is consistent with the reported assessment actions. The County reports both increasing and decreasing LVG codes as needed according to a statistical analysis completed by the County. Appraisal uniformity has been attained for agricultural real property in Saline County.

## 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 | $\mathbf{7 1 . 7 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 1 . 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 0 7}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The measures of central tendency are similar and within the acceptable range for the level of value. The similarity between the measures of central tendency would indicate that the level of value has been attained through efficient and consistent market analysis and that updating of values within the agricultural class has kept up with the market.

## 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 | 16.38 | 104.58 |
| Difference | 0 | 1.58 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The coefficient of dispersion is within acceptable guidelines. The price related differential is just above the acceptable range. After review the qualified agricultural sales, there are two of the County's highest dollar sales with ratios of $54 \%$ and $56 \%$ that are pushing the PRD above the acceptable range. While these two sales do influence the statistics, this could suggest that the County may be under valuing the high dollar properties compared to the low dollar properties. Further research may need to be done to determine the problem.

## 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 | 49 | 49 | 0 |
| Median | 70.03 | 71.72 | 1.69 |
| Wgt. Mean | 68.32 | 71.78 | 3.46 |
| Mean | 69.62 | 75.07 | 5.45 |
| COD | 19.47 | 16.38 | -3.09 |
| PRD | 101.90 | 104.58 | 2.68 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 24.04 | 43.97 | 19.93 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 113.17 | 123.04 | 9.87 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The prepared chart indicates that the statistics support the assessment actions in the agricultural class for 2007. The County reports both increasing and decreasing LVG codes as needed according to a statistical analysis completed by the 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 | 339,209,805 | 365,825,715 | 26,615,910 | 7.85 | 6,633,753 | 5.89 |
| 2. Recreational | 2,759,660 | 2,777,865 | 18,205 | 0.66 | 0 | 0.66 |
| 3. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwellings | 45,818,420 | 46,146,770 | 328,350 | 0.72 | *---- | 0.72 |
| 4. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 387,787,885 | 414,750,350 | 26,962,465 | 6.95 | 6,633,753 | 5.24 |
| 5. Commercial | 76,571,650 | 92,005,670 | 15,434,020 | 20.16 | 15,975,925 | -0.71 |
| 6. Industrial | 37,440,195 | 37,440,195 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 28,245,665 | 28,261,595 | 15,930 | 0.06 | 759,250 | -2.63 |
| 8. Minerals | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 9. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 142,257,510 | 157,707,460 | 15,449,950 | 10.86 | 15,975,925 | -0.37 |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 530,045,395 | 572,457,810 | 42,412,415 | 8 | 23,368,928 | 3.59 |
| 11. Irrigated | 161,504,115 | 157,706,680 | -3,797,435 | -2.35 |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 203,863,125 | 206,615,600 | 2,752,475 | 1.35 |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 24,470,400 | 44,226,310 | 19,755,910 | 80.73 |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 109910 | 110,070 | 160 | 0.15 |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 389,947,550 | 408,658,660 | 18,711,110 | 4.8 |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of All Real Property | 919,992,945 | 981,116,470 | 61,123,525 | 6.64 | 23,368,928 | 4.1 |
| (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

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

AVG. Assessed Value:
343
$29,753,932$
$29,860,932$
$28,727,075$
87,058
83,752

MEDIAN:
cov:
95\% Median C.I.: 97.49 to 99.46
(!: Derived)
NUMBER of Sales:
TOTAL Sales Price:
TOTAL Adj.Sales Price:
TOTAL Assessed Value:
AVG. Adj. Sales Price:
AVG. Assessed Value:
-

| MEAN: | 99 | COV: | 25.07 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| MEAN: | 100 | STD: | 25.09 |
|  |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 13.13 |
| COD: | 13.30 | MAX Sales Ratio: | 271.05 |

5\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 94.87 to 97.54
95\% Mean C.I.: 97.43 to 102.74

## RANGE

RANGE $\operatorname{ertrs}$ 07/01/04 TO 09/30/0 10/01/04 тO 12/31/04 01/01/05 то 03/31/05 04/01/05 то 06/30/05 07/01/05 то 09/30/05 10/01/05 то 12/31/05 01/01/06 то 03/31/06 04/01/06 TO 06/30/06
$\qquad$ Study Years $\qquad$

| 49 |
| ---: |
| 45 |
| 26 |
| 52 |
| 49 |
| 39 |
| 23 |
| 60 |
| 172 |
| 171 |
| 166 |

$\qquad$
$\qquad$ Calendar Yrs $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}171 \\ \hline\end{array}$

| 100.81 | 104.31 | 97.62 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 99.86 | 99.36 | 98.03 |
| 100.22 | 100.47 | 95.41 |
| 99.39 | 96.57 | 96.47 |
| 97.99 | 97.59 | 93.58 |
| 97.15 | 99.59 | 94.34 |
| 97.49 | 103.30 | 96.18 |
| 96.77 | 101.18 | 97.05 |
| 99.94 | 100.09 | 97.13 |
| 97.34 | 100.07 | 95.26 |
| 98.50 | 98.19 | 94.91 |

$\qquad$ ALL
ASSESSOR LOCATION
RANGE

| 343 | 98.69 | 100.08 | 96.20 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| 6 | 103.13 | 99.93 | 89.58 |
| 12 | 91.42 | 86.92 | 88.88 |
| 4 | 91.60 | 90.04 | 90.94 |
| 146 | 99.49 | 100.30 | 99.48 |
| 11 | 98.17 | 96.98 | 95.45 |
| 25 | 94.38 | 100.53 | 97.83 |
| 36 | 92.66 | 101.78 | 88.97 |
| 2 | 142.09 | 142.09 | 71.04 |
| 9 | 105.93 | 114.14 | 98.71 |
| 11 | 94.10 | 101.11 | 98.45 |
| 73 | 96.55 | 99.61 | 94.55 |
| 6 | 90.55 | 89.53 | 89.64 |
| 2 | 102.46 | 102.46 | 112.45 |
|  |  |  |  |
| 343 | 98.69 | 100.08 | 96.20 |

COD
Sale Price Assd
.
,932 29,860,932 87,058 83,752
MIN Sales Ratio: 33.48
AREA 4505
AREA 4510

CRETE
DORCHESTER
FRIEND
SWANTON
142.09
114.14

WESTERN
WILBER
96.55
$102.46 \quad 102.46 \quad 112.45$
Y-CABIN
98.69
100.08
96.20
13.30
104.03
33.48
271.05
97.49 to 99.46

87,058
83,752

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



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

State Stat Run

NUMBER of Sales: TOTAL Sales Price: TOTAL Adj. Sales Price: TOTAL Assessed Value: AVG. Adj. Sales Price: AVG. Assessed Value:
343
$29,753,932$
$29,860,932$
$28,727,075$
87,058
83,752

