## 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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## 2008 Commission Summary

Commercial Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 24 | COD | 25.23 |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 592,300$ | PRD | 105.73 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 570,300$ | COV | 33.93 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 551,820$ | STD | 34.72 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 23,763$ | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 24.11 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 22,993$ | Min | 35.70 |
| Median | 95.56 | Max | 171.10 |
| Wgt. Mean | 96.76 | $95 \%$ Median C.I. | 90.57 to 121.00 |
| Mean | 102.31 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I. | 82.88 to 110.64 |
|  |  | $95 \%$ Mean C.I. | 87.65 to 116.97 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 4.8 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 6.08 |
| $\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period | 2.86 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base | 48,804 |


| Commercial Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 24 | 95.56 | 25.23 | 105.73 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 24 | 95.91 | 32.77 | 125.91 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 21 | 98.29 | 41.18 | 136.77 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 14 | 97.93 | 4.99 | 99.75 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 14 | 103.11 | 18.71 | 93.54 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 23 | 84 | 32.69 | 111.63 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 32 | 94 | 32.19 | 124.87 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 33 | 96 | 34.17 | 124.9 |

## 2008 Commission Summary

| 65 Nuckolls |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural Land - Current |  |  |  |  |
| Number of Sales | 68 | COD |  | 27.43 |
| Total Sales Price | \$11,776,553 | PRD |  | 110.08 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | ce \$12,266,553 | COV |  | 35.58 |
| Total Assessed Value | e $\$ 8,483,715$ | STD |  | 27.08 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | e \$180,390 | Avg. |  | 19.27 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | e $\$ 124,761$ | Min |  | 37.46 |
| Median | 70.26 | Max |  | 159.21 |
| Wgt. Mean | 69.16 | 95\% |  | 64.88 to 75.00 |
| Mean | 76.13 | 95\% |  | 63.66 to 74.66 |
|  |  | 95\% Mean C.I. |  | 69.69 to 82.57 |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County |  |  |  | 82.07 |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  | 2.19 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  | 3.79 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  |  | 106,134 |
| Agricultural Land - History |  |  |  |  |
| Year N | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| 2008 | 68 | 70.26 | 27.43 | 110.08 |
| 2007 | 71 | 69.30 | 23.41 | 105.83 |
| 2006 | 68 | 78.31 | 23.32 | 108.63 |
| 2005 | 58 | 77.92 | 15.33 | 106.39 |
| 2004 | 53 | 79.35 | 16.70 | 100.91 |
| 2003 | 65 | 76 | 23.52 | 107.26 |
| 2002 | 69 | 79 | 22.28 | 108.88 |
| 2001 | 66 | 77 | 27.63 | 106.5 |

Opinions

## 2008 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Nuckolls County

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

## Residential Real Property

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of residential real property in Nuckolls County is $98 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Nuckolls County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Commercial Real Property

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of commercial real property in Nuckolls County is $96 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Nuckolls County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Agricultural Land

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of agricultural land in Nuckolls County is $70 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Nuckolls 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



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



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



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


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

Residential:
The contracted appraiser and the assessor reviewed all residential sales. Stanard Appraisal Service completed a review of all rural acreage sales.

Stanard Appraisal Service Inc completed re-valuation of all improvements in 8 of 16 rural precincts. Standard Appraisal Service will complete the remaining eight precincts for 2009.

All pick-up work was completed.

## 2008 Assessment Survey for Nuckolls County

## Residential Appraisal Information

(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Contracted Appraiser, Assessor and Office Staff. |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Assessor with the contracted Appraiser advising. |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Contracted Appraiser, Assessor and Office Staff |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | 2003 |
| 5. | What was the last year the depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | 2007 |
| 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? |
|  | 2007 |
| 7. | Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: |
|  | Eight |
| 8. | How are these defined? |
|  | Location |
| 9. | Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? |
|  | Yes. |
| 10. | Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural residential? (that is, does the "suburban" location have its own market?) |
|  | No. |

11. 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.)
Not recognized.
12. Are the county's ag residential and rural residential improvements classified and valued in the same manner? Yes.

Residential Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 41 | 22 |  | 63 |

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



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


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


## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL: The following tables all offer support of the calculated median as the official level of value for residential property in Nuckolls County. The assessment actions accurately reflect valuation changes that occurred in the county.

Discussion throughout the past year between the Nuckolls County Assessor and her state liaison have revealed that she is knowledgeable with all types of property in her county and the valuation trends, problem areas, statistical reviews and economic outlook in her county.

One area within the subclass breakdowns of her statistical reports that seemed underassessed was the unimproved residential land. Upon further review of the sales, 6 were located in the assessor location of Superior with assessed values ranging from $\$ 355$ to $\$ 5,830$ depending on their location, 2 were in the village of Hardy and then 1 sale each in Nelson, Lawrence, Oak and Ruskin. The Assessor will continue to monitor land sales but with such a diverse group, no single percentage adjustment would be recommended to improve the assessment of unimproved land.

There is no information available to indicate that the level of value for residential property in Nuckolls County is other than the calculated median of $98 \%$.

## 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 | 255 | 166 | $\mathbf{6 5 . 1}$ |
| 2007 | 270 | 176 | 65.19 |
| 2006 | 261 | 163 | 62.45 |
| 2005 | 276 | 160 | 57.97 |
| 2004 | 273 | 123 | 45.05 |
| 2003 | 231 | 96 | 41.56 |
| 2002 | 228 | 126 | 55.26 |
| 2001 | 253 | 154 | 60.87 |

RESIDENTIAL: Table 2 represents evidence that the sales verification in Nuckolls County is established and part of their normal procedures. The past 3 years the fluctuation in the percentage of sales used is minimal, and it should be noted that the total number of residential sales has decreased. A review of the total residential sales in Nuckolls County shows 23 sales that were coded out for having substantially changed since the date of the sale. It does not appear that Nuckolls County has excessively trimmed their sales.

