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## 2009 Commission Summary

## 07 Box Butte

## Residential Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 385 | COD | 12.25 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 32,925,738$ | PRD | 103.66 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 32,907,238$ | COV | 26.53 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 31,782,660$ | STD | 26.56 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 85,473$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation |  |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 82,552$ | Average Assessed Value <br> of the Base | 12.08 |
| Median |  | Wgt. Mean | $\$ 64,649$ |
| Mean | 100 | Max | 97 |
| Min | 25.00 |  | 277 |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 98.10 to 98.85 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 97.46 to 102.77 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 94.95 to 98.22 |

$\%$ of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County 45.18
$\begin{array}{ll}\% \text { of Records Sold in the Study Period } & 8.63\end{array}$
\% of Value Sold in the Study Period

## Residential Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 434 | 99 | 15.49 | 106.09 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 402 | 97 | 22.63 | 109 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 323 | 99 | 15.15 | 105.15 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 275 | 99 | 9.39 | 103.66 |

## 2009 Commission Summary

## 07 Box Butte

Commercial Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 48 | COD | 23.72 |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 8,231,249$ | PRD | 97.58 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 8,231,249$ | COV | 33.92 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 8,146,291$ | STD | 32.76 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 171,484$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 22.61 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 169,714$ | Average Assessed Value |  |
| of the Base | $\$ 110,698$ |  |  |
| Median | 95 | Wgt. Mean | 99 |
| Mean | 97 | Max | 200 |
| Min | 22 |  | 9 |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 87.24 to 100.03 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 87.31 to 105.84 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 88.86 to 109.08 |

$\%$ of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County 14.11
$\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period 5.90
$\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period 9.04

## Commercial Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 60 | 97 | 27.99 | 107.75 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 58 | 98 | 39.86 | 127.03 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 56 | 99 | 17.68 | 109.75 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 42 | 99 | 25.07 | 98.09 |

## 2009 Commission Summary

## 07 Box Butte

Agricultural Land - Current

| Number of Sales | 37 | COD | 23.34 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 4,708,302$ | PRD | 111.17 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 4,425,802$ | COV | 31.41 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 2,874,330$ | STD | 22.67 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 119,616$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 16.02 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 77,685$ | Average Assessed Value |  |
| of the Base | $\$ 92,935$ |  |  |
| Median | 69 | Wgt. Mean |  |
| Mean | 72 | Max | 65 |
| Min | 35.40 |  | 156.48 |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 63.49 to 75.99 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 64.89 to 79.50 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 58.58 to 71.31 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 40.71 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 1.32 |
| $\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period | 2.99 |


| Agricultural Land - History |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| 2008 | 34 | 70 | 16.97 | 107.25 |
| 2007 | 46 | 73 | 15.14 | 104.45 |
| 2006 | 53 | 76 | 15.08 | 104.86 |
| 2005 | 57 | 77 | 13.87 | 103.51 |

Opinions

# 2009 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Box Butte County 

My opinions and recommendations are stated as a conclusion based on all of the factors known to me regarding the assessment practices and statistical analysis for this county. See, Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5027 (R. S. Supp., 2005). While the median assessment sales ratio from the Qualified Statistical Reports for each class of real property is considered, my opinion of the level of value for a class of real property may be determined from other evidence contained within this Reports and Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator. The resource used regarding the quality of assessment for each class of real property in this county are the performance standards issued by the International Association of Assessing Officers (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 Box Butte County is $98.57 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Box Butte 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 Box Butte County is $95.31 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Box Butte County is not in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Agricultural Land or Special Valuation of Agricultural Land

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of agricultural or special value land in Box Butte County is $68.64 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Box Butte County is not in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2009.


Ruth A. Sorensen<br>Property Tax Administrato

# PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics 

## Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2006 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/22/2009



Exhibit 07 - Page 5

NUMBER of Sales:
TOTAL Sales Price: TOTAL Adj.Sales Price:
TOTAL Assessed Value:
AVG. Adj. Sales Price:
AVG. Assessed Value:
383
$32,173,838$
$32,155,338$
$30,096,290$
83,956
78,580

MEDIAN:
WGT. MEAN:
$98 \quad$ COV: 29.66

95\% Median C.I.: 97.80 to 98.71
95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 91.99 to 95.20
95\% Mean C.I.: 95.80 to 101.67
83,956
78,580

MEAN:

9.28
4.48

AVG.ABS.DEV: 14.48
COD: 14.72 MAX Sales Ratio: 277.35
PRD: 105.49 MIN Sales Ratio: 25.00

| PROPERTY TYPE * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 01 | 382 | 98.32 | 98.73 | 93.57 | 14.76 | 105.51 | 25.00 | 277.35 | 97.80 to 98.70 | 83,835 | 78,447 |
| 06 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 07 | 1 | 99.49 | 99.49 | 99.49 |  |  | 99.49 | 99.49 | N/A | 130,000 | 129,336 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 383 | 98.33 | 98.73 | 93.60 | 14.72 | 105.49 | 25.00 | 277.35 | 97.80 to 98.71 | 83,956 | 78,580 |
| SCHOOL DISTRICT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 07-0006 | 329 | 98.49 | 98.58 | 94.70 | 12.73 | 104.10 | 25.00 | 266.03 | 98.10 to 98.83 | 82,878 | 78,484 |
| 07-0010 | 54 | 86.86 | 99.65 | 87.46 | 27.31 | 113.94 | 53.15 | 277.35 | 82.34 to 94.26 | 90,521 | 79,167 |

62-0063
NonValid School

| $\ldots$ _ ALL__ | 383 | 98.33 | 98.73 | 93.60 | 14.72 | 105.49 | 25.00 | 277.35 | 97.80 to 98.71 | 83,956 | 78,580 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| YEAR BUILT * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 0 OR Blank | 18 | 102.69 | 134.81 | 92.13 | 64.26 | 146.32 | 25.00 | 266.03 | 65.40 to 218.20 | 14,083 | 12,975 |
| Prior TO 1860 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1860 TO 1899 | 6 | 99.51 | 99.46 | 97.47 | 4.63 | 102.04 | 87.85 | 107.04 | 87.85 to 107.04 | 71,112 | 69,313 |
| 1900 TO 1919 | 70 | 98.52 | 100.25 | 94.71 | 15.52 | 105.85 | 54.33 | 254.51 | 97.34 to 99.13 | 63,569 | 60,207 |
| 1920 TO 1939 | 85 | 98.20 | 99.60 | 93.19 | 15.93 | 106.87 | 56.15 | 213.69 | 94.61 to 99.22 | 65,682 | 61,211 |
| 1940 TO 1949 | 49 | 98.05 | 94.72 | 90.06 | 14.89 | 105.17 | 50.34 | 277.35 | 91.63 to 98.75 | 70,747 | 63,715 |
| 1950 TO 1959 | 25 | 96.33 | 93.13 | 91.42 | 12.02 | 101.88 | 69.29 | 131.97 | 84.75 to 99.05 | 82,632 | 75,541 |
| 1960 TO 1969 | 14 | 99.51 | 101.45 | 100.34 | 6.23 | 101.11 | 88.81 | 117.86 | 92.91 to 109.60 | 103,110 | 103,456 |
| 1970 TO 1979 | 77 | 98.79 | 94.66 | 93.53 | 6.15 | 101.21 | 58.15 | 117.70 | 97.05 to 99.02 | 114,650 | 107,236 |
| 1980 TO 1989 | 22 | 91.07 | 89.84 | 90.28 | 8.79 | 99.51 | 53.15 | 107.33 | 85.23 to 97.52 | 114,440 | 103,316 |
| 1990 TO 1994 | 6 | 96.94 | 90.26 | 89.47 | 10.61 | 100.88 | 67.40 | 103.25 | 67.40 to 103.25 | 194,250 | 173,796 |
| 1995 TO 1999 | 8 | 99.10 | 97.31 | 98.64 | 6.15 | 98.65 | 73.44 | 107.26 | 73.44 to 107.26 | 166,625 | 164,354 |
| 2000 TO Present | 3 | 101.19 | 111.03 | 109.75 | 11.06 | 101.17 | 99.17 | 132.73 | N/A | 207,333 | 227,538 |
| _ALL_ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 383 | 98.33 | 98.73 | 93.60 | 14.72 | 105.49 | 25.00 | 277.35 | 97.80 to 98.71 | 83,956 | 78,580 |

Date Range: 07/01/2006 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/22/2009


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

AVG. Assessed Value:

|  | NUMBER of Sales: TOTAL Sales Price: TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: TOTAL Assessed Value: AVG. Adj. Sales Price: AVG. Assessed Value: |  |  |  | 98 |  | COV: | $29.66$ | (0). |  | to 98.71 (!: AVTot=0) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 383 |  |  |  | 95\% |  | edian C.I.: 97.8 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 173,838 | WGT. MEAN: | 94 |  |  | STD: | 29.28 | 95\% Wg | Mean C.I.: 91.9 | to 95.20 |  |
|  |  |  | 155,338 | MEAN : | 99 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 14.48 |  | Mean C.I.: 95. | to 101.67 |  |
|  |  |  | 096,290 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 83,956 | COD : | 14.72 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 277.35 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 78,580 | PRD : | 105.49 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 25.00 |  |  | Printed: 01/22 | 21:18:23 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) | 10 | 65.56 | 95.82 | 77.26 | 62.40 |  | 124.02 | 25.00 | 250.00 | 58.82 to 160.95 | 20,400 | 15,761 |
| 0 | 8 | 203.39 | 183.55 | 153.43 | 31.78 |  | 119.63 | 81.67 | 266.03 | 81.67 to 266.03 | 6,187 | 9,493 |
| 10 | 6 | 100.11 | 111.82 | 85.17 | 28.66 |  | 131.28 | 76.99 | 192.67 | 76.99 to 192.67 | 84,250 | 71,758 |
| 15 | 3 | 99.68 | 91.02 | 94.86 | 12.80 |  | 95.95 | 67.55 | 105.82 | N/A | 40,666 | 38,576 |
| 20 | 67 | 98.05 | 102.69 | 93.21 | 23.44 |  | 110.17 | 54.33 | 277.35 | 91.63 to 101.17 | 53,403 | 49,777 |
| 25 | 81 | 98.47 | 97.00 | 93.87 | 12.35 |  | 103.33 | 50.34 | 201.82 | 97.80 to 98.97 | 66,484 | 62,412 |
| 30 | 180 | 98.15 | 95.05 | 93.82 | 7.80 |  | 101.31 | 58.15 | 146.19 | 97.36 to 98.68 | 99,820 | 93,647 |
| 35 | 15 | 98.92 | 93.33 | 93.04 | 8.86 |  | 100.32 | 71.02 | 120.41 | 85.55 to 99.43 | 127,933 | 119,025 |
| 40 | 13 | 98.35 | 92.19 | 94.21 | 8.40 |  | 97.86 | 53.15 | 104.94 | 79.25 to 100.02 | 186,492 | 175,694 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 383 | 98.33 | 98.73 | 93.60 | 14.72 |  | 105.49 | 25.00 | 277.35 | 97.80 to 98.71 | 83,956 | 78,580 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) | 10 | 65.56 | 95.82 | 77.26 | 62.40 |  | 124.02 | 25.00 | 250.00 | 58.82 to 160.95 | 20,400 | 15,761 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 101 | 231 | 98.16 | 96.49 | 92.14 | 13.36 |  | 104.72 | 50.34 | 277.35 | 97.36 to 98.69 | 80,138 | 73,842 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 383 | 98.33 | 98.73 | 93.60 | 14.72 |  | 105.49 | 25.00 | 277.35 | 97.80 to 98.71 | 83,956 | 78,580 |

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2006 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/22/2009


Exhibit 07 - Page 9

## Box Butte County 2009 Assessment Actions taken to address the following property classes/subclasses:

## Residential

For assessment year 2009, the assessment actions taken to address the residential property class included: re-pricing all rural residential and agricultural dwellings with the June, 2008 cost index, and a 2009 market-derived depreciation schedule was developed and implemented.