MEDIAN:
99 COV: 25.07
95\% Median C.I.: 97.49 to 99.46
(!: Derived)
NUMBER of Sales:
TOTAL Sales Price:
TOTAL Adj.Sales Price:
TOTAL Assessed Value:
AVG. Adj. Sales Price:
AVG. Assessed Value:

| COD: |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| MEAN | PRD |
| 106.35 | 73.37 |
|  |  |
| 84.07 | 92.97 |
| 103.62 | 96.14 |
| 97.22 | 93.93 |
| 93.09 | 93.19 |
| 103.96 | 100.61 |
| 100.71 | 98.75 |
| 97.98 | 96.85 |
| 92.33 | 96.01 |
| 94.18 | 95.38 |
| 96.53 | 94.20 |
| 98.13 | 98.34 |

MIN Sales Ratio:
25.09
13.13
271.05

○ Wgt. Mean C.I. 94.8
95\% Mean C.I.: 97.43 to 102.74

| YEAR BUILT * |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| RANGE | COUNT |
| O OR Blank | 27 |
| Prior TO 1860 | 6 |
| 1860 TO 1899 | 87 |
| 1900 TO 1919 | 59 |
| 1920 TO 1939 | 10 |
| 1940 TO 1949 | 35 |
| 1950 TO 1959 | 26 |
| 1960 TO 1969 | 44 |
| 1970 TO 1979 | 8 |
| 1980 TO 1989 | 12 |
| 1990 TO 1994 | 8 |
| 1995 TO 1999 | 21 |
| 2000 TO Present |  |
| ALL |  |


|  |  | 343 | 98.69 | 100.08 | 96.20 | 13.30 | 104.03 | 33.48 | 271.05 | 97.49 to 99.46 | 87,058 | 83,752 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SALE PRICE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| Low \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 4999 | 7 | 159.09 | 152.86 | 158.68 | 19.92 | 96.33 | 83.13 | 204.50 | 83.13 to 204.50 | 1,308 | 2,076 |
| 5000 TO | 9999 | 8 | 100.70 | 122.51 | 123.88 | 29.62 | 98.89 | 83.27 | 231.29 | 83.27 to 231.29 | 6,875 | 8,516 |
| Total \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 15 | 113.93 | 136.67 | 128.85 | 36.02 | 106.07 | 83.13 | 231.29 | 99.47 to 175.00 | 4,277 | 5,511 |
| 10000 то | 29999 | 41 | 100.43 | 111.28 | 106.46 | 31.93 | 104.53 | 39.69 | 271.05 | 87.13 to 119.71 | 19,968 | 21,257 |
| 30000 то | 59999 | 55 | 99.35 | 99.08 | 97.97 | 15.95 | 101.13 | 51.83 | 177.98 | 93.08 to 101.87 | 45,417 | 44,496 |
| 60000 то | 99999 | 99 | 98.58 | 96.95 | 96.77 | 8.58 | 100.18 | 52.88 | 137.20 | 95.68 to 100.16 | 78,300 | 75,771 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 90 | 98.37 | 95.95 | 96.02 | 5.95 | 99.93 | 33.48 | 115.21 | 97.42 to 99.46 | 120,626 | 115,830 |
| 150000 TO | 249999 | 39 | 97.15 | 93.61 | 93.77 | 7.09 | 99.83 | 67.04 | 105.86 | 92.94 to 99.38 | 174,468 | 163,602 |
| 250000 TO | 499999 | 4 | 99.67 | 95.48 | 95.43 | 5.56 | 100.05 | 80.70 | 101.86 | N/A | 266,924 | 254,727 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 343 | 98.69 | 100.08 | 96.20 | 13.30 | 104.03 | 33.48 | 271.05 | 97.49 to 99.46 | 87,058 | 83,752 |

# 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

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

AVG. Assessed Value:
343
$29,753,932$
$29,860,932$
$28,727,075$
87,058
83,752

## MEDIAN:

99 COV: 25.07
95\% Median C.I.: 97.49 to 99.46
(!: Derived)
GT. MEAN :
STD: $\quad 25.09$
95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 94.87 to 97.54
95\% Mean C.I.: 97.43 to 102.74

| STYLE |
| :--- |
| RANGE |
| (blank) |
| 100 |
| 101 |
| 102 |
| 103 |
| 104 |
| 106 |
| 304 |
| 305 |


|  | 343 | 98.69 | 100.08 | 96.20 | 13.30 | 104.03 | 33.48 | 271.05 | 97.49 to 99.46 | 87,058 | 83,752 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CONDITION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) | 27 | 94.70 | 106.35 | 73.37 | 31.76 | 144.96 | 33.48 | 204.50 | 83.27 to 113.93 | 17,369 | 12,743 |
| 10 | 3 | 97.40 | 127.50 | 121.77 | 62.93 | 104.71 | 50.61 | 234.50 | N/A | 11,666 | 14,206 |
| 15 | 1 | 101.88 | 101.88 | 101.88 |  |  | 101.88 | 101.88 | N/A | 12,000 | 12,225 |
| 20 | 9 | 100.71 | 127.50 | 115.01 | 34.56 | 110.86 | 71.75 | 258.91 | 96.55 to 177.98 | 32,972 | 37,920 |
| 25 | 10 | 99.33 | 103.38 | 97.29 | 15.13 | 106.27 | 77.48 | 146.89 | 82.81 to 141.12 | 43,077 | 41,908 |
| 30 | 150 | 98.98 | 99.90 | 97.13 | 12.13 | 102.85 | 39.69 | 271.05 | 97.62 to 100.17 | 100,020 | 97,147 |
| 35 | 44 | 98.63 | 98.76 | 96.76 | 8.85 | 102.07 | 67.04 | 137.80 | 94.51 to 101.34 | 87,887 | 85,037 |
| 40 | 64 | 98.16 | 96.38 | 95.90 | 8.19 | 100.50 | 52.88 | 155.12 | 96.52 to 100.42 | 94,258 | 90,398 |
| 45 | 19 | 97.27 | 95.18 | 94.19 | 10.39 | 101.05 | 59.73 | 137.20 | 91.19 to 102.27 | 107,510 | 101,267 |
| 50 | 13 | 93.42 | 92.23 | 91.85 | 8.47 | 100.41 | 73.50 | 108.43 | 81.72 to 100.44 | 99,932 | 91,789 |
| 55 | 1 | 96.67 | 96.67 | 96.67 |  |  | 96.67 | 96.67 | N/A | 105,000 | 101,500 |
| 60 | 2 | 94.28 | 94.28 | 93.19 | 7.41 | 101.17 | 87.29 | 101.27 | N/A | 133,950 | 124,822 |
| _ ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 343 | 98.69 | 100.08 | 96.20 | 13.30 | 104.03 | 33.48 | 271.05 | 97.49 to 99.46 | 87,058 | 83,752 |