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | 97.41 | -0.21 | 97.21 |  |
| 2007 | 98.09 | 1.44 | 99.51 | 98.23 |
| 2006 | 98.33 | 0.76 | 99.08 | 98.79 |
| 2005 | 94.81 | 10.25 | 104.52 | 97.95 |
| 2004 | 95.95 | 10.37 | 105.9 | 95.93 |
| 2003 | 95 | 1.17 | 96.11 | 95 |
| 2002 | 93 | -0.29 | 92.73 | 93 |
| 2001 | 94 | 0.36 | 94.34 | 95 |

RESIDENTIAL: Table 3 illustrates that the residential values when trended from the previous year arrive at a ratio very similar to the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ Ratio. The conclusion may be drawn that the residential population and the residential sales were treated uniformly. The trended ratio offers strong support for the calculated level of value at $97.69 \%$ of market and either the calculated ratio or the trended ratio could be used to call a level of value for residential property in Nuckolls County.

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

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5.33 | 2008 | $-\mathbf{0 . 2 1}$ |
| 8.32 | 2007 | 1.44 |
| -1.77 | 2006 | 0.76 |
| 2.91 | 2005 | 10.25 |
| 12.6 | 2004 | 10.37 |
| 2.13 | 2003 | 1.17 |
| 0.02 | 2002 | -0.29 |
| 0.28 | 2001 | 0.36 |

RESIDENTIAL: A review of Table IV appears to show unequal movement in the sales file. 3 of the 7 rural acreage sales were in the last 12 months of the study years. This time frame is used to develop this table and it is likely there is an over-representation during this time frame of the rural acreages in comparison to the population as a whole. The movement while appearing uneven, is not alarmingly different and does not in itself suggest that the sold and usold residential properties were not valued uniformly.

## 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 | 97.69 | 95.71 | $\mathbf{1 0 5 . 2 8}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: A review of Table 5 indicates the median coming in at $97.69 \%$ with the wgt mean lower at $95.71 \%$ and the mean being more susceptible to outliers slightly high at $105.28 \%$. All three measures of central tendency are within or close to within the acceptable range giving credibility to the calculated statistical level of value. A review of the qualified residential sales in Nuckolls County shows her commitment to using all possible sales as there are some outliers in the file causing the mean to be slightly elevated.

## 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 | 21.45 | $\mathbf{1 1 0 . 0 0}$ |
| Difference | $\mathbf{6 . 4 5}$ | 7 |

RESIDENTIAL: Table 6 accurately reflects that the COD and PRD are both above the acceptable range for qualitative measures. This is to be expected after a review of the minimum and maximum sales which indicate that there are outliers within the residential sales data base. This would be another indication that there has been no excessive trimming. Upon closer inspection, the assessor location of Oak has a COD of 39.81 and the small village of Ruskin has a COD of 32.46 , both of these have a negative impact on the overall residential sales file qualitative measures. Two of the outlier sales in these combined 6 sales have sale prices of $\$ 250$ or less. With so few sales in some of the rural areas, the assessor tries to use as many sales as possible believing they have some informational value.

## 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 | 172 | 166 | -6 |
| Median | 97.41 | 97.69 | 0.28 |
| Wgt. Mean | 92.19 | 95.71 | 3.52 |
| Mean | 109.08 | 105.28 | $-\mathbf{3 . 8}$ |
| COD | 29.33 | 21.45 | $-\mathbf{- . 8 8}$ |
| PRD | 118.31 | 110.00 | $-\mathbf{- 8 . 3 1}$ |
| Min Sales Ratio | 31.00 | 32.40 | 1.4 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 408.80 | 336.00 | $-\mathbf{- 7 2 . 8}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: Table 7 shows that there were 6 sales removed following the preliminary statistics. Upon completion of pickup work and sales verification, these 6 sales were deemed not arms length due to a substantial change occurring on the parcel after the time of sale or information was received indicating the sale should be disqualified through verification of the sale. Due to the health of the County Assessor, some of the sales verification was not as timely as in the past. The changes in the remaining statistics give mathematical support to the reported assessment actions.

# PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics 

## Type: Qualified



Exhibit 65 - Page 33

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



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



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



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

Commercial:
The contracted appraiser and assessor reviewed all commercial sales.

After an analysis of all useable sales, updated commercial cost tables and depreciation tables on all commercial property.

All pick-up work was completed.

## 2008 Assessment Survey for Nuckolls County

## Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Contracted appraiser, Assessor and Office Staff. |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Assessor with contracted appraiser advising. |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Contracted appraiser, Assessor and Office Staff. |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | 6/15/2006 |
| 5. | What was the last year the depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | 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 Nuckolls County Assessor does not utilize the income approach regularly. In 2001, a contracted appraiser used the income approach for all the county's elevators. |
| 7. | When was the last year that the Market or Sales Comparison Approach was used to estimate the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | 2007 |
| 8. | Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class? |
|  | There are eight market areas for the commercial property class: Superior, Nelson, Lawrence, Oak, Nora, Ruskin, Hardy and Rural. |
| 9. | How are these defined? |
|  | The commercial market areas are defined by location. |
| 10. | Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? |
|  | Yes. |
| 11. | Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural commercial? (that is, does the "suburban" location have its own market?) |
|  | No. |



Commercial Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | 4 |  | 6 |

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


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



# PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics 



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


Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL: The following tables all offer support of the calculated median as the official level of value for commercial property in Nuckolls County. The assessment actions accurately reflect valuation changes that occurred in the county.

Discussion throughout the past year between the Nuckolls County Assessor and her state liaison have revealed that she is knowledgeable with all types of property in her county and the valuation trends, problem areas, statistical reviews and economic outlook in her county.

With so few qualified commercial sales, there are no areas to specifically point to that could be given an adjustment to improve the overall quality of the commercial assessment in Nuckolls County. There is no information available to indicate that the level of value for commercial property in Nuckolls County is other than the calculated median of $96 \%$.

## 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 | $\mathbf{4 8}$ | 24 | 50 |
| 2007 | 50 | 24 | 48 |
| 2006 | 45 | 21 | 46.67 |
| 2005 | 40 | 14 | 35 |
| 2004 | 47 | 14 | 29.79 |
| 2003 | 56 | 23 | 41.07 |
| 2002 | 58 | 32 | 55.17 |
| 2001 | 48 | 33 | 68.75 |

COMMERCIAL: Table 2 represents evidence that the sales verification in Nuckolls County is established and part of their normal procedures. The past 3 years the fluctuation in the percentage of sales used is minimal. A review of the total commercial sales file in Nuckolls County shows 6 sales that were coded out for having substantially changed since the date of the sale. It does not appear that Nuckolls County has excessively trimmed their sales.

