## 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., 2007). 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., 2007) 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 Revenue Property Assessment Division, hereinafter referred to as the Division, 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 Division 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 Division is required by Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1327 (R. S. Supp., 2007) to develop and maintain a state-wide sales file of all arm's length transactions. From this sales file the Division 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 Division prepares statistical analysis from a non-randomly 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 Division. 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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## Residential Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 109 | COD | 9.81 |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 7,854,350$ | PRD | 102.92 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 7,832,850$ | COV | 16.51 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 7,863,070$ | STD | 17.06 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 71,861$ | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 9.80 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 72,138$ | Min | 61.50 |
| Median | 99.93 | Max | 210.00 |
| Wgt. Mean | 100.39 | $95 \%$ Median C.I. | 98.47 to 102.97 |
| Mean | 103.31 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I. | 98.59 to 102.18 |
|  |  | $95 \%$ Mean C.I. | 100.11 to 106.52 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 26.23 |
| :--- | ---: |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period | 5.94 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period | 7.94 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base | 53,934 |


| Residential Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | ---: | :---: | ---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 109 | 99.93 | 9.81 | 102.92 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 106 | 100.22 | 11.46 | 102.58 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 112 | 99.66 | 12.71 | 101.58 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 128 | 98.36 | 13.98 | 100.87 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 126 | 95.84 | 13.51 | 101.78 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 105 | 96 | 11.21 | 99.79 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 130 | 99 | 26.22 | 112.82 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 162 | 97 | 25.02 | 112.12 |

## 2008 Commission Summary

Commercial Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 34 | COD | 17.04 |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 2,763,000$ | PRD | 106.65 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 2,763,000$ | COV | 25.83 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 2,808,869$ | STD | 28.00 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 81,265$ | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 17.08 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 82,614$ | Min | 75.69 |
| Median | 100.27 | Max | 217.44 |
| Wgt. Mean | 101.66 | $95 \%$ Median C.I. | 98.05 to 112.21 |
| Mean | 108.43 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I. | 96.97 to 106.35 |
|  |  | $95 \%$ Mean C.I. | 99.01 to 117.84 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 17.07 |
| :--- | ---: |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period | 7.46 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period | 4.36 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base | 141,250 |


| Commercial Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 34 | 100.27 | 17.04 | 106.65 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 36 | 99.69 | 22.14 | 105.35 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 34 | 95.86 | 26.18 | 104.74 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 32 | 97.14 | 20.02 | 95.81 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 33 | 97.98 | 24.89 | 108.41 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 46 | 98 | 26.55 | 109.15 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 51 | 97 | 28.61 | 110.1 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 54 | 100 | 26.11 | 110.16 |

## 2008 Commission Summary



Opinions

# 2008 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Gimbal County 

My opinions and recommendations are stated as a conclusion based on all of the factors known to me about the assessment practices and statistical analysis for this county. See, Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5027 (R. S. Supp., 2005). While I rely primarily on the median assessment sales ratio from the Qualified Statistical Reports for each class of real property, my opinion of level of value for a class of real property may be determined from other evidence contained in the RO. Although my primary resource regarding quality of assessment are the performance standards issued by the IAAO, my opinion of quality of assessment for a class of real property may be influenced by the assessment practices of the county assessor.

## Residential Real Property

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of residential real property in Kimball County is $99.93 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Kimball County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Commercial Real Property

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of commercial real property in Gimbal County is $100 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Kimball County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Agricultural Land

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of agricultural land in Kimball County is $73.77 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Kimball County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2008.



Ruth A. Sorensen
Property Tax Administrator

# PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics 

## Type: Qualified



## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics

## Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008



## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics

## Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008



## Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008



# Kimball County 2008 Assessment Actions taken to address the following property classes/subclasses: 

## Residential

For assessment year 2008, the County completed residential pickup work. No additional valuation changes were made to this property class.

## 2008 Assessment Survey for Kimball County

## Residential Appraisal Information

(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | The Assessor's staff |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | The Assessor and her staff |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | The Assessor's staff |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | The date of the Replacement Cost New data is September, 2003 for all residential property within the County. |
| 5. | What was the last year the depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | The last year the depreciation schedule for the residential property class was developed was in 2005. |
| 6. | What was the last year that the Market or Sales Comparison Approach was used to estimate the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | Typically, the Market or Sales Comparison Approach is used during individual taxpayer protests, but not as an approach for mass appraisal. |
| 7. | Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: |
|  | The Assessor uses five or six specific neighborhoods for the residential property class. |
| 8. | How are these defined? |
|  | By location, and town/village. |
| 9. | Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? |
|  | Yes, this would be a usable valuation identity in Kimball County. |
| 10. | Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural residential? (that is, does the "suburban" location have its own market?) |
|  | The suburban residential property adjacent to the City of Kimball is incorporated into the City sales. |


| 11. | What is the market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. 10- <br> 001.07B? (Suburban shall mean a parcel of real property located outside of the <br> limits of an incorporated city or village, but within the legal jurisdiction of an <br> incorporated city or village.) |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Suburban property meets the Real Property Regulations definition (Reg <br> 10.001.07B). However, as noted above, at present suburban residential property <br> adjacent to the city of Kimball is incorporated into the City sales. |
| 12. | Are the county's ag residential and rural residential improvements classified <br> and valued in the same manner? |
|  | Yes, ag and rural residential improvements are both classified and valued in the <br> same manner. |

## Residential Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 31 | 24 | 83 | 138 |



PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified

Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008


PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008


PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008


## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL: The following review of the statistical profile via the Tables and the accompanying narratives will show that two of the three measures of central tendency-the rounded median and weighted mean - are within acceptable range. The removal of the extreme outliers would not bring the mean within acceptable range. Since the median receives strong support from the Trended Preliminary Ratio and the COD is exceptional for this property class, the median will act as the overall point estimate for the residential level of value.

Analysis of the qualitative statistics in Table VI indicates both the coefficient of dispersion and the price-related differential to be within compliance, and reveals good overall assessment uniformity for the residential property class.

Further review of the statistical profile reveals under the heading "Assessor Location," four sales in Bushnell with a median of 101.16, a mean of 11.53 and a weighted mean of 104.89, a COD of 12.66 and a PRD of 106.33. Under the same heading are five sales in Dix with a median of 101.23 , a mean of 116.85 , a weighted mean of 100.85 , a COD of 31.67 , and a PRD of 115.87 . All nine sales comprise a total assessed value of $\$ 289,495$, and compared to the total assessed residential value ( $\$ 98,969,008$ minus growth of $\$ 498,068=\$ 98,470,840$ ) constitute less than $1 \%$ of all residential value within the County ( $0.29 \%$ ). Therefore, no nonbinding recommendation will be made for either aforementioned "Assessor Location" subclass.

## 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(2) (R. S. Supp., 2007) 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 Division periodically reviews the procedures utilized by the county assessor to qualify/disqualify sales.

The Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officials, (2007), 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 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | 182 | 109 | 59.89 |
| 2007 | 193 | 106 | 54.92 |
| 2006 | 237 | 112 | 47.26 |
| 2005 | 230 | 128 | 55.65 |
| 2004 | 221 | 126 | 57.01 |
| 2003 | 192 | 105 | 54.69 |
| 2002 | 191 | 130 | 68.06 |
| 2001 | 213 | 162 | 76.06 |

RESIDENTIAL: Table II shows that the percentage of sales used for assessment year 2008 is greater than that used for the previous five years. The removal of two substantially changed sales (due to additions, remodeling, etc.), does not significantly improve this figure.

## 2008 Correlation Section <br> for Kimball County

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | 99.99 | 0.68 | 100.66 |  |
| 2007 | 97.73 | 8.57 | 106.1 | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 2 2}$ |
| 2006 | 98.53 | 1.08 | 99.6 | 99.66 |
| 2005 | 92.31 | 7.52 | 99.25 | 98.36 |
| 2004 | 92.45 | 5.91 | 97.92 | 95.84 |
| 2003 | 96 | 0.6 | 96.58 | 96 |
| 2002 | 94 | 7.33 | 100.89 | 99 |
| 2001 | 93 | 4.84 | 97.5 | 97 |

RESIDENTIAL: Comparison of the Trended Preliminary Ratio with the R\&O Median reveals less than a one-point difference ( 0.73 ). Thus, there is strong support between the two figures.

## 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 2008 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2008 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2007 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 sales 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 <br> Assessed Value in the Sales | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.04 | 2008 | 0.68 |
| 8.73 | 2007 | 8.57 |
| 1.32 | 2006 | 1.08 |
| 5.74 | 2005 | 7.52 |
| 4.65 | 2004 | 5.91 |
| 0 | 2003 | 0.6 |
| 7.97 | 2002 | 7.33 |
| 7.36 | 2001 | 4.84 |

RESIDENTIAL: Even a cursory glance at the percent change to the sales file compared to the percent change to the residential base reveals no significant statistical difference between the two figures. This is further confirmed by the assessment actions taken to address the residential property class for assessment year 2008: the County completed residential pickup work. No additional valuation changes were made to this property class.

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

There are three measures of central tendency calculated by the Division: median ratio, weighted mean ratio, and mean ratio. Since each measure of central tendency has 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. Since 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 the 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, (2007). 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 | 99.93 | 100.39 | 103.31 |

RESIDENTIAL: As shown in Table V above, two of the three measures of central tendency - the rounded median and weighted mean - are within acceptable range. The removal of the extreme outliers would not bring the mean within acceptable range.

## 2008 Correlation Section <br> for Kimball County

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

In analyzing the statistical data of assessment quality, there are two measures primarily relied upon by assessment officials. The Coefficient of Dispersion, COD, is produced to measure assessment uniformity. A low COD tends to indicate good assessment uniformity as there is a smaller "spread" or dispersion of the ratios in the sales file. A COD of less than 15 suggests that there is good assessment uniformity. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 235-237. 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. A PRD of greater than 100 suggests that high value properties are relatively under-assessed. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 239-240. 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 | 9.81 | 102.92 |
| Difference | 0 | 0 |

RESIDENTIAL: Analysis of the qualitative statistics in Table VI indicates both the coefficient of dispersion and the price-related differential to be within compliance, and reveals good overall assessment uniformity for the residential property class.

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 114 | 109 | -5 |
| Median | 99.99 | 99.93 | $-\mathbf{- 0 . 0 6}$ |
| Wgt. Mean | 100.32 | 100.39 | 0.07 |
| Mean | 102.73 | 103.31 | 0.58 |
| COD | 10.56 | 9.81 | $-\mathbf{0 . 7 5}$ |
| PRD | 102.40 | 102.92 | 0.52 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 31.90 | 61.50 | 29.6 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 210.00 | 210.00 | 0 |

RESIDENTIAL: The five-sale difference between the Preliminary and the R\&O statistical profile is due to five sales found to be in reality commercial. These were removed from the residential file and put into the commercial file. For assessment year 2008, the County completed residential pickup work. No additional valuation changes were made to this property class. Thus, the statistical differences between the Preliminary and R\&O statistics may be due merely to the five-sale difference.

## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics

## Type: Qualified



## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics

## Type: Qualified



## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics

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

Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008



# Kimball County 2008 Assessment Actions taken to address the following property classes/subclasses: 

## Commercial

Assessment actions taken to address the commercial property class for 2008 included the implementation of a 2006 RCN , and the revaluation of commercial land and commercial improvements in Kimball County, except for grain elevators, the Clean Harbors facility, and the villages of Dix and Bushnell.