The Assessor reviewed the Alliance residential market-derived depreciation schedule and adjusted this to match current market information; also revalued 2-story homes in Alliance to closer match market. Vacant lots in several Alliance subdivisions were also revalued to closer match $100 \%$ of market. Also, the good and excellent quality homes were reviewed and revalued to match the market.

Hemingford: Improvements in eight subdivisions were increase by $10 \%$.

## Residential Appraisal Information

(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | The contracted appraisal firm (Stanard Appraisal) and sometimes office staff. |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Assessor, assisted by the contracted appraisal company. |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Contracted appraisal firm and sometimes office staff. |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | Alliance: June, 2004; Hemingford: June, 1999; Rural: June, 2008. <br> Rural will have June, 2008 for assessment year 2009. For Box Butte County, the cost index remains until the next reappraisal of the subclass-the cycle is: Rural, Hemingford, Alliance Residential and Alliance Commercial. Therefore, Hemingford will be next. |
| 5. | What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | Alliance: 2008; Hemingford: 2001; Rural: 2009 |
| 6. | What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the market value of properties? |
|  | The Cost Approach |
| 7. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? |
|  | Alliance has 6 neighborhoods; Hemingford has 7 neighborhoods; Rural has 3 neighborhoods. Hemingford's neighborhoods will be fewer when reappraised. |
| 8. | How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? |
|  | Mostly by geographic location and similar physical characteristics. |
| 9. | Is "Market Area/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations" a unique usable valuation grouping? If not, what is a unique usable valuation grouping? |
|  | Yes, since the neighborhoods were originally based on vacant land sales. The "Assessor Locations" are based on improved residential sales, and can act as a unique usable valuation grouping. |
| 10. | Is there unique market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. 10-001.07B? (Suburban shall mean a parcel of real estate property located outside of the limits of an incorporated city or village, but within the legal jurisdiction of an incorporated city or village.) |
|  | No, suburban does not constitute a unique market "area," and valuation of those parcels is based on the town/village they are adjacent to. |
| 11. | Are dwellings on agricultural parcels and dwellings on rural residential parcels valued in a manner that would provide the same relationship to the market? Explain? |
|  | Yes-for assessment year 2009, dwellings on both are priced with the same cost index and depreciation schedule. |

## Residential Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 165 | 0 | 0 | 165 |



Date Range: 07/01/2006 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009

NUMBER of Sales:
TOTAL Sales Price:
TOTAL Adj.Sales Price:
TOTAL Assessed Value:
AVG. Adj. Sales Price:
AVG. Assessed Value:
385
$32,925,738$
$32,907,238$
$31,782,660$
85,473
82,552

Date Range: 07/01/2006 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009

| YEAR BUILT * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 0 OR Blank | 18 | 97.63 | 116.39 | 91.59 | 51.52 | 127.07 | 25.00 | 271.91 | 65.71 to 164.15 | 14,083 | 12,899 |
| Prior TO 1860 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1860 TO 1899 | 6 | 100.66 | 100.10 | 98.35 | 4.71 | 101.77 | 89.35 | 107.04 | 89.35 to 107.04 | 71,112 | 69,939 |
| 1900 TO 1919 | 71 | 98.69 | 100.44 | 93.03 | 14.29 | 107.96 | 54.33 | 254.51 | 97.79 to 99.42 | 72,533 | 67,480 |
| 1920 тO 1939 | 86 | 98.31 | 101.83 | 97.24 | 14.22 | 104.73 | 57.90 | 261.30 | 96.54 to 99.13 | 66,337 | 64,503 |
| 1940 TO 1949 | 49 | 98.33 | 97.81 | 93.28 | 12.90 | 104.85 | 52.45 | 277.35 | 97.36 to 99.18 | 70,747 | 65,991 |
| 1950 тО 1959 | 25 | 96.33 | 94.94 | 94.03 | 10.73 | 100.96 | 71.16 | 131.97 | 85.91 to 99.05 | 82,632 | 77,699 |
| 1960 TO 1969 | 14 | 99.51 | 100.95 | 100.48 | 4.47 | 100.47 | 88.81 | 112.44 | 98.32 to 108.66 | 103,110 | 103,607 |
| 1970 тО 1979 | 77 | 98.86 | 97.19 | 96.75 | 4.17 | 100.46 | 70.15 | 119.06 | 98.05 to 99.28 | 114,650 | 110,918 |
| 1980 TO 1989 | 22 | 96.71 | 98.43 | 99.89 | 7.02 | 98.53 | 83.15 | 170.01 | 93.20 to 98.39 | 114,440 | 114,316 |
| 1990 TO 1994 | 5 | 100.02 | 100.67 | 100.93 | 3.52 | 99.74 | 95.16 | 107.21 | N/A | 199,100 | 200,951 |
| 1995 TO 1999 | 9 | 99.95 | 100.89 | 101.00 | 3.40 | 99.89 | 90.96 | 111.73 | 98.63 to 104.27 | 159,211 | 160,802 |
| 2000 TO Present | 3 | 100.43 | 106.63 | 105.82 | 7.01 | 100.77 | 99.17 | 120.28 | N/A | 207,333 | 219,393 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 385 | 98.57 | 100.11 | 96.58 | 12.25 | 103.66 | 25.00 | 277.35 | 98.10 to 98.85 | 85,473 | 82,552 |
| SALE PRICE * | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. Sale Price | Avg. Assd Val |
| Low \$ | coun | HEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | Mr |  | 95\% Median C.I. |  |  |
| 1 TO 4999 | 4 | 90.12 | 112.55 | 86.85 | 50.86 | 129.59 | 51.75 | 218.20 | N/A | 2,525 | 2,193 |
| 5000 TO 9999 | 9 | 111.40 | 140.11 | 138.48 | 45.79 | 101.18 | 54.33 | 250.00 | 84.70 to 213.69 | 6,711 | 9,293 |
| _Total \$_ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO 9999 | 13 | 109.21 | 131.63 | 131.08 | 46.90 | 100.42 | 51.75 | 250.00 | 81.67 to 213.69 | 5,423 | 7,108 |
| 10000 то 29999 | 23 | 114.50 | 140.31 | 130.16 | 42.13 | 107.80 | 58.82 | 277.35 | 100.66 to 164.15 | 19,565 | 25,466 |
| 30000 TO 59999 | 93 | 98.69 | 97.47 | 97.70 | 11.29 | 99.77 | 25.00 | 146.19 | 96.82 to 99.13 | 43,505 | 42,503 |
| 60000 TO 99999 | 142 | 98.18 | 95.60 | 95.59 | 7.22 | 100.01 | 52.45 | 131.97 | 97.75 to 98.68 | 79,660 | 76,147 |
| 100000 TO 149999 | 77 | 98.63 | 94.54 | 94.64 | 6.51 | 99.89 | 70.15 | 123.29 | 95.94 to 99.08 | 121,584 | 115,065 |
| 150000 TO 249999 | 32 | 98.80 | 100.27 | 99.79 | 6.05 | 100.48 | 78.20 | 170.01 | 97.66 to 99.65 | 182,109 | 181,731 |
| 250000 то 499999 | 4 | 100.52 | 100.98 | 100.91 | 4.21 | 100.07 | 95.68 | 107.21 | N/A | 284,875 | 287,471 |
| 500000 + | 1 | 73.35 | 73.35 | 73.35 |  |  | 73.35 | 73.35 | N/A | 700,000 | 513,436 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 385 | 98.57 | 100.11 | 96.58 | 12.25 | 103.66 | 25.00 | 277.35 | 98.10 to 98.85 | 85,473 | 82,552 |