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | 95.56 | $\mathbf{3 . 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{9 9 . 3 6}$ |  |
| 2007 | 96.43 | -1 | 95.47 | 95.56 |
| 2006 | 98.29 | -6.32 | 92.08 | 98.29 |
| 2005 | 92.53 | 0.53 | 93.02 | 97.93 |
| 2004 | 107.80 | -8.86 | 98.25 | 103.11 |
| 2003 | 80 | -2.25 | $\mathbf{7 8 . 2}$ | 84 |
| 2002 | 92 | 0.09 | 92.08 | 94 |
| 2001 | 95 | 21.01 | 114.96 | 96 |

COMMERCIAL: Table 3 illustrates that the commercial values when trended from the previous year arrive at a ratio similar to the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ Ratio. Both ratios are within the acceptable range. The conclusion may be drawn that the commercial population and the commercial sales were treated uniformly. The trended ratio offers strong support for the calculated level of value at $95.56 \%$ of market and either the calculated ratio or the trended ratio could be used to call a level of value for commercial property in Nuckolls County.

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

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $-\mathbf{0 . 3 9}$ | 2008 | 3.97 |
| -1.1 | 2007 | -1 |
| 0 | 2006 | -6.32 |
| 32.44 | 2005 | 0.53 |
| -0.11 | 2004 | -8.86 |
| 2.3 | 2003 | -2.25 |
| 15.24 | 2002 | 0.09 |
| 3.09 | 2001 | 21.01 |

COMMERCIAL: A review of Table IV appears to show unequal movement between the sales file and the population base. However, there are so few commercial sales that this somewhat disparate movement in itself would not suggest that the sold and usold commercial properties were not valued uniformly.

## 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 | $\mathbf{9 5 . 5 6}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 . 7 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 2 . 3 1}$ |

COMMERCIAL: A review of Table 5 indicates the median coming in at $95.56 \%$ with the wgt mean slightly higher at $96.76 \%$ and the mean being more susceptible to outliers slightly high at $102.31 \%$. All three measures of central tendency are within or close to within the acceptable range giving credibility to the calculated statistical level of value. A review of the qualified commercial sales in Nuckolls County shows her commitment to using all possible sales as there are some outliers in the file causing the mean to be slightly elevated.

## 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 | 25.23 | $\mathbf{1 0 5 . 7 3}$ |
| Difference | $\mathbf{5 . 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 7 3}$ |

COMMERCIAL: Table 6 accurately reflects that the COD and PRD are both above the acceptable range for qualitative measures, but not excessively so. This is to be expected after a review of the minimum and maximum sales which indicate that there are outliers within the commercial sales data base. As with most rural counties, there are very few commercial sales to gather sales data from. A review of this sales file shows diverse occupancy codes, assessor locations, cost rank, and year built. This would be another indication that there has been no excessive trimming. Upon closer inspection, 11 of the 24 qualified commercial sales are assessed for uner $\$ 10,000$. With so few sales in some of the areas, the assessor tries to use as many sales as possible believing they have some informational value.

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | $\mathbf{2 4}$ | 24 | 0 |
| Median | $\mathbf{9 5 . 5 6}$ | $\mathbf{9 5 . 5 6}$ | 0 |
| Wgt. Mean | 96.15 | 96.76 | 0.61 |
| Mean | 102.18 | $\mathbf{1 0 2 . 3 1}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 1 3}$ |
| COD | 25.43 | 25.23 | $\mathbf{- 0 . 2}$ |
| PRD | 106.28 | 105.73 | $\mathbf{- 0 . 5 5}$ |
| Min Sales Ratio | 35.70 | 35.70 | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 171.10 | 171.10 | 0 |

COMMERCIAL: Table 7 shows no changes in the number of sales and only minimal changes to the other statistical analyses. According to the commercial assessment actions for Nuckolls County, costing tables and depreciation tables were adjusted if so indicated by the market. The changes in the remaining statistics give mathematical support to the reported minimal assessment actions.

## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics



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

## Type: Qualified



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



# PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics 

|  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | NUMBER of Sales: | 78 |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $12,816,613$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $13,310,613$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $8,607,150$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 170,648 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 110,348 |

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

| SCHOOL DISTRICT *RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. <br> Sale Price | Avg. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Assd Val |
| (blank) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18-0501 | 7 | 58.79 | 64.17 | 64.86 | 16.13 | 98.94 | 50.88 | 89.65 | 50.88 to 89.65 | 192,468 | 124,830 |
| 65-0005 | 37 | 67.78 | 75.91 | 69.12 | 27.52 | 109.83 | 35.50 | 149.40 | 62.10 to 72.85 | 147,052 | 101,636 |
| 65-0011 | 18 | 60.17 | 67.97 | 70.18 | 31.84 | 96.86 | 35.63 | 135.83 | 50.25 to 75.12 | 168,873 | 118,512 |
| 85-0047 | 4 | 66.47 | 61.50 | 55.05 | 15.73 | 111.71 | 37.52 | 75.52 | N/A | 288,564 | 158,851 |
| 85-0060 | 12 | 52.51 | 55.79 | 51.72 | 26.12 | 107.89 | 34.12 | 84.80 | 36.35 to 73.40 | 194,032 | 100,346 |