## 2008 Assessment Survey for Kimball County

## Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | The Assessor's staff |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | The Assessor and her staff |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | The Assessor's staff |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | The date of the Replacement Cost New data is 2006, as implemented in assessment year 2008. |
| 5. | What was the last year the depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | The depreciation schedule for the commercial property class was developed in 2007. |
| 6. | When was the last time that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | The Income Approach has not been used to estimate the market value for the properties in this class. |
| 7. | When was the last year that the Market or Sales Comparison Approach was used to estimate the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | Typically, the Market or Sales Comparison Approach is used during individual taxpayer protests, and is not used to estimate the market value of commercial/industrial properties. |
| 8. | Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class? |
|  | The Assessor has identified three commercial property neighborhoods: Kimball, Bushnell and Dix. |
| 9. | How are these defined? |
|  | By location. |
| 10. | Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? |
|  | Yes, it would be for commercial property within the County. |
| 11. | Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural commercial? (that is, does the "suburban" location have its own market?) |
|  | Suburban is not a usable assessor location (i.e., it does not have its own market) for commercial property in Kimball County. |

12. What is the market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. 10001.07B? (Suburban shall mean a parcel of real property located outside of the limits of an incorporated city or village, but within the legal jurisdiction of an incorporated city or village.)
Although it is defined per Reg. 10.001.07B, it is not used for the commercial property class (that is, suburban as a location does not constitute a separate commercial subclass).

Commercial Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 | 1 | 61 | 74 |

PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008


PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008


PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/200


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## COMMERCIAL

PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008
NUMBER of Sales: TOTAL Sales Price: TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: TOTAL Assessed Value: AVG. Adj. Sales Price AVG. Assessed Value:
NUMBER of Sales:
TOTAL Sales Price:
TOTAL Adj.Sales Price:
TOTAL Assessed Value:
AVG. Adj. Sales Price:
AVG. Assessed Value:
34
$2,763,000$
$2,763,000$
$2,808,869$
81,264
82,613

|  | AVG. | Valu |  | 82,613 | PRD : | 106.65 | MIN | Sales Rat | 75.69 |  |  |  | Printed: 03/31/2008 19:29:04 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OCCUPANCY | CODE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Med | dian C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) |  | 9 | 110.75 | 111.38 | 97.41 | 23.07 |  | 114.35 | 78.20 | 174.25 | 79.82 | to 145.32 | 11,344 | 11,050 |
| 325 |  | 2 | 120.64 | 120.64 | 123.99 | 12.09 |  | 97.30 | 106.06 | 135.22 |  | N/A | 30,500 | 37,815 |
| 333 |  | 1 | 80.26 | 80.26 | 80.26 |  |  |  | 80.26 | 80.26 |  | N/A | 37,000 | 29,695 |
| 340 |  | 1 | 98.77 | 98.77 | 98.77 |  |  |  | 98.77 | 98.77 |  | N/A | 125,000 | 123,457 |
| 343 |  | 1 | 99.07 | 99.07 | 99.07 |  |  |  | 99.07 | 99.07 |  | N/A | 1,085,000 | 1,074,946 |
| 344 |  | 2 | 114.72 | 114.72 | 108.30 | 16.81 |  | 105.93 | 95.44 | 134.00 |  | N/A | 13,500 | 14,620 |
| 350 |  | 1 | 112.22 | 112.22 | 112.22 |  |  |  | 112.22 | 112.22 |  | N/A | 450,000 | 504,978 |
| 352 |  | 4 | 99.40 | 100.01 | 100.06 | 2.92 |  | 99.95 | 96.11 | 105.14 |  | N/A | 70,500 | 70,542 |
| 353 |  | 6 | 98.96 | 97.58 | 96.87 | 7.15 |  | 100.73 | 75.69 | 112.75 | 75.69 | to 112.75 | 77,666 | 75,238 |
| 384 |  | 1 | 112.21 | 112.21 | 112.21 |  |  |  | 112.21 | 112.21 |  | N/A | 21,000 | 23,565 |
| 386 |  | 1 | 99.60 | 99.60 | 99.60 |  |  |  | 99.60 | 99.60 |  | N/A | 40,000 | 39,839 |
| 404 |  | 1 | 217.44 | 217.44 | 217.44 |  |  |  | 217.44 | 217.44 |  | N/A | 3,900 | 8,480 |
| 430 |  | 1 | 122.81 | 122.81 | 122.81 |  |  |  | 122.81 | 122.81 |  | N/A | 18,500 | 22,720 |
| 437 |  | 2 | 100.35 | 100.35 | 100.86 | 1.82 |  | 99.50 | 98.52 | 102.18 |  | N/A | 17,250 | 17,397 |
| 557 |  | 1 | 84.70 | 84.70 | 84.70 |  |  |  | 84.70 | 84.70 |  | N/A | 10,000 | 8,470 |
| _ ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 34 | 100.27 | 108.43 | 101.66 | 17.04 |  | 106.65 | 75.69 | 217.44 | 98.05 | to 112.21 | 81,264 | 82,613 |

## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL: As the following tables and narratives will show, only the rounded median is within acceptable range. The weighted mean and the mean are outside of the acceptable range, and trimming the sample of extreme outliers would fail to bring either the weighted mean or the mean within acceptable range (these would be "low-dollar" sales, and the weighted mean would be two points above the upper limit, and the mean would only lie one point outside of acceptable range). However, the COD is within acceptable parameters (below 20\%--at $17.04 \%$ ), and indicates very little dispersion around the median measure of central tendency. Because of this, and for purposes of direct equalization, the median will be used as the point estimate for overall commercial level of value.

Analysis of the two qualitative statistical measures indicates that only the coefficient of dispersion is within acceptable range. The price-related differential is almost four points above the upper range of compliance ( 3.65 points, to be exact), and if two extreme outliers were removed, would move this statistic to $103.49 \%$.

Further examination of the statistical profile under the heading of "Assessor Location" reveals five sales in Assessor Location, "Bushnell" with a median of 110.75, a mean of 122.69 , and a weighted mean of 102.38 (the COD and PRD are 31.36 and 119.84, respectively). It should be noted that these five sales constitute slightly less than $2 \%$ of the total assessed value of the statistical sample ( $\$ 55,900 / \$ 2,808,869=1.99 \%$ ), not to mention much less compared to the commercial base within the County. Also, two of the five "Bushnell" sales have a sale price of less than $\$ 5,000$ and one sale has the dubious "honor" of being the Maximum A/S Sales Ratio at 217.44\%. Because of these facts, no recommendation for adjustment will be made for this subclass.

Again, under the heading of Assessor Location, the rounded median for "Kimball" is within range, but the mean and the weighted mean are outside of the acceptable range. Due to assessment actions that included the implementation of a 2006 RCN , and the revaluation of all commercial land and commercial improvements in Kimball County, with the exception of grain elevators, the Clean Harbors facility, and the villages of Dix and Bushnell, the COD for this subclass is a very "tight" $10.99 \%$. This means that there is very little dispersion around the median measure of central tendency (it can be confidently used as the point estimate for this subclass).

## 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(2) (R. S. Supp., 2007) 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 Division periodically reviews the procedures utilized by the county assessor to qualify/disqualify sales.

The Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officials, (2007), 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 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | 57 | 34 | 59.65 |
| 2007 | 55 | 36 | 65.45 |
| 2006 | 64 | 34 | 53.12 |
| 2005 | 59 | 32 | 54.24 |
| 2004 | 53 | 33 | 62.26 |
| 2003 | 65 | 46 | 70.77 |
| 2002 | 67 | 51 | 76.12 |
| 2001 | 73 | 54 | 73.97 |

COMMERCIAL: As shown in Table II above, the percentage of commercial sales used for assessment year 2008 is approximately sixty percent, and although less than assessment year 2007, is higher than assessment years 2005 and 2006, and comparable to the percentage used in 2004.

## 2008 Correlation Section <br> for Kimball County

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | 95.70 | 7.72 | 103.08 |  |
| 2007 | 90.91 | 6.27 | 96.61 | $\mathbf{9 9 . 6 9}$ |
| 2006 | 94.66 | 3.05 | 97.55 | 95.86 |
| 2005 | 88.31 | 9.98 | 97.12 | 97.14 |
| 2004 | 97.98 | 0.09 | 98.07 | 97.98 |
| 2003 | 98 | 0.36 | 98.35 | 98 |
| 2002 | 93 | 5.11 | 97.75 | 97 |
| 2001 | 93 | 1.76 | 94.64 | 100 |

COMMERCIAL: According to Table III above, a comparison of the Trended Preliminary Ratio and the R\&O Median reveals an almost three-point difference between the two figures. Thus, each figure provides only moderate support for the other.

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

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 2008 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2008 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2007 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 sales 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 <br> Assessed Value in the Sales | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14.9 | 2008 | 7.72 |
| 10.17 | 2007 | 6.27 |
| 0.69 | 2006 | 3.05 |
| 9.97 | 2005 | 9.98 |
| 0 | 2004 | 0.09 |
| 0 | 2003 | 0.36 |
| 5.24 | 2002 | 5.11 |
| 8.43 | 2001 | 1.76 |

COMMERCIAL: Comparison of the percent change to the sales file to the percent change to the commercial base indicates a 7.18 point difference between the two. This figure appears significant until a review of the "Assessment Actions" section of this document is conducted: the assessment actions taken to address the commercial property class for 2008 included the implementation of a 2006 RCN, and the revaluation of commercial land and commercial improvements in Kimball County, except for grain elevators, the Clean Harbors facility, and the villages of Dix and Bushnell. It should be noted that 28 of the 34 , or $82.35 \%$ of the qualified sales would be affected by the assessment actions ( 26 Kimball and 2 Rural sales). From an assessed value standpoint, the assessed value of the aforementioned 28 sales is $\$ 2,749,054$, and compared to the total assessed value of the statistical sample $(\$ 2,808,869)$, constitutes $97.87 \%$ of the qualified commercial sales file. Therefore, it is not surprising that the sales file would show a greater affect from the assessment actions than would the commercial population.

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

There are three measures of central tendency calculated by the Division: median ratio, weighted mean ratio, and mean ratio. Since each measure of central tendency has 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. Since 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 the 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, (2007). 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 | 100.27 | 101.66 | 108.43 |

COMMERCIAL: Of the three measures of central tendency shown in Table V, only the rounded median is within acceptable range. The weighted mean and the mean are outside of the acceptable range, and trimming the sample of extreme outliers would fail to bring either the weighted mean or the mean within acceptable range.

## 2008 Correlation Section <br> for Kimball County

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

In analyzing the statistical data of assessment quality, there are two measures primarily relied upon by assessment officials. The Coefficient of Dispersion, COD, is produced to measure assessment uniformity. A low COD tends to indicate good assessment uniformity as there is a smaller "spread" or dispersion of the ratios in the sales file. A COD of less than 15 suggests that there is good assessment uniformity. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 235-237. 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. A PRD of greater than 100 suggests that high value properties are relatively under-assessed. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 239-240. A PRD of less than 100 indicates that high value properties are relatively over-assessed. As a general rule, except for small samples, a PRD should range between 98 and 103. This range is centered slightly above 100 to allow for a slightly upward measurement bias inherent in the PRD. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 247.

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 17.04 | $\mathbf{1 0 6 . 6 5}$ |
| Difference | 0 | 3.65 |

COMMERCIAL: Analysis of the two qualitative statistical measures indicates that only the coefficient of dispersion is within acceptable range. The price-related differential is almost four points above the upper range of compliance ( 3.65 points, to be exact), and if two extreme outliers were removed, would move this statistic to 103.49.

## 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 | 33 | 34 | 1 |
| Median | 95.70 | 100.27 | 4.57 |
| Wgt. Mean | 89.95 | 101.66 | 11.71 |
| Mean | 96.43 | 108.43 | 12 |
| COD | 21.61 | 17.04 | -4.57 |
| PRD | 107.21 | 106.65 | -0.56 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 35.96 | 75.69 | 39.73 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 214.87 | 217.44 | 2.57 |

COMMERCIAL: The additional sale between the R\&O and the Preliminary statistical profile is due to a sale being classified as residential that was discovered to be commercial according to present use. Assessment actions taken to address the commercial property class for 2008 included the implementation of a 2006 RCN , and the revaluation of commercial land and commercial improvements in Kimball County, except for grain elevators, the Clean Harbors facility, and the villages of Dix and Bushnell.

## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics

Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008



## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics



## 53 - KIMBALL COUNTY

## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics



Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008


# Kimball County 2008 Assessment Actions taken to address the following property classes/subclasses: 

## Agricultural

The Assessor reviewed all sales and values were changed by market area to match $75 \%$ of the market. In Market Areas 1, 2, 3 and 4 Irrigated land received a $15 \%$ increase for each LCG subclass; Dryland received a 10\% increase for each subclass; All grassland subclasses received a $5 \%$ increase. CRP was increased by 10\% for each LCG in Market Areas 1, 2 and 3. Market Area 4 CRP remained unchanged.

## 2008 Assessment Survey for Kimball County

## Agricultural Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | The Assessor’s staff. |
| Valuation done by: |  |
| The Assessor and her staff. | Pickup work done by whom: |
| 4. | The Assessor's staff. <br> Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically <br> define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? |
|  | Yes, the County has written standards to specifically define agricultural property, <br> and has developed indicators that would determine whether or not land is primarily <br> used as agricultural land. |
| a. | How is agricultural land defined in this county? |
|  | Agricultural land is defined statutorily by §77-1359 and §77-1363. Further, the <br> Assessor has developed the following indicators to determine whether or not land is <br> primarily used as agricultural land: <br> 1. Farm income is not generated. <br> 2. No participation in FSA programs. <br> 3. No farm insurance program. <br> 4. Majority of land use is for wildlife habitat. <br> 5. Little or no specialized ag land equipment on personal property tax schedule. |
| Documents that could be provided as proof of agricultural use for a particular <br> parcel: |  |
| 1. 1040F Tax Form. <br> 2. Papers from FSA office. <br> 3. Insurance policy. <br> 4. Personal Property tax schedule. <br> 5. Livestock inventory on land and duration of time on land. <br> 6. Lease agreements. <br> "Agricultural or horticultural purposes shall mean used for commercial production <br> of any plant or animal product in a raw or unprocessed state that is derived from the <br> science and art of agriculture, aquaculture, or horticulture." (see Reg 11.002.01H) |  |
| "The Assessor must periodically review the parcel to verify the continued use for |  |
| agricultural and horticultural purposes. To ensure the property is classified |  |
| properly, the Assessor may request additional information from the property owner. |  |
| The Assessor may also conduct a physical inspection of the parcel. |  |$|$


| 5. | When was the last date that the Income Approach was used to estimate or <br> establish the market value of the properties in this class? |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | The Income Approach has not been used to establish market value for agricultural <br> land. |
| 6. | What is the date of the soil survey currently used? |
| 1962-however, the County has a more current survey on their GIS. |  |
| 7. | What date was the last countywide land use study completed? <br> The County has completed 100\% of the current land use and has implemented the <br> current use for assessment year 2008 (via the GIS). |
| a. | By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.) <br> GIS, FSA maps, and physical inspections. |
| b. | By whom? |
|  | Sallie, a member of the Assessor's staff. |
| c. | What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? |
| 8. | As noted above, 100\% of the entire County is complete at this time. |
|  | Number of market areas/neighborhoods in the agricultural property class: |
| There are four agricultural market areas. |  |
| 9. | How are market areas/neighborhoods defined in this property class? |
|  | By soils, topography and the market. |
| 10. | Has the county implemented (or is in the process of implementing) special <br> valuation for agricultural land within the county? <br> No. |

## Agricultural Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{0}$ | 17 | 201 | 218 |

53 - KIMBALL COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008


PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008




PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008

## NUMBER of Sales:

| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: |
| :--- | ---: |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: |

79
$8,750,034$
$8,677,034$
$6,231,380$
109,835
MEDIAN:
WGT. MEAN :
MEAN:
COD:
PRD:
74 Cov: 21.97 95\% Median C.I.: 72.16 to 76.37
AVG. Assessed Value:
PRD:
MEAN
MIN Sales Ratio:
Printed: 03/31/2008 19:29:14

| ASSESSED VALUE *RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. <br> Sale Price | Avg. <br> Assd Val |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Low | \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5000 TO | 9999 | 1 | 72.16 | 72.16 | 72.16 |  |  | 72.16 | 72.16 | N/A | 8,350 | 6,025 |
| Total \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 1 | 72.16 | 72.16 | 72.16 |  |  | 72.16 | 72.16 | N/A | 8,350 | 6,025 |
| 10000 TO | 29999 | 14 | 70.27 | 66.93 | 64.54 | 12.56 | 103.70 | 45.27 | 87.98 | 54.89 to 76.37 | 39,985 | 25,806 |
| 30000 TO | 59999 | 27 | 74.82 | 74.22 | 72.53 | 16.15 | 102.34 | 49.36 | 105.95 | 61.14 to 82.17 | 60,488 | 43,871 |
| 60000 TO | 99999 | 17 | 80.02 | 80.66 | 75.64 | 20.21 | 106.64 | 46.50 | 139.69 | 64.97 to 88.29 | 100,544 | 76,049 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 13 | 75.15 | 78.27 | 76.92 | 14.37 | 101.76 | 57.41 | 100.98 | 66.90 to 89.68 | 149,501 | 114,989 |
| 150000 то | 249999 | 3 | 73.77 | 71.15 | 70.59 | 4.85 | 100.78 | 64.47 | 75.20 | N/A | 257,393 | 181,701 |
| 250000 TO | - 499999 | 4 | 70.11 | 68.28 | 65.67 | 10.29 | 103.97 | 55.46 | 77.44 | N/A | 512,682 | 336,686 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 79 | 73.77 | 74.54 | 71.81 | 15.98 | 103.79 | 45.27 | 139.69 | 72.16 to 76.37 | 109,835 | 78,878 |

## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The following statistical tables and their accompanying narratives will show that all three measures of central tendency are within acceptable range, and any could be used as an expression of the overall level of value for agricultural land within Kimball County. However, the median receives quite strong support from the Trended Preliminary Ratio. Also, because of a COD of less than twenty-percent (15.98), the median will be used as the point estimate of the overall level of value for agricultural land.

Regarding the qualitative statistics, at first it appears from Table VI that only the coefficient of dispersion is within acceptable range, with the price-related differential lying less than one point above its upper parameter. However, the removal of extreme outliers would bring the PRD within range (at 102.90), and would further lower the COD to 13.73 -indicating good assessment uniformity for this property class.

Kimball County is in compliance for both level of value and quality of assessment for the agricultural land class of property.

## 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(2) (R. S. Supp., 2007) 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 Division periodically reviews the procedures utilized by the county assessor to qualify/disqualify sales.

The Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officials, (2007), 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | 100 | 79 | $\mathbf{7 9}$ |
| 2007 | 97 | 75 | $\mathbf{7 7 . 3 2}$ |
| 2006 | 139 | 70 | 50.36 |
| 2005 | 121 | 60 | 49.59 |
| 2004 | 109 | 54 | 49.54 |
| 2003 | 80 | 50 | 62.5 |
| 2002 | 65 | 43 | 66.15 |
| 2001 | 79 | 61 | 77.22 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: As Table II indicates, the percentage of all agricultural unimproved sales used for assessment year 2008 represents the highest historical percentage used compared to the previous seven years.

## 2008 Correlation Section <br> for Kimball County

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | 68.26 | 8.56 | 74.11 | 73.77 |
| 2007 | 76.24 | -1.92 | 74.78 | 74.05 |
| 2006 | 77.91 | 3.6 | 80.71 | 76.95 |
| 2005 | 78.25 | 0.17 | 78.38 | 77.19 |
| 2004 | 74.61 | 1.46 | 75.7 | 76.71 |
| 2003 | 75 | 0.1 | 75.08 | 75 |
| 2002 | 72 | 6.25 | 76.5 | 76 |
| 2001 | 75 | 9.82 | 82.37 | 76 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: According to Table III, a comparison of the Trended Preliminary Ratio and the R\&O Median is less than one point (0.34). Thus, each figure provides very strong support for the other.

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

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 2008 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2008 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2007 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 sales 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 <br> Assessed Value in the Sales | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5.93 | 2008 | $\mathbf{8 . 5 6}$ |
| -3.07 | 2007 | -1.92 |
| 4.54 | 2006 | 3.6 |
| 0.76 | 2005 | 0.17 |
| 6.11 | 2004 | 1.46 |
| 0 | 2003 | 0.1 |
| 8.95 | 2002 | 6.25 |
| 6.98 | 2001 | 9.82 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: As shown in Table IV, comparison of the percent change to the sales file to the percent change in assessed value (excluding growth) is less than three points (2.63), and is therefore statistically insignificant. This suggests that there is no difference between the valuation applied to the sold versus the unsold agricultural properties within the County.

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

There are three measures of central tendency calculated by the Division: median ratio, weighted mean ratio, and mean ratio. Since each measure of central tendency has 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. Since 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 the 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, (2007). 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 | $\mathbf{7 3 . 7 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 1 . 8 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 5 4}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: According to the above table, all three measures of central tendency are within acceptable range, and any could be used as an expression of the overall level of value for agricultural land within Kimball County. However, for purposes of direct equalization, and also because of a COD of less than twenty-percent, the median will be used as the point estimate of the overall level of value for agricultural land.

## 2008 Correlation Section <br> for Kimball County

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

In analyzing the statistical data of assessment quality, there are two measures primarily relied upon by assessment officials. The Coefficient of Dispersion, COD, is produced to measure assessment uniformity. A low COD tends to indicate good assessment uniformity as there is a smaller "spread" or dispersion of the ratios in the sales file. A COD of less than 15 suggests that there is good assessment uniformity. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 235-237. 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. A PRD of greater than 100 suggests that high value properties are relatively under-assessed. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 239-240. 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 | 15.98 | $\mathbf{1 0 3 . 7 9}$ |
| Difference | 0 | 0.79 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: It appears from Table VI that only the coefficient of dispersion is within acceptable range, with the price-related differential lying less than one point above its upper parameter. However, the removal of extreme outliers would bring the PRD within range (at 102.90), and would further lower the COD to 13.73 -indicating good assessment uniformity for this property class.

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 79 | 79 | 0 |
| Median | 68.26 | 73.77 | 5.51 |
| Wgt. Mean | 66.68 | 71.81 | 5.13 |
| Mean | 69.29 | 74.54 | 5.25 |
| COD | 16.68 | 15.98 | -0.7 |
| PRD | 103.92 | 103.79 | -0.13 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 41.25 | 45.27 | 4.02 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 130.30 | 139.69 | 9.39 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Assessment actions for 2008 included: the Assessor reviewed all sales and values were changed by Market Area to closer match $75 \%$ of the market. In Market Areas 1, 2, 3 and 4 Irrigated land received a $15 \%$ increase for each LCG subclass; Dryland received a $10 \%$ increase for each subclass; All grassland subclasses received a $5 \%$ increase. CRP was increased by $10 \%$ for each LCG in Market Areas 1, 2 and 3. Market Area 4 CRP remained unchanged.