|  |  |  |  |  |  | Date Rang | 07/0 | 01/2006 to 06/30/2 | 8 Posted | ore: 01/ | 009 |  | (!: AVTot=0) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NUMBE | of Sale |  | 385 | MEDIAN: | 99 |  | COV: | 26.53 | 95\% | edian C.I.: 98.1 | to 98.85 | (!: Derived) |
|  | TOTAL S | es Pric |  | 738 | WGT. MEAN: | 97 |  | STD: | 26.56 | 95\% Wg | Mean C.I.: 94.9 | to 98.22 |  |
| TOT | L Adj. S | es Pric |  | 238 | MEAN : | 100 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 12.08 |  | Mean C.I.: 97. | 6 to 102.77 |  |
|  | AL Asse | d Valu |  | 660 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AVG | Adj. S | es Pric |  | 473 | COD : | 12.25 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 277.35 |  |  |  |  |
|  | G. Asse | d Valu |  | 552 | PRD : | 103.66 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 25.00 |  |  | Printed: 03/18/ | 13:51:45 |
| ASSESSED VA | UE * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| Low \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 4999 | 5 | 81.67 | 100.90 | 72.99 | 51.60 |  | 138.24 | 51.75 | 218.20 | N/A | 3,520 | 2,569 |
| 5000 TO | 9999 | 7 | 97.03 | 91.36 | 67.92 | 29.87 |  | 134.51 | 25.00 | 152.05 | 25.00 to 152.05 | 11,128 | 7,558 |
| Total \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 12 | 90.87 | 95.34 | 68.86 | 39.33 |  | 138.46 | 25.00 | 218.20 | 54.33 to 111.40 | 7,958 | 5,479 |
| 10000 TO | 29999 | 33 | 94.65 | 115.71 | 94.24 | 43.78 |  | 122.78 | 55.99 | 271.91 | 76.04 to 109.45 | 23,610 | 22,250 |
| 30000 то | 59999 | 94 | 98.62 | 102.50 | 96.89 | 14.93 |  | 105.79 | 52.45 | 277.35 | 96.82 to 99.13 | 47,065 | 45,601 |
| 60000 TO | 99999 | 142 | 98.26 | 95.94 | 94.84 | 6.60 |  | 101.16 | 67.48 | 122.23 | 97.75 to 98.71 | 82,953 | 78,675 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 71 | 98.99 | 98.61 | 98.01 | 4.69 |  | 100.61 | 80.71 | 131.97 | 98.63 to 99.40 | 123,879 | 121,416 |
| 150000 TO | 249999 | 28 | 98.76 | 98.99 | 98.72 | 3.26 |  | 100.27 | 78.20 | 120.28 | 97.72 to 99.65 | 188,982 | 186,563 |
| 250000 TO | 499999 | 4 | 105.21 | 119.03 | 111.94 | 18.61 |  | 106.33 | 95.68 | 170.01 | N/A | 260,500 | 291,601 |
| 500000 + |  | 1 | 73.35 | 73.35 | 73.35 |  |  |  | 73.35 | 73.35 | N/A | 700,000 | 513,436 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 385 | 98.57 | 100.11 | 96.58 | 12.25 |  | 103.66 | 25.00 | 277.35 | 98.10 to 98.85 | 85,473 | 82,552 |
| QUALITY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) |  | 10 | 84.11 | 116.83 | 87.71 | 72.42 |  | 133.20 | 25.00 | 271.91 | 58.82 to 250.00 | 20,400 | 17,893 |
| 0 |  | 8 | 97.80 | 115.83 | 107.60 | 37.88 |  | 107.66 | 51.75 | 218.20 | 51.75 to 218.20 | 6,187 | 6,657 |
| 10 |  | 6 | 102.77 | 115.60 | 97.26 | 21.65 |  | 118.85 | 88.81 | 192.67 | 88.81 to 192.67 | 84,250 | 81,940 |
| 15 |  | 3 | 105.82 | 94.70 | 100.48 | 13.60 |  | 94.25 | 67.55 | 110.74 | N/A | 40,666 | 40,860 |
| 20 |  | 67 | 98.35 | 103.90 | 96.94 | 18.87 |  | 107.19 | 54.33 | 277.35 | 94.65 to 100.12 | 52,687 | 51,072 |
| 25 |  | 81 | 98.54 | 99.71 | 96.26 | 12.10 |  | 103.58 | 52.45 | 261.30 | 97.88 to 99.05 | 66,484 | 63,995 |
| 30 |  | 182 | 98.44 | 97.30 | 96.28 | 6.65 |  | 101.06 | 70.15 | 170.01 | 97.88 to 98.83 | 103,118 | 99,283 |
| 35 |  | 15 | 98.99 | 94.70 | 94.52 | 7.57 |  | 100.19 | 71.02 | 120.41 | 92.09 to 99.44 | 127,933 | 120,920 |
| 40 |  | 13 | 99.76 | 100.28 | 100.95 | 3.27 |  | 99.34 | 90.96 | 107.21 | 97.66 to 104.94 | 186,492 | 188,260 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 385 | 98.57 | 100.11 | 96.58 | 12.25 |  | 103.66 | 25.00 | 277.35 | 98.10 to 98.85 | 85,473 | 82,552 |

Date Range: 07/01/2006 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009
NUMBER of Sales:
TOTAL Sales Price:
TOTAL Adj.Sales Price:
TOTAL Assessed Value:
AVG. Adj. Sales Price:
AVG. Assessed Value:
385
$32,925,738$
$32,907,238$
$31,782,660$
85,473
82,552

95\% Median C.I.: 98.10 to 98.85
95\% Mean C.I.: 97.46 to 102.77

| STYLE |
| :--- |
| RANGE |
| (blank) |
| 0 |
| 100 |
| 101 |
| 102 |
| 103 |
| 104 |
| 106 |
| 111 |
| 301 |
| 302 |
| 304 |
| 305 |


|  | 385 | 98.57 | 100.11 | 96.58 | 12.25 | 103.66 | 25.00 | 277.35 | 98.10 to 98.85 | 85,473 | 82,552 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CONDITION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) | 10 | 84.11 | 116.83 | 87.71 | 72.42 | 133.20 | 25.00 | 271.91 | 58.82 to 250.00 | 20,400 | 17,893 |
| 0 | 8 | 97.80 | 115.83 | 107.60 | 37.88 | 107.66 | 51.75 | 218.20 | 51.75 to 218.20 | 6,187 | 6,657 |
| 10 | 20 | 94.30 | 102.23 | 87.48 | 33.06 | 116.86 | 54.33 | 213.69 | 70.44 to 111.40 | 36,075 | 31,558 |
| 15 | 4 | 99.71 | 100.92 | 100.24 | 3.53 | 100.67 | 95.67 | 108.59 | N/A | 45,000 | 45,108 |
| 20 | 98 | 98.47 | 101.17 | 96.17 | 13.23 | 105.20 | 52.45 | 261.30 | 96.82 to 99.06 | 56,339 | 54,181 |
| 25 | 22 | 98.57 | 97.68 | 95.90 | 9.96 | 101.86 | 71.82 | 141.97 | 85.55 to 99.34 | 76,938 | 73,782 |
| 30 | 211 | 98.71 | 98.37 | 96.72 | 7.37 | 101.71 | 69.60 | 277.35 | 98.07 to 99.02 | 105,654 | 102,192 |
| 35 | 2 | 93.91 | 93.91 | 95.27 | 5.41 | 98.57 | 88.83 | 98.99 | N/A | 102,500 | 97,656 |
| 40 | 10 | 99.55 | 99.29 | 100.38 | 5.05 | 98.92 | 89.35 | 107.21 | 89.91 to 106.30 | 204,017 | 204,795 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 385 | 98.57 | 100.11 | 96.58 | 12.25 | 103.66 | 25.00 | 277.35 | 98.10 to 98.85 | 85,473 | 82,552 |

## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL:The following tables will reveal that all three measures of central tendency are within acceptable range, and any one of these could be used as a point estimate of overall value for the residential property class. Since the coefficient of dispersion indicates little average spread of the sample around the median, this measure of central tendency will be used to act as the representative of overall level of value. Table VIII indicates that both the trended median and mean are within acceptable range, with only the weighted mean lying two points below the limit of acceptable range. More emphasis will be placed on the R\&O three measures of central tendency for reasons explained in the narrative for Table VIII.

Of the two qualitative statistical measures, only the price-related differential appears to be less than one point above the upper limit of range (the COD is well within its acceptable range). However, the removal of extreme outliers would move the PRD to 101.29. Therefore, assessment quality and uniformity for the residential property class are in compliance. The trended measures of uniformity are both outside of their respective ranges as shown in Table VIII, but preference will be given to the COD and PRD as shown in the R\&O statistical profile.

## 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 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | $\mathbf{4 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 8 5}$ | $\mathbf{8 0 . 3 8}$ |
| 2008 | $\mathbf{5 3 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 3 4}$ | $\mathbf{8 1 . 2 7}$ |
| 2007 | $\mathbf{5 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 . 8 2}$ |
| 2006 | 417 | $\mathbf{3 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 7 . 4 6}$ |
| 2005 | $\mathbf{3 8 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 1 8}$ |

RESIDENTIAL:Analysis of the percent of qualified sales utilized by the County for assessment year 2009 indicates that the Assessor does not excessively trim the residential sales file. This is further reflected by the following description of her sales review and qualification process: All residential, commercial and agricultural sales (not those excluded by reference to the IAAO standards) are verified by a mailed questionnaire to both the buyer and the seller of the property. Approximately $50 \%$ of the questionnaires are returned. The Assessor?s office then attempts to contact those who did not return the questionnaire, and this raises the response rate to about $75 \%$. It is the Assessor?s policy to qualify those remaining sales that are not verified, due to lack of any evidence to the contrary. If however, future evidence indicates that a sale is not truly arm?s-length, the Assessor will disqualify that sale. Documentation of the verification information is kept in the form of notebooks with the questionnaire attached to the Assessor?s copy of the Form 521.

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

## 2009 Correlation Section

for Box Butte County
III. Analysis of the Preliminary, Trended Preliminary and R\&O Median Ratio Continued

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 98 | 2.66 | 101 | 99 |
| 2008 | $\mathbf{8 8 . 8 6}$ | 7.90 | 96 | 98.85 |
| 2007 | 96 | 1.57 | 98 | 97 |
| 2006 | 99 | 0.98 | 100 | 99 |
| 2005 | 93 | 12.26 | 105 | 99 |

RESIDENTIAL:As shown in the above table, there is moderate support provided to the R\&O median by the Trended Preliminary Ratio, since there is almost a two-point difference between the two figures.

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

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 2009 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2009 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 2008 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.

## 2009 Correlation Section

for Box Butte County
IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value Continued
\% Change in Total \% Change in Total Assessed
Value (excl. growth)

| 3.3 | 2009 | 2.66 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13.08 | 2008 | 6.71 |
| 2.00 | 2007 | 1.57 |
| 0.59 | 2006 | 0.98 |
| 6.50 | 2005 | 12.26 |

RESIDENTIAL:Comparison of the percent change in the sales file with the percent change in residential assessed value (excluding growth) is less than one point, and is therefore statistically insignificant.

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

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

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

The weighted mean ratio is viewed by the IAAO as the most appropriate statistical measure for indirect equalization; to ensure proper funding distribution of aid to political subdivisions, particularly when the distribution in part is based on the assessable value in that political subdivision, Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officers, (2007). The weighted mean, because it is a value weighted ratio, best reflects a comparison of the assessed and market value of property in the political subdivision. If the distribution of aid to political subdivisions must relate to the market value available for assessment in the political subdivision, the measurement of central tendency used to analyze level of value should reflect the dollars of value available to be assessed. The weighted mean ratio does that more than either of the other measures of central tendency.

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 99 | 97 | 100 |

RESIDENTIAL:All three measures of central tendency are within acceptable range, and any could be used to act as the point estimate for the overall level of value for residential property within Box Butte County. However, since the coefficient of dispersion indicates little average spread of the sample, the median will be used to act as the representative level of value.

## 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 | $\mathbf{1 2 . 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 3 . 6 6}$ |
| Difference | $\mathbf{0 . 0 0}$ | 0.66 |

RESIDENTIAL:As indicated by table six, the coefficient of dispersion is well within acceptable range, and the price-related differential is less than one point above the upper limit of range. The removal of extreme outliers would move the PRD to 101.29 and within acceptable range. Therefore, assessment quality and uniformity for the residential property class are in compliance.