NonValid School

| ALL |  | 78 | 64.02 | 69.19 | 64.66 | 27.83 | 107.00 | 34.12 | 149.40 | 58.79 to 68.22 | 170,648 | 110,348 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ACRES IN S | ALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 0.01 TO | 10.00 | 6 | 47.61 | 48.38 | 46.64 | 20.78 | 103.74 | 35.50 | 67.53 | 35.50 to 67.53 | 5,375 | 2,506 |
| 10.01 TO | 30.00 | 3 | 76.92 | 95.38 | 92.98 | 27.05 | 102.59 | 73.40 | 135.83 | N/A | 20,865 | 19,400 |
| 30.01 то | 50.00 | 4 | 67.46 | 81.27 | 71.76 | 33.31 | 113.26 | 51.07 | 139.09 | N/A | 46,409 | 33,302 |
| 50.01 TO | 100.00 | 19 | 60.95 | 61.05 | 59.36 | 18.89 | 102.84 | 34.12 | 84.80 | 52.18 to 69.30 | 102,532 | 60,865 |
| 100.01 TO | 180.00 | 32 | 65.35 | 72.62 | 62.24 | 31.84 | 116.69 | 35.76 | 129.71 | 56.03 to 81.97 | 191,500 | 119,184 |
| 180.01 TO | 330.00 | 10 | 67.77 | 76.15 | 71.72 | 25.02 | 106.18 | 45.50 | 149.40 | 59.13 to 103.81 | 306,410 | 219,749 |
| 330.01 TO | 650.00 | 4 | 64.49 | 62.53 | 65.23 | 9.56 | 95.85 | 49.24 | 71.89 | N/A | 472,472 | 308,212 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 78 | 64.02 | 69.19 | 64.66 | 27.83 | 107.00 | 34.12 | 149.40 | 58.79 to 68.22 | 170,648 | 110,348 |
| SALE PRICE <br> RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. Sale Price | Avg. Assd Val |
| Low \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 4999 | 3 | 56.40 | 53.19 | 52.80 | 18.85 | 100.74 | 35.63 | 67.53 | N/A | 3,516 | 1,856 |
| 5000 TO | 9999 | 3 | 44.33 | 43.57 | 43.64 | 11.56 | 99.84 | 35.50 | 50.88 | N/A | 7,233 | 3,156 |
| Total \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 6 | 47.61 | 48.38 | 46.64 | 20.78 | 103.74 | 35.50 | 67.53 | 35.50 to 67.53 | 5,375 | 2,506 |
| 10000 TO | 29999 | 5 | 76.92 | 95.26 | 90.44 | 39.12 | 105.33 | 51.07 | 139.09 | N/A | 20,479 | 18,522 |
| 30000 TO | 59999 | 5 | 69.30 | 72.76 | 72.88 | 10.81 | 99.84 | 62.00 | 84.80 | N/A | 53,016 | 38,636 |
| 60000 TO | 99999 | 17 | 68.39 | 81.81 | 80.28 | 36.58 | 101.90 | 42.65 | 129.71 | 54.57 to 109.67 | 75,947 | 60,973 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 11 | 72.85 | 76.34 | 74.65 | 27.37 | 102.27 | 48.65 | 149.40 | 50.25 to 101.60 | 120,684 | 90,085 |
| 150000 TO | 249999 | 13 | 56.40 | 54.90 | 55.05 | 17.54 | 99.72 | 34.12 | 77.48 | 42.11 to 64.56 | 179,682 | 98,923 |
| 250000 TO | 499999 | 18 | 62.79 | 63.62 | 63.34 | 16.43 | 100.44 | 35.76 | 103.81 | 56.03 to 67.76 | 337,138 | 213,536 |
| $500000+$ |  | 3 | 67.78 | 59.06 | 60.87 | 16.90 | 97.03 | 37.52 | 71.89 | N/A | 629,296 | 383,058 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 78 | 64.02 | 69.19 | 64.66 | 27.83 | 107.00 | 34.12 | 149.40 | 58.79 to 68.22 | 170,648 | 110,348 |

Exhibit 65 - Page 57

## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics

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


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

Agricultural:
The assessor completed a survey of all agricultural land. After analysis, irrigated land increased 5\%, dry land increased 10\% and Grass and increased 5\% county wide.

Worked with NRD to make corrections for irrigated acres when maps provided. For 2008 new rural property record cards are being prepared.

All pick-up work completed.

## 2008 Assessment Survey for Nuckolls County

## Agricultural Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Contracted Appraiser, Assessor and Office Staff. |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Assessor with contracted Appraiser advising. |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Contract Appraiser, Assessor and Office Staff. |
| 4. | Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? |
|  | No, not at this time. |
| a. | How is agricultural land defined in this county? |
|  | Agricultural land is defined according to Neb. Rev Stat. 77-1359 |
| 5. | When was the last date that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | The income is not used to value agricultural properties. |
| 6. | What is the date of the soil survey currently used? |
|  | 1978 |
| 7. | What date was the last countywide land use study completed? |
|  | A countywide land use study is on-going in Nuckolls County. |
| a. | By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.) |
|  | Nuckolls County's methods for land use study are physical inspection by the Assessor, contracted appraiser and County Board members. The county also utilizes FSA maps when provided by property owners. |
| b. | By whom? |
|  | Contracted Appraiser, Assessor and County Board Members. |
| c. | What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? |
|  | 100\% |
| 8. | Number of market areas/neighborhoods in the agricultural property class: |
|  | 1 |

9. How are market areas/neighborhoods defined in this property class?

By geographic characteristics
10. Has the county implemented (or is in the process of implementing) special valuation for agricultural land within the county?
No.

Agricultural Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 161 |  | 161 |

65 - NUCKOLLS 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


65 - NUCKOLLS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

|  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | NUMBER of Sales: | 68 |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $11,776,553$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $12,266,553$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $8,483,715$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 180,390 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 124,760 |

PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008
MAJORITY LAND USE >
MEDIAN
73.08
67.62
72.25
82.46
69.77
65.86
MEAN MAN

| 70 | COV: | 35.58 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 69 |  |  |

95\% Median C.I.: 64.88 to 75.00
(!: Derived)
WGT. MEAN:
MEAN :
MEAN: 69
AVG.ABS.DEV: 19.27
95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 63.66 to 74.66
(!: land+NAT=0)

RAJORITY LAND USE > 95\%

| RANGE | COU |
| :--- | ---: |
| DRY |  |
| DRY-N/A |  |
| GRASS |  |
| GRASS-N/A |  |
| IRRGTD |  |
| IRRGTD-N/A | 17 |
| ALL |  |

$\qquad$
——————
MAJORITY LAND USE > 80\%
RANGE
DRY
DRY-N/A
GRASS
GRASS-N/A
IRRGTD
IRRGTD-N/A
70.26


## PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics

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

|  | NUMBER of Sales: | 68 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $11,776,553$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $12,266,553$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $8,483,715$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 180,390 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 124,760 |


| SCHOOL DISTRICT * <br> RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I | Avg. Adj. Sale Price | Avg. <br> Assd Val |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (blank) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18-0501 | 5 | 61.77 | 67.91 | 68.19 | 13.09 | 99.58 | 57.93 | 94.12 | N/A | 261,984 | 178,658 |
| 65-0005 | 35 | 73.78 | 82.42 | 74.89 | 25.84 | 110.05 | 49.69 | 159.21 | 67.20 to 85.08 | 142,813 | 106,949 |
| 65-0011 | 13 | 67.02 | 79.45 | 75.84 | 34.98 | 104.76 | 44.65 | 142.67 | 55.18 to 109.10 | 198,502 | 150,541 |
| 85-0047 | 4 | 69.77 | 64.73 | 58.00 | 15.91 | 111.61 | 39.50 | 79.90 | N/A | 288,564 | 167,361 |
| 85-0060 | 11 | 56.23 | 60.09 | 54.90 | 28.02 | 109.45 | 37.46 | 91.25 | 37.76 to 88.92 | 202,126 | 110,974 |