County 53 - Kimball


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| Total Real Property Value (Sum Lines 17, 25, \& 30) |  |  | cords |  | Value 37 | 2,438 | (Sum 17, | $\begin{gathered} \text { Growth } \\ , \quad \& 41) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 3,702,372 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Schedule I:Non-Agricultural Records (Com and Ind) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  | Growth |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 9. Comm } \\ & \text { UnImp Land } \end{aligned}$ | 59 | 364,540 | 5 | 36,805 | 24 | 230,260 | 88 | 631,605 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 10. Comm } \\ & \text { Improv Land } \end{aligned}$ | 278 | 2,928,795 | 7 | 114,400 | 74 | 735,775 | 359 | 3,778,970 |  |
| Improvements | 278 | 20,960,283 | 7 | 469,010 | 74 | 3,774,379 | 359 | 25,203,672 |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 12. Comm Total } \\ \% \text { of Total } \end{gathered}$ | 337 | 24,253,618 | 12 | 620,215 | 98 | 4,740,414 | 447 | 29,614,247 | 181,195 |
|  | 75.39 | 81.89 | 2.68 | 2.09 | 21.92 | 16.00 | 9.24 | 7.84 | 4.89 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 13. Ind } \\ & \text { UnImp Land } \end{aligned}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 110,650 | 1 | 110,650 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 14 . \text { Ind } \\ & \text { Improv Land } \end{aligned}$ | 4 | 79,040 | 2 | 59,150 | 2 | 97,335 | 8 | 235,525 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 15 . \text { Ind } \\ & \text { Improvements } \end{aligned}$ | 4 | 883,290 | 2 | 495,370 | 2 | 33,070,895 | 8 | 34,449,555 |  |
| 16. Ind Total \% of Total | 4 | 962,330 | 2 | 554,520 | 3 | 33,278,880 | 9 | 34,795,730 | 28,160 |
|  | 44.44 | 2.76 | 22.22 | 1.59 | 33.33 | 95.64 | 0.18 | 9.22 | 0.76 |
| Comm+Ind Total <br> \% of Total | 341 | 25,215,948 | 14 | 1,174,735 | 101 | 38,019,294 | 456 | 64,409,977 | 209,355 |
|  | 74.78 | 39.14 | 3.07 | 1.82 | 22.14 | 59.02 | 9.43 | 17.06 | 5.65 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { 17. Taxable } \\ \text { Total } \\ \% \text { of Total } \end{array}$ | 1,816 | 97,716,631 | 119 | 8,004,930 | 356 | 57,657,424 | 2,291 | 163,378,985 | 707,423 |
|  | 79.26 | 59.80 | 5.19 | 4.18 | 15.53 | 12.01 | 47.39 | 43.29 | 19.10 |

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## County 53 - Kimball

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


| Schedule III: Mineral Interest Records | Urban |  | SubUrban |  |  | Rural |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Value | Records |  | Value | Records | Value |
| 23. Mineral Interest-Producing | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 236 | 71,348,630 |
| 24. Mineral Interest-Non-Producing | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 264 | 138,003 |


|  | Total |  | Growth |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| 23. Mineral Interest-Producing | 236 | $71,348,630$ | $2,347,290$ |  |
| 24. Mineral Interest-Non-Producing | 264 | 138,003 | 83,589 |  |
| 25. Mineral Interest Total | $\mathbf{5 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 1 , 4 8 6 , 6 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 4 3 0 , 8 7 9}$ |  |


$\left.$| Schedule IV: Exempt Records: Non-Agricultural |
| :--- |
| Urban |
| Records |$\quad$| SubUrban |
| :---: |
| Records |$\quad$| Rural |
| :---: |
| Records |$\quad$| Total |
| :---: |
| Records | \right\rvert\, |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 26. Exempt | 122 | 32 | 317 | $\mathbf{4 7 1}$ |



## County 53 - Kimball

| Schedule VI: Agricultural Records: Non-Agricultural Detail | Urban |  |  | SubUrban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Acres | Value | Records | Acres | Value |
| 31. HomeSite UnImp Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 32. HomeSite Improv Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1 | 1.000 | 5,450 |
| 33. HomeSite Improvements | 0 |  | 0 | 1 |  | 51,025 |
| 34. HomeSite Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35. FarmSite UnImp Land | 2 | 0.020 | 3,970 | 1 | 1.000 | 220 |
| 36. FarmSite Impr Land | 46 | 0.475 | 76,883 | 1 | 1.000 | 220 |
| 37. FarmSite Improv | 53 |  | 211,220 | 2 |  | 3,795 |

38. FarmSite Total

| 39. Road \& Ditches | 0.000 |  |  | 12.727 |  |  | Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 40. Other-Non Ag Use |  | 0.000 | 0 |  | 0.000 | 0 |  |
|  | Records | Rural Acres | Value | Records | Total <br> Acres | Value |  |
| 31. HomeSite UnImp Land | 51 | 51.996 | 281,200 | 51 | 51.996 | 281,200 |  |
| 32. HomeSite Improv Land | 224 | 268.469 | 1,419,555 | 225 | 269.469 | 1,425,005 |  |
| 33. HomeSite Improvements | 232 |  | 13,328,975 | 233 |  | 13,380,000 | 0 |
| 34. HomeSite Total |  |  |  | 284 | 321.465 | 15,086,205 |  |
| 35. FarmSite UnImp Land | 51 | 109.780 | 32,135 | 54 | 110.800 | 36,325 |  |
| 36. FarmSite Impr Land | 435 | 1,697.544 | 491,468 | 482 | 1,699.019 | 568,571 |  |
| 37. FarmSite Improv | 533 |  | 7,915,324 | 588 |  | 8,130,339 | 564,070 |
| 38. FarmSite Total |  |  |  | 642 | 1,809.819 | 8,735,235 |  |
| 39. Road \& Ditches |  | 5,335.186 |  |  | 5,347.913 |  |  |
| 40. Other-Non Ag Use |  | 0.000 | 0 |  | 0.000 | 0 |  |
| 41. Total Section VI |  |  |  | 926 | 7,479.197 | 23,821,440 | 564,070 |


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

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## County 53 - Kimball <br> 2008 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 |  | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,681.948 | 1,227,885 | 1,681.948 | 1,227,885 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,368.759 | 937,620 | 1,368.759 | 937,620 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,131.318 | 2,230,925 | 4,131.318 | 2,230,925 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 728.996 | 277,015 | 728.996 | 277,015 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,090.140 | 343,430 | 1,090.140 | 343,430 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,035.141 | 284,760 | 1,035.141 | 284,760 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 10,036.302 | 5,301,635 | 10,036.302 | 5,301,635 |


| 54. 1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,606.271 | 1,312,900 | 4,606.271 | 1,312,900 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 15,532.540 | 3,960,995 | 15,532.540 | 3,960,995 |
| 57.2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 29,851.169 | 6,567,250 | 29,851.169 | 6,567,250 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,540.677 | 637,320 | 5,540.677 | 637,320 |
| 60. 4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,665.817 | 595,075 | 5,665.817 | 595,075 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 14,682.200 | 1,541,955 | 14,682.200 | 1,541,955 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 75,878.674 | 14,615,495 | 75,878.674 | 14,615,495 |

Grass:

| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,384.158 | 1,326,610 | 5,384.158 | 1,326,610 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 12,200.284 | 3,242,210 | 12,200.284 | 3,242,210 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 33,762.529 | 7,085,970 | 33,762.529 | 7,085,970 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 68. 3G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 11,316.225 | 1,444,185 | 11,316.225 | 1,444,185 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 17,671.732 | 2,077,775 | 17,671.732 | 2,077,775 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 60,773.803 | 6,941,810 | 60,773.803 | 6,941,810 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 141,108.731 | 22,118,560 | 141,108.731 | 22,118,560 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,119.780 | 46,830 | 3,119.780 | 46,830 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 230,143.487 | 42,082,520 | 230,143.487 | 42,082,520 |

Exhibit 53 - Page 79

## County 53 - Kimball <br> 2008 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 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 6.867 | 5,290 | 2,839.750 | 2,186,645 | 2,846.617 | 2,191,935 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,910.658 | 1,327,975 | 1,910.658 | 1,327,975 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 145.928 | 83,915 | 5,340.308 | 3,070,840 | 5,486.236 | 3,154,755 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 884.579 | 340,590 | 884.579 | 340,590 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,444.500 | 491,140 | 1,444.500 | 491,140 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,404.768 | 386,395 | 1,404.768 | 386,395 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 152.795 | 89,205 | 13,824.563 | 7,803,585 | 13,977.358 | 7,892,790 |


| 54. 1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,154.791 | 883,340 | 3,154.791 | 883,340 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 26,034.859 | 5,337,425 | 26,034.859 | 5,337,425 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 33.496 | 5,865 | 33,642.933 | 5,888,015 | 33,676.429 | 5,893,880 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 7,724.205 | 888,430 | 7,724.205 | 888,430 |
| 60.4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 1.500 | 165 | 5,345.060 | 588,200 | 5,346.560 | 588,365 |
| 61. 4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 8,773.593 | 746,130 | 8,773.593 | 746,130 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 34.996 | 6,030 | 84,675.441 | 14,331,540 | 84,710.437 | 14,337,570 |

Grass:

| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64. 1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,748.872 | 654,770 | 2,748.872 | 654,770 |
| 65.2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 139.820 | 31,415 | 6,860.873 | 1,743,775 | 7,000.693 | 1,775,190 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 84.143 | 16,815 | 21,886.149 | 4,398,310 | 21,970.292 | 4,415,125 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 68.3G | 0.000 | 0 | 57.750 | 7,985 | 6,194.027 | 922,475 | 6,251.777 | 930,460 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 184.570 | 25,305 | 14,890.564 | 1,999,030 | 15,075.134 | 2,024,335 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 174.000 | 21,730 | 33,082.758 | 4,276,670 | 33,256.758 | 4,298,400 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 640.283 | 103,250 | 85,663.243 | 13,995,030 | 86,303.526 | 14,098,280 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 7.500 | 115 | 3,522.060 | 52,870 | 3,529.560 | 52,985 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 66.300 | 2,650 | 66.300 | 2,650 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.057 |  | 0.057 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 835.574 | 198,600 | 187,751.607 | 36,185,675 | 188,587.181 | 36,384,275 |

Exhibit 53 - Page 80

## County 53 - Kimball <br> 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

Schedule IX: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Detail
Market Area:
3

| Irigated: | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Irrigated: | Acres 0 | Value 0 | Acres 0 | Value 0 | Acres | Value 0 | Acres | Value |
| 46. 1A |  | 0 |  | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
|  | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,146.977 | 952,015 | 1,146.977 | 952,015 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,890.750 | 1,370,815 | 1,890.750 | 1,370,815 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,211.067 | 1,304,620 | 2,211.067 | 1,304,620 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 454.437 | 179,520 | 454.437 | 179,520 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 771.000 | 277,560 | 771.000 | 277,560 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 484.930 | 143,080 | 484.930 | 143,080 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,959.161 | 4,227,610 | 6,959.161 | 4,227,610 |
| Dryland: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,239.566 | 1,257,490 | 5,239.566 | 1,257,490 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 10,712.140 | 2,249,685 | 10,712.140 | 2,249,685 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 22,285.184 | 4,011,350 | 22,285.184 | 4,011,350 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,084.754 | 483,120 | 5,084.754 | 483,120 |
| 60.4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,438.689 | 489,615 | 5,438.689 | 489,615 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,259.179 | 293,500 | 3,259.179 | 293,500 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 52,019.512 | 8,784,760 | 52,019.512 | 8,784,760 |

Grass:

| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,869.327 | 563,310 | 1,869.327 | 563,310 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,614.542 | 1,602,180 | 5,614.542 | 1,602,180 |
| 66.2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 13,015.805 | 3,229,665 | 13,015.805 | 3,229,665 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 68.3G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,135.630 | 468,730 | 3,135.630 | 468,730 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,941.884 | 897,950 | 6,941.884 | 897,950 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 11,452.949 | 1,320,370 | 11,452.949 | 1,320,370 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 42,030.137 | 8,082,205 | 42,030.137 | 8,082,205 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 21.500 | 320 | 21.500 | 320 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 101,030.310 | 21,094,895 | 101,030.310 | 21,094,895 |

