## Preface

The requirements for the assessment of real property for the purposes of property taxation are found in Nebraska law. The Constitution of Nebraska requires that "taxes shall be levied by valuation uniformly and proportionately upon all real property and franchises as defined by the Legislature except as otherwise provided in or permitted by this Constitution." Neb. Const. art. VIII, sec. 1 (1) (1998). The uniform standard for the assessed value of real property for tax purposes is actual value, which is defined by law as "the market value of real property in the ordinary course of trade." Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-112 (R.R.S., 2003). The assessment level for all real property, except agricultural land and horticultural land, is one hundred percent of actual value. The assessment level for agricultural land and horticultural land, hereinafter referred to as agricultural land, is seventy-five percent of actual value. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-201 (1) and (2)(R.S. Supp., 2006). More importantly, for purposes of equalization, similar properties must be assessed at the same proportion of actual value when compared to each other. Achieving the constitutional requirement of proportionality ultimately ensures the balance equity in the imposition of the property tax by local units of government on each parcel of real property.

The assessment process, implemented under the authority of the county assessor, seeks to value similarly classed properties at the same proportion to actual value. This is not a precise mathematical process, but instead depends on the judgment of the county assessor, based on his or her analysis of relevant factors that affect the actual value of real property. Nebraska law provides ranges of acceptable levels of value that must be met to achieve the uniform and proportionate valuation of classes and subclasses of real property in each county. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5023 (R.S. Supp., 2006) requires that all classes of real property, except agricultural land, be assessed within the range of ninety-two and one hundred percent of actual value; the class of agricultural land be assessed within the range of sixty-nine to seventy-five percent of actual value; the class of agricultural land receiving special valuation be assessed within the range sixty-nine to seventy-five percent of its special value; and, when the land is disqualified for special value the recapture value be assessed at actual value.

To ensure that the classes of real property are assessed at these required levels of actual value, the Department of Property Assessment and Taxation, hereinafter referred to as the Department, under the direction of the Property Tax Administrator, is annually responsible for analyzing and measuring the assessment performance of each county. This responsibility includes requiring the Property Tax Administrator to prepare statistical and narrative reports for the Tax Equalization and Review Commission, hereinafter referred to as the Commission, and the county assessors. Pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5027 (R.S. Supp., 2005):
(2) ... the Property Tax Administrator shall prepare and deliver to the commission and to each county assessor his or her annual reports and opinions.
(3) The annual reports and opinions of the Property Tax Administrator shall contain statistical and narrative reports informing the commission of the level of value and the quality of assessment of the classes and subclasses of real property within the county and a certification of the opinion of the Property Tax

Administrator regarding the level of value and quality of assessment of the classes and subclasses of real property in the county.
(4) In addition to an opinion of level of value and quality of assessment in the county, the Property Tax Administrator may make nonbinding recommendations for consideration by the commission.

The narrative and statistical reports contained in the Reports and Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator, hereinafter referred to as the R\&O, provide a thorough, concise analysis of the assessment process implemented by each county assessor to reach the levels of value and quality of assessment required by Nebraska law. The Property Tax Administrator's opinion of level of value and quality of assessment achieved by each county assessor is a conclusion based upon all the data provided by the county assessor and gathered by the Department regarding the assessment activities during the preceding year. This is done in recognition of the fact that the measurement of assessment compliance, in terms of the concepts of actual value and uniformity and proportionality mandated by Nebraska law, requires both statistical and narrative analysis.

The Department is required by Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1327 (R. S. Supp., 2005) to develop and maintain a state-wide sales file of all arm's length transactions. From this sales file the Department prepares an assessment sales ratio study in compliance with acceptable mass appraisal standards. The assessment sales ratio study is the primary mass appraisal performance evaluation tool. From the sales file, the Department prepares statistical analysis from a nonrandomly selected set of observations, known as sales, from which inferences about the population, known as a class or subclass of real property, may be drawn. The statistical reports contained in the R\&O are developed in compliance with standards developed by the International Association of Assessing Officers, hereinafter referred to as the IAAO.

However, just as the valuation of property is sometimes more art than science, a narrative analysis of assessment practices in each county is necessary to give proper context to the statistical inferences from the assessment sales ratio study. There may be instances when the analysis of assessment practices outweighs or limits the reliability of the statistical inferences of central tendency or quality measures. This may require an opinion of the level of value that is not identical to the result of the statistical calculation. The Property Tax Administrator's goal is to provide statistical and narrative analysis of the assessment level and practices to the Commission, providing the Commission with the most complete picture possible of the true level of value and quality of assessment in each county.

The Property Tax Administrator's opinions of level of value and quality of assessment are stated as a single numeric representation for level of value and a simple judgment regarding the quality of assessment practices. Based on the information collected in developing this report the Property Tax Administrator may feel further recommendations must be stated for a county to assist the Commission in determining the level of value and quality of assessment within a county. These opinions are made only after considering all narrative and statistical analysis provided by the county assessor and gathered by the Department. An evaluation of these opinions must only be made after considering all other information provided in the R\&O.

Finally, after reviewing all of the information available to the Property Tax Administrator regarding the level and quality of assessment for classes and subclasses of real property in each county, the Property Tax Administrator, pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5027(4) (R.S. Supp., 2005), may make recommendations for adjustments to value for classes and subclasses of property. All of the factors relating to the Property Tax Administrator's determination of level of value and quality of assessment shall be taken into account in the making of such recommendations. Such recommendations are not binding on the Commission.

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## 2007 Commission Summary

Antelope

| Residential Real Property $\mathbf{- C u r r e n t ~}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | $\mathbf{2 0 2}$ | COD | $\mathbf{3 6 . 1 7}$ |
| Total Sales Price | $\$$ | 8740005 | PRD | $\mathbf{1 1 7 . 3 9}$ |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 8740005 | COV | 60.03 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$$ | 8073190 | STD | 65.09 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 43267.35 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 35.00 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$$ | 39966.29 | Min | 16.13 |
| Median | $\mathbf{9 6 . 7 7}$ | Max | 665.33 |  |
| Wgt. Mean | 92.37 | 95\% Median C.I. | 91.22 to 99.67 |  |
| Mean | 108.43 | 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I. | 88.56 to 96.18 |  |
|  |  | 95\% Mean C.I. | 99.46 to 117.41 |  |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 13.59 |  |  |  |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  | 7.71 |  |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  | 7.64 |  |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  | 40,319 |  |


| Residential Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 . 7 7}$ | $\mathbf{3 6 . 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 7 . 3 9}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 203 | 97.68 | 33.47 | 113.39 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 168 | 98.17 | 22.97 | 105.17 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 169 | 96.75 | 25.54 | 106.33 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 177 | 100 | 25.72 | 111.29 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 194 | 100 | 20.56 | 103.17 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 201 | 99 | 17.62 | 102.08 |

## 2007 Commission Summary

Antelope

| Commercial Real Property - Current |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | $\mathbf{4 6}$ | COD | $\mathbf{3 0 . 1 8}$ |
| Total Sales Price | $\$$ | 16788537 | PRD | $\mathbf{1 0 2 . 1 5}$ |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 16791037 | COV | 57.61 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$$ | 16311200 | STD | 57.17 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 365022.54 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 28.84 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$$ | 354591.30 | Min | 18.06 |
| Median |  | $\mathbf{9 5 . 5 5}$ | Max | 391.83 |
| Wgt. Mean | 97.14 | $95 \%$ Median C.I. | 88.00 to 99.39 |  |
| Mean |  | 99.23 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I. | 93.58 to 100.71 |

\% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County 7.77
\% of Records Sold in the Study Period 8.7
\% of Value Sold in the Study Period 27
Average Assessed Value of the Base 114,214

| Commercial Real Property - History <br> Year <br> Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 6}$ | $\mathbf{9 5 . 5 5}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 . 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 2 . 1 5}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 41 | 95.37 | 34.77 | 106.01 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 30 | 92.96 | 33.43 | 135.70 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 38 | 100.19 | 36.25 | 101.58 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 47 | 100 | 35.97 | 112.42 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 54 | 98 | 30.83 | 107.03 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 49 | 98 | 17.95 | 100.12 |

## 2007 Commission Summary

02 Antelope

| Agricultural Land - Current |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | 91 | COD | 17.56 |
| Total Sales Price | \$ | 18664100 | PRD | 101.62 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | \$ | 18799100 | COV | 25.22 |
| Total Assessed Value | \$ | 13839705 | STD | 18.87 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | \$ | 206583.52 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 12.72 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | \$ | 152084.67 | Min | 33.55 |
| Median |  | 72.46 | Max | 161.90 |
| Wgt. Mean |  | 73.62 | 95\% Median C.I. | 69.63 to 74.23 |
| Mean |  | 74.81 | 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I. | 69.35 to 77.89 |
|  |  |  | 95\% Mean C.I. | 70.94 to 78.69 |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County |  |  |  | 80.58 |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  | 2.41 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  | 2.43 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  |  | 165,727 |

Agricultural Land - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| ---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{9 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 4 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 5 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 1 . 6 2}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 85 | 76.37 | 17.29 | 100.64 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 118 | 76.84 | 17.44 | 102.26 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 91 | 76.25 | 17.69 | 102.87 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 83 | 75 | 16.3 | 101.36 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 74 | 75 | 16.05 | 101.85 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 94 | 76 | 19.9 | 103.74 |

## 2007 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Antelope County

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

## Residential Real Property

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of residential real property in Antelope County is $97 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Antelope County is not 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 Antelope County is $96 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Antelope County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Agricultural Land

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of agricultural land in Antelope County is $72 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Antelope County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 9th day of April, 2007.


Property Tax Administrator

## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL: Analysis of the following tables demonstrates that the statistics support a level of value within the acceptable range. The quality statistics for the county are both outside the acceptable range. Based on the usability percentage, one can conclude that the measurement for the class was done with all available arm's length sales. Ten sales were removed after the preliminary statistics by the assessor, affecting the calculations in Tables IV and VII. Many of these sales were removed because of substantial physical changes as directed by the Department, and some were reviewed by the assessor and determined to be miscoded. The removal of these sales overstates the percent change in the sales file. Based on the assessment practices of the County, it is assumed that the assessment actions of the county are applied to the sold and the unsold parcels in a similar manner. Analysis of the three measures of central tendency show that one outlier ratio of 665 percent has a strong affect on the mean calculation. The median measure is within the acceptable range and the most representative of the level of value in Antelope County primarily because it is least affected by outlier ratios.

2007 Correlation Section<br>for Antelope County

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

This section documents the utilization of total sales compared to qualified sales in the sales file. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1327 (R. S. Supp., 2005) provides that all sales are deemed to be arm's length transactions unless determined to be otherwise under professionally accepted mass appraisal techniques. The county assessor is responsible for the qualification of the sales included in the residential sales file. The Department periodically reviews the procedures utilized by the county assessor to qualify/disqualify sales.

The Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officials, (1999), indicates that low levels of sale utilization may indicate excessive trimming by the county assessor. Excessive trimming, the arbitrary exclusion or adjustment of arm's length transactions, may indicate an attempt to inappropriately exclude arm's length transactions to create the appearance of a higher level of value and quality of assessment. The sales file, in a case of excess trimming, will fail to properly represent the level of value and quality of assessment of the population of residential real property.

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 314 | 202 | $\mathbf{6 4 . 3 3}$ |
| 2006 | 290 | 203 | $\mathbf{7 0}$ |
| 2005 | 269 | 168 | $\mathbf{6 2 . 4 5}$ |
| 2004 | 258 | 169 | 65.5 |
| 2003 | 245 | 177 | $\mathbf{7 2 . 2 4}$ |
| 2002 | 258 | 194 | $\mathbf{7 5 . 1 9}$ |
| 2001 | 286 | 211 | $\mathbf{7 3 . 7 8}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: Table II is indicative that the County has utilized an acceptable portion of the available sales and that the measurement of the class of property was done with all available arm's length sales.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Antelope County

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 95.49 | 1.11 | 96.55 | 96.77 |
| 2006 | 95.79 | 4.95 | 100.53 | 97.68 |
| 2005 | 97.73 | 3.5 | 101.15 | 98.17 |
| 2004 | 97.24 | 1.8 | 98.99 | 96.75 |
| 2003 | 100 | -2.83 | 97.17 | 100 |
| 2002 | 97 | 4.38 | 101.25 | 100 |
| 2001 | 96 | 4.65 | 100.46 | 99 |

RESIDENTIAL: The relationship between the trended preliminary ratio and the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ ratio suggests the assessment practices are applied to the sales file and population in a similar manner.

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

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 2007 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2007 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2006 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL) Report. For purposes of calculating the percentage change in the sales file, only the sales in the most recent year of the study period are used. If assessment practices treat sold and unsold properties consistently, the percentage change in the sale file and assessed base will be similar. The analysis of this data assists in determining if the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are an accurate measure of the population. The following is justification for such an analysis:

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

If sold and unsold properties are similarly appraised, they should experience similar changes in value over time. Accordingly, it is possible to compute the average change in value over a selected period for sold and unsold parcels and, if necessary, test to determine whether observed differences are significant. If, for example, values for vacant sold parcels in an area have increased by 45 percent since the previous reappraisal, but values for vacant unsold parcels have increased only 10 percent, sold and unsold parcels appear to have not been equally appraised. This apparent disparity between the treatment of sold and unsold properties provides an initial indication of poor assessment practices and should trigger further inquiry into the reasons for the disparity.

Gloudemans, Robert J., Mass Appraisal of Real Property, (International Association of Assessing Officers, 1999), p. 311.
IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value Continued

| \% Change in Total Assessed <br> Value in the Sales File | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8.01 | 2007 | 1.11 |
| 7.3 | 2006 | 4.95 |
| 3.22 | 2005 | 3.5 |
| 1.86 | 2004 | 1.8 |
| 0 | 2003 | -3 |
| 4.84 | 2002 | 4.38 |
| 5.03 | 2001 | 4.65 |

RESIDENTIAL: The difference between the percent change in the sales file and percent change in the abstract indicates a significant difference between the two. Further analysis indicates that the percent change in the sales file displayed in this table is misleading because of sales that were removed after the preliminary statistics. Based on the assessment practices of the County, it is assumed that the assessment actions of the county are applied to the sold and the unsold parcels in a similar manner.

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{9 6 . 7 7}$ | 92.37 | $\mathbf{1 0 8 . 4 3}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: The median and the weighted mean are both within the acceptable range, while the mean is significantly above. Further analysis shows that one outlier ratio of 665 percent has a strong affect on the mean calculation. It should be assumed that the median measure is the most appropriate because it is least affected by outlier ratios.

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{3 6 . 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 7 . 3 9}$ |
| Difference | 21.17 | $\mathbf{1 4 . 3 9}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: The coefficient of dispersion and price related differential are both outside the acceptable range. These quality statistics do not support assessment uniformity or assessment vertical uniformity. A further analysis indicates that several outlier ratios are present in the file that have a strong influence on the quality statistics.

## 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 | 212 | 202 | -10 |
| Median | 95.49 | 96.77 | 1.28 |
| Wgt. Mean | 88.33 | 92.37 | 4.04 |
| Mean | 107.82 | 108.43 | 0.61 |
| COD | 35.98 | 36.17 | 0.19 |
| PRD | 122.07 | 117.39 | -4.68 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 16.13 | 16.13 | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 665.33 | 665.33 | 0 |

RESIDENTIAL: The change between the preliminary statistics and the Reports and Opinion statistics is consistent with the assessment actions reported by the County for this class of property. The difference in the number of qualified sales is primarily a result of sales sustaining substantial physical changes for 2007 and being removed from the qualified sales roster.

Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL: Analysis of the following tables demonstrates that the statistics support a level of value within the acceptable range and it is best measured by the median measure of central tendency. Of the two qualitative statistics, the price related differential is within the parameters of the acceptable range and the coefficient of dispersion is above the range. The hypothetical removal of an outlier ratio improves the COD significantly, but does not bring the COD within range. The diversity in the types of properties existing in the commercial class in Antelope County, make achieving acceptable quality statistics difficult. It is the opinion of the Department that Antelope County is in compliance with professionally acceptable mass appraisal techniques. The usability percentage suggests that the measurement for the commercial class was done with all available arm's length sales. Assisted living facilities and nursing homes were revalued in the county and were adequately represented in the sales file. Hog farrowing facilities were also revalued resulting in significant value increases while not having strong representation in the sales file. Table IV has created the appearance of disparate treatment between the sold and unsold parcels; however a further analysis suggests that the large value increases in the small sample size have created the differences in percent change.

2007 Correlation Section<br>for Antelope County

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

This section documents the utilization of total sales compared to qualified sales in the sales file. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1327 (R. S. Supp., 2005) provides that all sales are deemed to be arm's length transactions unless determined to be otherwise under professionally accepted mass appraisal techniques. The county assessor is responsible for the qualification of the sales included in the residential sales file. The Department periodically reviews the procedures utilized by the county assessor to qualify/disqualify sales.

The Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officials, (1999), indicates that low levels of sale utilization may indicate excessive trimming by the county assessor. Excessive trimming, the arbitrary exclusion or adjustment of arm's length transactions, may indicate an attempt to inappropriately exclude arm's length transactions to create the appearance of a higher level of value and quality of assessment. The sales file, in a case of excess trimming, will fail to properly represent the level of value and quality of assessment of the population of residential real property.

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 94 | 46 | 48.94 |
| 2006 | 67 | 41 | 61.19 |
| 2005 | 53 | 30 | 56.6 |
| 2004 | 63 | 38 | 60.32 |
| 2003 | 76 | 47 | 61.84 |
| 2002 | 89 | 54 | 60.67 |
| 2001 | 83 | 59 | 71.08 |

COMMERCIAL: Table II is indicative that the County has utilized an acceptable portion of the available sales and that the measurement of the class of property was done with all available arm's length sales.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Antelope County

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 92.66 | 24.37 | 115.24 | 95.55 |
| 2006 | 75.06 | 41.77 | $\mathbf{1 0 6 . 4 1}$ | 95.37 |
| 2005 | 92.96 | 0.65 | 93.56 | 92.96 |
| 2004 | 99.72 | -4.61 | 95.12 | 100.19 |
| 2003 | 100 | -1.14 | 98.86 | 100 |
| 2002 | 98.47 | -0.14 | 98.33 | 98 |
| 2001 | 89 | 15.25 | 102.57 | 99 |

COMMERCIAL: The considerable difference between the trended preliminary median and the R\&O median is attributable to the assessment actions to the commercial class of property. Significant value increases to hog farrowing facilities are responsible for the large percent increase to the population, while not having a strong representation in the sales file.

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

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 2007 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2007 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2006 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL) Report. For purposes of calculating the percentage change in the sales file, only the sales in the most recent year of the study period are used. If assessment practices treat sold and unsold properties consistently, the percentage change in the sale file and assessed base will be similar. The analysis of this data assists in determining if the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are an accurate measure of the population. The following is justification for such an analysis:

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

If sold and unsold properties are similarly appraised, they should experience similar changes in value over time. Accordingly, it is possible to compute the average change in value over a selected period for sold and unsold parcels and, if necessary, test to determine whether observed differences are significant. If, for example, values for vacant sold parcels in an area have increased by 45 percent since the previous reappraisal, but values for vacant unsold parcels have increased only 10 percent, sold and unsold parcels appear to have not been equally appraised. This apparent disparity between the treatment of sold and unsold properties provides an initial indication of poor assessment practices and should trigger further inquiry into the reasons for the disparity.

Gloudemans, Robert J., Mass Appraisal of Real Property, (International Association of Assessing Officers, 1999), p. 311.
IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value Continued

| \% Change in Total Assessed <br> Value in the Sales File |  | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.68 | 2007 | 24.37 |
| 134.06 | 2006 | 41.77 |
| 0 | 2005 | 0.65 |
| 0.43 | 2004 | -4.61 |
| -32 | 2003 | -1 |
| 6.08 | 2002 | -0.14 |
| 23.88 | 2001 | 15.25 |

COMMERCIAL: The considerable difference illustrated in the table is attributable to the 2007 assessment actions to the commercial class of property. Assisted living facilities and nursing homes were revalued in the county and were adequately represented in the sales file. Hog farrowing facilities were also revalued resulting in significant value increases while not having strong representation in the sales file. This table has created the appearance of disparate treatment between the sold and unsold parcels; however a further analysis suggests that the large value increases in the small sample size have created the differences in percent change.

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{9 5 . 5 5}$ | $\mathbf{9 7 . 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{9 9 . 2 3}$ |

COMMERCIAL: The three measures of central tendency are within the acceptable range, suggesting the level of value for the commercial class of property is within the acceptable range.

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 30.18 | 102.15 |
| Difference | $\mathbf{1 0 . 1 8}$ | 0 |

COMMERCIAL: Of the two qualitative statistics, the price related differential is within the parameters of the acceptable range and the coefficient of dispersion is slightly above the range. The hypothetical removal of an outlier ratio improves the COD significantly, but does not bring the COD within range. The diversity in the types of properties existing in the commercial class in Antelope County, make achieving acceptable quality statistics difficult.

## 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 | 51 | 46 | -5 |
| Median | 92.66 | 95.55 | 2.89 |
| Wgt. Mean | 90.34 | 97.14 | 6.8 |
| Mean | 103.86 | 99.23 | -4.63 |
| COD | 39.09 | 30.18 | -8.91 |
| PRD | 114.96 | 102.15 | -12.81 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 18.06 | 18.06 | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 391.83 | 391.83 | 0 |

COMMERCIAL: The change between the preliminary statistics and the Reports and Opinion statistics is consistent with the assessment actions reported by the County for the commercial class of property. The difference in the number of qualified sales is a result of sales sustaining substantial physical changes for 2007 and being removed from the qualified sales roster.

## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Analysis of the unimproved agricultural statistics indicates that all market areas with a significant number of sales are within the acceptable range in Antelope County. The coefficient of dispersion and price related differential indicate this class of property has been valued uniformly and proportionately. The percent change in assessed value for both sold and unsold properties is similar and suggests the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are an accurate measure of the population. Analysis of the following tables demonstrates that the statistics support a level of value within the acceptable range and it is best measured by the median measure of central tendency.

2007 Correlation Section<br>for Antelope County

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

This section documents the utilization of total sales compared to qualified sales in the sales file. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1327 (R. S. Supp., 2005) provides that all sales are deemed to be arm's length transactions unless determined to be otherwise under professionally accepted mass appraisal techniques. The county assessor is responsible for the qualification of the sales included in the residential sales file. The Department periodically reviews the procedures utilized by the county assessor to qualify/disqualify sales.

The Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officials, (1999), indicates that low levels of sale utilization may indicate excessive trimming by the county assessor. Excessive trimming, the arbitrary exclusion or adjustment of arm's length transactions, may indicate an attempt to inappropriately exclude arm's length transactions to create the appearance of a higher level of value and quality of assessment. The sales file, in a case of excess trimming, will fail to properly represent the level of value and quality of assessment of the population of residential real property.

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 245 | 91 | 37.14 |
| 2006 | 214 | 85 | 39.72 |
| 2005 | 183 | 118 | 64.48 |
| 2004 | 156 | 91 | 58.33 |
| 2003 | 146 | 83 | 56.85 |
| 2002 | 126 | 74 | 58.73 |
| 2001 | 134 | 94 | 70.15 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The low percentage of sales used by the county is primarily because of the removal of the substantially changed sales from the qualified sales file as directed by the Department. It should be considered that the County has utilized an acceptable portion of the available sales.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Antelope County

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | $\mathbf{7 3 . 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 8 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 . 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 4 6}$ |
| 2006 | $\mathbf{6 8 . 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 . 4 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 8 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 3 7}$ |
| 2005 | 65.40 | $\mathbf{2 1 . 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 9 . 3 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 8 4}$ |
| 2004 | $\mathbf{7 0 . 8 1}$ | $\mathbf{6 . 7 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 5 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 2 5}$ |
| 2003 | 70 | $\mathbf{1 1 . 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 7 . 8 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 5}$ |
| 2002 | $\mathbf{7 3 . 3 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 . 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{8 2 . 2 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 5}$ |
| 2001 | 74 | 4.89 | $\mathbf{7 7 . 6 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 6}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The relationship between the trended preliminary ratio and the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ ratio suggests the assessment practices are applied to the sales file and population in a similar manner.

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

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 2007 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2007 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2006 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL) Report. For purposes of calculating the percentage change in the sales file, only the sales in the most recent year of the study period are used. If assessment practices treat sold and unsold properties consistently, the percentage change in the sale file and assessed base will be similar. The analysis of this data assists in determining if the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are an accurate measure of the population. The following is justification for such an analysis:

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

If sold and unsold properties are similarly appraised, they should experience similar changes in value over time. Accordingly, it is possible to compute the average change in value over a selected period for sold and unsold parcels and, if necessary, test to determine whether observed differences are significant. If, for example, values for vacant sold parcels in an area have increased by 45 percent since the previous reappraisal, but values for vacant unsold parcels have increased only 10 percent, sold and unsold parcels appear to have not been equally appraised. This apparent disparity between the treatment of sold and unsold properties provides an initial indication of poor assessment practices and should trigger further inquiry into the reasons for the disparity.

Gloudemans, Robert J., Mass Appraisal of Real Property, (International Association of Assessing Officers, 1999), p. 311.
IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value Continued

| \% Change in Total Assessed <br> Value in the Sales File | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3.96 | 2007 | 0.88 |
| 12.26 | 2006 | 12.42 |
| 28.63 | 2005 | 21.36 |
| 5.88 | 2004 | 6.73 |
| 13 | 2003 | 11 |
| 11.94 | 2002 | 12.23 |
| 0.69 | 2001 | 4.89 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The percent change in assessed value for both sold and unsold properties is similar and suggests the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are an accurate measure of the population.

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{7 2 . 4 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 . 6 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 8 1}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The three measures of central tendency are within the acceptable range, suggesting the level of value for the agricultural class of property is within the acceptable range.

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 17.56 | 101.62 |
| Difference | 0 | 0 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The coefficient of dispersion and price related differential are within the acceptable range; indicating this class of property has been valued uniformly and proportionately.

## 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 | 101 | 91 | -10 |
| Median | 73.15 | 72.46 | -0.69 |
| Wgt. Mean | 72.72 | 73.62 | 0.9 |
| Mean | 72.71 | 74.81 | 2.1 |
| COD | 18.46 | 17.56 | -0.9 |
| PRD | 99.98 | 101.62 | 1.64 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 27.21 | 33.55 | 6.34 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 131.69 | 161.90 | 30.21 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The change between the preliminary statistics and the Reports and Opinion statistics is consistent with the assessment actions reported by the County for the agricultural class of property. Several areas were increased and others were decreased as indicated by the market, so the collective percent change does not truly represent the amount of movement in property valuations throughout the county. The difference in the number of qualified sales is a result of sales sustaining substantial physical changes for 2007 and being removed from the qualified sales roster.

## 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45 Compared with the 2006 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL)

|  | 2006 CTL <br> County Total | 2007 Form 45 County Total | Value Difference <br> (2007 Form 45-2006 CTL) | Percent Change | 2007 Growth <br> (New Construction Value) | \% Change excl. Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Residential | 99,251,220 | 102,678,270 | 3,427,050 | 3.45 | 2,980,775 | 0.45 |
| 2. Recreational | 2,254,980 | 2,998,025 | 743,045 | 32.95 | 60,960 | 30.25 |
| 3. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwellings | 42,255,330 | 42,145,470 | -109,860 | -0.26 | *---------- | -0.26 |
| 4. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 143,761,530 | 147,821,765 | 4,060,235 | 2.82 | 3,041,735 | 0.71 |
| 5. Commercial | 47,094,440 | 59,842,575 | 12,748,135 | 27.07 | 1,132,735 | 24.66 |
| 6. Industrial | 576,840 | 576,840 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 18,407,485 | 18,490,275 | 82,790 | 0.45 | 0 | 0.45 |
| 8. Minerals | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 9. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 66,078,765 | 78,909,690 | 12,830,925 | 19.42 | 1,132,735 | 17.7 |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 209,840,295 | 227,314,510 | 17,474,215 | 8.33 | 4,174,470 | 6.34 |
| 11. Irrigated | 386,637,295 | 384,751,485 | -1,885,810 | -0.49 |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 98,154,930 | 99,365,290 | 1,210,360 | 1.23 |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 74,019,855 | 79,894,200 | 5,874,345 | 7.94 |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 2064620 | 242,655 | -1,821,965 | -88.25 |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 3,490,230 | 3,734,630 | 244,400 | 7 |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 564,366,930 | 567,988,260 | 3,621,330 | 0.64 |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of All Real Property | 774,207,225 | 796,668,930 | 22,461,705 | 2.9 | 4,174,470 | 2.36 |
| (Locally Assessed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

 outbuildings is shown in line 7.


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



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

State Stat Run


## Type: Qualified

State Stat Run

|  |  |  |  |  |  | Date Rang | e: 07/0 | 01/2004 to 06/30/2 | Posted | fore: 01/1 | 2007 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NUMBE | f Sale |  | 202 | MEDIAN: | $97$ |  | COV: | 60.03 | 95\% | dian C.I.: 91.2 | to 99.67 | (!: Derived) |
|  | TOTAL S | s Pric |  | 005 | WGT. MEAN: | 92 |  | STD: | 65.09 | 95\% Wg | Mean C.I.: 88.5 | to 96.18 |  |
| TOT | L Adj. S | s Pric |  | 005 | MEAN : | 108 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 35.00 |  | Mean C.I.: 99 | to 117.41 |  |
|  | AL Asse | d Valu |  | 190 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AVG | Adj. S | s Pric |  | 267 | COD : | 36.17 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 665.33 |  |  |  |  |
|  | G. Asse | d Valu |  | 966 | PRD : | 117.39 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 16.13 |  |  | Printed: 04/02/ | 7 12:16:54 |
| ASSESSED VA RANGE | UE * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. Sale Price | Avg. <br> Assd Val |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. |  |  |
| Low \$ |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 4999 | 30 | 99.84 | 123.23 | 82.25 | 68.20 |  | 149.83 | 16.13 | 305.50 | 67.20 to 168.67 | 2,617 | 2,152 |
| 5000 TO | 9999 | 18 | 87.86 | 120.42 | 84.47 | 66.85 |  | 142.56 | 42.56 | 387.50 | 62.00 to 144.83 | 9,105 | 7,691 |
| Total \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 48 | 95.44 | 122.18 | 83.75 | 68.03 |  | 145.88 | 16.13 | 387.50 | 71.40 to 136.60 | 5,050 | 4,229 |
| 10000 TO | 29999 | 59 | 91.58 | 98.81 | 87.58 | 27.01 |  | 112.82 | 47.71 | 294.06 | 85.82 to 98.11 | 23,396 | 20,490 |
| 30000 TO | 59999 | 59 | 100.65 | 115.02 | 94.94 | 34.88 |  | 121.15 | 47.59 | 665.33 | 90.05 to 114.92 | 47,282 | 44,891 |
| 60000 TO | 99999 | 27 | 97.82 | 93.07 | 90.81 | 10.53 |  | 102.49 | 61.45 | 116.30 | 85.46 to 100.44 | 84,861 | 77,061 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 5 | 99.83 | 101.90 | 100.96 | 8.35 |  | 100.94 | 87.74 | 115.39 | N/A | 122,850 | 124,029 |
| 150000 то | 249999 | 3 | 101.55 | 104.23 | 101.13 | 16.73 |  | 103.06 | 80.08 | 131.06 | N/A | 161,333 | 163,161 |
| 500000 + |  | 1 | 87.67 | 87.67 | 87.67 |  |  |  | 87.67 | 87.67 | N/A | 938,000 | 822,325 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 202 | 96.77 | 108.43 | 92.37 | 36.17 |  | 117.39 | 16.13 | 665.33 | 91.22 to 99.67 | 43,267 | 39,966 |
| QUALITY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) |  | 31 | 97.65 | 124.96 | 90.67 | 60.71 |  | 137.81 | 16.13 | 387.50 | 73.86 to 116.71 | 45,534 | 41,286 |
| 10 |  | 2 | 113.50 | 113.50 | 90.15 | 22.47 |  | 125.89 | 88.00 | 139.00 | N/A | 17,750 | 16,002 |
| 20 |  | 65 | 98.96 | 104.38 | 94.45 | 30.16 |  | 110.51 | 33.13 | 259.41 | 91.22 to 105.69 | 28,624 | 27,036 |
| 30 |  | 97 | 95.21 | 106.12 | 92.72 | 32.64 |  | 114.45 | 31.20 | 665.33 | 88.38 to 100.27 | 50,163 | 46,513 |
| 40 |  | 7 | 91.58 | 103.51 | 86.88 | 32.58 |  | 119.14 | 57.50 | 221.43 | 57.50 to 221.43 | 80,928 | 70,308 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 202 | 96.77 | 108.43 | 92.37 | 36.17 |  | 117.39 | 16.13 | 665.33 | 91.22 to 99.67 | 43,267 | 39,966 |
| STYLE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) |  | 31 | 97.65 | 124.96 | 90.67 | 60.71 |  | 137.81 | 16.13 | 387.50 | 73.86 to 116.71 | 45,534 | 41,286 |
| 100 |  | 8 | 99.64 | 105.00 | 91.35 | 50.72 |  | 114.94 | 31.20 | 221.43 | 31.20 to 221.43 | 7,625 | 6,965 |
| 101 |  | 112 | 96.94 | 106.75 | 93.09 | 31.13 |  | 114.68 | 33.13 | 665.33 | 90.05 to 100.46 | 47,523 | 44,239 |
| 102 |  | 15 | 89.62 | 93.15 | 93.64 | 17.64 |  | 99.49 | 57.91 | 155.01 | 75.70 to 100.27 | 47,066 | 44,071 |
| 104 |  | 33 | 100.44 | 107.21 | 89.34 | 35.64 |  | 120.00 | 34.00 | 294.06 | 83.54 to 113.92 | 32,927 | 29,416 |
| 106 |  | 3 | 98.84 | 99.46 | 99.16 | 3.01 |  | 100.30 | 95.30 | 104.23 | N/A | 50,750 | 50,323 |
| _ ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 202 | 96.77 | 108.43 | 92.37 | 36.17 |  | 117.39 | 16.13 | 665.33 | 91.22 to 99.67 | 43,267 | 39,966 |