## 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 | 383 | 385 | 2 |
| Median | 98 | 99 | 1 |
| Wgt. Mean | 94 | 97 | 3 |
| Mean | 99 | 100 | 1 |
| COD | 14.72 | 12.25 | -2.47 |
| PRD | 105.49 | 103.66 | -1.83 |
| Minimum | 25.00 | 25.00 | 0.00 |
| Maximum | 277.35 | 277.35 | 0.00 |

RESIDENTIAL:The two sale difference between the Preliminary and the R\&O statistics is due to having two sales coded as belonging to the Rural Res 1 subclass from the agricultural file. The above table appears to reflect the following assessment actions:

All rural residential and agricultural dwelling were re-priced with the June, 2008 cost index, and the Assessor developed and implemented a 2009 market-derived depreciation schedule.

The Assessor reviewed the Alliance residential market-derived depreciation schedule and adjusted this to match current market information; she also revalued 2-story homes in Alliance to closer match market. Vacant lots in several Alliance subdivisions were also revalued to closer match $100 \%$ of market. Also, the good and excellent quality homes were reviewed and revalued to match the market.

In Hemingford, improvements in eight subdivisions were increase by $10 \%$.

## VIII. Trended Ratio Analysis

In order to be meaningful, statistical inferences must be based on a representative and proportionate sample of the population. If the sales are representative of the population and the sales have been appraised in a similar manner to the unsold properties, statistical inferences should be substantially the same as statistics developed from actual assessed value. This comparison is to provide additional information to the analyst in determining the reliability of the statistical inference.

|  | R\&O Statistics | Trended Ratio | Difference |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 385 | 250 | 135 |
| Median | 99 | 92 | 7 |
| Wgt. Mean | 97 | 90 | 7 |
| Mean | 100 | 96 | 4 |
| COD | 12.25 | 17.80 | -5.55 |
| PRD | 103.66 | 105.87 | -2.21 |
| Minimum | 25.00 | 30.13 | -5.13 |
| Maximum | 277.35 | 272.09 | 5.26 |

Table VIII is a comparison of the R\&O statistical profile (that uses the reported assessed values) to statistics generated by using the assessed value in place for the year prior to the same sale. This value is then trended by the annual percent change in the assessed base (excluding growth) for the successive years through assessment year 2009. Any county that had a number of residential sales significantly above 250 was represented in the Trended Ratio Analysis by selecting 250 sales that reflected both the composition of sales contained in the sales file and the calculated estimate of the residential population. As summarized in the above table, there is a roughly seven-point difference between the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median and the trended median. Both the trended median and mean are within acceptable range. The approximately seven-point difference between the two medians could be explained by the County?s rotating assessment review and valuation cycle: Hemingford, Alliance and Rural. This year, rural residential was reviewed and revalued (as well as specific Alliance and Hemingford parcels as listed in the narrative for Table VII). Therefore, the percent change to the base for 2009 (and for previous assessment years) in the trending model is applied to all sales, not just the rural residential (and the other affected areas), and this could explain the seven-point difference.

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

## Type: Qualified



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics




## Box Butte County 2009 Assessment Actions taken to address the following property classes/subclasses:

## Commercial

Assessment Actions taken by the Assessor to address the commercial property class included the reappraisal of the "Rural" subclass for 2009 , using the 2008 cost index and a new market-derived depreciation schedule.

Hemingford: No assessment actions were taken to address Hemingford commercial property for 2009.

## Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Standard Appraisal |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | The Assessor and the contracted appraisal firm. |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Stanard Appraisal |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | Alliance: 2005; Hemingford: 1999; Rural: 2008. |
| 5. | What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | Alliance: 2005; Hemingford: 2001; Rural: 2009 |
| 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? |
|  | In Alliance, in assessment year 2005 the Income Approach was used to establish market value for certain commercial occupancy codes that included fast food restaurants, motels, retail, and services garages. |
| 7. | What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the market value of properties? |
|  | The Cost Approach. |
| 8. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? |
|  | Alliance: 12 neighborhoods; Hemingford: 6 neighborhoods; Rural has just one commercial neighborhood. Like residential, these neighborhoods were developed using vacant lot sales. |
| 9. | How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? |
|  | The large number of neighborhoods for Alliance and Hemingford is based on vacant lot sales. |
| 10. | Is "Market Area/Neighborhood/Assessor Location" a unique usable valuation grouping? If not, what is a unique usable valuation grouping? |
|  | Assessor Locations would be a usable valuation grouping, since these are based on location. |
| 11. | Do the various subclasses of Commercial Property such as convenience stores, warehouses, hotels, etc. have common value characteristics? |
|  | Yes, these have unique occupancy codes-and when stratified as a subclass could actually utilize the Market Comparison Approach. |
| 12. | Is there unique market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. 10-001.07B? (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.) |
|  | No, the "suburban" location has no unique market significance for commercial property within Box Butte County. |

## Commercial Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1 3}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{1 3}$ |

PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009



PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009


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PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009


## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL:The following tables and narratives will show first, that all three measures of central tendency are within acceptable range. Any could be used to represent the overall level of value for the commercial property class. The Trended Preliminary Ratio provides relatively no support for the median. However as explained in the narrative for Table III, the small difference between the Preliminary and the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median (compared to the more than six point difference between the Trended and $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ ratios) is easily explained by the limited assessment actions that would have more effect on the commercial base than the sample. For purposes of direct equalization, the median will be used in this case to describe the overall level of value for commercial property.

Of the quality and uniformity of assessment measures, the COD is almost four points above the upper limit of its prescribed parameter, and the PRD (rounded) is just within its acceptable range. The removal of two extreme outlying sales (as mentioned in the narrative to Table V, below) would bring the coefficient of dispersion within one point of compliance, but would move the price-related differential outside of range.

## 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 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 73 | 48 | 65.75 |
| 2008 | 90 | 60 | $\mathbf{6 6 . 6 7}$ |
| 2007 | 97 | 58 | 59.79 |
| 2006 | 119 | 56 | 47.06 |
| 2005 | 92 | 42 | $\mathbf{4 5 . 6 5}$ |

COMMERCIAL:For assessment year 2009 the Assessor used a similar percentage of the total commercial sales as she had in 2008. As noted in the narrative to Table II in the residential section of this document, all sales (residential, commercial and agricultural) are verified by a mailed questionnaire to both the buyer and the seller of the property. Approximately $50 \%$ of the questionnaires are returned. The County then attempts to contact those who did not return the questionnaire, and this raises the response rate to about $75 \%$. It is the Assessor?s policy to qualify those remaining sales that are not verified, due to lack of any evidence to the contrary. If however, future evidence indicates that a sale is not truly arms-length, the Assessor will disqualify that sale. Documentation of the verification information is kept in the form of notebooks with the questionnaire attached to the Assessor?s copy of the Form 521.

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

| Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 94 | 7.83 | 101 | 95 |
| 2008 | 97.22 | -0.76 | 96 | 97.22 |
| 2007 | 98 | 1.34 | 100 | 98 |
| 2006 | 100 | 7.73 | 108 | 99 |
| 2005 | 99 | 4.05 | 103 | 99 |

COMMERCIAL:Table III reveals that there is slightly more than six points difference between the Trended Preliminary Ratio and the R\&O Median, and thus, neither figure provides much support for the other. The reason for this most probably, is that the sample (sales file) contains only one rural commercial property $(1 / 48=2 \%)$, whereas the rural commercial property constitutes more than $10 \%$ of the commercial base. Therefore, the Percent Change in Assessed value would have a more significant impact as a multiplier of the preliminary median than would the application of the certified values for 2009 , as shown by the R\&O median.

## 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 2009 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2009 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 2008 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.
IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value Continued
\% Change in Total \% Change in Total Assessed
Value (excl. growth)

| 8.85 | 2009 | 7.83 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -1.40 | 2008 | -0.95 |
| 0.02 | 2007 | 1.34 |
| -3.95 | 2006 | 7.73 |
| 0.21 | 2005 | 4.05 |

COMMERCIAL:The percent change in the sales file compared to the percent change in assessed value (excluding growth) is statistically insignificant (1.02), and indicates that there is no appreciable difference between the assessment of the sold versus the unsold commercial property.

## 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 | $\mathbf{9 5}$ | $\mathbf{9 9}$ | 97 |

COMMERCIAL:As shown in the above table, all three measures of central tendency, the median, the weighted mean (aggregate) and the arithmetic mean, are within acceptable range. Any of the above could be used to represent the overall level of value for the commercial property class.

## 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 | $\mathbf{2 3 . 7 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 7 . 5 8}$ |
| Difference | $\mathbf{3 . 7 2}$ | $\mathbf{- 0 . 4 2}$ |

COMMERCIAL:The above table shows that the price-related differential is within its acceptable range (albeit at the bottom of its acceptable range). The coefficient of dispersion is almost four points (rounded) above the upper limit of its acceptable parameters. The removal of extreme outlying sales would move the COD to 20.69 (just slightly above range, by less than one point), but would move the PRD below the bottom of its range to 96.69 .

## 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 | 48 | 48 | 0 |
| Median | 94 | 95 | 1 |
| Wgt. Mean | 98 | 99 | 1 |
| Mean | 95 | 97 | 2 |
| COD | 21.51 | 23.72 | 2.21 |
| PRD | 96.61 | 97.58 | 0.97 |
| Minimum | 26.08 | 21.59 | -4.49 |
| Maximum | 180.17 | 200.00 | 19.83 |

COMMERCIAL:Assessment actions taken to address the commercial property class for 2009 included: the reappraisal of the Rural subclass for 2009 , using the 2008 cost index and a new market-derived depreciation schedule. No assessment actions were taken to address Hemingford commercial property for assessment year 2009.