Exhibit 53 - Page 81

## County 53 - Kimball <br> 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

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

| Irrigated | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,096.900 | 948,835 | 1,096.900 | 948,835 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,609.203 | 1,214,970 | 1,609.203 | 1,214,970 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,174.223 | 2,650,745 | 4,174.223 | 2,650,745 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 768.818 | 342,140 | 768.818 | 342,140 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,172.899 | 486,790 | 1,172.899 | 486,790 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 663.500 | 212,320 | 663.500 | 212,320 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 9,485.543 | 5,855,800 | 9,485.543 | 5,855,800 |
| Dryland: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54.1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,584.922 | 1,513,100 | 4,584.922 | 1,513,100 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,451.969 | 1,935,590 | 6,451.969 | 1,935,590 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 20,199.739 | 5,050,330 | 20,199.739 | 5,050,330 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,833.239 | 439,180 | 2,833.239 | 439,180 |
| 60.4 D 1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,582.253 | 781,515 | 5,582.253 | 781,515 |
| 61. 4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,900.556 | 180,630 | 1,900.556 | 180,630 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 41,552.678 | 9,900,345 | 41,552.678 | 9,900,345 |

Grass:

| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 657.250 | 203,555 | 657.250 | 203,555 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 893.968 | 279,355 | 893.968 | 279,355 |
| 66.2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,753.265 | 940,905 | 3,753.265 | 940,905 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 68.3G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,256.695 | 217,735 | 1,256.695 | 217,735 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,113.411 | 601,815 | 4,113.411 | 601,815 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 8,290.352 | 1,095,870 | 8,290.352 | 1,095,870 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 18,964.941 | 3,339,235 | 18,964.941 | 3,339,235 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 517.750 | 7,770 | 517.750 | 7,770 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 13.500 | 540 | 13.500 | 540 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 70,534.412 | 19,103,690 | 70,534.412 | 19,103,690 |

Exhibit 53 - Page 82

## County 53 - Kimball

## 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

Schedule X: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Totals

| Urban |  |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AgLand | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 76.Irrigated | 0.000 | 0 | 152.795 | 89,205 | 40,305.569 | 23,188,630 | 40,458.364 | 23,277,835 |
| 77.Dry Land | 0.000 | 0 | 34.996 | 6,030 | 254,126.305 | 47,632,140 | 254,161.301 | 47,638,170 |
| 78.Grass | 0.000 | 0 | 640.283 | 103,250 | 287,767.052 | 47,535,030 | 288,407.335 | 47,638,280 |
| 79.Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 7.500 | 115 | 7,181.090 | 107,790 | 7,188.590 | 107,905 |
| 80.Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 79.800 | 3,190 | 79.800 | 3,190 |
| 81.Exempt | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.057 | 0 | 0.057 | 0 |
| 82.Total | 0.000 | 0 | 835.574 | 198,600 | 589,459.816 | 118,466,780 | 590,295.390 | 118,665,380 |

2008 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 53 - Kimball

Market Area:
Average Assessed Value*

| Irrigated: | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | $\%$ of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1A1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| 1A | $1,681.948$ | $16.76 \%$ | $1,227,885$ | $23.16 \%$ | 730.037 |
| 2A1 | $1,368.759$ | $13.64 \%$ | 937,620 | $17.69 \%$ | 685.014 |
| 2A | $4,131.318$ | $41.16 \%$ | $2,230,925$ | $42.08 \%$ | 540.003 |
| 3A1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| 3A | 728.996 | $7.26 \%$ | 277,015 | $5.23 \%$ | 379.995 |
| 4A1 | $1,090.140$ | $10.86 \%$ | 343,430 | $6.48 \%$ | 315.032 |
| 4A | $1,035.141$ | $10.31 \%$ | 284,760 | $5.37 \%$ | 275.092 |
| Irrigated Total | $10,036.302$ | $100.00 \%$ | $5,301,635$ | $100.00 \%$ | 528.245 |
| Dry: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1D1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| 1D | $4,606.271$ | $6.07 \%$ | $1,312,900$ | $8.98 \%$ | 285.024 |
| 2D1 | $15,532.540$ | $20.47 \%$ | $3,960,995$ | $27.10 \%$ | 255.012 |
| 2D | $29,851.169$ | $39.34 \%$ | $6,567,250$ | $44.93 \%$ | 219.999 |
| 3D1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| 3D | $5,540.677$ | $7.30 \%$ | 637,320 | $4.36 \%$ | 115.025 |
| 4D1 | $5,665.817$ | $7.47 \%$ | 595,075 | $4.07 \%$ | 105.028 |
| 4D | $14,682.200$ | $19.35 \%$ | $1,541,955$ | $10.55 \%$ | 105.022 |
| Dry Total | $75,878.674$ | $100.00 \%$ | $14,615,495$ | $100.00 \%$ | 192.616 |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1 G | $5,384.158$ | $3.82 \%$ | $1,326,610$ | $6.00 \%$ | 246.391 |
| 2G1 | $12,200.284$ | $8.65 \%$ | $3,242,210$ | $14.66 \%$ | 265.748 |
| 2G | $33,762.529$ | $23.93 \%$ | $7,085,970$ | $32.04 \%$ | 209.876 |
| 3G1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| 3G | $11,316.225$ | $8.02 \%$ | $1,444,185$ | $6.53 \%$ | 127.620 |
| 4G1 | $17,671.732$ | $12.52 \%$ | $2,077,775$ | $9.39 \%$ | 117.576 |
| 4 G | $60,773.803$ | $43.07 \%$ | $6,941,810$ | $31.38 \%$ | 114.223 |
| Grass Total | $141,108.731$ | $100.00 \%$ | $22,118,560$ | $100.00 \%$ | 156.748 |
| Irrigated Total | $10,036.302$ | $4.36 \%$ | $5,301,635$ | $12.60 \%$ | 528.245 |
| Dry Total | $75,878.674$ | $32.97 \%$ | $14,615,495$ | $34.73 \%$ | 192.616 |
| Grass Total | $141,108.731$ | $61.31 \%$ | $22,118,560$ | $52.56 \%$ | 156.748 |
| Waste | $3,119.780$ | $1.36 \%$ | 46,830 | $0.11 \%$ | 15.010 |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  | 182.853 |
| Market Area Total | $230,143.487$ | $100.00 \%$ | $42,082,520$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $10,036.302$ | $24.81 \%$ | $5,301,635$ | $22.78 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $75,878.674$ | $29.85 \%$ | $14,615,495$ | $30.68 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $141,108.731$ | $48.93 \%$ | $22,118,560$ | $46.43 \%$ |
| Waste | $3,119.780$ | $43.40 \%$ | 46,830 | $43.40 \%$ |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $230,143.487$ | $38.99 \%$ | $42,082,520$ | $35.46 \%$ |

2008 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 53 - Kimball

Market Area: 2
Average Assessed Value*

| Irrigated: | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1A1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 1A | 2,846.617 | 20.37\% | 2,191,935 | 27.77\% | 770.014 |
| 2A1 | 1,910.658 | 13.67\% | 1,327,975 | 16.83\% | 695.035 |
| 2A | 5,486.236 | 39.25\% | 3,154,755 | 39.97\% | 575.030 |
| 3 A 1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 3A | 884.579 | 6.33\% | 340,590 | 4.32\% | 385.030 |
| 4A1 | 1,444.500 | 10.33\% | 491,140 | 6.22\% | 340.006 |
| 4A | 1,404.768 | 10.05\% | 386,395 | 4.90\% | 275.059 |
| Irrigated Total | 13,977.358 | 100.00\% | 7,892,790 | 100.00\% | 564.683 |
| Dry: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1D1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 1D | 3,154.791 | 3.72\% | 883,340 | 6.16\% | 279.999 |
| 2D1 | 26,034.859 | 30.73\% | 5,337,425 | 37.23\% | 205.010 |
| 2D | 33,676.429 | 39.75\% | 5,893,880 | 41.11\% | 175.014 |
| 3D1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 3D | 7,724.205 | 9.12\% | 888,430 | 6.20\% | 115.018 |
| 4D1 | 5,346.560 | 6.31\% | 588,365 | 4.10\% | 110.045 |
| 4D | 8,773.593 | 10.36\% | 746,130 | 5.20\% | 85.042 |
| Dry Total | 84,710.437 | 100.00\% | 14,337,570 | 100.00\% | 169.253 |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | $2,748.872$ | $3.19 \%$ | 654,770 | $4.64 \%$ | 238.195 |
| 2G1 | $7,000.693$ | $8.11 \%$ | $1,775,190$ | $12.59 \%$ | 253.573 |
| 2G | $21,970.292$ | $25.46 \%$ | $4,415,125$ | $31.32 \%$ | 200.958 |
| 3G1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| 3G | $6,251.777$ | $7.24 \%$ | 930,460 | $6.60 \%$ | 148.831 |
| 4G1 | $15,075.134$ | $17.47 \%$ | $2,024,335$ | $14.36 \%$ | 134.283 |
| 4G | $33,256.758$ | $38.53 \%$ | $4,298,400$ | $30.49 \%$ | 129.248 |
| Grass Total | $86,303.526$ | $100.00 \%$ | $14,098,280$ | $100.00 \%$ | 163.356 |
|  | $13,977.358$ | $7.41 \%$ | $7,892,790$ | $21.69 \%$ | 564.683 |
| Irrigated Total | $84,710.437$ | $44.92 \%$ | $14,337,570$ | $39.41 \%$ | 169.253 |
| Dry Total | $86,303.526$ | $45.76 \%$ | $14,098,280$ | $38.75 \%$ | 163.356 |
| Grass Total | $3,529.560$ | $1.87 \%$ | 52,985 | $0.15 \%$ | 15.011 |
| Waste | 66.300 | $0.04 \%$ | 2,650 | $0.01 \%$ | 39.969 |
| Other | 0.057 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  | 192 |
| Exempt | $188,587.181$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |  |  |
| Market Area Total |  |  |  |  |  |

## As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $13,977.358$ | $34.55 \%$ | $7,892,790$ | $33.91 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $84,710.437$ | $33.33 \%$ | $14,337,570$ | $30.10 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $86,303.526$ | $29.92 \%$ | $14,098,280$ | $29.59 \%$ |
| Waste | $3,529.560$ | $49.10 \%$ | 52,985 | $49.10 \%$ |
| Other | 66.300 | $83.08 \%$ | 2,650 | $83.07 \%$ |
| Exempt | 0.057 | $100.00 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $188,587.181$ | $31.95 \%$ | $36,384,275$ | $30.66 \%$ |