NonValid School
_ALL__

|  |  | 68 | 70.26 | 76.13 | 69.16 | 27.43 | 110.08 | 37.46 | 159.21 | 64.88 to 75.00 | 180,390 | 124,760 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ACRES IN SALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 0.01 TO | 10.00 | 1 | 71.36 | 71.36 | 71.36 |  |  | 71.36 | 71.36 | N/A | 4,050 | 2,890 |
| 10.01 TO | 30.00 | 2 | 111.64 | 111.64 | 113.72 | 27.79 | 98.17 | 80.61 | 142.67 | N/A | 16,868 | 19,182 |
| 30.01 TO | 50.00 | 4 | 72.42 | 87.05 | 76.57 | 32.76 | 113.69 | 54.89 | 148.47 | N/A | 46,409 | 35,536 |
| 50.01 TO | 100.00 | 18 | 64.94 | 65.89 | 63.80 | 19.04 | 103.28 | 37.46 | 91.25 | 57.23 to 74.79 | 104,617 | 66,745 |
| 100.01 TO | 180.00 | 29 | 69.16 | 77.26 | 65.62 | 32.23 | 117.74 | 37.76 | 142.20 | 59.11 to 88.11 | 191,828 | 125,868 |
| 180.01 TO | 330.00 | 9 | 73.78 | 82.55 | 77.64 | 26.69 | 106.33 | 49.69 | 159.21 | 63.23 to 109.10 | 281,566 | 218,605 |
| 330.01 TO | 650.00 | 5 | 71.36 | 72.90 | 71.81 | 14.73 | 101.52 | 53.26 | 97.15 | N/A | 412,577 | 296,253 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 68 | 70.26 | 76.13 | 69.16 | 27.43 | 110.08 | 37.46 | 159.21 | 64.88 to 75.00 | 180,390 | 124,760 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { SALE PRICE * } \\ & \text { RANGE } \end{aligned}$ |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. Sale Price | Avg. Assd Val |
| Low \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4999 | 1 | 71.36 | 71.36 | 71.36 |  |  | 71.36 | 71.36 | N/A | 4,050 | 2,890 |
| Total \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 1 | 71.36 | 71.36 | 71.36 |  |  | 71.36 | 71.36 | N/A | 4,050 | 2,890 |
| 10000 TO | 29999 | 4 | 111.64 | 106.66 | 102.24 | 34.85 | 104.32 | 54.89 | 148.47 | N/A | 18,384 | 18,796 |
| 30000 TO | 59999 | 5 | 73.14 | 78.47 | 78.61 | 11.25 | 99.82 | 65.96 | 91.25 | N/A | 53,016 | 41,679 |
| 60000 TO | 99999 | 15 | 74.79 | 86.94 | 84.78 | 34.53 | 102.55 | 46.92 | 142.20 | 59.02 to 111.09 | 76,573 | 64,921 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 10 | 80.26 | 84.84 | 82.50 | 25.95 | 102.84 | 52.84 | 159.21 | 55.18 to 110.16 | 122,253 | 100,864 |
| 150000 TO | 249999 | 14 | 62.44 | 62.00 | 61.98 | 19.70 | 100.02 | 37.46 | 97.15 | 44.65 to 73.81 | 179,205 | 111,079 |
| 250000 TO | 499999 | 17 | 67.02 | 67.69 | 67.32 | 17.16 | 100.54 | 37.76 | 109.10 | 55.92 to 75.00 | 334,470 | 225,180 |
| 500000 + |  | 2 | 57.60 | 57.60 | 61.24 | 31.42 | 94.04 | 39.50 | 75.69 | N/A | 678,944 | 415,800 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 68 | 70.26 | 76.13 | 69.16 | 27.43 | 110.08 | 37.46 | 159.21 | 64.88 to 75.00 | 180,390 | 124,760 |

# ype: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008 



## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The following tables all offer support of the calculated median as the official level of value for agricultural property in Nuckolls County. The assessment actions accurately reflect valuation changes that occurred in the county.

Discussion throughout the past year between the Nuckolls County Assessor and her state liaison have revealed that she is knowledgeable with all types of property in her county and the valuation trends, problem areas, statistical reviews and economic outlook in her county.

There are no areas to specifically point to that could be given an adjustment to improve the overall quality of the agricultural assessment in Nuckolls County. There is no information available to indicate that the level of value for agricultural property in Nuckolls County is other than the calculated median of $70 \%$.

## 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 | 122 | 68 | 55.74 |
| 2007 | 117 | 71 | 60.68 |
| 2006 | 114 | 68 | 59.65 |
| 2005 | 100 | 58 | 58 |
| 2004 | 101 | 53 | 52.48 |
| 2003 | 106 | 65 | 61.32 |
| 2002 | 107 | 69 | 64.49 |
| 2001 | 94 | 66 | 70.21 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: At first glance, it would appear that table two shows a decrease in the percentage of sales used. However, a review of the sales not used for measurement purposes shows that 6 of the sales were taken out due to their being substantially changed since the date of the sale. Also, it should be noted that the number of sales in the qualified sales file have remained stable within the last three years. It does not appear that Nuckolls County has excessively trimmed their sales.

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

Gloudemans, Robert J., Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 315.