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/22/2009


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

|  |  |  |  |  | Date Rang | ge: 07/0 | 01/2005 to 06/30/20 | 8 Posted | fore: 01/2 | 009 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NUMBER of Sales: |  | 38 | MEDIAN: | 66 |  | Cov: | 34.36 | 95\% | dian | C.I.: 55.2 | to 70.08 |  |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: |  | 302 | WGT. MEAN: | 59 |  | STD: | 22.51 | 95\% Wg | Mean | C.I.: 51. | to 65.53 |  |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: |  | 802 | MEAN: | 66 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 16.39 |  | Mean | C.I.: 58.3 | to 72.66 |  |
| (AgLand) | total Assessed Value: |  | 103 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: |  |  | COD : | 24.72 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 146.80 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: |  | 265 | PRD : | 111.67 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 30.85 |  |  |  | Printed: 01/22/ | 21:18:55 |
| GEO COD RANGE | / TOWNSHIP \# | MEDIAN |  | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX |  | Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. Sale Price | Avg. Assd Val |
| 1087 | - Count | MEDIA | 66.73 | $66.73$ |  |  |  | 66.73 | $66.73$ |  | N/A | 194,000 | 129,450 |
| 1089 | 1 | 39.88 | 39.88 | 39.88 |  |  |  | 39.88 | 39.88 |  | N/A | 340,000 | 135,581 |
| 1093 | 4 | 82.31 | 75.63 | 77.30 | 12.47 |  | 97.84 | 51.30 | 86.58 |  | N/A | 97,188 | 75,124 |
| 1095 | 5 | 68.03 | 69.20 | 67.61 | 8.61 |  | 102.35 | 58.41 | 84.07 |  | N/A | 133,466 | 90,235 |
| 1097 | 2 | 79.12 | 79.12 | 62.09 | 29.50 |  | 127.44 | 55.78 | 102.46 |  | N/A | 139,200 | 86,422 |
| 1125 | 2 | 67.15 | 67.15 | 67.23 | 10.02 |  | 99.88 | 60.42 | 73.87 |  | N/A | 45,550 | 30,622 |
| 1127 | 1 | 72.57 | 72.57 | 72.57 |  |  |  | 72.57 | 72.57 |  | N/A | 72,000 | 52,250 |
| 1133 | 2 | 80.68 | 80.68 | 69.09 | 27.50 |  | 116.76 | 58.49 | 102.86 |  | N/A | 146,500 | 101,220 |
| 1363 | 3 | 60.07 | 61.31 | 59.11 | 7.46 |  | 103.71 | 55.20 | 68.65 |  | N/A | 113,333 | 66,995 |
| 1365 | 2 | 90.05 | 90.05 | 63.69 | 63.03 |  | 141.39 | 33.29 | 146.80 |  | N/A | 119,500 | 76,105 |
| 1369 | 1 | 70.08 | 70.08 | 70.08 |  |  |  | 70.08 | 70.08 |  | N/A | 52,500 | 36,790 |
| 1399 | 1 | 54.87 | 54.87 | 54.87 |  |  |  | 54.87 | 54.87 |  | N/A | 240,000 | 131,685 |
| 1403 | 1 | 38.91 | 38.91 | 38.91 |  |  |  | 38.91 | 38.91 |  | N/A | 115,000 | 44,745 |
| 1405 | 3 | 70.00 | 62.64 | 64.26 | 12.95 |  | 97.48 | 45.36 | 72.56 |  | N/A | 26,726 | 17,175 |
| 1407 | 1 | 40.34 | 40.34 | 40.34 |  |  |  | 40.34 | 40.34 |  | N/A | 434,100 | 175,125 |
| 851 | 1 | 87.48 | 87.48 | 87.48 |  |  |  | 87.48 | 87.48 |  | N/A | 32,000 | 27,995 |
| 853 | 3 | 36.11 | 37.73 | 37.26 | 14.21 |  | 101.27 | 30.85 | 46.24 |  | N/A | 115,479 | 43,026 |
| 855 | 1 | 82.31 | 82.31 | 82.31 |  |  |  | 82.31 | 82.31 |  | N/A | 61,600 | 50,700 |
| 857 | 3 | 53.66 | 56.12 | 57.42 | 11.60 |  | 97.73 | 48.01 | 66.68 |  | N/A | 117,133 | 67,258 |
| $\ldots$ ALI |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 38 | 66.30 | 65.50 | 58.66 | 24.72 |  | 111.67 | 30.85 | 146.80 | 55.2 | 20 to 70.08 | 121,494 | 71,265 |
| AREA (M | RKET) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | count | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% | Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 1 | 15 | 55.78 | 59.02 | 49.77 | 29.18 |  | 118.59 | 30.85 | 102.46 | 40.3 | 34 to 72.56 | 111,314 | 55,402 |
| 2 | 10 | 71.06 | 72.11 | 71.26 | 13.32 |  | 101.18 | 51.30 | 86.58 | 58.4 | . 41 to 85.20 | 112,808 | 80,392 |
| 3 | 7 | 60.07 | 75.05 | 63.72 | 40.75 |  | 117.78 | 33.29 | 146.80 | 33.2 | 9 to 146.80 | 124,571 | 79,376 |
| 4 | 6 | 60.17 | 59.55 | 54.65 | 20.54 |  | 108.96 | 39.88 | 82.31 | 39.8 | 88 to 82.31 | 157,833 | 86,251 |
| ALI | 38 | 66.30 | 65.50 | 58.66 | 24.72 |  | 111.67 | 30.85 | 146.80 | 55.2 | 20 to 70.08 | 121,494 | 71,265 |
| STATUS: | IMPROVED, UNIMPROVED | \& IOLI |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | Count | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% | Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 2 | 38 | 66.30 | 65.50 | 58.66 | 24.72 |  | 111.67 | 30.85 | 146.80 | 55.2 | 20 to 70.08 | 121,494 | 71,265 |
| $\ldots$ _ ALI |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 38 | 66.30 | 65.50 | 58.66 | 24.72 |  | 111.67 | 30.85 | 146.80 | 55.2 | 20 to 70.08 | 121,494 | 71,265 |

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

|  |  | 38 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| (AgLand) | NUMBER of Sales: | $4,899,302$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $4,616,802$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTALAssessed Value: | $2,708,103$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 121,494 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 71,265 |

## Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/22/2009

| SCHOOL DISTRICT *RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. Sale Price | Avg. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Assd Val |
| (blank) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 07-0006 | 14 | 56.85 | 60.79 | 51.76 | 29.58 | 117.46 | 33.29 | 146.80 | 39.88 to 70.00 | 152,591 | 78,975 |
| 07-0010 | 24 | 68.79 | 68.25 | 64.60 | 21.50 | 105.64 | 30.85 | 102.86 | 55.78 to 82.31 | 103,355 | 66,768 |

62-0021
62-0063
NonValid School

$\qquad$ ALL $\qquad$


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## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/22/2009


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



# Box Butte County 2009 Assessment Actions taken to address the following property classes/subclasses: 

## Agricultural

Market Area 1: Adjustments to all irrigated (raised); dryland subclasses 1D, 2D (increased); all grass LCG's that County has were increased; also waste increased.
Market Area 2: No changes, except waste increased
Market Area 3: Adjustments made to 1A and 2A, and waste.
Market Area 4: Land groupings, 2G, 3G, 4G1 and 4G as well as Waste was increased.

## Agricultural Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | The Assessor and her staff |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | The Assessor |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Stanard Appraisal and Assessor's staff. |
| 4. | Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? |
|  | Yes |
| a. | How is agricultural land defined in this county? |
|  | The definition is taken from §77-1359 to §77-1363. In addition, the Assessor has delineated that to be designated agricultural land, 1) land must be used for the commercial production of a crop; and 2) an income must be derived from the use of the land whether by animal or crop production. |
| 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? |
|  | It is not known if the Income Approach was ever used to estimate or establish market value for the agricultural land class. |
| 6. | If the income approach was used, what Capitalization Rate was used? |
|  | N/A |
| 7. | What is the date of the soil survey currently used? |
|  | 1983-however, the Assessor believes that the 2008 soil conversion will likely be implemented in 2010. |
| 8. | What date was the last countywide land use study completed? |
|  | The last physical inspection of land was completed in 1995. The Assessor currently drives by any parcel in question. |
| a. | By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.) |
|  | FSA maps, taxpayer reporting and physical inspection. |
| b. | By whom? |
|  | The Assessor and her staff. |
| c. | What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? |
|  | The Assessor believes that most land use is correct (about 90-95\%), and for 2009 reviewed the CRP land. |
| 9. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations in the agricultural property class: |
|  | Four |
| 10. | How are Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations developed? |
|  | By geographic location, topography, soil types, and the presence of wells. |
| 11. | In the assessor's opinion, are there any other class or subclass groupings, other than LCG groupings, that are more appropriate for valuation? <br> No-other than the aforementioned agricultural market areas. |


| a. | If yes, list. |
| :---: | :--- |
|  | (see the comment above) |
| 12. | In your opinion, what is the level of value of these groupings? |
| 13. | The Assessor believes that these fall within the 69 to $75 \%$ of market value <br> requirement. |
|  | Has the county implemented (or is in the process of implementing) special <br> valuation for agricultural land within the county? |
|  | No. |

## Agricultural Permit Numbers:

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

07 - BOX BUTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009



NUMBER of Sales:

## DATE



$\qquad$ MEDIAN

PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009


07 - bOX BUTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/200


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PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009


PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/200





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## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:Analysis of the agricultural unimproved statistical profile indicates that only the median and the mean are within acceptable range. The weighted mean is approximately four points below compliance. Removal of extreme outlying sales would fail to bring the weighted mean within compliance. The median receives almost no support from the Trended Preliminary Ratio (as will be shown in Table III), but this lack of correlation does not suggest selective reappraisal, as will be shown by the statistically insignificant difference between the percent change to the sale file compared to the percent change to the agricultural base (Table IV).

Neither of the qualitative statistics is within compliance. The removal of extreme outlying sales would bring the COD within its acceptable range at 19.63 , but would still fail to bring the price-related differential within range (it would move to 109.36).

The heading Area (Market) reveals that agricultural market areas one and two have medians and means that are within acceptable range. Market areas 3 and 4 have seven and six sales (respectively), and neither have medians that are within range. However, a further review of these market areas reveals the following: Area 3?s seven sales consist of one Majority Land Use $>95 \%$ dry sale with an A/S ratio of 102.86 , two MLU $>95 \%$ irrigated sales with a combined median of 69.08, and the remaining five sales are an admixture of Irrigated-N/A; Area 4?s six sales consist of two MLU $>95 \%$ dry sales with a combined median of 74.52 , two grass sales with a combined median of 73.57 ; the remaining two sales are: one Dry-N/A and one Irrigated-N/A. Further, examination of the Majority Land Use $>95 \%$ land classes reveals that the Dry, Grass and Irrigated medians are within acceptable range ( $73.79,73.97$ and 69.09 , respectively).

Therefore, no non-binding recommendation will be made to adjust the agricultural land class.

A review of the minimally improved agricultural profile provides six more sales, but only the mean is within acceptable range. Both the COD and the PRD are, like the agricultural unimproved profile, outside of the respective acceptable ranges.

The heading Majority Land Use $>95 \%$ indicates that the additional six sales that exist in the minimally improved compared to the agricultural unimproved consist of the following: one additional Dry sale, one additional Grass-N/A sale, and four additional Irrigated-N/A sales. Note that the medians for the three major land classes are not adversely affected by the addition of the six minimally improved sales. Overall, the two largest sales: book 96, page 549 and book 95 , page 014 are skewing both the mean and the median. The hypothetical removal of these would move the overall median to 68.46 and the mean to 72.02 .

## 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | $\mathbf{6 4}$ | $\mathbf{3 7}$ | $\mathbf{5 7 . 8 1}$ |
| 2008 | $\mathbf{5 4}$ | 34 | $\mathbf{6 2 . 9 6}$ |
| 2007 | $\mathbf{7 8}$ | $\mathbf{4 6}$ | $\mathbf{5 8 . 9 7}$ |
| 2006 | $\mathbf{1 0 6}$ | 53 | $\mathbf{5 0 . 0 0}$ |
| 2005 | $\mathbf{1 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{5 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 6 . 7 2}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The percent of sales used for assessment year 2009 falls above the historical average of the years shown in the above table (54.76?including 2009). More importantly is the fact that agricultural sales are (like the residential and commercial property classes) verified and qualified for use in the sales file based on the response to a mailed questionnaire.