2008 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 53 - Kimball

Market Area: 3

| Irrigated: | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1A1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 1A | 1,146.977 | 16.48\% | 952,015 | 22.52\% | 830.021 |
| 2A1 | 1,890.750 | 27.17\% | 1,370,815 | 32.43\% | 725.011 |
| 2A | 2,211.067 | 31.77\% | 1,304,620 | 30.86\% | 590.040 |
| 3A1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 3A | 454.437 | 6.53\% | 179,520 | 4.25\% | 395.038 |
| 4A1 | 771.000 | 11.08\% | 277,560 | 6.57\% | 360.000 |
| 4A | 484.930 | 6.97\% | 143,080 | 3.38\% | 295.052 |
| Irrigated Total | 6,959.161 | 100.00\% | 4,227,610 | 100.00\% | 607.488 |
| Dry: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1D1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 1D | 5,239.566 | 10.07\% | 1,257,490 | 14.31\% | 239.998 |
| 2D1 | 10,712.140 | 20.59\% | 2,249,685 | 25.61\% | 210.012 |
| 2D | 22,285.184 | 42.84\% | 4,011,350 | 45.66\% | 180.000 |
| 3D1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 3D | 5,084.754 | 9.77\% | 483,120 | 5.50\% | 95.013 |
| 4D1 | 5,438.689 | 10.46\% | 489,615 | 5.57\% | 90.024 |
| 4D | 3,259.179 | 6.27\% | 293,500 | 3.34\% | 90.053 |
| Dry Total | 52,019.512 | 100.00\% | 8,784,760 | 100.00\% | 168.874 |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | $1,869.327$ | $4.45 \%$ | 563,310 | $6.97 \%$ | 301.343 |
| 2G1 | $5,614.542$ | $13.36 \%$ | $1,602,180$ | $19.82 \%$ | 285.362 |
| 2G | $13,015.805$ | $30.97 \%$ | $3,229,665$ | $39.96 \%$ | 248.134 |
| 3G1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| 3G | $3,135.630$ | $7.46 \%$ | 468,730 | $5.80 \%$ | 149.485 |
| 4G1 | $6,941.884$ | $16.52 \%$ | 897,950 | $11.11 \%$ | 129.352 |
| 4G | $11,452.949$ | $27.25 \%$ | $1,320,370$ | $16.34 \%$ | 115.286 |
| Grass Total | $42,030.137$ | $100.00 \%$ | $8,082,205$ | $100.00 \%$ | 192.295 |
| Irrigated Total | $6,959.161$ | $6.89 \%$ | $4,227,610$ | $20.04 \%$ | 607.488 |
| Dry Total | $52,019.512$ | $51.49 \%$ | $8,784,760$ | $41.64 \%$ | 168.874 |
| Grass Total | $42,030.137$ | $41.60 \%$ | $8,082,205$ | $38.31 \%$ | 192.295 |
| Waste | 21.500 | $0.02 \%$ | 320 | $0.00 \%$ | 14.883 |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  | 208 |
| Market Area Total | $101,030.310$ | $100.00 \%$ | $21,094,895$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $6,959.161$ | $17.20 \%$ | $4,227,610$ | $18.16 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $52,019.512$ | $20.47 \%$ | $8,784,760$ | $18.44 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $42,030.137$ | $14.57 \%$ | $8,082,205$ | $16.97 \%$ |
| Waste | 21.500 | $0.30 \%$ | 320 | $0.30 \%$ |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $101,030.310$ | $17.12 \%$ | $21,094,895$ | $17.78 \%$ |

2008 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 53 - Kimball

| Acres |
| :--- |
| Irrigated: |
| 1A1 |
| 1A |
| \% of Acres* |

## 2008 Agricultural Land Detail

County 53 - Kimball

| AgLand | Urban |  | SubUrban | Rural |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| Irrigated | 0.000 | 0 | 152.795 | 89,205 40, | 0,305.569 | 23,188,630 |
| Dry | 0.000 | 0 | 34.996 | 6,030 25 | 4,126.305 | 47,632,140 |
| Grass | 0.000 | 0 | 640.283 | 103,250 28 | 7,767.052 | 47,535,030 |
| Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 7.500 | 115 | 7,181.090 | 107,790 |
| Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 79.800 | 3,190 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.057 | 0 |
| Total | 0.000 | 0 | 835.574 | 198,600 58 | ,459.816 | 118,466,780 |
| AgLand | Total <br> Acres | Value | Acres \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| Irrigated | 40,458.364 | 23,277,835 | 40,458.364 6.85\% | 23,277,835 | 19.62\% | 575.352 |
| Dry | 254,161.301 | 47,638,170 | 254,161.301 43.06\% | 47,638,170 | 40.14\% | 187.432 |
| Grass | 288,407.335 | 47,638,280 | 288,407.335 48.86\% | 47,638,280 | 40.15\% | 165.177 |
| Waste | 7,188.590 | 107,905 | 7,188.590 1.22\% | 107,905 | 0.09\% | 15.010 |
| Other | 79.800 | 3,190 | 79.800 0.01\% | 3,190 | 0.00\% | 39.974 |
| Exempt | 0.057 | 0 | 0.057 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |


| Total | $590,295.390$ | $118,665,380$ | $590,295.390$ | $100.00 \%$ | $118,665,380$ | $100.00 \%$ | 201.027 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

* Department of Property Assessment \& Taxation Calculates


## 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45 Compared with the 2007 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL)

|  | 2007 CTL <br> County Total | 2008 Form 45 County Total | Value Difference <br> (2007 Form 45-2006 CTL) | Percent Change | 2008 Growth <br> (New Construction Value) | \% Change excl. Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Residential | 97,810,682 | 98,969,008 | 1,158,326 | 1.18 | 498,068 | 0.68 |
| 2. Recreational | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 3. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwellings | 14,934,608 | 15,086,205 | 151,597 | 1.02 | *---------- | 1.02 |
| 4. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 112,745,290 | 114,055,213 | 1,309,923 | 1.16 | 498,068 | 0.72 |
| 5. Commercial | 26,535,102 | 29,614,247 | 3,079,145 | 11.6 | 181,195 | 10.92 |
| 6. Industrial | 33,066,475 | 34,795,730 | 1,729,255 | 5.23 | 28,160 | 5.14 |
| 7. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 8,724,133 | 8,735,235 | 11,102 | 0.13 | 564,070 | -6.34 |
| 8. Minerals | 47,010,986 | 71,486,633 | 24,475,647 | 52.06 | 2,430,879 | 46.89 |
| 9. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 115,336,696 | 144,631,845 | 29,295,149 | 25.4 | 773,425 | 22.62 |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 228,081,986 | 258,687,058 | 30,605,072 | 13.42 | 3,702,372 | 11.8 |
| 11. Irrigated | 20,272,655 | 23,277,835 | 3,005,180 | 14.82 |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 44,120,405 | 47,638,170 | 3,517,765 | 7.97 |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 44,799,900 | 47,638,280 | 2,838,380 | 6.34 |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 107,950 | 107,905 | -45 | -0.04 |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 3,190 | 3,190 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 109,304,100 | 118,665,380 | 9,361,280 | 8.56 |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of All Real Property | 337,386,086 | 377,352,438 | 39,966,352 | 11.85 | 3,702,372 | 10.75 |
| (Locally Assessed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^0]
## 2007 Plan of Assessment for Kimball County <br> Assessment Years 2008, 2009 and 2010 <br> Date: June 15, 2007 <br> AMENDED AS OF October 22, 2007

## Plan of Assessment Requirements:

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

## Real Property Assessment Requirements:

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

Assessment levels required for real property are as follows:

1. $100 \%$ of actual value for all classes or real property excluding agricultural and horticultural land:
2. $75 \%$ of actual value for agricultural land and horticultural land: and
3. $75 \%$ of special value for agricultural and horticultural land which meets the qualifications for special valuation under 77-1344 and shall be at its actual value when the land is disqualified for special valuation under 77-1347.

Reference, Neb Rev. Stat. 77-201 (R.S. Supp 2006).

## General Description of Real Property in Kimball County:

Per the 2007 County Abstract, Kimball County consists of the following real property types:

| Parcels | \% of Total Parcels | \% of Taxable Value Base |
| ---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| 1836 | $38 \%$ | $29 \%$ |
| 436 | $9 \%$ | $8 \%$ |
| 9 | $.5 \%$ | $10 \%$ |
| 0 |  |  |
| 506 | $10 \%$ | $14 \%$ |
| 2060 | $42.5 \%$ | $39 \%$ |

Agricultural land - taxable acres 590,724.415
Other pertinent facts: $39 \%$ of Kimball County is agricultural and of that $7 \%$ is irrigated land, $43 \%$ is dry land, $49 \%$ is grassland and $1 \%$ is waste land.

New Property: For assessment year 2007, an estimated 15 building permits, 41 information statements were filed and 335 other checks. The other consists of check backs, new improvements not reported, drive by's, neighbors reporting neighbors. We have very little reporting by the taxpayers.

For more information see 2007 Reports \& Opinions, Abstract and Assessor Survey.

## Current Resources

A. Staff/Budget/Training

Assessor - Alice Ryschon
Deputy Assessor - Fran Janicek
Full-time employees - Sherry Winstrom
Sallie Mihalek
Wiletha Bell
Shared employee - Linda Gunderson
Deputy Fran Janicek does the real estate transfers, sales verification process, answers the phone, computer work and waits the counter. Fran helps with the administrative job of the Assessor and everything else that is asked of her.

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

Clerk Sherry Winstrom manages the review process. She is in charge of organizing the work. She is the main person and does the physically inspections with the help of Linda, Sallie and Wiletha. Sherry also
manages the annual pickup work and everything else that is asked of her. Sherry is also the manager of the Oil and Gas Properties.

Clerk Sallie Mihalek manages the GIS project. Sallie has been working the GIS maps getting section lines, land use and parcel numbers on. She has range 12, 13, 14 and 16 complete and working on township 15. As she is doing this, she is also doing a land use review. Any discrepancies are checked with FSA maps. Sallie also does review work and annual pick up work as needed. Sallie is very knowledge reading legal descriptions since she worked with the surveyor for years. Sallie also does everything else that is asked of her. The GIS has been made a priority.

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

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

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

For 2006-2007 the Assessor’s and the Reappraisal budget request was $\$ 164,788$ and the adopted budget was $\$ 163,788$.

## B. Cadastral Maps accuracy/condition, other land use maps, aerial photos

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

## C. Property Record Cards

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

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

There is no web base internet service available.

## Current Assessment Procedures for Real Property

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

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

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

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

History of real estate transfers:
2001-344
2002-406
2003-406

```
2004 - 413
2005 - 460
2006 - 356
2007 - 385
2008 To date - 188
```


## Annual Pickup Work.

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

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

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

The review process is as follows:

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

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

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

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

## D. Approaches to Value

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

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

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

## F. Notices and Public Relations

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

## Level of Value, Quality, and Uniformity for assessment year 2007:

2007 STATISTICS FOR KIMBALL COUNTY BY CLASS

| PROPERTY CLASS | ASSESSMENT- <br> SALES <br> MEDIAN RATIO | COEFFICENT OF <br> DISPERSION(COD) | PRICE RELATED <br> DIFFERENTIAL (PRD) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 100.00 | 11.46 | 102.58 |
| RESIDENTIAL |  | 22.14 | 105.35 |
| COMMERCIAL | 100.00 |  | 14.48 |
|  |  | 14.00 |  |

COD means coefficient of dispersion and PRD means price related differential. For more information regarding statistical measures see 2007 Reports \& Opinions.

## Assessment Actions Completed for Assessment Year 2007:

## Residential Property:

The review work was completed in the City of Kimball and suburban area for residential property. The Assessor and staff checked the information in the CAMA Program and made the necessary updates. We worked to place new values using new replacement costs and new depreciation factors. Sales of vacant lots were reviewed for new valuations. The valuation notices for the new values were mailed to every Kimball and Suburban residential property owners.

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

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

## Commercial Property:

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

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

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

## Agricultural Land:

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

## Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2008:

## Residential Property:

The review work for residential property was completed. This includes Dix, Bushnell, Kimball, Suburban and Rural. All properties have new replacement costs new, new depreciation and new land values. The plan is to print out a copy of the CAMA information on each card and send by first class mail to every property owner. I want them to know exactly what we are carrying on their assessment card.

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

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

## Commercial Property:

The review work will be complete in the City of Kimball and surrounding area for commercial property. The Assessor and staff will be checking the information in the CAMA Program and making the necessary updates. The plan is to complete the valuation of commercial property for 2008. Also a new file card with clearer information needs to be addressed.

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

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

## Agricultural Land:

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

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

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

## Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2009:

## Residential Property:

We will begin again to drive the county and do outside physically inspections. In the rural area, we will take our pictures and compare the buildings again. My goal is to keep a very current set of photographs of each building in the assessment file. The files will be reviewed as to the condition of the buildings and home.