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



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



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

## Type: Qualified



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



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



## 76 - SALINE 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


76 - SALINE 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

76 - SALINE 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

|  | NUMBER of Sales: |  | 49 | MEDIAN: | 72 |  | COV: | 21.86 | 95\% Median C.I.: 68.72 to 75.54 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} (!: \text { Derived }) \\ (!: \text { land }+N A T=0) \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: |  | 7,398,279 | WGT. MEAN: | 72 |  | STD: | 16.41 | 95\% Wgt. | Mean | C.I.: | 67.3 | to 76.24 |  |
| (AgLand) | total Adj. Sales Price: |  | 7,308,279 | MEAN : | 75 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 11.75 | 95\% | Mean | C.I.: | 70.47 to 79.67 |  |  |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: |  | 5,246,208 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: |  | 149,148 | COD : | 16.38 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 123.04 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: |  | 107,065 | PRD : | 104.58 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 43.97 |  |  |  |  | Printed: 03/28/2007 11:27:51 |  |
| SCHOOL | DISTRICT * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% M | Median | C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30-0001 | 1 | 79.57 | 79.57 | 79.57 |  |  |  | 79.57 | 79.57 |  | N/A |  | 222,645 | 177,160 |
| 48-0300 | 13 | 73.85 | 74.37 | 70.73 | 17.83 |  | 105.15 | 43.97 | 114.25 | 59.27 | 27 to 8 | 88.76 | 170,517 | 120,599 |
| 48-0303 | 5 | 78.75 | 82.58 | 81.01 | 18.02 |  | 101.93 | 64.92 | 123.04 |  | N/A |  | 76,719 | 62,154 |
| 76-0002 | 2 | 107.42 | 107.42 | 108.65 | 5.75 |  | 98.86 | 101.24 | 113.59 |  | N/A |  | 125,000 | 135,812 |
| 76-0044 | 5 | 68.72 | 67.02 | 63.71 | 8.34 |  | 105.20 | 55.97 | 75.14 |  | N/A |  | 177,820 | 113,285 |
| 76-0068 | 11 | 70.10 | 71.21 | 68.01 | 9.61 |  | 104.71 | 54.33 | 88.71 | 59.22 | 22 to 8 | 86.45 | 182,394 | 124,039 |
| 76-0082 | 12 | 70.05 | 73.83 | 73.74 | 16.27 |  | 100.12 | 48.44 | 96.69 | 66.7 | 74 to 9 | 91.86 | 111,655 | 82,333 |

NonValid School
__ALL__


76 - SALINE COUNTY

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

## Type: Qualified



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

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

## Type: Qualified

|  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | NUMBER of Sales: | 49 |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $7,398,279$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $7,308,279$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $5,246,208$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 149,148 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 107,065 |

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

## MEDIAN:

AVG. Assessed
MEDIAN

| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Low \$ |  |  |  |
| Total \$ |  |  |  |
| 10000 TO | 29999 | 2 | 65.96 |
| 30000 то | 59999 | 6 | 66.79 |
| 60000 то | 99999 | 19 | 73.21 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 12 | 74.11 |
| 150000 то | 249999 | 8 | 78.38 |
| 250000 TO | 499999 | 2 | 69.74 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |
|  |  | 49 | 71.72 |


| MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| 65.96 | 66.00 |
| 70.13 | 64.58 |
| 76.71 | 73.40 |
| 76.04 | 73.86 |
| 77.05 | 70.57 |
| 69.74 | 69.74 |
| 75.07 | 71.78 |

COD

1.58
21.18
15.25
11.89
20.61
0.10
16.38
PRD
99.94
108.59
104.51
102.95
109.18
100.00
104.58
MIN

64.92
43.97
48.44
59.22
54.33
69.67
43.97

| MAX | $95 \%$ Median C.I. |
| ---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| 67.00 | N/A |
| 114.25 | 43.97 to 114.25 |
| 123.04 | 66.78 to 88.71 |
| 101.24 | 68.37 to 86.45 |
| 113.59 | 54.33 to 113.59 |
| 69.81 | N/A |
| 123.04 | 68.72 to 75.54 |


| Avg. Adj. Avg. |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Sale Price | Assd Val |

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

AVG. Assessed Value:
344
$29,754,332$
$29,861,332$
$26,570,720$
86,806
77,240
NUMBER of Sales:
TOTAL Sales Price:
TOTAL Adj.Sales Price:
TOTAL Assessed Value:
AVG. Adj. Sales Price:
AVG. Assessed Value:
344
MEDIAN:
WGT. MEAN :
MEAN :
COD :
PRD :


89
89
18.32
105.20
105.20
(!: Derived)
95\% Median C.I.: 88.13 to 92.65
$\qquad$

| RANGE <br> Qrtrs |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |


| 07/01/04 то 09/30/04 | 49 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10/01/04 TO 12/31/04 | 45 |
| 01/01/05 то 03/31/05 | 26 |
| 04/01/05 то 06/30/05 | 53 |
| 07/01/05 то 09/30/05 | 49 |
| 10/01/05 то 12/31/05 | 39 |
| 01/01/06 то 03/31/06 | 23 |
| 04/01/06 TO 06/30/06 $\qquad$ Study Years $\qquad$ | 60 |
| 07/01/04 TO 06/30/05 | 173 |
| 07/01/05 то 06/30/06 $\qquad$ Calendar Yrs $\qquad$ | 171 |
| $01 / 01 / 05 \text { то } 12 / 31 / 05$ | 167 |

$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## ASSESSOR LOCATION

RANGE
(blank
AREA 4500
AREA 4505

## AREA 4510

CRETE
DEWITT DORCHESTER
FRIEND SWANTON TOBIAS WESTERN WILBER Y-B.R.L.
Y-CABIN
$\qquad$
344
COUN

COUNT MEDIAN

|  | 9.76 | 91.86 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 344 | 90.69 | 93.61 |


| 344 | 90.69 | 93.61 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| COUNT MEDIAN |  |  |  |


| 90.75 | 94.58 | 90.18 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 89.37 | 92.20 | 89.14 |
| 93.72 | 96.54 | 90.70 |
| 88.67 | 87.94 | 89.42 |
| 86.08 | 92.37 | 86.56 |
| 89.74 | 93.44 | 86.33 |
| 92.32 | 96.78 | 89.16 |
| 94.07 | 97.52 | 90.85 |
| 90.15 | 92.22 | 89.70 |
| 91.19 | 95.01 | 88.25 |
| 89.76 | 91.86 | 87.93 |


| 19.05 | 104.88 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 17.52 | 103.43 |
| 11.36 | 106.44 |
| 15.93 | 98.35 |
| 22.21 | 106.71 |
| 19.12 | 108.23 |
| 18.85 | 108.55 |
| 18.87 | 107.34 |
|  |  |
| 16.63 | 102.81 |
| 20.01 | 107.66 |
|  |  |
| 17.80 | 104.47 |

52.88
52.30

Printed: 02/17/2007 13:26:58

| MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 33.48 | 33.48 | 33.48 |
| 103.13 | 99.93 | 89.58 |
| 84.89 | 84.37 | 84.20 |
| 91.60 | 90.04 | 90.94 |
| 87.32 | 87.16 | 87.06 |
| 98.17 | 96.98 | 95.45 |
| 83.93 | 90.15 | 86.54 |
| 92.66 | 101.78 | 88.97 |
| 142.09 | 142.09 | 71.04 |
| 107.12 | 102.33 | 103.23 |
| 108.96 | 117.05 | 114.07 |
| 96.55 | 99.13 | 94.09 |
| 90.55 | 89.53 | 89.64 |
| 100.71 | 100.71 | 110.13 |