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

## Type: Qualified

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

## Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007

$$
\text { 95\% Median C.I.: } 91.22 \text { to } 99.67
$$

MEAN
92 COV
STD:

$$
65.09
$$

8,740,005 WGT. MEA

$$
\text { 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: } 88.56 \text { to } 96.18
$$

$$
8,073,190
$$

$$
\text { 95\% Mean C.I.: } 99.46 \text { to } 117.41
$$

$$
43,267
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 43,261 \\
& 39,966
\end{aligned}
$$

| COUNT | MEDIAN |
| ---: | ---: |
| 31 | 97.65 |
| 7 | 93.32 |
| 38 | 96.57 |
| 106 | 97.11 |
| 20 | 96.57 |
| 202 | 96.77 |


| MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| ---: | ---: |
| 124.96 | 90.67 |
| 85.93 | 79.70 |
| 106.99 | 96.27 |
| 106.99 | 92.78 |
| 101.07 | 91.92 |
|  |  |
|  | 108.43 |

COD
60.71
31.23
38.78
31.44
18.86
36.17
PRD
137.81
107.82
111.14
115.32
109.95

117.39

| MAX | $95 \%$ Median C.I. |
| ---: | :--- |
| 387.50 | 73.86 to 116.71 |
| 139.00 | 33.13 to 139.00 |
| 294.06 | 85.47 to 106.49 |
| 665.33 | 89.27 to 100.78 |
| 169.45 | 80.48 to 101.55 |
| 665.33 | 91.22 to 99.67 |


| RANGE | COUNT |
| :--- | ---: |
| (blank) | 31 |
| 10 | 7 |
| 20 | 38 |
| 30 | 106 |
| 40 | 20 |
|  |  |

92.37
45,534
16,214
15,994
48,718
72,150
43,267
41,286
12,922
15,397
45,200
66,322

## Type: Qualified

State Stat Run


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

State Stat Run


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

State Stat Run


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

State Stat Run

|  |  |  |  |  |  | Date Rang | . | (2003 to 06/30/200 | 06 Posted | (1). | , |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NUMBER | f Sale |  | 46 | MEDIAN: | 96 |  | COV: | 57.61 | 95\% | dian C.I.: 88.00 | to 99.39 | (!: Derived) |
|  | TOTAL S | s Pric |  | , 537 | WGT. MEAN: | 97 |  | STD: | 57.17 | 95\% Wgt | Mean C.I.: 93.5 | to 100.71 |  |
| TOT | L Adj. S | s Pric |  | , 037 | MEAN : | 99 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 28.84 |  | Mean C.I.: 82. | to 115.75 |  |
|  | AL Asse | d Valu |  | , 200 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AVG | Adj. S | s Pric |  | , 022 | COD : | 30.18 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 391.83 |  |  |  |  |
|  | G. Asse | d Valu |  | , 591 | PRD : | 102.15 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 18.06 |  |  | Printed: 04/02 | 7 12:17:04 |
| 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 | 7 | 46.00 | 56.73 | 32.42 | 74.57 |  | 174.99 | 18.06 | 115.63 | 18.06 to 115.63 | 8,642 | 2,802 |
| 5000 TO | 9999 | 9 | 92.07 | 97.62 | 85.58 | 28.97 |  | 114.07 | 62.81 | 211.00 | 63.00 to 103.33 | 8,000 | 6,846 |
| Total \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 16 | 81.75 | 79.73 | 61.31 | 40.23 |  | 130.05 | 18.06 | 211.00 | 46.00 to 100.75 | 8,281 | 5,077 |
| 10000 TO | 29999 | 15 | 91.76 | 122.93 | 97.19 | 46.70 |  | 126.48 | 57.95 | 391.83 | 83.97 to 139.93 | 20,880 | 20,293 |
| 30000 то | 59999 | 5 | 97.93 | 98.99 | 98.54 | 3.03 |  | 100.46 | 95.44 | 105.80 | N/A | 40,600 | 40,007 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 1 | 85.26 | 85.26 | 85.26 |  |  |  | 85.26 | 85.26 | N/A | 137,337 | 117,090 |
| 250000 TO | 499999 | 3 | 108.59 | 90.52 | 79.60 | 17.87 |  | 113.71 | 52.37 | 110.60 | N/A | 381,666 | 303,820 |
| 500000 + |  | 6 | 99.27 | 98.88 | 98.90 | 0.51 |  | 99.98 | 96.71 | 99.48 | 96.71 to 99.48 | 2,476,666 | 2,449,495 |
| ALL |  | 46 | 95.55 | 99.23 | 97.14 | 30.18 |  | 102.15 | 18.06 | 391.83 | 88.00 to 99.39 | 365,022 | 354,591 |
| COST RANK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) |  | 6 | 73.49 | 85.73 | 84.91 | 58.75 |  | 100.97 | 18.67 | 202.00 | 18.67 to 202.00 | 7,916 | 6,721 |
| 10 |  | 1 | 105.80 | 105.80 | 105.80 |  |  |  | 105.80 | 105.80 | N/A | 30,000 | 31,740 |
| 15 |  | 1 | 103.97 | 103.97 | 103.97 |  |  |  | 103.97 | 103.97 | N/A | 18,000 | 18,715 |
| 20 |  | 31 | 95.44 | 103.00 | 98.78 | 31.81 |  | 104.27 | 18.06 | 391.83 | 86.86 to 99.39 | 422,662 | 417,521 |
| 25 |  | 4 | 102.65 | 92.07 | 91.12 | 17.08 |  | 101.04 | 52.37 | 110.60 | N/A | 876,250 | 798,468 |
| 30 |  | 3 | 91.76 | 93.09 | 94.75 | 3.04 |  | 98.24 | 89.57 | 97.93 | N/A | 29,333 | 27,793 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 46 | 95.55 | 99.23 | 97.14 | 30.18 |  | 102.15 | 18.06 | 391.83 | 88.00 to 99.39 | 365,022 | 354,591 |



02 - ANTELOPE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

PA\&T 2007 R\&O Statistics

## Type: Qualified

Base Stat

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



PA\&T 2007 R\&O Statistics

## Type: Qualified



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

|  | NUMBER of Sales: | 91 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $18,664,100$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $18,799,100$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $13,839,705$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 206,583 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 152,084 |

72 Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007
(!: Derived)
(AgLand)

LAND USE > 95\%
MAJORITY LAND USE >
RANGE
95\%
COUNT
$\qquad$
——ALL_
MEDIAN
76.87
89.71
68.83
70.41
70.26
71.56

| MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| ---: | ---: |
| 77.07 | 77.98 |
| 88.34 | 81.95 |
| 71.30 | 69.50 |
| 67.79 | 69.49 |
| 70.26 | 73.28 |
| 75.24 | 73.41 |

MEAN: 72 COV: 25.22

95\% Median C.I.: 69.63 to 74.23
WGT. MEAN: 74 STD: 18.87 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 69.35 to 77.89 (!: land + NAT $=\mathbf{0}$ )


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


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

AVG. Assessed Value:
60.61
(!: Derived)
65.27

95\% Median C.I.: 90.16 to 98.64
95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 81.76 to 94.90
34.27 95\% Mean C.I.: 98.92 to 116.45
665.33 ,

9,307,505
9,307,505
8,220,990
43,697

COV:

AVG.ABS.DEV:

## MEDIAN:

GT. MEAN:
MEAN :
88
108

COD: $\quad 35.96$ MAX Sales Ratio
PRD: 121.92 MIN Sales Ratio:



| RANGE | COUNT |
| :---: | :---: |
| Qrtrs |  |
| 07/01/04 то 09/30/04 | 36 |
| 10/01/04 то 12/31/04 | 22 |
| 01/01/05 то 03/31/05 | 21 |
| 04/01/05 то 06/30/05 | 33 |
| 07/01/05 то 09/30/05 | 28 |
| 10/01/05 то 12/31/05 | 24 |
| 01/01/06 то 03/31/06 | 28 |
| 04/01/06 то 06/30/06 | 21 |
| Study Years |  |
| 07/01/04 TO 06/30/05 | 112 |
| 07/01/05 то 06/30/06 | 101 |
| Calendar Yrs |  |
| 01/01/05 то 12/31/05 | 106 |

$\qquad$ ALI
-
ASSESSOR LOCATION

## RANGE

BRUNSWICK
CLEARWATER

ELGIN
NELIGH
OAKDALE
MEDIAN

| 96.07 | 98.68 | 99.01 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 99.58 | 106.13 | 90.58 |
| 91.22 | 117.73 | 85.10 |
| 93.93 | 100.01 | 93.28 |
| 95.21 | 94.46 | 88.78 |
| 98.58 | 110.20 | 93.78 |
| 98.47 | 128.35 | 87.29 |
| 81.73 | 113.99 | 73.97 |
|  |  |  |
| 95.54 | 104.11 | 93.06 |
| 94.75 | 111.66 | 84.73 |
| 94.98 | 104.36 | 90.80 |