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

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

## Commercial Property:

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

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

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

## Agricultural Land:

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

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

We send out questionnaires on every sale to try to gather information concerning the sale
By now, I hope that written confirmation is in hand and all land classifications are done and the new soils can be implemented.

## Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2010:

## Residential Property:

If we have not completed a physical inspection of the rural area, we will continue to take our pictures and compare the buildings again. My goal is to keep a very current set of photographs of each building in the assessment file. The files will be reviewed as to the correct condition of the buildings and home.

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

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

## Commercial Property:

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

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

## Agricultural Land:

We monitor closely the Department of Water Resources and the registering of irrigation wells. As real estate transfers come through, we send out a questionnaire confirming the land use

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Tax Increment Financing

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Conclusion:

We completed our physical inspections of residential property. All improvement values are based on 2003 replacement costs.

Sherry, Linda, Willie B and I are beginning to process commercial property. Information will be entered into the CAMA program. I will begin to look at the sales and determine land values and an economic factor to be applied. Hopefully, I can have some help with this.

Also, the staff will begin the annual review work around October.
Fran is busy 24-7 with transfer statements, waiting the counter and answering the phone.
Sallie is continuing to work on the land usage on GIS. She has completed ranges $12,13,14 \& 16$. Range 15 is complete except for around Kimball. Sallie has been checking survey records and FSA maps. After Sallie has completed the land use, she will get the zoning for the City of Kimball and build this layer for GIS. The County Zoning is complete and this too will be a layer.

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

The County Board of Commissioners was working on the County Zoning Proposal. The committee has submitted a plan; however the Board has not completely accepted it.

The 2007-2008 requested budgets for the Assessor's Office and Appraisal will reflect an increase of 3\% for wage increase. I will be addressing with the Commissioners a need to have an appraiser to help with the commercial property revaluation for 2008. I believe, I need to have an expert appraiser to help analyze the sales for correct land values and economic factors and it explain to the Board of Equalization the process.

## AMENDMENT TO ORIGINAL PLAN

In the original budget, I had asked for $\$ 20,000$ to hire an appraiser to help with the revaluation of commercial property. After a lot of discussion, the Board agreed to allow \$7,500.00 for this process. I now have Jerry Knoche Appraisal Company hired to appraise the grain elevators and do consulting with me on the commercial property. Jerry and I know his scope of work is limited to \$7,500.00.

Also, as county assessor, I filed 5 appeals against the Board of Equalization to the Tax Equalization and Review Commission. I do not believe the board acted on clear and convincing evidence. I have since this time offered to drop 4 appeals to save tax dollars. I have requested the district court to appoint the attorney, Dennis King from Gordon, NE to represent me at the TERC on the appeal against
the Kimball County of Equalization and Clean Harbors Technology. My request was granted by the District Judge.

Respectfully submitted:
Alice Ryschon
Kimball County Assessor
June 15, 2007
Amended July 30, 2007
ATTACHED: THE 2007 PROPERTY TAX CALENDAR

NE Dept. of PA\&T Calendar as of September 7, 2006 (*Denotes 2006 Legislative Change) Page 1 of 5

## PROPERTY ASSESSMENT \& TAXATION CALENDAR

Prepared by NE Dept. of Property Assessment \& Taxation as of September 7, 2006 (*Denotes 2006 Legislative Changes)
"DUE" DATE DUTY STATUTE RESPONSIBILITY OF
JAN 1, 12:01 A.M. ASSESSMENT OF REAL PROPERTY (LISTING \& VALUE) 77-1301 ASSESSOR
JAN 1, 12:01 A.M. ASSESSMENT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY (LISTING \& VALUE) 77-1201 ASSESSOR
JAN 1 RAILROADS \& PUBLIC SERVICE ENTITIES REPORT NON-OPERATING PROPERTY TO
ASSESSOR 77-606, 77-801 TAXPAYER
JAN 15 MOBILE HOME COURT REPORT TO ASSESSOR 77-3706 TAXPAYER
JAN 15 PTA SETS TAX RATE FOR AIR CARRIERS \& CARLINES 77-684,77-1249 PA\&T
JAN 31 GOV'T SUBDIVISIONS PROVIDE ASSESSORS WITH COPIES OF LEASES OR
DESCRIPTIONS OF PROPERTY WHICH IS LEASED 77-202.11 GOV'T SUBDIVISIONS
FEBR 1 FIRST DATE TO APPLY FOR HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION 77-3512 TAXPAYER
FEBR 1 ASSESSOR MAKES RECOMMENDATION ON PERMISSIVE EXEMPTION APPLICATIONS 77-202.01 ASSESSOR
FEBR 1 AIRCRAFT REPORT TO COUNTY ASSESSOR 77-1250.02 TAXPAYER
FEBR 28/29 LESSOR/LESSEE OWNERSHIP STATEMENT FILED 77-1376 TAXPAYER
MARCH 1 ASSESSOR NOTIFIES GOV'T SUBDIVISIONS OF INTENT TO TAX PROPERTY NOT USED
FOR A PUBLIC PURPOSE AND NOT PAYING AN IN LIEU OF TAX 77-202.12 ASSESSOR
MARCH 1 PTA SUBMITS REPORT OF ALL ACTIVE TAX INCREMENT FINANCING PROJECTS (TIF) TO
THE LEGISLATURE 18-2117.01 PA\&T
MARCH 19 ASSESSOR COMPLETES ASSESSMENT OF REAL PROPERTY 77-1301 ASSESSOR
MARCH 19 REAL PROPERTY ABSTRACT FILED WITH PA\&T 77-1514 ASSESSOR
APRIL 10 PTA SENDS NARRATIVE AND STATISTICAL REPORT \& OPINION OF LEVEL OF VALUE AND
QUALITY OF ASSESSMENT TO TERC (19 DAYS FROM ABSTRACT FILING MARCH 19) 77-5027 PA\&T
MAY 1 PERSONAL PROPERTY RETURNS DUE 77-1229 TAXPAYER
MAY 1 PERSONAL PROPERTY PROTESTS 77-1502 TAXPAYER
MAY 15 LAST DAY FOR TERC TO ADJUST THE VALUATION OF A CLASS OR SUBCLASS OF REAL
PROP. 77-5028 TERC
MAY 15 TERC ADOPTS METHODOLOGY FOR EQUALIZATION RATE FOR CENTRALLY ASSESSED 77-5022 TERC
MAY 31 SCHOOL SYSTEM OR COUNTY OFFICIAL MAY REQUEST CORRECTIONS TO ADJUSTED
VALUATION DUE TO TAX LIST CORRECTIONS OF THE PRIOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 79-1016 SCHOOL OR COUNTY OFFICIAL
NE Dept. of PA\&T Calendar as of September 7, 2006 (*Denotes 2006 Legislative Change) Page 2 of 5
"DUE" DATE DUTY STATUTE RESPONSIBILITY OF
JUNE 1 CERTIFY COMPLETION OF REAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT ROLL \& PUBLISH IN
NEWSPAPER 77-1315 ASSESSOR
JUNE 1 ASSESSOR SENDS NOTICE OF VALUATION CHANGE TO THE OWNER OF RECORD AS OF
May 20 OF ANY PROPERTY WHOSE VALUE HAS INCREASED OR DECREASED 77-1315 ASSESSOR
JUNE 5 IF TERC ACTION, ASSESSOR RECERTIFIES ABSTRACT TO PTA 77-5029 ASSESSOR
JUNE 6 ASSESSOR MAILS ASSESSMENT/SALES RATIO STATISTICS (AS DETERMINED BY TERC)
TO MEDIA AND POSTS IN ASSESSOR'S OFFICE 77-1315 ASSESSOR
JUNE 15 PERSONAL PROPERTY ABSTRACT FILED WITH PA\&T 77-1514 ASSESSOR
JUNE 15 ASSESSOR PREPARES PLAN OF ASSESSMENT (FOR NEXT 3 ASSESSMENT YEARS) DIR-05-04 ASSESSOR
JUNE 30 HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION APPLICATION DEADLINE 77-3512 TAXPAYER
JUNE 30 APPLICATION \& WAIVER FOR LATE PERMISSIVE EXEMPTIONS 77-202.01
ORGANIZATION OR
SOCIETY AND
ASSESSOR
JUNE 30 INDIVIDUAL REAL PROPERTY PROTEST DEADLINE 77-1502 TAXPAYER
JUNE 30 AG LAND GREENBELT APPLICATION DEADLINE 77-1345 TAXPAYER
JULY 15 ASSESSOR APPROVES OR DENIES GREENBELT APPLICATION AND NOTIFIES APPLICANT
ON OR BEFORE JULY 22 77-1345.01 ASSESSOR
JULY 20 HOMESTEAD EXTENSION FOR LATE FILING 77-3512 COUNTY BOARD
JULY 22 ASSESSOR ISSUES NOTICE OF APPROVAL/DENIAL ON SPECIAL VALUE APPLICANTS 77-1345.01 ASSESSOR
JULY 22 CBE SENDS NOTICE OF VALUATION CHANGE FOR AGRICULTURAL LAND RECEIVING
SPECIAL VALUE IF NO NOTICE SENT BY COUNTY ASSESSOR PRIOR TO JUNE 1. 77-1345.01 COUNTY BOARD
JUNE 1 TO JULY 25 CBE SESSION AT LEAST 3 DAYS TO REVIEW PROTESTS 77-1502 COUNTY BOARD \&
ASSESSOR
JUNE 1 TO JULY 25