18.32
105.20
33

COD
15.11
13.12
3.92
13.30
19.17
17.31
24.01
62.78
33.94
29.97
14.97
17.58
28.76
PRD
111.55

| MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. <br> Sale Price | Avg. <br> Assd Val |
| ---: | ---: | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| 33.48 | 33.48 | N/A | 115,000 | 38,505 |
| 68.82 | 126.32 | 68.82 to 126.32 | 93,000 | 83,305 |
| 63.66 | 115.94 | 66.33 to 93.67 | 152,474 | 128,388 |
| 82.35 | 94.60 | N/A | 96,475 | 87,736 |
| 55.46 | 133.08 | 84.39 to 90.74 | 102,206 | 88,982 |
| 50.61 | 150.43 | 74.71 to 132.42 | 59,917 | 57,188 |
| 52.30 | 162.70 | 79.76 to 94.66 | 67,791 | 58,667 |
| 59.73 | 271.05 | 83.88 to 96.75 | 78,561 | 69,895 |
| 52.88 | 231.29 | N/A | 41,750 | 29,660 |
| 46.88 | 199.08 | 48.83 to 127.50 | 10,451 | 10,788 |
| 45.56 | 170.33 | 70.56 to 169.26 | 32,068 | 36,580 |
| 61.24 | 234.50 | 91.51 to 100.44 | 85,721 | 80,659 |
| 57.77 | 121.88 | 57.77 to 121.88 | 30,175 | 27,050 |
| 71.75 | 129.67 | N/A | 20,750 | 22,852 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 33.48 | 271.05 | 88.13 | to 92.65 | 86,806 |

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

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


91
89
94

COV: 29.21
STD: 27.35
AVG.ABS.DEV: 16.62

## 29,754,332 WGT. MEAN

 29,861,332 MEAN 26,570,72086,806

95\% Median C.I.: 88.13 to 92.65
(!: Derived)

95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 87.41 to 90.55
95\% Mean C.I.: 90.72 to 96.50

Printed: 02/17/2007 13:26:58

| YEAR BUILT * |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| RANGE | COUNT |
| O OR Blank | 28 |
| Prior TO 1860 |  |


| Prior TO 1860 | 6 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 1860 TO 1899 | 87 |

1920 TO 1939
MEAN WGT PR

| 05.20 | MIN Sales Ratio: | 33.48 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

COD
29.91
PRD
130.63

| MIN |  |
| ---: | :--- |
| 33.48 | 204 |


| Sale Price | Assd Val |
| ---: | ---: |
| 16,763 | 12,096 |
|  |  |
| 83,500 | 68,546 |
| 66,347 | 58,109 |
| 83,352 | 71,647 |
| 60,787 | 56,612 |
| 83,060 | 75,188 |
| 99,238 | 87,379 |
| 110,810 | 99,776 |
| 110,746 | 102,840 |
| 132,208 | 120,834 |
| 167,875 | 154,258 |
| 162,602 | 151,022 |

_ ALL__

|  |  | 344 | 90.69 | 93.61 | 88.98 | 18.32 | 105.20 | 33.48 | 271.05 | 88.13 to 92.65 | 86,806 | 77,240 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SALE PRICE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGI. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. |  |  |
| Low \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 4999 | 8 | 113.61 | 112.50 | 112.71 | 28.93 | 99.81 | 46.88 | 204.50 | 46.88 to 204.50 | 1,195 | 1,346 |
| 5000 TO | 9999 | 8 | 100.70 | 119.80 | 120.85 | 34.20 | 99.12 | 58.67 | 231.29 | 58.67 to 231.29 | 6,875 | 8,308 |
| Total \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 16 | 103.94 | 116.15 | 119.65 | 32.82 | 97.07 | 46.88 | 231.29 | 83.27 to 127.50 | 4,035 | 4,827 |
| 10000 то | 29999 | 41 | 101.88 | 113.46 | 108.18 | 36.73 | 104.88 | 45.56 | 271.05 | 83.41 to 120.61 | 19,968 | 21,600 |
| 30000 тO | 59999 | 55 | 94.90 | 96.14 | 94.48 | 19.36 | 101.76 | 52.30 | 169.26 | 84.81 to 103.90 | 45,417 | 42,910 |
| 60000 TO | 99999 | 99 | 88.13 | 88.17 | 87.66 | 14.52 | 100.58 | 52.88 | 137.20 | 84.39 to 93.04 | 78,300 | 68,635 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 90 | 89.17 | 88.25 | 88.28 | 9.99 | 99.96 | 33.48 | 113.59 | 85.80 to 92.60 | 120,626 | 106,487 |
| 150000 TO | 249999 | 39 | 87.29 | 86.67 | 87.13 | 10.14 | 99.47 | 58.40 | 107.58 | 82.96 to 91.88 | 174,468 | 152,006 |
| 250000 TO | 499999 | 4 | 90.36 | 88.13 | 88.11 | 3.09 | 100.02 | 80.70 | 91.10 | N/A | 266,924 | 235,192 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 344 | 90.69 | 93.61 | 88.98 | 18.32 | 105.20 | 33.48 | 271.05 | 88.13 to 92.65 | 86,806 | 77,240 |

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



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


## 76 - SALINE COUNTY

 AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVEDType: 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


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


NonValid School
__ALL__


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 Saline County

## I. General Information

A. Staffing and Funding Information

1. Deputy (ies) on staff: 1
2. Appraiser(s) on staff: 1
3. Other full-time employees: 3 as of March 19, 2007
4. Other part-time employees: 0
5. Number of shared employees: 0
6. Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year: $\$ 194,445$
7. Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system: $\$ 11,500$
8. Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above: $\$ 194,445$
9. Amount of total budget set aside for appraisal work: $\$ 29,160$ for the Appraiser
10. Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops: $\$ 2000$
11. Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget: $\$ 71,600$
12. Other miscellaneous funds: $\$ 0$
13. Total budget: $\$ 266,045$, including the appraisal/reappraisal budget
a. Was any of last year's budget not used? Yes- $\$ 1,578.85$ was unused.
B. Residential Appraisal Information
14. Data collection done by: Appraiser and office staff
15. Valuation done by: Contracted Appraiser
16. Pickup work done by: Office and Contracted personnel

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | 171 | 63 |  | 234 |

4. What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class?
2004- Tobias and other towns
2006- Crete
5. What was the last year the depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information?
2005-DeWitt and Wilber
2006- Tobias and Crete
Unsure on other towns
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? No market or sales comparison approach was used in this county.
7. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: 42 neighborhoods
8. How are these defined? The neighborhoods are defined by location and property characteristics.
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: Contractor and Appraiser
13. Valuation done by: Contractor and Appraiser
14. Pickup work done by whom: Contractor and Appraiser

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commercial | 26 | 5 |  | 31 |

4. What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class?
2000 \& 2004-Commercial
2004-Industrial (The 2006 appraisal used 2004 pricing data)
5. When was the last time the depreciation schedule for this property class or any subclass was developed using market-derived information? 2005- Wilber and Friend; basic tables were created for Crete
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? No income approach was used in this county.
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? No market or sales comparison approach was used in this county.
8. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class? 47 market areas
9. How are these defined? Location and property characteristics
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: Appraiser and office personnel
13. Valuation done by: Appraiser
14. Pickup work done by whom: Appraiser and office personnel

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural | 77 | 1016 |  | 1093 |

4. Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? Yes. The County does
currently have a policy defining rural residential acreages that discusses both predominant use of the parcel and acre size. This policy is still being revised and perfected for the county's continued use.