94.98
COD

| 23.02 | 99.66 | 35.88 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 28.42 | 117.16 | 58.60 |
| 46.66 | 138.33 | 42.56 |
| 25.86 | 107.22 | 38.17 |
| 27.90 | 106.40 | 31.20 |
| 30.51 | 117.52 | 47.59 |
| 60.59 | 147.04 | 16.13 |
| 57.64 | 154.10 | 33.13 |
|  |  |  |
| 29.23 | 111.87 | 35.88 |
| 43.57 | 131.79 | 16.13 |
|  |  |  |
| 31.49 | 114.93 | 31.20 |

$220.33 \quad 88.55$ to 100.44 A

| 36,127 | 35,771 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 23,354 | 21,155 |
| 40,590 | 34,544 |
| 41,080 | 38,319 |
| 41,885 | 37,184 |
| 54,352 | 50,970 |
| 36,583 | 31,934 |
| 84,926 | 62,819 |
| 35,914 | 33,421 |
| 52,327 | 44,334 |
| 44,200 | 40,136 |


| ORCHARD | 24 | 96.10 | 101.99 | 91.47 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| ROYAL | 1 | 42.56 | 42.56 | 42.56 |
| RURAL | 34 | 88.85 | 88.10 | 80.84 |
| TILDEN | 16 | 96.34 | 97.25 | 94.05 |

$\qquad$ ALL___
LOCATIONS: URBAN, SUBURBAN \& RUR
LOCATIONS: URBAN, SUBURBAN \& RURAL $\quad 107.69 \quad 88.33$
3.96
121.92
16.13

## COUNT M

 175$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$28 \quad 88.15$
6.83
0.30
88.15

|  | WGT. MEAN |
| ---: | ---: |
| .75 | 92.67 |
| 8.71 | 84.91 |
|  | 80.19 |

Arinte
Avg.
Avg. Adj. Avg.
.
號 53:53


Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007

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


MEDIAN:
9,307,505
,307,50
8,220,990
43,697
GT. MEAN:
MEAN
108

COV:
STD:
AVG.ABS.DEV:

95\% Median C.I.: 90.16 to 98.64
(!: Derived)
60.61
5.27
4.27

95\% Wat. Mean C.I.: 81.76 to 94.90
95\% Mean C.I.: 98.92 to 116.45









Printed: 02/17/2007 12:53:53


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


Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007


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

State Stat Run

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

AVG. Assessed Value:


90
Cov:
70.02
(!: Derived)
95\% Median C.I.: 86.86 to 99.25
95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 76.88 to 103.79
$16,858,53$ 16,861,037 15,231,860 330,608

MEDIAN:
GT. MEAN: MEAN: COD : COD: 39.09 MAX Sales Ratio: 391.83 PRD: 114.96 MIN Sales Ratio: 18.06

95\% Mean C.I.: 83.90 to 123.81


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


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


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


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



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


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


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


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


## 2007 Assessment Survey for Antelope County

## I. General Information

A. Staffing and Funding Information

1. Deputy(ies) on staff: $\mathbf{1}$
2. Appraiser(s) on staff: $\mathbf{0}$
3. Other full-time employees: $\mathbf{1}$
4. Other part-time employees: $\mathbf{0}$
5. Number of shared employees: Temporary employees are hired as needed and as budget allows
6. Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year: \$92,475
7. Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system: N/A
8. Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above: $\mathbf{\$ 9 2 , 4 7 5}$
9. Amount of total budget set aside for appraisal work: N/A
10. Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops: N/A
11. Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget: $\mathbf{\$ 2 9 , 0 5 0}$
12. Other miscellaneous funds: N/A
13. Total budget: \$121,525
a. Was any of last year's budget not used? Yes
B. Residential Appraisal Information
(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)
14. Data collection done by: Assessor and Staff
15. Valuation done by: Assessor
16. Pickup work done by: Assessor and Staff

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential |  |  |  | $276^{*}$ |

*Number includes commercial and agricultural permits.
4. What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? 2002-2006 depending on subclass
5. What was the last year the depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? 2005 depending on subclass
6. What was the last year that the Market or Sales Comparison Approach was used to estimate the market value of the properties in this class? 2006
7. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: $\mathbf{9}$
8. How are these defined? Areas are defined by location. Areas include Brunswick, Clearwater, Elgin, Neligh, Oakdale, Orchard, Royal, Rural, and Tilden.
9. Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? Yes
10. Does the location "suburban" mean something other than rural residential? (that is, does the "suburban" location have its own market?) The Neligh and Elgin assessor locations include the one mile zoning jurisdiction outside the city limits.
11. Are the county's ag residential and rural residential improvements classified and valued in the same manner? Yes

## C. Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

1. Data collection done by: Assessor and Staff
2. Valuation done by: Assessor
3. Pickup work done by: Assessor and Staff

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commercial |  |  |  | $\mathbf{2 7 6}^{*}$ |

*Number includes residential and agricultural permits.
4. What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? Each subclass is updated as part of the reappraisal cycle.
5. When was the last time the depreciation schedule for this property class or any subclass was developed using market-derived information? 2006
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? 2001
7. When was the last time that the Market or Sales Comparison Approach was used to estimate the market value of the properties in this class? 2006
8. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class? 9
9. How are these defined? Areas are defined by location. Areas include Brunswick, Clearwater, Elgin, Neligh, Oakdale, Orchard, Royal, Rural, and Tilden.
10. Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? Yes
11. Does the location "suburban" mean something other than rural commercial? (that is, does the "suburban" location have its own market?) The assessor location 'Neligh' includes the suburban area.

## D. Agricultural Appraisal Information

1. Data collection done by: Deputy Assessor
2. Valuation done by: Assessor
3. Pickup work done by whom: Assessor and Deputy Assessor

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural |  |  |  | $\mathbf{1 2 1 3}^{*}$ |

*937 were agricultural land only; 276 include residential \& commercial building permits .
3. Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? Yes

How is the agricultural land defined? Regardless of size the parcel must be used predominately as agricultural.
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? N/A
6. What is the date of the soil survey currently used? $\mathbf{1 9 7 8}$
7. What date was the last countywide land use study completed? 2006
a. By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.) Aerial Photography, GIS, and review of information on the Department of Natural Resources website.
b. By whom? Deputy Assessor
c. What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? $\mathbf{8 0 \%}$
8. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: $\mathbf{5}$
9. How are these defined? These areas are defined by topography and similar soil characteristics, and delineated by section lines.
10. Has the county implemented (or is in the process of implementing) special valuation for agricultural land within the county? No

## E. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

1. Administrative software: TerraScan
2. CAMA software: TerraScan
3. Cadastral maps or GIS software:
a. Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? Staff
4. Does the county have GIS software? Yes
a. Who maintains the GIS software and maps? Deputy Assessor
5. Personal Property software: TerraScan

## F. Zoning Information

1. Does the county have zoning? Yes
a. If so, is the zoning county wide? Yes
b. What municipalities in the county are zoned? Elgin, Neligh, Tilden
c. When was zoning implemented? 1999

## G. Contracted Services

1. Appraisal Services: None
2. Other Services: None
H. Additional comments or further explanations on any item from A through G:

The Antelope County Assessor was interviewed for the information contained in this report.

## II. Assessment Actions

## 2006 Assessment Actions taken to address the following property classes/subclasses:

## Residential

For 2007, residential assessment actions reported by the county included a review of the town of Tilden and a market analysis of Elgin City and Clearwater Village was conducted. The town of Oakdale was physically reviewed by the assessor's office and new photos were taken of the improvements. A market study of Oakdale was also completed, which led the assessor to reduce all improvement values by $15 \%$ to move the level of value for the town within the acceptable range.

The assessor also revalued the rural residential parcels and increased medium sized home acreages and non-home acreages. Market information available for recreational land was also reviewed and values were increased based on market activity. The pick-up work of new and omitted construction was also completed by the county.

## Commercial

The Assessor conducted a market study of the commercial class of property and identified the town of Neligh as having a low level of value. Nursing homes and assisted living facilities were revalued. In the rural commercial area, hog farrowing facilities were also revalued. The pick-up work of new and omitted construction was also completed by the county.

## Agricultural

Agricultural land was analyzed by the assessor using market information related to the land capability groupings for each market area. Based on that market information, the assessor adjusted values accordingly. In Market Area One, irrigated values were decreased, while all other values were increased. In Market Area Two, irrigated was decreased and groupings of dry land, CRP, and grass were increased. Market Area Three received a decrease to irrigated, dry, and CRP land. Market Area Four values were increased significantly for irrigated, and reduced for dry, grass, and CRP. The most notable changes in Market Area Five we reductions to grass land values.

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## County 2 - Antelope

Schedule II:Tax Increment Financing (TIF)
Records


County 2 - Antelope


Growth

## County 2 - Antelope

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

| Irrigated: | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 115.000 | 300,725 | 3,530.280 | 9,231,690 | 3,645.280 | 9,532,415 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 44.320 | 115,895 | 6,942.720 | 18,155,225 | 6,987.040 | 18,271,120 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 174.000 | 455,010 | 4,083.310 | 10,677,865 | 4,257.310 | 11,132,875 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 54.300 | 105,885 | 2,604.550 | 5,078,875 | 2,658.850 | 5,184,760 |
| 49. 3A1 | 37.790 | 57,820 | 709.640 | 1,085,755 | 36,268.430 | 55,490,685 | 37,015.860 | 56,634,260 |
| 50. 3A | 42.820 | 57,590 | 872.300 | 1,173,245 | 45,223.250 | 60,825,315 | 46,138.370 | 62,056,150 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 17.000 | 20,230 | 7,053.420 | 8,393,560 | 7,070.420 | 8,413,790 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 8.000 | 6,560 | 937.970 | 769,135 | 945.970 | 775,695 |
| 53. Total | 80.610 | 115,410 | 1,994.560 | 3,263,305 | 106,643.930 | 168,622,350 | 108,719.100 | 172,001,065 |


| 54. 1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 41.000 | 107,215 | 1,431.040 | 3,742,170 | 1,472.040 | 3,849,385 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55.1D | 1.000 | 1,590 | 3.000 | 4,770 | 2,595.610 | 4,127,035 | 2,599.610 | 4,133,395 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 35.000 | 35,350 | 1,591.070 | 1,606,995 | 1,626.070 | 1,642,345 |
| 57.2D | 0.000 | 0 | 9.300 | 8,605 | 1,297.110 | 1,199,845 | 1,306.410 | 1,208,450 |
| 58. 3D1 | 17.300 | 15,830 | 291.900 | 267,090 | 14,669.130 | 13,422,290 | 14,978.330 | 13,705,210 |
| 59.3D | 24.520 | 15,815 | 497.870 | 321,135 | 14,502.600 | 9,354,220 | 15,024.990 | 9,691,170 |
| 60. 4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 2.000 | 1,290 | 1,294.720 | 835,100 | 1,296.720 | 836,390 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 2.000 | 810 | 189.500 | 76,745 | 191.500 | 77,555 |
| 62. Total | 42.820 | 33,235 | 882.070 | 746,265 | 37,570.780 | 34,364,400 | 38,495.670 | 35,143,900 |


| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.500 | 540 | 239.230 | 281,755 | 239.730 | 282,295 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.1G | 8.000 | 8,640 | 0.000 | 0 | 529.370 | 578,660 | 537.370 | 587,300 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 9.000 | 8,560 | 481.100 | 483,715 | 490.100 | 492,275 |
| 66.2G | 0.000 | 0 | 14.470 | 14,760 | 1,062.850 | 1,057,630 | 1,077.320 | 1,072,390 |
| 67.3G1 | 3.000 | 2,910 | 30.260 | 28,740 | 4,393.850 | 4,116,770 | 4,427.110 | 4,148,420 |
| 68.3G | 2.000 | 1,430 | 47.500 | 32,335 | 17,903.070 | 12,459,605 | 17,952.570 | 12,493,370 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 8.000 | 5,505 | 5,853.990 | 4,079,440 | 5,861.990 | 4,084,945 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,983.880 | 785,615 | 1,983.880 | 785,615 |
| 71. Total | 13.000 | 12,980 | 109.730 | 90,440 | 32,447.340 | 23,843,190 | 32,570.070 | 23,946,610 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 268.000 | 42,680 | 268.000 | 42,680 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 123.000 | 49,200 | 5,097.550 | 2,039,020 | 5,220.550 | 2,088,220 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 432.700 |  | 432.700 |  |
| 75. Total | 136.430 | 161,625 | 3,109.360 | 4,149,210 | 182,027.600 | 228,911,640 | 185,273.390 | 233,222,475 |