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

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

 Continued|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | $\mathbf{6 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 3 6}$ | 75 | $\mathbf{6 9}$ |
| 2008 | 69.05 | 2.47 | 71 | 70.04 |
| 2007 | 74 | -0.42 | 74 | 73 |
| 2006 | 75 | 3.37 | 77 | 76 |
| 2005 | 75 | 7.54 | 81 | 77 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The difference between the Trended Preliminary Ratio and the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ Median is approximately six points and thus the Trended and the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median provide little support for each other. However, this does not suggest that this lack of correlation between the two figures indicates treatment of sales in a manner different from the treatment of the agricultural land base. Table IV indicates that the percent change to the sales file compared to the percent change to the agricultural land base is statistically insignificant.

## 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 2009 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2009 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 2008 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.
IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value Continued
\% Change in Total \% Change in Total Assessed
Value (excl. growth)

| 11.76 | 2009 | 13.36 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -6.29 | 2008 | 2.48 |
| 0.00 | 2007 | -0.42 |
| 6.35 | 2006 | 3.37 |
| 0.22 | 2005 | 7.54 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The table indicates that there is less than two points difference (1.60) between the percent change in the sales file compared to the percent change in assessed value (excluding growth). This is statistically insignificant.

## 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.

# 2009 Correlation Section 

for Box Butte County

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 69 | 65 | 72 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:As indicated by Table V, only the median and the mean are within acceptable range. The weighted mean is at least four points below compliance. The removal of the two extreme outlying sales would fail to move the weighted mean within compliance.

## 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 | 23.34 | 111.17 |
| Difference | 3.34 | 8.17 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:Neither of the qualitative statistics is within compliance. The removal of extreme outlying sales would bring the COD within its acceptable range at 19.63, but would still fail to bring the price-related differential within range (it would move to 109.36).

## 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 | 38 | 37 | -1 |
| Median | 66 | 69 | 3 |
| Wgt. Mean | 59 | 65 | 6 |
| Mean | 66 | 72 | 6 |
| COD | 24.72 | 23.34 | -1.38 |
| PRD | 111.67 | 111.17 | -0.50 |
| Minimum | 30.85 | 35.40 | 4.55 |
| Maximum | 146.80 | 156.48 | 9.68 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:There is one sale difference between the Preliminary and the R\&O Statistics. This is due to the fact that one of the sales in the Preliminary profile was found in reality to be a rural residential sale. This was appropriately reclassified. Assessment actions taken to address the agricultural land class for Assessment Year 2009 included the following per market area:

Market Area 1: Adjustments to all irrigated (raised); dryland subclasses 1D, 2D (increased); all grass LCG?s that County has were increased; also waste increased.
Market Area 2: No changes, except waste increased
Market Area 3: Adjustments made to 1A and 2A, and waste.
Market Area 4: Land groupings, 2G, 3G, 4G1 and 4G as well as Waste was increased.

| Total Real Property <br> Sum Lines 17, 25, \& 30 | Records : 8,073 | Value : 638,509,913 | Growth 4,542,051 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| Schedule I : Non-Agricultural Records |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  | Growth |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |  |
| 01. Res UnImp Land | 297 | 1,585,267 | 25 | 239,050 | 127 | 863,130 | 449 | 2,687,447 |  |
| 02. Res Improve Land | 3,089 | 17,686,669 | 65 | 1,054,996 | 372 | 5,799,783 | 3,526 | 24,541,448 |  |
| 03. Res Improvements | 3,482 | 220,456,827 | 77 | 6,181,375 | 452 | 34,573,692 | 4,011 | 261,211,894 |  |
| 04. Res Total | 3,779 | 239,728,763 | 102 | 7,475,421 | 579 | 41,236,605 | 4,460 | 288,440,789 | 2,551,351 |
| \% of Res Total | 84.73 | 83.11 | 2.29 | 2.59 | 12.98 | 14.30 | 55.25 | 45.17 | 56.17 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 05. Com UnImp Land | 161 | 2,152,274 | 6 | 107,400 | 35 | 173,938 | 202 | 2,433,612 |  |
| 06. Com Improve Land | 487 | 7,920,626 | 17 | 252,370 | 21 | 590,967 | 525 | 8,763,963 |  |
| 07. Com Improvements | 509 | 52,592,136 | 19 | 6,376,143 | 78 | 8,614,780 | 606 | 67,583,059 |  |
| 08. Com Total | 670 | 62,665,036 | 25 | 6,735,913 | 113 | 9,379,685 | 808 | 78,780,634 | 1,281,092 |
| \% of Com Total | 82.92 | 79.54 | 3.09 | 8.55 | 13.99 | 11.91 | 10.01 | 12.34 | 28.21 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 09. Ind UnImp Land | 0 | 0 | 1 | 14,622 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 14,622 |  |
| 10. Ind Improve Land | 0 | 0 | 1 | 28,986 | 4 | 501,980 | 5 | 530,966 |  |
| 11. Ind Improvements | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3,532,792 | 4 | 7,248,903 | 5 | 10,781,695 |  |
| 12. Ind Total | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3,576,400 | 4 | 7,750,883 | 6 | 11,327,283 | 0 |
| \% of Ind Total | 0.00 | 0.00 | 33.33 | 31.57 | 66.67 | 68.43 | 0.07 | 1.77 | 0.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13. Rec UnImp Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6,586 | 1 | 6,586 |  |
| 14. Rec Improve Land | 1 | 15,275 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 15,275 |  |
| 15. Rec Improvements | 1 | 600 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 600 |  |
| 16. Rec Total | 1 | 15,875 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6,586 | 2 | 22,461 | 0 |
| \% of Rec Total | 50.00 | 70.68 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 50.00 | 29.32 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Res \& Rec Total\% of Res \& Rec Total | 3,780 | 239,744,638 | 102 | 7,475,421 | 580 | 41,243,191 | 4,462 | 288,463,250 | 2,551,351 |
|  | 84.72 | 83.11 | 2.29 | 2.59 | 13.00 | 14.30 | 55.27 | 45.18 | 56.17 |
| Com \& Ind Total | 670 | 62,665,036 | 27 | 10,312,313 | 117 | 17,130,568 | 814 | 90,107,917 | 1,281,092 |
| \% of Com \& Ind Total | 82.31 | 69.54 | 3.32 | 11.44 | 14.37 | 19.01 | 10.08 | 14.11 | 28.21 |
| 17. Taxable Total | 4,450 | 302,409,674 | 129 | 17,787,734 | 697 | 58,373,759 | 5,276 | 378,571,167 | 3,832,443 |
| \% of Taxable Total | 84.34 | 79.88 | 2.45 | 4.70 | 13.21 | 15.42 | 65.35 | 59.29 | 84.38 |

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Schedule II : Tax Increment Financing (TIF)

|  | Records | Urban <br> Value Base | Value Excess | Records | SubUrban <br> Value Base | Value Excess |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18. Residential | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. Commercial | 4 | 79,458 | 248,937 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other | Records | 0 <br> Rural <br> Value Base | 0 Value Excess | 0 <br> Records | 0 <br> Total <br> Value Base | $0$ <br> Value Excess |
| 18. Residential | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. Commercial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 79,458 | 248,937 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. Total Sch II |  |  |  | 4 | 79,458 | 248,937 |

Schedule III : Mineral Interest Records

| Mineral Interest | Records | Urban | Value | Records | SubUrban | Value | Records | Rural | Value | Records | Total | Value | Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 23. Producing | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |
| 24. Non-Producing | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |
| 25. Total | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |


| Schedule IV : Exempt Records : Non-Agricultural |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban Records | SubUrban Records | Rural Records | Total Records |
| 26. Producing | 394 | 24 | 85 | 503 |



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| Schedule VI : Agricultural Records :Non-Agricultural Detail |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Urban Acres | Value | Records | SubUrban Acres | Value |  |
| 31. HomeSite UnImp Land | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 1 | 1.00 | 2,775 |  |
| 32. HomeSite Improv Land | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 47 | 56.00 | 373,275 |  |
| 33. HomeSite Improvements | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 42 | 46.00 | 4,493,708 |  |
| 34. HomeSite Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35. FarmSite UnImp Land | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 2 | 2.00 | 800 |  |
| 36. FarmSite Improv Land | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 45 | 161.63 | 340,125 |  |
| 37. FarmSite Improvements | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 52 | 0.00 | 1,156,489 |  |
| 38. FarmSite Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 39. Road \& Ditches | 0 | 4.00 | 0 | 0 | 385.23 | 0 |  |
| 40. Other- Non Ag Use | 0 Records | $0.00$ <br> Rural <br> Acres | 0 <br> Value | $0$ <br> Records | $0.00$ <br> Total <br> Acres | 0 <br> Value | Growth |
| 31. HomeSite UnImp Land | 42 | 58.00 | 105,525 | 43 | 59.00 | 108,300 |  |
| 32. HomeSite Improv Land | 447 | 489.23 | 3,465,683 | 494 | 545.23 | 3,838,958 |  |
| 33. HomeSite Improvements | 365 | 358.00 | 29,658,096 | 407 | 404.00 | 34,151,804 | 709,608 |
| 34. HomeSite Total |  |  |  | 450 | 604.23 | 38,099,062 |  |
| 35. FarmSite UnImp Land | 71 | 144.06 | 115,935 | 73 | 146.06 | 116,735 |  |
| 36. FarmSite Improv Land | 484 | 1,908.19 | 2,706,700 | 529 | 2,069.82 | 3,046,825 |  |
| 37. FarmSite Improvements | 560 | 0.00 | 11,767,213 | 612 | 0.00 | 12,923,702 | 0 |
| 38. FarmSite Total |  |  |  | 685 | 2,215.88 | 16,087,262 |  |
| 39. Road \& Ditches | 0 | 6,316.71 | 0 | 0 | 6,705.94 | 0 |  |
| 40. Other- Non Ag Use | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |  |
| 41. Total Section VI |  |  |  | 1,135 | 9,526.05 | 54,186,324 | 709,608 |

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|  | Urban |  |  | SubUrban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Acres | Value | Records | Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
|  | Records | Rural <br> Acres | Value | Records | Total <br> Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |


|  | Records | Urban Acres | Value | Records | SubUrban Acres | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Value N/A | $0$ <br> Records | 0.00 <br> Rural <br> Acres | 0 <br> Value | $0$ <br> Records | 0.00 <br> Total <br> Acres | 0 <br> Value |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Value | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

* LB 968 (2006) for tax year 2009 and forward there will be no Recapture value.