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | $\mathbf{6 4 . 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 . 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{6 8 . 5 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 0 . 2 6}$ |
| 2007 | 69.98 | $\mathbf{2 . 9 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{6 9 . 3 0}$ |
| 2006 | 69.63 | $\mathbf{1 2 . 9 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 . 6 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 . 3 1}$ |
| 2005 | $\mathbf{7 1 . 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 9 . 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 7 . 9 2}$ |
| 2004 | 71.71 | $\mathbf{9 . 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 . 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 9 . 3 5}$ |
| 2003 | 76 | $\mathbf{0 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 6}$ |
| 2002 | 79 | $\mathbf{0 . 7 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 . 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 9}$ |
| 2001 | 74 | 4.97 | $\mathbf{7 7 . 6 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 7}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Table 3 illustrates that the agricultural values when trended from the previous year arrive at a ratio very similar to the R \& O Ratio. Both ratios are within the acceptable range. The conclusion may be drawn that the agricultural population and the agricultural sales were treated uniformly. The trended ratio offers strong support for the calculated level of value at $70.26 \%$ of market and either the calculated ratio or the trended ratio could be used to call a level of value for agricultural property in Nuckolls County.

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

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7.1 | 2008 | 7.14 |
| 5.54 | 2007 | 2.94 |
| 14.26 | 2006 | 12.98 |
| 7.88 | 2005 | 10.26 |
| 12.43 | 2004 | 9.14 |
| 0 | 2003 | 0.1 |
| -1.11 | 2002 | -0.77 |
| 4.71 | 2001 | 4.97 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Table 4 illustrates nearly identical movement between the sales file and the base value. This offers support that either the calculated median or the trended median for agricultural property is an accurate reflection of the level of value in Nuckolls County. It also indicates that the class of property has been valued uniformly.

## 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 | $\mathbf{7 0 . 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{6 9 . 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 1 3}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: A review of Table 5 indicates the median coming in at $70.26 \%$ with the wgt mean just slightly lower at $69.16 \%$ and the mean being more susceptible to outliers slightly high at $76.13 \%$. All three measures of central tendency are within or close to within the acceptable range giving credibility to the calculated statistical level of value. A review of the qualified agricultural sales in Nuckolls County shows her commitment to using all possible sales as there are some outliers in the file causing the mean to be slightly elevated.

## 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 | $\mathbf{2 7 . 4 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 0 . 0 8}$ |
| Difference | $\mathbf{7 . 4 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 . 0 8}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Table 6 accurately reflects that the COD and PRD are both above the acceptable range for qualitative measures. This is to be expected after a review of the minimum and maximum sales, which reveals that there are outliers within the agricultural sales data base. This would be another indication that all possible sales have been used. Upon closer inspection, when arrayed by ratio, the outliers are all types of agricultural land and trimming 3 sales from either end of the spectrum improves but does not bring into range the qualitative measures.

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | $\mathbf{7 8}$ | $\mathbf{6 8}$ | $\mathbf{- 1 0}$ |
| Median | $\mathbf{6 4 . 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 0 . 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{6 . 2 4}$ |
| Wgt. Mean | 64.66 | 69.16 | 4.5 |
| Mean | 69.19 | 76.13 | $\mathbf{6 . 9 4}$ |
| COD | 27.83 | 27.43 | $\mathbf{- 0 . 4}$ |
| PRD | 107.00 | $\mathbf{1 1 0 . 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 0 8}$ |
| Min Sales Ratio | 34.12 | 37.46 | 3.34 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 149.40 | 159.21 | $\mathbf{9 . 8 1}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Table 7 shows that there were 10 sales removed following the preliminary statistics. Upon completion of pickup work and sales verification, 4 of these sales were deemed not arms-length due to a substantial change occurring on the parcel after the time of sale. Three of these sales were purchased by adjoining landowners increasing the size of their operation in order to maximize on their irrigation, and the remaining 3 sales were railroad right-of-way and were removed from the file. Due to the health of the County Assessor, some of the sales verification was not as timely as in the past. The changes in the remaining statistics give mathematical support to the reported assessment actions.

## County 65 - Nuckolls



Exhibit 65 - Page 77


Exhibit 65 - Page 78

## County 65 - Nuckolls




## County 65 - Nuckolls



## County 65 - Nuckolls <br> 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

Schedule IX: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Detail

| Irrigated: | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 6.000 | 11,460 | 0.000 | 0 | 20,569.400 | 39,287,805 | 20,575.400 | 39,299,265 |
| 46. 1A | 14.800 | 28,120 | 0.000 | 0 | 21,904.300 | 41,618,220 | 21,919.100 | 41,646,340 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,916.100 | 7,720,960 | 5,916.100 | 7,720,960 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 7,391.820 | 7,243,990 | 7,391.820 | 7,243,990 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,612.330 | 1,556,075 | 1,612.330 | 1,556,075 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 505.000 | 356,055 | 505.000 | 356,055 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,248.170 | 792,730 | 1,248.170 | 792,730 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,626.360 | 788,970 | 1,626.360 | 788,970 |
| 53. Total | 20.800 | 39,580 | 0.000 | 0 | 60,773.480 | 99,364,805 | 60,794.280 | 99,404,385 |
| Dryland: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 113.920 | 108,255 | 0.000 | 0 | 28,206.110 | 26,767,170 | 28,320.030 | 26,875,425 |
| 55.1D | 234.440 | 222,730 | 0.000 | 0 | 67,481.260 | 64,107,415 | 67,715.700 | 64,330,145 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,294.460 | 2,847,815 | 5,294.460 | 2,847,815 |
| 57. 2D | 76.210 | 40,775 | 0.000 | 0 | 38,372.510 | 20,523,975 | 38,448.720 | 20,564,750 |
| 58.3D1 | 7.500 | 3,600 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,772.050 | 2,290,580 | 4,779.550 | 2,294,180 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 763.880 | 308,670 | 763.880 | 308,670 |
| 60.4D1 | 0.500 | 170 | 0.000 | 0 | 10,059.340 | 3,420,180 | 10,059.840 | 3,420,350 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,059.420 | 1,036,150 | 4,059.420 | 1,036,150 |
| 62. Total | 432.570 | 375,530 | 0.000 | 0 | 159,009.030 | 121,301,955 | 159,441.600 | 121,677,485 |