## County 2 - Antelope <br> 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

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

| Irrigated: | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 7.000 | 11,935 | 42.000 | 71,610 | 1,796.830 | 3,063,590 | 1,845.830 | 3,147,135 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,433.690 | 5,339,400 | 3,433.690 | 5,339,400 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,538.900 | 5,255,280 | 3,538.900 | 5,255,280 |
| 48. 2A | 6.000 | 8,910 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,350.160 | 2,004,995 | 1,356.160 | 2,013,905 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 9.000 | 13,365 | 12,297.640 | 18,262,030 | 12,306.640 | 18,275,395 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 10.010 | 13,765 | 16,337.980 | 22,464,795 | 16,347.990 | 22,478,560 |
| 51. 4A1 | 1.000 | 915 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,525.300 | 5,970,655 | 6,526.300 | 5,971,570 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,189.330 | 5,663,250 | 6,189.330 | 5,663,250 |
| 53. Total | 14.000 | 21,760 | 61.010 | 98,740 | 51,469.830 | 68,023,995 | 51,544.840 | 68,144,495 |


| 54.1D1 | 3.000 | 4,035 | 32.000 | 43,040 | 673.070 | 905,275 | 708.070 | 952,350 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55.1D | 5.000 | 6,725 | 6.000 | 8,070 | 1,182.490 | 1,590,460 | 1,193.490 | 1,605,255 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 7.000 | 9,415 | 1,227.280 | 1,650,700 | 1,234.280 | 1,660,115 |
| 57.2D | 3.000 | 4,035 | 8.000 | 10,760 | 431.400 | 580,230 | 442.400 | 595,025 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 25.520 | 30,115 | 4,810.820 | 5,676,765 | 4,836.340 | 5,706,880 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 15.000 | 13,425 | 4,533.920 | 4,057,895 | 4,548.920 | 4,071,320 |
| 60. 4D1 | 2.000 | 1,050 | 6.000 | 3,150 | 1,090.170 | 572,360 | 1,098.170 | 576,560 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 600.200 | 267,095 | 600.200 | 267,095 |
| 62. Total | 13.000 | 15,845 | 99.520 | 117,975 | 14,549.350 | 15,300,780 | 14,661.870 | 15,434,600 |

Grass:

| 63.1G1 | 4.300 | 2,505 | 22.150 | 16,510 | 136.200 | 126,545 | 162.650 | 145,560 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.1G | 3.210 | 2,625 | 1.000 | 1,005 | 251.600 | 243,345 | 255.810 | 246,975 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 7.000 | 5,090 | 237.390 | 226,555 | 244.390 | 231,645 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 5.000 | 4,150 | 251.890 | 218,120 | 256.890 | 222,270 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 13.390 | 10,365 | 2,307.450 | 1,942,395 | 2,320.840 | 1,952,760 |
| 68. 3G | 0.000 | 0 | 48.300 | 24,725 | 7,415.690 | 4,595,495 | 7,463.990 | 4,620,220 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 25.000 | 9,290 | 8,207.950 | 3,318,935 | 8,232.950 | 3,328,225 |
| 70.4G | 6.700 | 1,010 | 136.230 | 39,820 | 19,811.860 | 6,534,660 | 19,954.790 | 6,575,490 |
| 71. Total | 14.210 | 6,140 | 258.070 | 110,955 | 38,620.030 | 17,206,050 | 38,892.310 | 17,323,145 |


| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 386.230 | 125,530 | 386.230 | 125,530 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 22.000 | 7,150 | 2,107.540 | 684,980 | 2,129.540 | 692,130 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 491.440 |  | 491.440 |  |
| 75. Total | 41.210 | 43,745 | 440.600 | 334,820 | 107,132.980 | 101,341,335 | 107,614.790 | 101,719,900 |

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## County 2 - Antelope <br> 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

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

| Irrigated: | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 145.400 | 284,255 | 6,579.460 | 12,862,850 | 6,724.860 | 13,147,105 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 1,478.940 | 2,832,160 | 19,707.730 | 37,740,335 | 21,186.670 | 40,572,495 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 65.500 | 96,285 | 3,799.460 | 5,585,215 | 3,864.960 | 5,681,500 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 1.000 | 1,425 | 478.000 | 681,150 | 479.000 | 682,575 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 415.290 | 591,790 | 7,157.290 | 10,199,175 | 7,572.580 | 10,790,965 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 194.000 | 273,540 | 14,855.110 | 20,945,705 | 15,049.110 | 21,219,245 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 65.000 | 47,450 | 3,332.650 | 2,432,830 | 3,397.650 | 2,480,280 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 110.000 | 63,250 | 1,755.190 | 1,009,245 | 1,865.190 | 1,072,495 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 2,475.130 | 4,190,155 | 57,664.890 | 91,456,505 | 60,140.020 | 95,646,660 |

Dryland:

| 54. 1D1 | 1.620 | 3,015 | 88.900 | 165,355 | $2,406.210$ | $4,475,560$ | $2,496.730$ | $4,643,930$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 55. 1D | 18.160 | 28,510 | 474.530 | 745,010 | $8,909.260$ | $13,987,480$ | $9,401.950$ | $14,761,000$ |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 29.000 | 44,080 | $1,754.120$ | $2,666,250$ | $1,783.120$ | $2,710,330$ |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 16.920 | 20,220 | 267.200 | 319,305 | 284.120 | 339,525 |
| 58. 3D1 | 5.000 | 5,825 | 109.600 | 127,685 | $3,087.590$ | $3,597,055$ | $3,202.190$ | $3,730,565$ |
| 59. 3D | 2.050 | 1,765 | 125.000 | 107,500 | $8,697.680$ | $7,479,985$ | $8,824.730$ |  |
| 60. 4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 137.000 | 90,420 | $3,397.160$ | $2,242,130$ | $3,534.160$ |  |
| 61. 4D | 0.000 | 0 | 61.740 | 34,575 | $1,298.710$ | 727,285 | $1,360.450$ |  |
| 62. Total | 26.830 | 39,115 | $1,042.690$ | $1,334,845$ | $29,817.930$ | $35,495,050$ | 30 |  |


| 63.1G1 | 2.000 | 1,600 | 21.000 | 16,800 | 407.230 | 318,290 | 430.230 | 336,690 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.1G | 18.700 | 14,955 | 96.610 | 77,665 | 2,413.470 | 2,078,665 | 2,528.780 | 2,171,285 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 15.000 | 12,000 | 861.820 | 685,770 | 876.820 | 697,770 |
| 66.2G | 0.000 | 0 | 1.040 | 830 | 217.670 | 167,410 | 218.710 | 168,240 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.410 | 330 | 119.290 | 96,080 | 1,751.260 | 1,456,975 | 1,870.960 | 1,553,385 |
| 68.3G | 0.000 | 0 | 101.400 | 81,185 | 5,564.370 | 4,461,520 | 5,665.770 | 4,542,705 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 361.340 | 184,335 | 6,439.070 | 3,278,610 | 6,800.410 | 3,462,945 |
| 70.4G | 1.000 | 355 | 444.850 | 153,310 | 11,626.630 | 3,785,195 | 12,072.480 | 3,938,860 |
| 71. Total | 22.110 | 17,240 | 1,160.530 | 622,205 | 29,281.520 | 16,232,435 | 30,464.160 | 16,871,880 |


| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 78.000 | 26,700 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 73. Other | 1.500 | 535 | 18.460 | 6,555 | 865.950 | 307,410 | 88.000 |  |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 9.550 |  | 281.810 |  |  |  |
| 75. Total | 50.440 | 56,890 | $4,696.810$ | $6,153,760$ | $117,708.290$ | $143,518,100$ | $\mathbf{1 2 2 , 4 5 5 . 5 4 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 9 , 7 2 8 , 7 5 0}$ |

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## County 2 - Antelope

2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45
Schedule IX: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Detail
Market Area:
4

| Irrigated: | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 42.000 | 81,900 | 1,764.910 | 3,441,565 | 1,806.910 | 3,523,465 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 7.000 | 13,650 | 1,289.020 | 2,513,590 | 1,296.020 | 2,527,240 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 49.000 | 95,550 | 2,623.120 | 5,115,065 | 2,672.120 | 5,210,615 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 34.000 | 66,300 | 3,571.560 | 6,964,545 | 3,605.560 | 7,030,845 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 94.000 | 183,300 | 8,796.830 | 17,153,815 | 8,890.830 | 17,337,115 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 34.000 | 40,290 | 3,516.900 | 4,167,525 | 3,550.900 | 4,207,815 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 19.000 | 13,775 | 999.300 | 724,495 | 1,018.300 | 738,270 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 658.320 | 457,535 | 658.320 | 457,535 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 279.000 | 494,765 | 23,219.960 | 40,538,135 | 23,498.960 | 41,032,900 |
| Dryland: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 271.970 | 214,855 | 1,144.840 | 904,425 | 1,416.810 | 1,119,280 |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 160.280 | 120,210 | 1,004.170 | 753,140 | 1,164.450 | 873,350 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 53.000 | 33,655 | 1,205.470 | 765,480 | 1,258.470 | 799,135 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 184.290 | 103,205 | 2,426.410 | 1,358,790 | 2,610.700 | 1,461,995 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 587.620 | 299,690 | 5,058.120 | 2,579,625 | 5,645.740 | 2,879,315 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 121.000 | 61,710 | 1,996.220 | 1,018,075 | 2,117.220 | 1,079,785 |
| 60.4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 28.000 | 14,280 | 622.360 | 317,405 | 650.360 | 331,685 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 21.000 | 8,715 | 162.260 | 67,340 | 183.260 | 76,055 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 1,427.160 | 856,320 | 13,619.850 | 7,764,280 | 15,047.010 | 8,620,600 |