## County 07 Box Butte

2009 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45
Schedule IX : Agricultural Records : Ag Land Market Area Detail Market Area 1

| Irrigated | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 46. 1A | 14,896.01 | 26.66\% | 11,689,468 | 36.19\% | 784.74 |
| 47. 2A1 | 546.00 | 0.98\% | 327,600 | 1.01\% | 600.00 |
| 48. 2A | 11,111.96 | 19.89\% | 6,576,379 | 20.36\% | 591.83 |
| 49.3A1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 50.3A | 10,153.20 | 18.17\% | 5,066,230 | 15.68\% | 498.98 |
| 51.4A1 | 14,647.50 | 26.21\% | 7,283,798 | 22.55\% | 497.27 |
| 52. 4A | 4,525.90 | 8.10\% | 1,357,770 | 4.20\% | 300.00 |
| 53. Total | 55,880.57 | 100.00\% | 32,301,245 | 100.00\% | 578.04 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 55. 1D | 33,144.05 | 55.17\% | 8,452,253 | 60.98\% | 255.02 |
| 56. 2D1 | 197.00 | 0.33\% | 49,250 | 0.36\% | 250.00 |
| 57. 2D | 14,162.71 | 23.58\% | 3,538,348 | 25.53\% | 249.84 |
| 58.3D1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 59.3D | 1,921.28 | 3.20\% | 298,143 | 2.15\% | 155.18 |
| 60.4D1 | 9,487.09 | 15.79\% | 1,378,031 | 9.94\% | 145.25 |
| 61. 4D | 1,159.32 | 1.93\% | 144,916 | 1.05\% | 125.00 |
| 62. Total | 60,071.45 | 100.00\% | 13,860,941 | 100.00\% | 230.74 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 64. 1G | 15,295.35 | 6.47\% | 3,985,036 | 9.00\% | 260.54 |
| 65. 2G1 | 1,553.46 | 0.66\% | 314,392 | 0.71\% | 202.38 |
| 66. 2G | 21,273.14 | 9.00\% | 4,318,668 | 9.75\% | 203.01 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 68.3G | 26,827.49 | 11.35\% | 4,824,284 | 10.90\% | 179.83 |
| 69.4G1 | 91,531.28 | 38.73\% | 16,453,394 | 37.16\% | 179.76 |
| 70.4G | 79,880.07 | 33.80\% | 14,378,271 | 32.48\% | 180.00 |
| 71. Total | 236,360.79 | 100.00\% | 44,274,045 | 100.00\% | 187.32 |
| Irrigated Total | 55,880.57 | 15.64\% | 32,301,245 | 35.58\% | 578.04 |
| Dry Total | 60,071.45 | 16.81\% | 13,860,941 | 15.27\% | 230.74 |
| Grass Total | 236,360.79 | 66.13\% | 44,274,045 | 48.76\% | 187.32 |
| Waste | 2,840.30 | 0.79\% | 56,806 | 0.06\% | 20.00 |
| Other | 2,238.43 | 0.63\% | 304,381 | 0.34\% | 135.98 |
| Exempt | 4,005.81 | 1.12\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 357,391.54 | 100.00\% | 90,797,418 | 100.00\% | 254.06 |

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## County 07 Box Butte

2009 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45
Schedule IX : Agricultural Records : Ag Land Market Area Detail Market Area 2

| Irrigated | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 46. 1A | 26,941.31 | 69.61\% | 15,723,004 | 74.43\% | 583.60 |
| 47. 2A1 | 162.00 | 0.42\% | 86,090 | 0.41\% | 531.42 |
| 48. 2A | 8,462.87 | 21.86\% | 4,355,509 | 20.62\% | 514.66 |
| 49.3A1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 50.3A | 65.90 | 0.17\% | 29,655 | 0.14\% | 450.00 |
| 51.4A1 | 2,938.80 | 7.59\% | 900,788 | 4.26\% | 306.52 |
| 52. 4A | 134.60 | 0.35\% | 30,285 | 0.14\% | 225.00 |
| 53. Total | 38,705.48 | 100.00\% | 21,125,331 | 100.00\% | 545.80 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 55. 1D | 32,500.05 | 61.70\% | 11,375,024 | 67.31\% | 350.00 |
| 56. 2D1 | 159.00 | 0.30\% | 51,675 | 0.31\% | 325.00 |
| 57. 2D | 12,999.08 | 24.68\% | 3,901,925 | 23.09\% | 300.17 |
| 58.3D1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 59.3D | 251.00 | 0.48\% | 56,475 | 0.33\% | 225.00 |
| 60.4D1 | 6,554.64 | 12.44\% | 1,474,796 | 8.73\% | 225.00 |
| 61. 4D | 211.60 | 0.40\% | 40,204 | 0.24\% | 190.00 |
| 62. Total | 52,675.37 | 100.00\% | 16,900,099 | 100.00\% | 320.83 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 64. 1G | 4,284.85 | 24.80\% | 1,214,263 | 36.07\% | 283.39 |
| 65. 2G1 | 657.50 | 3.81\% | 170,543 | 5.07\% | 259.38 |
| 66. 2G | 3,531.69 | 20.44\% | 719,413 | 21.37\% | 203.70 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 68.3G | 74.00 | 0.43\% | 11,100 | 0.33\% | 150.00 |
| 69.4G1 | 5,843.22 | 33.82\% | 846,895 | 25.16\% | 144.94 |
| 70.4G | 2,884.00 | 16.69\% | 403,910 | 12.00\% | 140.05 |
| 71. Total | 17,275.26 | 100.00\% | 3,366,124 | 100.00\% | 194.85 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Irrigated Total | 38,705.48 | 34.88\% | 21,125,331 | 50.66\% | 545.80 |
| Dry Total | 52,675.37 | 47.47\% | 16,900,099 | 40.53\% | 320.83 |
| Grass Total | 17,275.26 | 15.57\% | 3,366,124 | 8.07\% | 194.85 |
| Waste | 597.20 | 0.54\% | 11,904 | 0.03\% | 19.93 |
| Other | 1,713.44 | 1.54\% | 296,123 | 0.71\% | 172.82 |
| Exempt | 152.11 | 0.14\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 110,966.75 | 100.00\% | 41,699,581 | 100.00\% | 375.78 |

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## County 07 Box Butte

2009 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45
Schedule IX : Agricultural Records : Ag Land Market Area Detail Market Area 3

| Irrigated | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 46. 1A | 27,545.91 | 58.15\% | 20,531,183 | 68.61\% | 745.34 |
| 47. 2A1 | 293.00 | 0.62\% | 157,380 | 0.53\% | 537.13 |
| 48. 2A | 12,183.18 | 25.72\% | 6,786,388 | 22.68\% | 557.03 |
| 49.3A1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 50.3A | 2,650.00 | 5.59\% | 1,127,960 | 3.77\% | 425.65 |
| 51.4A1 | 3,171.00 | 6.69\% | 980,450 | 3.28\% | 309.19 |
| 52.4A | 1,526.13 | 3.22\% | 342,195 | 1.14\% | 224.22 |
| 53. Total | 47,369.22 | 100.00\% | 29,925,556 | 100.00\% | 631.75 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 55. 1D | 18,150.62 | 54.57\% | 9,004,529 | 68.62\% | 496.10 |
| 56. 2D1 | 103.00 | 0.31\% | 33,475 | 0.26\% | 325.00 |
| 57. 2D | 9,765.58 | 29.36\% | 2,929,674 | 22.33\% | 300.00 |
| 58.3D1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 59.3D | 1,791.90 | 5.39\% | 403,178 | 3.07\% | 225.00 |
| 60.4D1 | 2,722.82 | 8.19\% | 612,635 | 4.67\% | 225.00 |
| 61. 4D | 730.10 | 2.19\% | 138,719 | 1.06\% | 190.00 |
| 62. Total | 33,264.02 | 100.00\% | 13,122,210 | 100.00\% | 394.49 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 64. 1G | 2,920.65 | 12.16\% | 966,133 | 19.99\% | 330.79 |
| 65. 2G1 | 82.00 | 0.34\% | 21,260 | 0.44\% | 259.27 |
| 66. 2G | 5,357.86 | 22.31\% | 1,383,423 | 28.63\% | 258.20 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 68.3G | 3,201.23 | 13.33\% | 568,483 | 11.76\% | 177.58 |
| 69.4G1 | 6,674.46 | 27.79\% | 1,081,588 | 22.38\% | 162.05 |
| 70.4G | 5,782.96 | 24.08\% | 811,689 | 16.80\% | 140.36 |
| 71. Total | 24,019.16 | 100.00\% | 4,832,576 | 100.00\% | 201.20 |
| Irrigated Total | 47,369.22 | 44.19\% | 29,925,556 | 62.22\% | 631.75 |
| Dry Total | 33,264.02 | 31.03\% | 13,122,210 | 27.29\% | 394.49 |
| Grass Total | 24,019.16 | 22.41\% | 4,832,576 | 10.05\% | 201.20 |
| Waste | 1,507.01 | 1.41\% | 30,370 | 0.06\% | 20.15 |
| Other | 1,044.41 | 0.97\% | 182,365 | 0.38\% | 174.61 |
| Exempt | 419.13 | 0.39\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 107,203.82 | 100.00\% | 48,093,077 | 100.00\% | 448.61 |