How is your agricultural land defined? It is defined by predominant use of the parcel.
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 was not used.
6. What is the date of the soil survey currently used? 1988 and applied new soil conversions in 1995.
7. What date was the last countywide land use study completed? 1988, but the county is currently working on a new land use study.
a. By what method? FSA maps, physical inspections and NRD information
b. By whom? This is currently be redone by office staff and will be effective on $1 / 1 / 2008$. The 2003 aerials and FSA information was requested form owners on 9/1/2005.
c. What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? The study is currently $5 \%$ complete. All implementation will occur on $1 / 1 / 2008$.
8. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: There are 3 market areas.
9. How are these defined? The market areas are defined by market study and accessibility of water.
10. Has the county implemented (or is in the process of implementing) special valuation for agricultural land within the county? Special valuation may be implemented for 2008 depending on time. Preliminary studies have already been done.

## E. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

1. Administrative software: TerraScan
2. CAMA software: TerraScan
3. Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? Yes
a. Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? Office personnel
4. Does the county have GIS software? Yes, GIS WorkShop
a. Who maintains the GIS software and maps? The deputy assessor
5. Personal Property software: TerraScan

## 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? Crete, Dewitt, Dorchester, Friend, and Wilber
c. When was zoning implemented? 1981 and updated in 2006

## G. Contracted Services

1. Appraisal Services: Fritz Appraisal Inc., Great Plains Appraisal, and Kevin James
2. Other Services: GIS workshop and Automated Systems
H. Additional comments or further explanations on any item from A through $G$ : No additional comments provided.

## II. Assessment Actions

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

1. Residential - A full reappraisal of the city of Crete and Tobias village were completed. There was a $14 \%$ increase to the improvements only in assessor location 4505 which is rural residential. There was a $15 \%$ increase to the improvements only in Dorchester village. The Village of Western was given a $14 \%$ decrease on improvements only.
2. Commercial - There were no changes made.
3. Agricultural- LVG codes were both increased and decreased as needed according to the statistical analysis study completed by the County.

County 76 - Saline


Exhibit 76 - Page 76

County 76 - Saline


Exhibit 76 - Page 77

## County 76 - Saline




## County 76 - Saline



## County 76 - Saline

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 | 301.850 | 452,720 | 1,074.460 | 1,593,735 | 1,376.310 | 2,046,455 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 165.090 | 202,240 | 1,761.260 | 2,152,930 | 1,926.350 | 2,355,170 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 283.720 | 318,670 | 714.660 | 803,055 | 998.380 | 1,121,725 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 108.760 | 122,360 | 476.330 | 535,530 | 585.090 | 657,890 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 12.220 | 13,440 | 392.000 | 430,075 | 404.220 | 443,515 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 2.000 | 2,100 | 49.040 | 51,495 | 51.040 | 53,595 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 153.340 | 149,505 | 414.820 | 404,250 | 568.160 | 553,755 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 29.240 | 26,315 | 109.250 | 98,325 | 138.490 | 124,640 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 1,056.220 | 1,287,350 | 4,991.820 | 6,069,395 | 6,048.040 | 7,356,745 |
| Dryland: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54.1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 178.140 | 222,225 | 3,350.020 | 4,182,550 | 3,528.160 | 4,404,775 |
| 55.1D | 18.610 | 22,795 | 3,592.200 | 4,392,965 | 47,085.050 | 57,508,290 | 50,695.860 | 61,924,050 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 484.320 | 527,420 | 4,306.610 | 4,727,880 | 4,790.930 | 5,255,300 |
| 57. 2D | 3.000 | 2,550 | 1,495.270 | 1,270,690 | 25,786.760 | 21,912,095 | 27,285.030 | 23,185,335 |
| 58.3D1 | 6.950 | 5,735 | 779.060 | 642,510 | 9,771.930 | 8,056,570 | 10,557.940 | 8,704,815 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 54.000 | 43,740 | 1,373.220 | 1,111,540 | 1,427.220 | 1,155,280 |
| 60.4D1 | 6.000 | 4,710 | 1,114.640 | 874,940 | 15,491.370 | 12,155,385 | 16,612.010 | 13,035,035 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 112.170 | 85,825 | 1,870.650 | 1,428,980 | 1,982.820 | 1,514,805 |
| 62. Total | 34.560 | 35,790 | 7,809.800 | 8,060,315 | 109,035.610 | 111,083,290 | 116,879.970 | 119,179,395 |

Grass

| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 22.680 | 17,170 | 429.560 | 307,535 | 452.240 | 324,705 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64. 1G | 0.000 | 0 | 253.800 | 220,525 | 3,318.170 | 2,803,915 | 3,571.970 | 3,024,440 |
| 65.2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 60.200 | 33,160 | 980.080 | 719,035 | 1,040.280 | 752,195 |
| 66. 2G | 1.000 | 835 | 373.850 | 311,145 | 7,296.380 | 5,987,060 | 7,671.230 | 6,299,040 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 156.970 | 122,935 | 2,293.840 | 1,772,885 | 2,450.810 | 1,895,820 |
| 68. 3G | 0.000 | 0 | 67.950 | 50,965 | 1,831.200 | 1,324,910 | 1,899.150 | 1,375,875 |
| 69.4G1 | 20.510 | 14,360 | 445.020 | 301,220 | 9,226.850 | 6,308,085 | 9,692.380 | 6,623,665 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 821.810 | 502,895 | 9,982.550 | 5,449,700 | 10,804.360 | 5,952,595 |
| 71. Total | 21.510 | 15,195 | 2,202.280 | 1,560,015 | 35,358.630 | 24,673,125 | 37,582.420 | 26,248,335 |


| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 120.210 | 6,620 | 731.670 | 40,255 | 851.880 | 46,875 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 20.030 |  | 20.030 |  |
| 75. Total | 56.070 | 50,985 | 11,188.510 | 10,914,300 | 150,117.730 | 141,866,065 | 161,362.310 | 152,831,350 |