Grass

| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 26.000 | 21,140 | 301.630 | 242,410 | 327.630 | 263,550 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 39.000 | 28,155 | 591.510 | 423,880 | 630.510 | 452,035 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 7.000 | 4,505 | 1,022.240 | 641,825 | 1,029.240 | 646,330 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 51.500 | 30,180 | 3,789.240 | 2,235,030 | 3,840.740 | 2,265,210 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 104.040 | 58,100 | 3,862.020 | 2,156,445 | 3,966.060 | 2,214,545 |
| 68.3G | 0.000 | 0 | 74.460 | 34,500 | 4,619.280 | 2,166,730 | 4,693.740 | 2,201,230 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 57.000 | 25,520 | 5,646.290 | 2,465,340 | 5,703.290 | 2,490,860 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 23.000 | 8,395 | 14,702.890 | 5,035,255 | 14,725.890 | 5,043,650 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 382.000 | 210,495 | 34,535.100 | 15,366,915 | 34,917.100 | 15,577,410 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 11.000 | 4,125 | 116.310 | 43,620 | 127.310 | 47,745 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 74.270 | 27,855 | 1,381.490 | 518,085 | 1,455.760 | 545,940 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 2,133.530 |  | 2,133.530 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 2,173.430 | 1,593,560 | 72,872.710 | 64,231,035 | 75,046.140 | 65,824,595 |


| County 2 - Antelope |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Schedule IX: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Detail |  |  |  |  | Market Area:Rural |  |  |  |
| Urban |  |  | SubUrban |  |  |  | Total |  |
| Irrigated: | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres Value |  | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 201.000 | 326,625 | 1,713.940 | 2,785,155 | 1,914.940 | 3,111,780 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 4.000 | 6,000 | 348.330 | 522,495 | 352.330 | 528,495 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 2.000 | 3,000 | 301.280 | 451,920 | 303.280 | 454,920 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 141.000 | 211,500 | 530.380 | 795,570 | 671.380 | 1,007,070 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 73.070 | 94,990 | 527.970 | 686,360 | 601.040 | 781,350 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 122.000 | 122,000 | 1,038.910 | 1,038,905 | 1,160.910 | 1,160,905 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 70.000 | 48,650 | 939.000 | 652,605 | 1,009.000 | 701,255 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 38.000 | 18,620 | 330.550 | 161,970 | 368.550 | 180,590 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 651.070 | 831,385 | 5,730.360 | 7,094,980 | 6,381.430 | 7,926,365 |
| Dryland: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54.1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 102.000 | 150,960 | 945.740 | 1,399,690 | 1,047.740 | 1,550,650 |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 19.000 | 14,820 | 182.130 | 142,060 | 201.130 | 156,880 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 3.000 | 2,340 | 178.440 | 139,180 | 181.440 | 141,520 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 86.000 | 67,080 | 974.650 | 760,230 | 1,060.650 | 827,310 |
| 58.3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 49.000 | 27,440 | 460.480 | 257,865 | 509.480 | 285,305 |
| 59. 3D | 0.000 | 0 | 20.000 | 11,200 | 446.810 | 250,215 | 466.810 | 261,415 |
| 60.4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 6.000 | 2,610 | 110.000 | 47,850 | 116.000 | 50,460 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 19.700 | 8,075 | 37.960 | 15,565 | 57.660 | 23,640 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 304.700 | 284,525 | 3,336.210 | 3,012,655 | 3,640.910 | 3,297,180 |
| Grass: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 31.000 | 27,640 | 185.730 | 117,910 | 216.730 | 145,550 |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 6.000 | 3,540 | 58.440 | 30,510 | 64.440 | 34,050 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 6.990 | 2,375 | 112.500 | 50,395 | 119.490 | 52,770 |
| 66. 2G | 5.940 | 3,505 | 185.540 | 115,020 | 879.410 | 483,140 | 1,070.890 | 601,665 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 76.000 | 28,685 | 692.820 | 300,290 | 768.820 | 328,975 |
| 68. 3G | 0.000 | 0 | 184.530 | 77,485 | 4,812.910 | 1,939,845 | 4,997.440 | 2,017,330 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.090 | 35 | 274.380 | 103,700 | 3,643.170 | 1,372,590 | 3,917.640 | 1,476,325 |
| 70.4G | 1.000 | 405 | 498.820 | 118,495 | 4,717.620 | 1,399,590 | 5,217.440 | 1,518,490 |
| 71. Total | 7.030 | 3,945 | 1,263.260 | 476,940 | 15,102.600 | 5,694,270 | 16,372.890 | 6,175,155 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 137.880 | 129,550 | 1,485.200 | 1,236,610 | 1,623.080 | 1,366,160 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 21.000 | 8,505 | 210.700 | 85,335 | 231.700 | 93,840 |
| 74. Exempt | 25.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 367.020 |  | 392.020 |  |
| 75. Total | 7.030 | 3,945 | 2,377.910 | 1,730,905 | 25,865.070 | 17,123,850 | 28,250.010 | 18,858,700 |

## County 2 - Antelope

2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45
Schedule X: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Totals

|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AgLand | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 76.Irrigated | 94.610 | 137,170 | 5,460.770 | 8,878,350 | 244,728.970 | 375,735,965 | 250,284.350 | 384,751,485 |
| 77.Dry Land | 82.650 | 88,195 | 3,756.140 | 3,339,930 | 98,894.120 | 95,937,165 | 102,732.910 | 99,365,290 |
| 78.Grass | 56.350 | 40,305 | 3,173.590 | 1,511,035 | 149,986.590 | 78,342,860 | 153,216.530 | 79,894,200 |
| 79.Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 148.880 | 133,675 | 2,333.740 | 1,475,140 | 2,482.620 | 1,608,815 |
| 80.Other | 1.500 | 535 | 258.730 | 99,265 | 9,663.230 | 3,634,830 | 9,923.460 | 3,734,630 |
| 81.Exempt | 25.000 | 0 | 9.550 | 0 | 3,706.500 | 0 | 3,741.050 | 0 |
| 82.Total | 235.110 | 266,205 | 12,798.110 | 13,962,255 | 505,606.650 | 555,125,960 | 518,639.870 | 569,354,420 |

2007 Agricultural Land Detail
County 2 - Antelope
Market Area:
Average Assessed Value*

| Irrigated: | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1A1 | 3,645.280 | 3.35\% | 9,532,415 | 5.54\% | 2,615.002 |
| 1A | 6,987.040 | 6.43\% | 18,271,120 | 10.62\% | 2,615.001 |
| 2A1 | 4,257.310 | 3.92\% | 11,132,875 | 6.47\% | 2,615.002 |
| 2A | 2,658.850 | 2.45\% | 5,184,760 | 3.01\% | 1,950.000 |
| 3A1 | 37,015.860 | 34.05\% | 56,634,260 | 32.93\% | 1,529.999 |
| 3A | 46,138.370 | 42.44\% | 62,056,150 | 36.08\% | 1,345.000 |
| 4A1 | 7,070.420 | 6.50\% | 8,413,790 | 4.89\% | 1,189.998 |
| 4A | 945.970 | 0.87\% | 775,695 | 0.45\% | 819.999 |
| Irrigated Total | 108,719.100 | 100.00\% | 172,001,065 | 100.00\% | 1,582.068 |
| Dry: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1D1 | 1,472.040 | 3.82\% | 3,849,385 | 10.95\% | 2,615.000 |
| 1D | 2,599.610 | 6.75\% | 4,133,395 | 11.76\% | 1,590.005 |
| 2D1 | 1,626.070 | 4.22\% | 1,642,345 | 4.67\% | 1,010.008 |
| 2D | 1,306.410 | 3.39\% | 1,208,450 | 3.44\% | 925.015 |
| 3D1 | 14,978.330 | 38.91\% | 13,705,210 | 39.00\% | 915.002 |
| 3D | 15,024.990 | 39.03\% | 9,691,170 | 27.58\% | 645.003 |
| 4D1 | 1,296.720 | 3.37\% | 836,390 | 2.38\% | 645.004 |
| 4D | 191.500 | 0.50\% | 77,555 | 0.22\% | 404.986 |
| Dry Total | 38,495.670 | 100.00\% | 35,143,900 | 100.00\% | 912.931 |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 239.730 | $0.74 \%$ | 282,295 | $1.18 \%$ | $1,177.553$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | 537.370 | $1.65 \%$ | 587,300 | $2.45 \%$ | $1,092.915$ |
| 2G1 | 490.100 | $1.50 \%$ | 492,275 | $2.06 \%$ | $1,004.437$ |
| 2G | $1,077.320$ | $3.31 \%$ | $1,072,390$ | $4.48 \%$ | 995.423 |
| 3G1 | $4,427.110$ | $13.59 \%$ | $4,148,420$ | $17.32 \%$ | 937.049 |
| 3G | $17,952.570$ | $55.12 \%$ | $12,493,370$ | $52.17 \%$ | 695.909 |
| 4G1 | $5,861.990$ | $18.00 \%$ | $4,084,945$ | $17.06 \%$ | 696.852 |
| 4G | $1,983.880$ | $6.09 \%$ | 785,615 | $3.28 \%$ | 395.999 |
| Grass Total | $32,570.070$ | $100.00 \%$ | $23,946,610$ | $100.00 \%$ | 735.233 |
| Irrigated Total | $108,719.100$ | $58.68 \%$ | $172,001,065$ | $73.75 \%$ | $1,582.068$ |
| Dry Total | $38,495.670$ | $20.78 \%$ | $35,143,900$ | $15.07 \%$ | 912.931 |
| Grass Total | $32,570.070$ | $17.58 \%$ | $23,946,610$ | $10.27 \%$ | 735.233 |
| Waste | 268.000 | $0.14 \%$ | 42,680 | $0.02 \%$ | 159.253 |
| Other | $5,220.550$ | $2.82 \%$ | $2,088,220$ | $0.90 \%$ | 400.000 |
| Exempt | 432.700 | $0.23 \%$ |  |  | 1,250 |
| Market Area Total | $185,273.390$ | $100.00 \%$ | $233,222,475$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $108,719.100$ | $43.44 \%$ | $172,001,065$ | $44.70 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $38,495.670$ | $37.47 \%$ | $35,143,900$ | $35.37 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $32,570.070$ | $21.26 \%$ | $23,946,610$ | $29.97 \%$ |
| Waste | 268.000 | $10.80 \%$ | 42,680 | $2.65 \%$ |
| Other | $5,220.550$ | $52.61 \%$ | $2,088,220$ | $55.92 \%$ |
| Exempt | 432.700 | $11.57 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $185,273.390$ | $35.72 \%$ | $233,222,475$ | $40.96 \%$ |