Grass:

| 63.1G1 | 30.420 | 14,310 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,055.750 | 2,292,155 | 5,086.170 | 2,306,465 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.1G | 21.740 | 10,345 | 0.000 | 0 | 10,586.390 | 5,016,370 | 10,608.130 | 5,026,715 |
| 65. 2G1 | 38.500 | 18,290 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,518.110 | 2,634,715 | 6,556.610 | 2,653,005 |
| 66. 2G | 61.500 | 29,215 | 0.000 | 0 | 33,069.640 | 15,541,260 | 33,131.140 | 15,570,475 |
| 67. 3G1 | 0.500 | 240 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,546.650 | 1,209,890 | 2,547.150 | 1,210,130 |
| 68. 3G | 2.550 | 1,210 | 0.000 | 0 | 827.630 | 130,480 | 830.180 | 131,690 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 14,982.870 | 7,101,850 | 14,982.870 | 7,101,850 |
| 70.4G | 185.180 | 87,985 | 0.000 | 0 | 53,988.300 | 24,094,805 | 54,173.480 | 24,182,790 |
| 71. Total | 340.390 | 161,595 | 0.000 | 0 | 127,575.340 | 58,021,525 | 127,915.730 | 58,183,120 |


| 72. Waste | 4.130 | 125 | 0.000 | 0 | 801.630 | 26,480 | 0 | 0.0 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | $1,526.820$ |  |  |
| 74. Exempt | 91.570 |  | 0.000 | 0 | $1,435.250$ |  |  |  |
| 75. Total | 797.890 | 576,830 | 0.000 | 0 | $348,159.480$ | $278,714,765$ |  |  |

Exhibit 65 - Page 81

## County 65 - Nuckolls

## 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 | 20.800 | 39,580 | 0.000 | 0 | 60,773.480 | 99,364,805 | 60,794.280 | 99,404,385 |
| 77.Dry Land | 432.570 | 375,530 | 0.000 | 0 | 159,009.030 | 121,301,955 | 159,441.600 | 121,677,485 |
| 78.Grass | 340.390 | 161,595 | 0.000 | 0 | 127,575.340 | 58,021,525 | 127,915.730 | 58,183,120 |
| 79.Waste | 4.130 | 125 | 0.000 | 0 | 801.630 | 26,480 | 805.760 | 26,605 |
| 80.Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 81.Exempt | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 82.Total | 797.890 | 576,830 | 0.000 | 0 | 348,159.480 | 278,714,765 | 348,957.370 | 279,291,595 |

## 2008 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 65 - Nuckolls

Market Area:
Average Assessed Value* Irrigated:
1

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $60,794.280$ | $100.00 \%$ | $99,404,385$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $159,441.600$ | $100.00 \%$ | $121,677,485$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $127,915.730$ | $100.00 \%$ | $58,183,120$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| Waste | 805.760 | $100.00 \%$ | 26,605 | $100.00 \%$ |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | $1,526.820$ | $* * * . * * \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $348,957.370$ | $100.00 \%$ | $279,291,595$ | $100.00 \%$ |

[^0]
## 2008 Agricultural Land Detail

County 65 - Nuckolls

| AgLand | Acres | an Value | SubUrban Acres |  | Value $\begin{gathered}\text { Rural } \\ \text { Acres }\end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Irrigated | 20.800 | 39,580 |  | 00 | 0 | ,773.480 | 99,364,805 |
| Dry | 432.570 | 375,530 |  | 00 | 0 | ,009.030 | 121,301,955 |
| Grass | 340.390 | 161,595 |  | 00 | 0 | 7,575.340 | 58,021,525 |
| Waste | 4.130 | 125 |  | 00 | 0 | 801.630 | 26,480 |
| Other | 0.000 | 0 |  | 00 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | 0 |  | 00 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| Total | 797.890 | 576,830 |  | 00 | 0 | ,159.480 | 278,714,765 |
| AgLand | Total <br> Acres | Value | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| Irrigated | 60,794.280 | 99,404,385 | 60,794.280 | 17.42\% | 99,404,385 | 35.59\% | 1,635.094 |
| Dry | 159,441.600 | 121,677,485 | 159,441.600 | 45.69\% | 121,677,485 | 43.57\% | 763.147 |
| Grass | 127,915.730 | 58,183,120 | 127,915.730 | 36.66\% | 58,183,120 | 20.83\% | 454.855 |
| Waste | 805.760 | 26,605 | 805.760 | 0.23\% | 26,605 | 0.01\% | 33.018 |
| Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |


| Total | $348,957.370$ | $279,291,595$ | $348,957.370$ | $100.00 \%$ | $279,291,595$ | $100.00 \%$ | 800.360 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

* 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 | 52,391,220 | 52,691,345 | 300,125 | 0.57 | 410,055 | -0.21 |
| 2. Recreational | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 3. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwellings | 32,494,860 | 35,151,905 | 2,657,045 | 8.18 | *---------- | 8.18 |
| 4. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 84,886,080 | 87,843,250 | 2,957,170 | 3.48 | 410,055 | 3 |
| 5. Commercial | 17,775,950 | 18,777,400 | 1,001,450 | 5.63 | 275,610 | 4.08 |
| 6. Industrial | 500,125 | 500,125 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 14,747,990 | 14,995,560 | 247,570 | 1.68 | 1,087,195 | -5.69 |
| 8. Minerals | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 9. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 33,024,065 | 34,273,085 | 1,249,020 | 3.78 | 762,980 | 1.47 |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 117,910,145 | 122,116,335 | 4,206,190 | 3.57 | 1,772,860 | 2.06 |
| 11. Irrigated | 94,869,055 | 99,404,385 | 4,535,330 | 4.78 |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 110,635,410 | 121,677,485 | 11,042,075 | 9.98 |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 55,150,395 | 58,183,120 | 3,032,725 | 5.5 |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 26,605 | 26,605 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 260,681,465 | 279,291,595 | 18,610,130 | 7.14 |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of All Real Property | 378,591,610 | 401,407,930 | 22,816,320 | 6.03 | 1,772,860 | 5.56 |
| (Locally Assessed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^1]June 15, 2007
Amended September 20, 2007
Nuckolls County
3 Year Plan of Assessment- Nuckolls County
Pursuant to section 77-1311.02 as amended by 2004 Neb. Laws LB263, section 9.
The purpose of three-year plan is to inform the County Board of Equalization on or before June 15 each year and the Department of Property Assessment and Taxation on or before October 31 each year. Every three years and to update the plan between the adoption of each three-year plan.