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## County 07 Box Butte

2009 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45
Schedule IX : Agricultural Records : Ag Land Market Area Detail Market Area 4

| Irrigated | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 46. 1A | 4,299.90 | 61.13\% | 2,127,210 | 63.64\% | 494.71 |
| 47. 2A1 | 10.00 | 0.14\% | 4,800 | 0.14\% | 480.00 |
| 48. 2A | 1,956.00 | 27.81\% | 907,510 | 27.15\% | 463.96 |
| 49.3A1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 50.3A | 469.00 | 6.67\% | 194,125 | 5.81\% | 413.91 |
| 51.4A1 | 233.00 | 3.31\% | 94,250 | 2.82\% | 404.51 |
| 52. 4A | 66.00 | 0.94\% | 14,745 | 0.44\% | 223.41 |
| 53. Total | 7,033.90 | 100.00\% | 3,342,640 | 100.00\% | 475.22 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 55. 1D | 25,184.38 | 53.17\% | 9,444,146 | 61.02\% | 375.00 |
| 56. 2D1 | 73.00 | 0.15\% | 23,725 | 0.15\% | 325.00 |
| 57. 2D | 13,985.13 | 29.52\% | 4,195,539 | 27.11\% | 300.00 |
| 58.3D1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 59.3D | 3,858.17 | 8.15\% | 868,089 | 5.61\% | 225.00 |
| 60.4D1 | 3,840.80 | 8.11\% | 864,181 | 5.58\% | 225.00 |
| 61. 4D | 427.00 | 0.90\% | 81,130 | 0.52\% | 190.00 |
| 62. Total | 47,368.48 | 100.00\% | 15,476,810 | 100.00\% | 326.73 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 64. 1G | 4,638.91 | 16.07\% | 1,293,388 | 20.87\% | 278.81 |
| 65. 2G1 | 20.00 | 0.07\% | 5,000 | 0.08\% | 250.00 |
| 66. 2G | 7,122.88 | 24.68\% | 1,813,786 | 29.27\% | 254.64 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 68. 3G | 5,655.13 | 19.59\% | 1,080,175 | 17.43\% | 191.01 |
| 69.4G1 | 6,552.75 | 22.70\% | 1,150,981 | 18.58\% | 175.65 |
| 70.4G | 4,871.90 | 16.88\% | 852,612 | 13.76\% | 175.01 |
| 71. Total | 28,861.57 | 100.00\% | 6,195,942 | 100.00\% | 214.68 |
| Irrigated Total | 7,033.90 | 8.31\% | 3,342,640 | 13.28\% | 475.22 |
| Dry Total | 47,368.48 | 55.93\% | 15,476,810 | 61.51\% | 326.73 |
| Grass Total | 28,861.57 | 34.08\% | 6,195,942 | 24.62\% | 214.68 |
| Waste | 563.00 | 0.66\% | 11,260 | 0.04\% | 20.00 |
| Other | 863.92 | 1.02\% | 135,694 | 0.54\% | 157.07 |
| Exempt | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 84,690.87 | 100.00\% | 25,162,346 | 100.00\% | 297.11 |

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Schedule X : Agricultural Records :Ag Land Total

|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 76. Irrigated | 0.00 | 0 | 12,505.87 | 7,681,072 | 136,483.30 | 79,013,700 | 148,989.17 | 86,694,772 |
| 77. Dry Land | 47.80 | 18,831 | 5,027.79 | 1,807,867 | 188,303.73 | 57,533,362 | 193,379.32 | 59,360,060 |
| 78. Grass | 23.05 | 3,982 | 2,465.02 | 491,846 | 304,028.71 | 58,172,859 | 306,516.78 | 58,668,687 |
| 79. Waste | 11.00 | 220 | 144.61 | 2,892 | 5,351.90 | 107,228 | 5,507.51 | 110,340 |
| 80. Other | 0.00 | 0 | 80.70 | 12,687 | 5,779.50 | 905,876 | 5,860.20 | 918,563 |
| 81. Exempt | 1.00 | 0 | 415.39 | 0 | 4,160.66 | 0 | 4,577.05 | 0 |
| 82. Total | 81.85 | 23,033 | 20,223.99 | 9,996,364 | 639,947.14 | 195,733,025 | $\mathbf{6 6 0 , 2 5 2 . 9 8}$ | 205,752,422 |


|  | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Irrigated | $148,989.17$ | $22.57 \%$ | $86,694,772$ | $42.14 \%$ | 581.89 |
| Dry Land | $193,379.32$ | $29.29 \%$ | $59,360,060$ | $28.85 \%$ | 306.96 |
| Grass | $306,516.78$ | $46.42 \%$ | $58,668,687$ | $28.51 \%$ | 191.40 |
| Waste | $5,507.51$ | $0.83 \%$ | 110,340 | $0.05 \%$ | 20.03 |
| Other | $5,860.20$ | $0.89 \%$ | 918,563 | $0.45 \%$ | 156.75 |
| Exempt | $4,577.05$ | $0.69 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.00 |
| Total | $\mathbf{6 6 0 , 2 5 2 . 9 8}$ | $100.00 \%$ | $\mathbf{2 0 5 , 7 5 2 , 4 2 2}$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |

Exhibit 07 - Page 87

## 2009 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45 Compared with the 2008 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL)

Box Butte

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

# BOX BUTTE COUNTY <br> THREE YEAR PLAN OF ASSESSMENT 2008 

## Requirement

The assessor shall prepare a plan of assessment, pursuant to Neb. Laws 2005, LB 263 Section 9, on or before June 15 each year. The assessor shall present the plan to the county board of equalization on or before July 31 each year. A copy of the plan and any amendments made shall be mailed to the Department of Property Assessment and Taxation on or before October 31 each year.

## General Description of Real Property in Box Butte County

Per 2008 county abstract, Box Butte County consists of the following real property types:

|  | Parcels | \% of Total | \% of Taxable Value |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | 4,480 | 56 | 46.9 |
| Commercial | 785 | 10 | 12.2 |
| Industrial | 6 | $<1$ | 1.7 |
| Recreational | 1 | $<1$ | 0 |
| Agricultural | 2,774 | 34 | 39.1 |
| Totals | .----- | ---100 | 99.9 |

## Current Resources

- Staff
- Assessor with current certification and hours of continuing education
" Deputy with current certification, appointed July 2008
- Two full-time clerical employees
- Hired appraiser from Stanard Appraisal
- Our lister is employed by Stanard Appraisal
- Part-time, local
- Budget
" Our fiscal year is July 1-June 30 each year
- Currently we are at the end of the 2007-2008 budget year
- The operating budget was \$177,800 for the 2007-2008 yr
- \$50,000 is appraisal budget


## - Equipment

- Leased CAMA program with Terra Scan
- Deed plotter (1998 version) software program
- Microsoft Windows Server 2003
- Internet access with local provider
- Four workstations
- Cadastral books maintained monthly with real estate transfers
- Anticipate having GIS system installed


## Current Assessment Procedures

- Update ownership by receipt of real estate transfers from register of deeds office
- Maintain sales file with monthly qualified sales
- Conduct sales study
- Receive building permits monthly from the city office
" Review properties as "pick-up" work annually
- Zoning is county wide, however the county does not enforce building permits for rural improvements
- Our pick-up work for rural is currently by discovery
- Data collection is constant
- Application for value change from discovery is applied annually between January 1 and March 19 each year
- Approaches to value are used in accordance with IAAO mass appraisal techniques
- Income approach is applied to Alliance commercial properties (due to cycle of reappraisal)
- Collected income and expense data
- Analyzed data with market depreciation
- Cost approach is used for all parcels
- Marshall \& Swift pricing system is used
- Market depreciation applied
* Market approach is used on all properties in regard to market depreciation
- Agricultural land sales are studied and valuations adjusted accordingly in their respective market areas
- Agricultural land has four market areas
- Change of value notices are sent pursuant state statute 77-1315
- Levels of value are published in local newspapers and delivered to local radio station pursuant state statute 77-1315


## Level of Value, Quality, and Uniformity for 2008 Assessment

|  | Median | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Residential | $99 \%$ | 15.49 | 106.09 |
| Commercial | $97 \%$ | 27.99 | 107.75 |
| Agricultural land | $70 \%$ | 16.97 | 107.25 |

## Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2009

- Residential
- Alliance
- Inspect properties according to building permits and through discovery
- Study sales and adjust subclasses accordingly
- Possible adjustment to higher end houses
- Hemingford
- Start revaluation process for the whole village
- Study sales and adjust subclasses accordingly if need be
- Rural Residential
- Complete rural review
- Apply new cost index with market depreciation
- Study sales and adjust values accordingly
- Commercial
- Inspect properties according to building permits and through discovery
* Hemingford commercial will be reviewed with residential properties for revaluation process
- Study sales and adjust values accordingly
- Rural commercial properties will be revalued with rural residential
- Agricultural land
- Implement new soil conversion statutorily required with the assistance of GIS
- Study sales and make adjustments if necessary


## Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2010

- Residential
- Alliance
- Inspect properties according to building permits and through discovery
- Study sales and adjust subclasses accordingly
- Hemingford
- Completion of whole village revaluation process
- New cost index with market depreciation
- Rural Residential
- Study sales and make adjustments if necessary
- Commercial
- Hemingford
- Completion of whole village revaluation process
- New cost index with market depreciation
- Alliance and Rural
- Inspect properties according to building permits and through discovery
- Study sales and adjust values accordingly
- Agricultural land
- Study market areas with sales and maybe make changes to market areas
- Study sales and make adjustments if necessary


## Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2011

- Residential
- Alliance
- Start revaluation process
- Study sales and adjust if necessary
" Hemingford
- Inspect properties according to building permits and through discovery
- Study sales and adjust if necessary
- Rural Residential
- Study sales and adjust if necessary
- Commercial
- Hemingford
- Inspect properties according to building permits and through discovery
- Study sales and adjust if necessary
- Alliance
- Inspect properties according to building permits and through discovery
- Study sales and adjust if necessary
- Rural
- Study sales and adjust if necessary
- Agricultural land
- Study sales and make adjustments if necessary


## AMENDMENT TO PLAN OF ASSESSMENT

10/24/08

- Budget
- Adopted 2008-2009 operating budget
- $\$ 188,640$, of which $\$ 55,000$ is for appraisal


## 2009 Assessment Survey for Box Butte County

## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

| 1. | Deputy(ies) on staff |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | One |
| 2. | Appraiser(s) on staff |
| 3. | None |
|  | Other full-time employees |
|  | Two |
|  | Other part-time employees |
| 5. | None |
|  | Number of shared employees |
| 6. | None |
|  | Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year |
| 7. | Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system |
| 8. | None |
| 8. | Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above |
|  | \$188,636 |
| 9. | Amount of the total budget set aside for appraisal work |
|  | \$ 55,000 |
| 10. | Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops |
|  | \$ 7,600 |
| 11. | Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget |
|  | N/A |
| 12. | Other miscellaneous funds |
|  | \$ 2,800 for office furniture-however, this is part of the above total budget. |
| 13. | Total budget |
|  | \$188,636 |
| a. | Was any of last year's budget not used: |
|  | No. |
|  |  |

## B. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

| 1. | Administrative software |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Terra Scan |
| 2. | CAMA software |
| 3. | Terra Scan |
|  | Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? |


| 4. | Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? |
| :--- | :--- |
| 5. | The office staff. |
| 6. | Does the county have GIS software? |
|  | County has GIS WorkShop software. |
| 7. | Who maintains the GIS software and maps? |
|  | Personal Property software: |
|  | Terra Scan |

## C. Zoning Information

| 1. | Does the county have zoning? |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | Yes |
| 3. | If so, is the zoning countywide? |
| 4. | Yhat municipalities in the county are zoned? |
| 4. | Alliance and Hemingford |
|  | 2001 |

## D. Contracted Services

| 1. | Appraisal Services |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Stanard Appraisal |
| 2. | Other services |
|  | PTAS CAMA for administrative, CAMA and personal property software. |

## Certification

This is to certify that the 2009 Reports and Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator have been sent to the following:

Four copies to the Tax Equalization and Review Commission, by hand delivery.
One copy to the Box Butte County Assessor, by hand delivery.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2009.