## County 76 - Saline

2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45
Schedule IX: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Detail
Market Area:
2

| Irrigated: | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 615.000 | 911,040 | 1,845.480 | 2,799,335 | 2,460.480 | 3,710,375 |
| 46. 1A | 0.290 | 355 | 688.900 | 843,910 | 8,942.390 | 10,945,895 | 9,631.580 | 11,790,160 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 843.730 | 948,105 | 1,705.770 | 1,916,955 | 2,549.500 | 2,865,060 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 122.840 | 137,975 | 2,699.110 | 3,035,340 | 2,821.950 | 3,173,315 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 151.760 | 166,560 | 2,234.460 | 2,452,945 | 2,386.220 | 2,619,505 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 106.000 | 102,675 | 1,735.770 | 1,689,335 | 1,841.770 | 1,792,010 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 56.990 | 51,290 | 552.390 | 490,490 | 609.380 | 541,780 |
| 53. Total | 0.290 | 355 | 2,585.220 | 3,161,555 | 19,715.370 | 23,330,295 | 22,300.880 | 26,492,205 |
| Dryland: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54.1D1 | 3.020 | 4,985 | 364.270 | 601,050 | 1,106.280 | 1,824,160 | 1,473.570 | 2,430,195 |
| 55.1D | 28.720 | 47,385 | 614.240 | 1,011,400 | 6,604.690 | 10,875,025 | 7,247.650 | 11,933,810 |
| 56. 2D1 | 2.950 | 4,280 | 528.670 | 763,775 | 1,304.900 | 1,889,720 | 1,836.520 | 2,657,775 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 362.350 | 464,405 | 3,261.650 | 4,220,435 | 3,624.000 | 4,684,840 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 271.840 | 283,935 | 2,505.000 | 2,615,925 | 2,776.840 | 2,899,860 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 13.000 | 10,725 | 0.000 | 0 | 13.000 | 10,725 |
| 60.4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 153.410 | 122,730 | 2,196.990 | 1,757,000 | 2,350.400 | 1,879,730 |
| 61.4D | 0.460 | 370 | 124.530 | 99,225 | 658.070 | 524,815 | 783.060 | 624,410 |
| 62. Total | 35.150 | 57,020 | 2,432.310 | 3,357,245 | 17,637.580 | 23,707,080 | 20,105.040 | 27,121,345 |

Grass:

| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 14.040 | 13,730 | 114.590 | 97,410 | 128.630 | 111,140 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 77.200 | 66,990 | 575.220 | 522,285 | 652.420 | 589,275 |
| 65.2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 104.200 | 79,560 | 332.610 | 236,835 | 436.810 | 316,395 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 201.070 | 175,070 | 895.240 | 770,485 | 1,096.310 | 945,555 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 46.500 | 37,000 | 411.930 | 321,455 | 458.430 | 358,455 |
| 68. 3G | 0.000 | 0 | 5.000 | 3,750 | 0.000 | 0 | 5.000 | 3,750 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 223.440 | 153,430 | 987.890 | 677,135 | 1,211.330 | 830,565 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 426.150 | 196,770 | 3,036.470 | 1,649,955 | 3,462.620 | 1,846,725 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 1,097.600 | 726,300 | 6,353.950 | 4,275,560 | 7,451.550 | 5,001,860 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 90.610 | 5,890 | 225.990 | 14,700 | 316.600 | 20,590 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  |
| 75. Total | 35.440 | 57,375 | 6,205.740 | 7,250,990 | 43,932.890 | 51,327,635 | 50,174.070 | 58,636,000 |

## County 76 - Saline

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 | 2,107.970 | 4,208,040 | 8,705.390 | 17,357,130 | 10,813.360 | 21,565,170 |
| 46. 1A | 15.900 | 30,210 | 6,355.890 | 12,066,580 | 26,212.660 | 49,732,145 | 32,584.450 | 61,828,935 |
| 47. 2A1 | 11.000 | 20,350 | 1,790.860 | 3,310,995 | 7,537.590 | 13,924,505 | 9,339.450 | 17,255,850 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 738.440 | 1,250,150 | 3,197.180 | 5,425,200 | 3,935.620 | 6,675,350 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 967.360 | 1,451,040 | 5,164.040 | 7,733,210 | 6,131.400 | 9,184,250 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 13.000 | 16,900 | 0.000 | 0 | 13.000 | 16,900 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 625.390 | 718,750 | 4,794.110 | 5,493,745 | 5,419.500 | 6,212,495 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 86.630 | 86,630 | 1,032.150 | 1,032,150 | 1,118.780 | 1,118,780 |
| 53. Total | 26.900 | 50,560 | 12,685.540 | 23,109,085 | 56,643.120 | 100,698,085 | 69,355.560 | 123,857,730 |


| 54.1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 802.630 | 1,398,630 | 3,116.970 | 5,447,330 | 3,919.600 | 6,845,960 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55.1D | 37.300 | 64,345 | 2,837.190 | 4,871,310 | 12,180.230 | 20,915,735 | 15,054.720 | 25,851,390 |
| 56. 2D1 | 1.000 | 1,500 | 764.400 | 1,144,500 | 3,390.530 | 5,080,395 | 4,155.930 | 6,226,395 |
| 57.2D | 0.000 | 0 | 1,688.040 | 2,275,885 | 4,227.160 | 5,688,680 | 5,915.200 | 7,964,565 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 738.560 | 885,065 | 4,479.580 | 5,367,310 | 5,218.140 | 6,252,375 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 254.930 | 280,420 | 185.020 | 203,525 | 439.950 | 483,945 |
| 60. 4D1 | 3.500 | 3,500 | 785.330 | 784,880 | 4,862.570 | 4,843,350 | 5,651.400 | 5,631,730 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 146.450 | 131,810 | 1,029.650 | 926,690 | 1,176.100 | 1,058,500 |
| 62. Total | 41.800 | 69,345 | 8,017.530 | 11,772,500 | 33,471.710 | 48,473,015 | 41,531.040 | 60,314,860 |


| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 117.200 | 99,780 | 469.570 | 404,460 | 586.770 | 504,240 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 252.490 | 236,450 | 1,264.480 | 1,173,130 | 1,516.970 | 1,409,580 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 167.970 | 128,975 | 832.200 | 560,765 | 1,000.170 | 689,740 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 584.610 | 503,160 | 1,923.650 | 1,663,595 | 2,508.260 | 2,166,755 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 322.880 | 255,900 | 1,545.350 | 1,218,800 | 1,868.230 | 1,474,700 |
| 68. 3G | 0.000 | 0 | 296.880 | 209,165 | 140.500 | 101,890 | 437.380 | 311,055 |
| 69.4G1 | 6.000 | 4,200 | 761.040 | 528,110 | 3,833.120 | 2,639,265 | 4,600.160 | 3,171,575 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 656.880 | 288,985 | 5,649.920 | 2,959,485 | 6,306.800 | 3,248,470 |
| 71. Total | 6.000 | 4,200 | 3,159.950 | 2,250,525 | 15,658.790 | 10,721,390 | 18,824.740 | 12,976,115 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 137.510 | 7,570 | 653.510 | 35,035 | 791.020 | 42,605 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  |
| 75. Total | 74.700 | 124,105 | 24,000.530 | 37,139,680 | 106,427.130 | 159,927,525 | 130,502.360 | 197,191,310 |