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

Assessment Actions Year 2007 -
CAMA system data has been entered on all improvements.
Digital pictures are being taken as a review is done and added to the CAMA system.
The assessor, staff and Stanard Appraisal Services do all the pick-up work. usually in September through February, so entry of data and pricing can be completed before March deadline. The Cities of Superior and Nelson submit building permits to the Assessor's office on a regular basis. Use good assessment practices to insure acceptable levels of value, quality and uniformity countywide in all classes and subclasses of property. Maintenance contract with Darrel Stanard of Stanard Appraisal Services Inc.

## Residential

Nuckolls County Assessor and staff completed all pick-up work in a timely manner. Stanard Appraisal Services Inc completed pickup work in Hardy, Ruskin, Nora and Oak and the Nuckolls County Assessor, Standard Appraisal Services Inc and staff did the reminder of the county. Stanard Appraisal Services Inc was contracted for the reappraisal of the Villages of Hardy, Ruskin, Nora and Oak. New residential cards were completed for all cities and villages. The Assessor and Darrel Stanard of Stanard Appraisal Services Inc are in the process of verifying all residential sales.

## Commercial

Nuckolls County Assessor and staff assessed, priced and entered commercial data on urban and rural improvements added to real property in 2007. Cama 2000 Commercial software data entered by Nuckolls County staff and Stanard Appraisal. Stanard Appraisal Services Inc and the Assessor are in the process of verifying all the sales.

## Agricultural

Nuckolls County Assessor and staff reviewed some rural property, listing any new construction. All pick-up work was completed. After spreadsheet analysis and plotting sales on a map, no potential market areas were identified. After market analysis, all irrigated values were increases $12 \%$, grassland values were decreased 5 percent. Continue to use good assessment practices to insure acceptable level of value, quality and uniformity countywide.

## $\underline{2008}$

Continue to budget for maintenance contract with Stanard Appraisal Services Inc. New residential property record cards budgeted for.
Continue to add to GIS fund for the Assessor's office. If funds are available to have the farm sites flown, this is also a goal of this office.
Nuckolls County is developing a Policy and Procedure manual for the Assessor's office. Work with software vendors to help develop a correlation and reconciliation document for maintenance within the property record file or in a policy and procedures manual. Continue to use good assessment practices to insure acceptable levels of value, quality and uniformity countywide in all classes and subclasses of property.
Nuckolls County Assessor budget was approved to continue with reappraisal of all rural improved property in the Nuckolls County, this will be over a 2 year period, the total number of parcels 1,111. Precincts to be completed for 2008 are Beaver, Highland, Nelson, Liberty, Bostwick, Alban, St Stephens and Victor, eight of sixteen, approximately 530 parcels. County Board has approved budget in County general for appraisal. Implement this appraisal for the tax year 2008. Complete all pickup work in Nuckolls County in a timely manner.

## 2009

Continue to budget for maintenance contract with Stanard Appraisal Services Inc. Continue to use good assessment practices to insure acceptable levels of value, quality and uniformity countywide in all classes and subclasses of property. The County Board is starting a fund for GIS Workshop Inc; the Assessor's Office is to be considered for funding for GIS mapping.
Complete the rural improved properties in the precincts of Hardy, Spring Creek, Elk, Hammond, Garfield, Nora, Blaine and Sherman\as contracted.
Do an analysis based on the RCN and sales to determine the valuation of residential properties. Utilize the CAMA system for sales analysis; continue to update programs each year.
Review commercial sales, analysis for acceptable levels of quality and uniformity. Request County Board consider commercial appraisal. This is covered in the maintenance contract. Continue to correlate information for sales comparison of all properties. New aerial photos, if GIS is not in place. Utilize FSA or NRD's information. Continue good assessment practices to insure acceptable levels of value, quality and uniformity in all classes and subclasses of property countywide.
Do all pick-up work to be implemented by March 19, deadline.
Continue to do sales analysis of commercial sales, determine if the County board would consider a commercial appraisal. Small number of commercial properties and sales in Nuckolls County. Take new digital photos, list and measure as necessary. Continue to do an analysis of the RCN and sales to determine the valuations and if any need for location factors to be applied. Continue with the review and pick-up work. Continue work on GIS mapping. Analysis of the ag land sales. Continue good assessment practices to insure acceptable level of value, quality and uniformity countywide.

## $\underline{2010}$

Continue to budget for maintenance contract with Stanard Appraisal Services Inc.
Complete all pick-up work, data entry in timely manner. Continue to request funding for GIS mapping. Continue to review all property as required by statute. Consider budgeting for Commercial re-appraisal in the County.
Nuckolls County Assessor

Janice E Murray

## 2008 Assessment Survey for Nuckolls County

## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

| 1. | Deputy(ies) on staff |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | Appraiser(s) on staff |
|  | 0 |
| 3. | Other full-time employees |
|  | 0 |
| 4. | Other part-time employees |
|  | 1 |
| 5. | Number of shared employees |
|  | 0 |
| 6. | Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year |
|  | $\$ 124,913.71$ |
| 7. | Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system |
|  | $\$ 4,000$ |
| 8. | Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above |
|  |  |
| 9. | Amount of the total budget set aside for appraisal work |
|  | $\$ 18,000$ |
| 10. | Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops |
|  | $\$ 750$ |
| 11. | Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget |
|  | $\$ 122,210-2$ year contract for rural improvements re-appraisal. |
| 12. | Other miscellaneous funds |
|  |  |
|  |  |


| 13. | Total budget |
| ---: | :--- |
| a. | Was any of last year's budget not used: |
|  | $\$ 1,256.86$ |

## B. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

| 1. | Administrative software |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | MIPS/County Solutions |
|  | CAMA software <br> CAMA 2000 Commercial |
| 3. | Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? <br> Yes. |
| 4. | Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? |
|  | Nuckolls County Assessor maintains the cadastral maps. <br> 5.Does the county have GIS software?No. <br> 6.Who maintains the GIS software and maps?N/A <br> 7.Personal Property software:MIPS/County Solutions |

## C. Zoning Information

1. Does the county have zoning?

No.
2. If so, is the zoning countywide?

N/A
3. What municipalities in the county are zoned?

Superior and Nelson
4. When was zoning implemented? N/A

## D. Contracted Services

| 1. | Appraisal Services |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Contracted |
| 2. | Other services |
|  | MIPS/County Solutions |

## 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 Nuckolls County Assessor, by certified mail, return receipt requested, 70062760000063875876.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2008.


[^0]:    Exhibit 65 - Page 83

[^1]:     outbuildings is shown in line 7.

