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was...that's a...kind of an old and stale policy decision now. Okay. That's at 100 per...that's as a comparison to 100 percent of market value. Actual taxes, however, are...they're based on assessed valuations and the range you see there, 74 and 92 percent, is the range that has been used by the Property Tax Administrator's Office and the TERC, in their processes, recognizing that it is actually impossible or impractical or other adjectives that you might want to use to have assessed values at 100 percent of market value, primarily because if you had assessed values at 100 percent of market value, you would have a large majority of your properties over 100 percent of market value in order to have the whole array of valuations come out at 100 percent. So they've set...

SENATOR BROWN: Okay, under your...

SENATOR WICKERSHAM: ...so they've set...so they, for assessed valuation purposes, they set 92 percent and 74 percent as the objectives. Both of those are 8 percent below the 100 percent objective.

SENATOR BROWN: Okay. Under your scenario, what about...how does it play out for schools that are above or below the valuations that you have?

SENATOR WICKERSHAM: If...

SENATOR BROWN: Schools which are located in counties...

SENATOR WICKERSHAM: Okay.

SENATOR BROWN: ...that are above or below the averages.

SENATOR WICKERSHAM: If you have a school district with valuations that are less than the stan...

PRESIDENT MAURSTAD: One minute.

SENATOR WICKERSHAM: If you have a school district with valuations that are less than the standard, in other words, you have ag lands values that are 68 percent rather than 74 percent, their levy won't generate as much money.