## County 76 - Saline

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

Schedule X: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Totals

|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AgLand | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 76.Irrigated | 27.190 | 50,915 | 16,326.980 | 27,557,990 | 81,350.310 | 130,097,775 | 97,704.480 | 157,706,680 |
| 77.Dry Land | 111.510 | 162,155 | 18,259.640 | 23,190,060 | 160,144.900 | 183,263,385 | 178,516.050 | 206,615,600 |
| 78.Grass | 27.510 | 19,395 | 6,459.830 | 4,536,840 | 57,371.370 | 39,670,075 | 63,858.710 | 44,226,310 |
| 79.Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 348.330 | 20,080 | 1,611.170 | 89,990 | 1,959.500 | 110,070 |
| 80.Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 81.Exempt | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 20.030 | 0 | 20.030 | 0 |
| 82.Total | 166.210 | 232,465 | 41,394.780 | 55,304,970 | 300,477.750 | 353,121,225 | 342,038.740 | 408,658,660 |

## 2007 Agricultural Land Detail

County 76 - Saline
Market Area:
Value $\quad$ \% of Value*

| Irrigated: |
| :--- |
| Acres |
| 1A1 |
| 1A |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 452.240 | $1.20 \%$ | 324,705 | $1.24 \%$ | 717.992 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | $3,571.970$ | $9.50 \%$ | $3,024,440$ | $11.52 \%$ | 846.714 |
| 2G1 | $1,040.280$ | $2.77 \%$ | 752,195 | $2.87 \%$ | 723.069 |
| 2G | $7,671.230$ | $20.41 \%$ | $6,299,040$ | $24.00 \%$ | 821.125 |
| 3G1 | $2,450.810$ | $6.52 \%$ | $1,895,820$ | $7.22 \%$ | 773.548 |
| 3G | $1,899.150$ | $5.05 \%$ | $1,375,875$ | $5.24 \%$ | 724.468 |
| 4G1 | $9,692.380$ | $25.79 \%$ | $6,623,665$ | $25.23 \%$ | 683.388 |
| 4G | $10,804.360$ | $28.75 \%$ | $5,952,595$ | $22.68 \%$ | 550.943 |
| Grass Total | $37,582.420$ | $100.00 \%$ | $26,248,335$ | $100.00 \%$ | 698.420 |
| Irrigated Total | $6,048.040$ | $3.75 \%$ | $7,356,745$ | $4.81 \%$ | $1,216.384$ |
| Dry Total | $116,879.970$ | $72.43 \%$ | $119,179,395$ | $77.98 \%$ | $1,019.673$ |
| Grass Total | $37,582.420$ | $23.29 \%$ | $26,248,335$ | $17.17 \%$ | 698.420 |
| Waste | 851.880 | $0.53 \%$ | 46,875 | $0.03 \%$ | 55.025 |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | 20.030 | $0.01 \%$ |  |  | 9.0 |
| Market Area Total | $161,362.310$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |  |  |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $6,048.040$ | $6.19 \%$ | $7,356,745$ | $4.66 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $116,879.970$ | $65.47 \%$ | $119,179,395$ | $57.68 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $37,582.420$ | $58.85 \%$ | $26,248,335$ | $59.35 \%$ |
| Waste | 851.880 | $43.47 \%$ | 46,875 | $42.59 \%$ |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | 20.030 | $100.00 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $161,362.310$ | $47.18 \%$ | $152,831,350$ | $37.40 \%$ |

2007 Agricultural Land Detail
County 76 - Saline
Market Area: 2

| Irrigated: |
| :--- |
| Acres |
| 1A1 |
| 1A |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 128.630 | $1.73 \%$ | 111,140 | $2.22 \%$ | 864.028 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | 652.420 | $8.76 \%$ | 589,275 | $11.78 \%$ | 903.214 |
| 2G1 | 436.810 | $5.86 \%$ | 316,395 | $6.33 \%$ | 724.330 |
| 2G | $1,096.310$ | $14.71 \%$ | 945,555 | $18.90 \%$ | 862.488 |
| 3G1 | 458.430 | $6.15 \%$ | 358,455 | $7.17 \%$ | 781.918 |
| 3G | 5.000 | $0.07 \%$ | 3,750 | $0.07 \%$ | 750.000 |
| 4G1 | $1,211.330$ | $16.26 \%$ | 830,565 | $16.61 \%$ | 685.663 |
| 4G | $3,462.620$ | $46.47 \%$ | $1,846,725$ | $36.92 \%$ | 533.331 |
| Grass Total | $7,451.550$ | $100.00 \%$ | $5,001,860$ | $100.00 \%$ | 671.250 |
|  |  |  | $26,492,205$ | $45.18 \%$ | $1,187.944$ |
| Irrigated Total | $22,300.880$ | $44.45 \%$ | $27,121,345$ | $46.25 \%$ | $1,348.982$ |
| Dry Total | $20,105.040$ | $40.07 \%$ | $5,001,860$ | $8.53 \%$ | 671.250 |
| Grass Total | $7,451.550$ | $14.85 \%$ | 20,590 | $0.04 \%$ | 65.034 |
| Waste | 316.600 | $0.63 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  | $1,168.651$ |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $50,174.070$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |  |  |

## As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $22,300.880$ | $22.82 \%$ | $26,492,205$ | $16.80 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $20,105.040$ | $11.26 \%$ | $27,121,345$ | $13.13 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $7,451.550$ | $11.67 \%$ | $5,001,860$ | $11.31 \%$ |
| Waste | 316.600 | $16.16 \%$ | 20,590 | $18.71 \%$ |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $50,174.070$ | $14.67 \%$ | $58,636,000$ | $14.35 \%$ |

## 2007 Agricultural Land Detail

County 76 - Saline
Market Area:

| Irrigated: | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1A1 | 10,813.360 | 15.59\% | 21,565,170 | 17.41\% | 1,994.307 |
| 1A | 32,584.450 | 46.98\% | 61,828,935 | 49.92\% | 1,897.498 |
| 2A1 | 9,339.450 | 13.47\% | 17,255,850 | 13.93\% | 1,847.630 |
| 2A | 3,935.620 | 5.67\% | 6,675,350 | 5.39\% | 1,696.136 |
| 3A1 | 6,131.400 | 8.84\% | 9,184,250 | 7.42\% | 1,497.904 |
| 3A | 13.000 | 0.02\% | 16,900 | 0.01\% | 1,300.000 |
| 4A1 | 5,419.500 | 7.81\% | 6,212,495 | 5.02\% | 1,146.322 |
| 4A | 1,118.780 | 1.61\% | 1,118,780 | 0.90\% | 1,000.000 |
| Irrigated Total | 69,355.560 | 100.00\% | 123,857,730 | 100.00\% | 1,785.837 |
| Dry: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1D1 | 3,919.600 | 9.44\% | 6,845,960 | 11.35\% | 1,746.596 |
| 1D | 15,054.720 | 36.25\% | 25,851,390 | 42.86\% | 1,717.161 |
| 2D1 | 4,155.930 | 10.01\% | 6,226,395 | 10.32\% | 1,498.195 |
| 2D | 5,915.200 | 14.24\% | 7,964,565 | 13.20\% | 1,346.457 |
| 3D1 | 5,218.140 | 12.56\% | 6,252,375 | 10.37\% | 1,198.199 |
| 3D | 439.950 | 1.06\% | 483,945 | 0.80\% | 1,100.000 |
| 4D1 | 5,651.400 | 13.61\% | 5,631,730 | 9.34\% | 996.519 |
| 4D | 1,176.100 | 2.83\% | 1,058,500 | 1.75\% | 900.008 |
| Dry Total | 41,531.040 | 100.00\% | 60,314,860 | 100.00\% | 1,452.283 |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 586.770 | $3.12 \%$ | 504,240 | $3.89 \%$ | 859.348 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | $1,516.970$ | $8.06 \%$ | $1,409,580$ | $10.86 \%$ | 929.207 |
| 2G1 | $1,000.170$ | $5.31 \%$ | 689,740 | $5.32 \%$ | 689.622 |
| 2G | $2,508.260$ | $13.32 \%$ | $2,166,755$ | $16.70 \%$ | 863.847 |
| 3G1 | $1,868.230$ | $9.92 \%$ | $1,474,700$ | $11.36 \%$ | 789.356 |
| 3G | 437.380 | $2.32 \%$ | 311,055 | $2.40 \%$ | 711.177 |
| 4G1 | $4,600.160$ | $24.44 \%$ | $3,171,575$ | $24.44 \%$ | 689.448 |
| 4G | $6,306.800$ | $33.50 \%$ | $3,248,470$ | $25.03 \%$ | 515.074 |
| Grass Total | $18,824.740$ | $100.00 \%$ | $12,976,115$ | $100.00 \%$ | 689.311 |
|  |  |  | $123,857,730$ | $62.81 \%$ | $1,785.837$ |
| Irrigated Total | $69,355.560$ | $53.15 \%$ | $60,314,860$ | $30.59 \%$ | $1,452.283$ |
| Dry Total | $41,531.040$ | $31.82 \%$ | $12,976,115$ | $6.58 \%$ | 689.311 |
| Grass Total | $18,824.740$ | $14.42 \%$ | 42,605 | $0.02 \%$ | 53.860 |
| Waste | 791.020 | $0.61 \%$ |  | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  | 0.000 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | $197,191,310$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |
| Market Area Total | $130,502.360$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |  | $1,511.017$ |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $69,355.560$ | $70.99 \%$ | $123,857,730$ | $78.54 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $41,531.040$ | $23.26 \%$ | $60,314,860$ | $29.19 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $18,824.740$ | $29.48 \%$ | $12,976,115$ | $29.34 \%$ |
| Waste | 791.020 | $40.37 \%$ | 42,605 | $38.71 \%$ |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $130,502.360$ | $38.15 \%$ | $197,191,310$ | $48.25 \%$ |

## 2007 Agricultural Land Detail

County 76 - Saline


| Total | $342,038.740$ | $408,658,660$ | $342,038.740$ | $100.00 \%$ | $408,658,660$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,194.773$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

* Department of Property Assessment \& Taxation Calculates


## Saline County Assessor

3-Year Plan

June, 2006
The following is the proposed 3 year plan.
Total Parcels $=10,432$
Improved Parcels $=6,169$
Improvements on Leased Land $=469$

## Staffing

Staff
1 Assessor
1 Deputy Assessor
1 Full-time Clerk
1 GIS Coordinator/Clerk
1 Appraiser/Lister

## Contract Appraiser

The county contracts with Jon Fritz, a Certified General appraiser, who is responsible for a majority of the commercial, pick up work and sales analysis. He will also be doing our sales analysis for Crete residential properties and updating the Terra Scan tables with the new pricing.

## Work Load

In tax year 2005-2006 the Saline County Assessor's Office completed the following:
Homestead applications: 607
Personal property schedules: 1495
Real property transfers: 964
Sale Reviews: approx. 391
Building permits/information sheets: approx. 600
Reappraised the towns of Wilber, Dewitt Residential
Reappraised Tobias Residential to be effective January 1, 2007
Contracted with Great Plains \& had Industries Reappraised
Went online with the Assessor's Website
Continued work on updating agland records using FSA records in conjunction with GIS
Along with the workload listed above the county plans on implementing Greenbelt for tax year 2007. This will require the processing of paperwork and inspections to verify land uses. There are approximately 3800 parcels classified as agricultural that may be eligible for Greenbelt. (With the assumption that we can contract help of an appraiser.)

## 3-Year Plan

## $\underline{2006}$

## Residential

In 2006, the county is in the process of reappraising the residential properties in Crete City. The review will include taking new front and rear photographs of improvements, interior (if possible) and exterior inspections of improvements, and interviewing homeowners/residents. In addition to the reappraisal work, sales reviews and pickup work/building permits will be completed for the remaining residential properties in the county. Implement Tobias reappraisal values effective January 1, 2007.

## Agricultural

A market analysis of agricultural sales by land classification group and market area will be conducted to determine if any possible value adjustments are needed to comply with State mandated statistical measures of value. If supported by current sales, market areas will be adjusted. Greenbelt will be studied and implemented. Studies will determine special valuation market areas, special values, and recapture values. Sales reviews and pick up work/building permits will also be completed for agricultural properties.

## $\underline{2007}$

## Residential

In 2007, the county plans on reappraising the Towns of Friend \& Swanton effective for January 1, 2008. Additionally, sales reviews and pickup work will be completed for residential properties.

## Commercial

Crete commercial properties will begin to be inspected for a reappraisal effective January 1,2008 . which consists of approximately 225 improved parcels. The two golf courses in the county will be reviewed and revalued effective January 1, 2008. Sales reviews and pick up work/building permits will also be completed for commercial properties.

## 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 current sales. Sales reviews and pick up work/building permits will also be completed for the agricultural properties.

## Residential

In 2008, the reappraisal of Dorchester \& Western will be completed and made effective for January 1, 2009 values. Sales reviews and pick up work/building permits will be completed for residential properties.

## Commercial

As time allows, the towns of Dorchester, Dewitt, Swanton, Western and Tobias commercial properties will be reappraised effective January 1, 2009. Sales reviews and pick up work/building permits will be completed for commercial properties.

## 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 current sales. Sales reviews and pick up work/building permits will also be completed for the agricultural properties.

## Comments

The preceding narrative of the Saline County reappraisal is subject to change depending on appraisal needs determined by Assessor's office staff. During a 5 year reappraisal cycle there may be years when a class or subclass of property will need appraisal adjustments to comply with statistical measurements required by law. The appraisal adjustments would be a percentage increase or decrease applied to all properties within a subclass.

## 3 Year Plan Inspection Schedule

Town, Property class, Reappraisal effective date

## Town


$\square$ = Residential
Commercial

## 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 Saline County County Assessor, by certified mail, return receipt requested, 70051160000112139713.

Dated this 9th day of April, 2007.