FOR COUNTIES WITH POPULATION GREATER THAN 100,000, CBE MAY ADOPT
RESOLUTION TO EXTEND DEADLINE TO AUGUST 10 FOR REVIEWING AND DECIDING
WRITTEN VALUATION PROTESTS.
77-1502 COUNTY BOARD
JUNE 1 TO JULY 25
(AUG 10 FOR
EXTENDED
COUNTIES)
CBE EQUALIZES OVERVALUED, UNDERVALUED, AND OMITTED REAL PROPERTY 77-1504 COUNTY BOARD \&
ASSESSOR
JULY 26 CBE PETITION TERC FOR CLASS/SUBCLASS ADJUSTMENT (EXTENDED COUNTIES WAIVE
ANY RIGHT TO PETITION TERC FOR CLASS/SUBCLASS ADJUSTMENT.)
77-1504.01
77-1502
CBE
NE Dept. of PA\&T Calendar as of September 7, 2006 (*Denotes 2006 Legislative Change) Page 3 of 5
"DUE" DATE DUTY STATUTE RESPONSIBILITY OF
JULY 31 ASSESSOR SENDS HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION REJECTION LETTERS 77-3516 ASSESSOR
JULY 31 LAST DATE TO ADD PERSONAL PROPERTY VALUE WITH A 10\% PENALTY; AFTER THIS
DATE, ALL PERSONAL PROPERTY VALUE ADDED IS SUBJECT TO A 25\% PENALTY. 77-1233.04 TAXPAYER \&
ASSESSOR
JULY 31 ASSESSOR FILES PLAN OF ASSESSMENT (3 YEARS) WITH CBE DIR 05-04 ASSESSOR
AUG 1 APPROVED HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION APPLICATIONS SENT TO TAX COMMISSIONER 77-3517 ASSESSOR
AUG 1 LAST DAY FOR POLITICAL SUBDIVISION TO SUBMIT PRELIMINARY REQUEST FOR LEVY
ALLOCATION TO COUNTY BOARD OR CITY 77-3443 POLITICAL
SUBDIVISIONS
AUG 1 PTA CERTIFIES TO TERC THAT COUNTY IMPLEMENTED TERC EQUALIZATION ORDERS 77-5029 PA\&T
AUG 1 PERMISSIVE EXEMPTION APPLICATION DEADLINE FOR PROPERTY WHICH IS NEWLY
ACQUIRED OR HAS BEEN CONVERTED TO EXEMPT USE. 77-202.03 TAXPAYER
AUG 1 ASSESSOR MAKES A REVIEW OF THE OWNERSHIP AND USE OF ALL CEMETERY REAL
PROPERTY AND REPORTS SUCH REVIEW TO THE COUNTY BOARD 77-202.10 ASSESSOR
AUG $1^{*}$
CITY/Community Redevelopment Authority (CRA) FILES NOTICE TO DIVIDE TAX FOR
COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT (Tax Increment Financing Project TIF) WITH THE
ASSESSOR
18-2147(3) CITY/CRA
AUG 2
(AUG 18 FOR
EXTENDED
COUNTIES)
COUNTY CLERK MAILS NOTICE OF CBE'S DECISION TO PROTESTER 77-1502(4) COUNTY CLERK
AUG 10 LAST DAY FOR TERC TO HEAR \& ACT ON CBE PETITION 77-1504.01 TERC
AUG 10 TERC SETS EQUALIZATION RATE FOR CENTRALLY ASSESSED PROPERTY 77-5022 TERC
AUG 10 PTA CERTIFIES TAXABLE VALUE OF CENTRALLY ASSESSED PROPERTY TO ASSESSOR 77-5030 PA\&T
AUG 10 PTA CERTIFIES 775P EXEMPTIONS AND NOTIFIES TAXPAYER AND ASSESSOR 77-4105 PA\&T
AUG 15 ASSESSOR REJECTS HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION CLAIMANTS BASED ON
OWNER/OCCUPANCY THROUGH THIS DATE. 77-3502 ASSESSOR
AUG 20*
ASSESSOR CERTIFIES TAXABLE VALUATIONS \& GROWTH VALUE, IF APPLICABLE, TO
POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS. ASSESSOR FORWARDS COPIES OF CERTIFICATES OF
VALUATION FOR ALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND SCHOOL BONDS TO THE DEPT. OF
EDUCATION. ASSESSOR CERTIFIES CURRENT VALUATIONS FOR EACH TIF PROJECT TO
CITY/CRA AND TO THE COUNTY TREASURER.
13-509, 13-518,
\& 18-2148 ASSESSOR
AUG 20 IF TERC ACTION ON CBE PETITIONS, ASSESSOR RECERTIFIES ABSTRACT TO PTA 77-1504.01 ASSESSOR
NE Dept. of PA\&T Calendar as of September 7, 2006 (*Denotes 2006 Legislative Change) Page 4 of 5
"DUE" DATE DUTY STATUTE RESPONSIBILITY OF
JULY 26 TO AUG 24
(SEPT 10 FOR
EXTENDED
COUNTIES)
APPEAL TO TERC WITHIN 30 DAYS OF FINAL CBE ACTION (JULY 25, AUG 10 EXTENDED

COUNTIES) 77-1510 TAXPAYER
AUG 25 ASSESSOR CERTIFIES SCHOOL DISTRICT TAXABLE VALUE REPORT TO PTA 79-1016 ASSESSOR
AUG 31 ANNUAL INVENTORY STATEMENT TO COUNTY BOARD 23-347 COUNTY OFFICIAL
SEPT 1 AFTER CBE ACTIONS ASSESSOR DETERMINES AVERAGE RESIDENTIAL VALUE FOR
HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION AND CERTIFIES TO DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE 77-3506.02 ASSESSOR
SEPT 1 NO FINAL LEVY ALLOCATION CHANGED AFTER THIS DATE, EXCEPT BY AGREEMENT
BETWEEN LEVYING AUTHORITY AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION 77-3443 COUNTY BOARD /
POLITICAL SUBS
SEPT 15
(SEPT 30 FOR
EXTENDED
COUNTIES)
CBE DECISION ON 77-1504 PROTESTS 77-1504 COUNTY BOARD
SEPT 20 BUDGETS MUST BE FINAL AND FILED WITH LEVYING BOARD AND STATE AUDITOR 13-508 POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS
SEPT 30 ASSESSOR MAY AMEND SCHOOL DISTRICT TAXABLE VALUE REPORT FOR
CORRECTIONS OR ERRORS 79-1016 ASSESSOR
SEPT 30 CBE PUBLISHES PERMISSIVE EXEMPTS \& SENDS PROOF OF PUBLICATION TO PTA 77-202.03(5) COUNTY
BOARD
OCT 1 ASSESSOR CERTIFIES TRUSTS OWNING AGLAND TO SECRETARY OF STATE 76-1517 ASSESSOR
OCT 1 OWNERS OF RENT RESTRICTED HOUSING PROJECTS TO FILE INCOME AND EXPENSE
STATEMENT AND ANY OTHER INFORMATION REQUESTED WITH COUNTY ASSESSOR 77-1333 TAXPAYER
OCT 9 LAST DAY FOR VOTER APPROVAL TO EXCEED LEVY LIMITS OR FINAL LEVY ALLOCATION
AT ELECTION OR "TOWN HALL MEETING" 77-3444 TAXPAYER
OCT 10 PTA CERTIFIES SCHOOL ADJUSTED VALUES TO DOE, SCHOOLS, AND ASSESSORS 79-1016 PA\&T
OCT 13 RESOLUTION SETTING A TAX REQUEST DIFFERENT FROM THE PRIOR YEAR SHALL BE
FORWARDED TO THE COUNTY CLERK 77-1601.02 POLITICAL
SUBDIVISIONS
OCT 15 LEVY DATE 77-1601 COUNTY BOARD
OCT 15
(OCT 30 FOR
EXTENDED
COUNTIES)
APPEAL TO TERC FROM CBE 77-1504 ACTION 77-1504 TAXPAYER
NE Dept. of PA\&T Calendar as of September 7, 2006 (*Denotes 2006 Legislative Change) Page 5 of 5
"DUE" DATE DUTY STATUTE RESPONSIBILITY OF
OCT 31
CBE RESOLUTION REQUESTING PTA ASSUMPTION OF ASSESSOR'S OFFICE MUST BE
ADOPTED ON OR BEFORE OCT 31, 2006 AND MAY BE ADOPTED EVERY OTHER YEAR
THEREAFTER.
77-1340 COUNTY BOARD
OCT 31 ASSESSOR MAILS A COPY OF PLAN OF ASSESSSMENT (3-YEARS), AND ANY
AMENDMENTS, TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION DIR 05-04 ASSESSOR
NOV 1 TAX COMMISSIONER CERTIFIES QUALIFIED HOMESTEAD APPLICANTS 77-3517 TAX COMMISSIONER
NOV 10 SCHOOL SYSTEM MAY APPEAL ADJUSTED VALUATION TO PTA 79-1016 SCHOOL OFFICIAL
NOV 10 SCHOOL DISTRICT OR COUNTY OFFICIAL MAY REQUEST CORRECTION TO ADJUSTED VALUATION DUE TO CLERICAL ERROR OR GREENBELT ADDITIONS 79-1016 COUNTY OR SCHOOL OFFICIAL
NOV 22 DELIVER TAX LIST (REAL AND PERSONAL) TO TREASURER 77-1616 ASSESSOR
NOV 30 CERTIFY HOMESTEAD TAX LOSS TO TAX COMMISSIONER (TREASURER SIGNS) 77-3523 TREASURER
DEC 1 CERTIFICATE OF TAXES LEVIED REPORT FILED WITH THE PTA 77-1613.01 ASSESSOR
DEC 1
BEGINNING IN 2004 AND EVERY 4тн YEAR THEREAFTER, ASSESSOR FILES REPORT WITH
CBE AND PTA FOR TAXABLE AND EXEMPT PROPERTIES BELONGING TO THE STATE OR
GOVERNMENTAL SUBDIVISION OF THE STATE SUBJECT TO 77-202.11 AND 77-202.12.
77-202.13 ASSESSOR
DEC 1 PTA SHALL CREATE AND MAINTAIN WEBSITE DATABASE FOR GOVERNMENT OWNED
PROPERTIES PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 77-202.11 AND 77-202.12. 77-202.13 PA\&T
DEC 1 CITY/COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AUTH. (CRA) FILES REPORT WITH PTA FOR
APPROVED TAX INCREMENT FINANCING PROJECTS (TIF). 18-2117.01 CITY/CRA
DEC 31 REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES DUE 77-203 TAXPAYER
DEC 31 REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY LIEN DATE 77-203 TAXPAYER
DEC 31

PERMISSIVE EXEMPTION APPLICATION DEADLINE FOR NEWLY ACQUIRED OR IN YEARS DIVISIBLE BY 4; OR STATEMENT OF REAFFIRMATION OF TAX EXEMPTION IN INTERIM
YEARS.
77-202.01
77-202.03
TAXPAYER
DEC 31
ANY OWNER MAY PETITION THE TERC TO DETERMINE THE TAXABLE STATUS OF REAL PROPERTY IF A FAILURE TO GIVE PROPER NOTICE PREVENTED TIMELY FILING OF A PROTEST OR APPEAL PROVIDED FOR IN 77-202 TO 77-202.25.
77-202.04 TAXPAYER
APRIL 1 AUG 1 REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES DELINQUENT (POP>100,000) 1ST HALF / 2ND HALF 77-204 TAXPAYER
MAY 1 SEPT 1 REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES DELINQUENT (POP<100,000) 1ST HALF / 2ND HALF 77-204 TAXPAYER

## 2008 Assessment Survey for Kimball County

## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

| 1. | Deputy(ies) on staff |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | One |
| 2. | Appraiser(s) on staff |
|  | None |
| 3. | Other full-time employees |
|  | Three |
| 4. | Other part-time employees |
|  | None |
| 5. | Number of shared employees |
|  | One-and this employee's wages do not come out of the assessor's budget. |
| 6. | Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year |
|  | \$188,137 |
| 7. | Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system |
|  | \$26,700 |
| 8. | Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above |
|  | \$175,771 |
| 9. | Amount of the total budget set aside for appraisal work |
|  | \$39,787 |
| 10. | Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops |
|  | \$4,500 |
| 11. | Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget |
|  | N/A |
| 12. | Other miscellaneous funds |
|  | This amount can vary, because it includes postage, employee benefits, the use of a County vehicle, copy machine rental, internet service and the assessor's cellular telephone. |


| 13. | Total budget |
| ---: | :--- |
|  | $\$ 175,771$ |
| a. | Was any of last year's budget not used: |
|  | Yes: $\$ 2,667.95$ |

## B. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

| 1. | Administrative software |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | County Solutions |
| 2. | CAMA software |
| 3. | County Solutions |
| 4. | Yes |
|  | Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? <br> Transfer Statements (521's) are received. |
| 5. | Does the county have GIS software? |
|  | Yes, GIS WorkShop |
| 6. | Who maintains the GIS software and maps? |
|  | Staff member Sallie. |
| 7. | Personal Property software: |
|  | County Solutions |

## C. Zoning Information

| 1. | Does the county have zoning? |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Yes |
| 2. | If so, is the zoning countywide? |
| 3. | No |
|  | What municipalities in the county are zoned? |

## 4. When was zoning implemented?

It is unknown when zoning was implemented.

## D. Contracted Services

| 1. | Appraisal Services |
| :--- | :--- |
| The assessor mostly conducts "in-house" appraisal; the contracted appraisal service |  |
| for minerals, oil and gas, done by Pritchard \& Abbott; Jerry Knoche was contracted |  |
| to appraise grain elevators and some general consulting. |  |

## Certification

This is to certify that the 2008 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 Kimball County Assessor, by certified mail, return receipt requested, 70062760000063875326.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2008.


[^0]:     outbuildings is shown in line 7.