2007 Agricultural Land Detail
County 2 - Antelope
Market Area: 2

| Irrigated: |
| :--- |
| Acres |
| 1A1 |
| 1,845.830 |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 162.650 | 0.42\% | 145,560 | 0.84\% | 894.927 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1G | 255.810 | 0.66\% | 246,975 | 1.43\% | 965.462 |
| 2G1 | 244.390 | 0.63\% | 231,645 | 1.34\% | 947.849 |
| 2G | 256.890 | 0.66\% | 222,270 | 1.28\% | 865.234 |
| 3G1 | 2,320.840 | 5.97\% | 1,952,760 | 11.27\% | 841.402 |
| 3G | 7,463.990 | 19.19\% | 4,620,220 | 26.67\% | 619.001 |
| 4G1 | 8,232.950 | 21.17\% | 3,328,225 | 19.21\% | 404.256 |
| 4G | 19,954.790 | 51.31\% | 6,575,490 | 37.96\% | 329.519 |
| Grass Total | 38,892.310 | 100.00\% | 17,323,145 | 100.00\% | 445.413 |
| Irrigated Total | 51,544.840 | 47.90\% | 68,144,495 | 66.99\% | 1,322.043 |
| Dry Total | 14,661.870 | 13.62\% | 15,434,600 | 15.17\% | 1,052.703 |
| Grass Total | 38,892.310 | 36.14\% | 17,323,145 | 17.03\% | 445.413 |
| Waste | 386.230 | 0.36\% | 125,530 | 0.12\% | 325.013 |
| Other | 2,129.540 | 1.98\% | 692,130 | 0.68\% | 325.013 |
| Exempt | 491.440 | 0.46\% |  |  |  |
| Market Area Total | 107,614.790 | 100.00\% | 101,719,900 | 100.00\% | 945.222 |

## As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $51,544.840$ | $20.59 \%$ | $68,144,495$ | $17.71 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $14,661.870$ | $14.27 \%$ | $15,434,600$ | $15.53 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $38,892.310$ | $25.38 \%$ | $17,323,145$ | $21.68 \%$ |
| Waste | 386.230 | $15.56 \%$ | 125,530 | $7.80 \%$ |
| Other | $2,129.540$ | $21.46 \%$ | 692,130 | $18.53 \%$ |
| Exempt | 491.440 | $13.14 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $107,614.790$ | $20.75 \%$ | $101,719,900$ | $17.87 \%$ |

2007 Agricultural Land Detail
County 2 - Antelope
Market Area:

| Irrigated: | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1A1 | 6,724.860 | 11.18\% | 13,147,105 | 13.75\% | 1,955.000 |
| 1A | 21,186.670 | 35.23\% | 40,572,495 | 42.42\% | 1,915.001 |
| 2A1 | 3,864.960 | 6.43\% | 5,681,500 | 5.94\% | 1,470.002 |
| 2 A | 479.000 | 0.80\% | 682,575 | 0.71\% | 1,425.000 |
| 3A1 | 7,572.580 | 12.59\% | 10,790,965 | 11.28\% | 1,425.005 |
| 3A | 15,049.110 | 25.02\% | 21,219,245 | 22.19\% | 1,409.999 |
| 4A1 | 3,397.650 | 5.65\% | 2,480,280 | 2.59\% | 729.998 |
| 4A | 1,865.190 | 3.10\% | 1,072,495 | 1.12\% | 575.005 |
| Irrigated Total | 60,140.020 | 100.00\% | 95,646,660 | 100.00\% | 1,590.399 |
| Dry: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1D1 | 2,496.730 | 8.08\% | 4,643,930 | 12.60\% | 1,860.004 |
| 1D | 9,401.950 | 30.44\% | 14,761,000 | 40.04\% | 1,569.993 |
| 2D1 | 1,783.120 | 5.77\% | 2,710,330 | 7.35\% | 1,519.993 |
| 2D | 284.120 | 0.92\% | 339,525 | 0.92\% | 1,195.005 |
| 3D1 | 3,202.190 | 10.37\% | 3,730,565 | 10.12\% | 1,165.004 |
| 3D | 8,824.730 | 28.57\% | 7,589,250 | 20.58\% | 859.997 |
| 4D1 | 3,534.160 | 11.44\% | 2,332,550 | 6.33\% | 660.001 |
| 4D | 1,360.450 | 4.40\% | 761,860 | 2.07\% | 560.005 |
| Dry Total | 30,887.450 | 100.00\% | 36,869,010 | 100.00\% | 1,193.656 |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 430.230 | 1.41\% | 336,690 | 2.00\% | 782.581 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1G | 2,528.780 | 8.30\% | 2,171,285 | 12.87\% | 858.629 |
| 2G1 | 876.820 | 2.88\% | 697,770 | 4.14\% | 795.796 |
| 2G | 218.710 | 0.72\% | 168,240 | 1.00\% | 769.237 |
| 3G1 | 1,870.960 | 6.14\% | 1,553,385 | 9.21\% | 830.260 |
| 3G | 5,665.770 | 18.60\% | 4,542,705 | 26.92\% | 801.780 |
| 4G1 | 6,800.410 | 22.32\% | 3,462,945 | 20.52\% | 509.225 |
| 4G | 12,072.480 | 39.63\% | 3,938,860 | 23.35\% | 326.267 |
| Grass Total | 30,464.160 | 100.00\% | 16,871,880 | 100.00\% | 553.827 |
| Irrigated Total | 60,140.020 | 49.11\% | 95,646,660 | 63.88\% | 1,590.399 |
| Dry Total | 30,887.450 | 25.22\% | 36,869,010 | 24.62\% | 1,193.656 |
| Grass Total | 30,464.160 | 24.88\% | 16,871,880 | 11.27\% | 553.827 |
| Waste | 78.000 | 0.06\% | 26,700 | 0.02\% | 342.307 |
| Other | 885.910 | 0.72\% | 314,500 | 0.21\% | 355.002 |
| Exempt | 291.360 | 0.24\% |  |  |  |
| Market Area Total | 122,455.540 | 100.00\% | 149,728,750 | 100.00\% | 1,222.719 |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $60,140.020$ | $24.03 \%$ | $95,646,660$ | $24.86 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $30,887.450$ | $30.07 \%$ | $36,869,010$ | $37.10 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $30,464.160$ | $19.88 \%$ | $16,871,880$ | $21.12 \%$ |
| Waste | 78.000 | $3.14 \%$ | 26,700 | $1.66 \%$ |
| Other | 885.910 | $8.93 \%$ | 314,500 | $8.42 \%$ |
|  | 291.360 | $7.79 \%$ |  |  |
| Exempt | $122,455.540$ | $23.61 \%$ | $149,728,750$ | $26.30 \%$ |

2007 Agricultural Land Detail
County 2 - Antelope
Market Area: 4

| Irrigated: |
| :--- |
| Acres |
| 1A1 |
| 1, |
| 1, |
| 2A1 of Acres* |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $23,498.960$ | $9.39 \%$ | $41,032,900$ | $10.66 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $15,047.010$ | $14.65 \%$ | $8,620,600$ | $8.68 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $34,917.100$ | $22.79 \%$ | $15,577,410$ | $19.50 \%$ |
| Waste | 127.310 | $5.13 \%$ | 47,745 | $2.97 \%$ |
| Other | $1,455.760$ | $14.67 \%$ | 545,940 | $14.62 \%$ |
| Exempt | $2,133.530$ | $57.03 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $75,046.140$ | $14.47 \%$ | $65,824,595$ | $11.56 \%$ |

2007 Agricultural Land Detail
County 2 - Antelope
Market Area: $\quad 5$

| Irrigated: |
| :--- |
| Acres |
| 1A1 |
| 1A |
| 2A1 |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $6,381.430$ | $2.55 \%$ | $7,926,365$ | $2.06 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $3,640.910$ | $3.54 \%$ | $3,297,180$ | $3.32 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $16,372.890$ | $10.69 \%$ | $6,175,155$ | $7.73 \%$ |
| Waste | $1,623.080$ | $65.38 \%$ | $1,366,160$ | $84.92 \%$ |
| Other | 231.700 | $2.33 \%$ | 93,840 | $2.51 \%$ |
| Exempt | 392.020 | $10.48 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $28,250.010$ | $5.45 \%$ | $18,858,700$ | $3.31 \%$ |

## 2007 Agricultural Land Detail

County 2 - Antelope


| Total | $518,639.870$ | $569,354,420$ | $518,639.870$ | $100.00 \%$ | $569,354,420$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,097.783$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

[^0]
# Antelope County Assessor's Office 501 Main Street, Room \#7 <br> Neligh NE 68756-1473 

July 20, 2006

Merlin Bolling, Chairman<br>Antelope County Board of Equalization<br>501 Main Street<br>Neligh NE 68756<br>RE: 3-Year Plan of Assessment<br>Dear Merlin Bolling,

Pursuant to section 77-1311, as amended by 2001 Neb. Laws LB 170, Section 5, and by 2005 Neb. Laws LB 263, Section 8 please find enclosed for your inspection \& consideration the Antelope County Assessor's 3-Year Plan of Assessment. Please take this report into consideration when determining the Assessor's Office Budget.

Respectfully Yours,


Julie A. Harrison
Antelope County Assessor

# Antelope County's 3 Year Plan of Assessment (2007-2009) July 20, 2006 

## Introduction

This plan of assessment is required by law, pursuant to section 77-1311, as amended by 2001 Neb. Laws LB 170, Section 5, and as amended by 2005 Neb. Laws LB 263, Section 8. It is to be submitted to the Antelope County Board of Equalization on or before July $31^{\text {st }}$, and the Department of Property Assessment \& Taxation on or before October 31 ${ }^{\text {ts }}$, and every three years thereafter. The assessor shall update the plan yearly between the adoption of each three-year plan. The plan and any update will describe all the duties of the Antelope County Assessor. It shall indicate the classes or subclasses of real property that the Antelope County Assessor plans to examine during the years contained in the plan of assessment. The plan shall describe all the assessment actions necessary to achieve the levels of value of quality of assessment practices required by law and the resources necessary to complete those actions.

## General Description of the Value Base of Antelope County

As reported on the 2006 County Abstract, Antelope County has a total count of 6,907 parcels. The residential parcel count is approximately $47 \%$ of the total; the Commercial/Industrial is $8 \%$ of the total base. The agricultural parcels account for $45 \%$ of the base. The total Antelope County valuation as reported on abstract, excluding centrally assessed property, is 777,612,820. The residential class value is $13 \%$ of the total; the commercial/industrial class value is $6 \%$, the agricultural land accounts for $81 \%$ of the real property value. The total personal property value is $50,873,402$. Antelope County handled 1,086 personal property schedules in 2006. Centrally assessed property adds approximately another 5 million dollars to the value for a total County valuation of almost 833 million.

## Staff/Training/Budget

The staff of the Antelope County Assessor's office consists of the Assessor, the Deputy, and one full-time clerk. Two temporary part-time seasonal clerks have also been employed during the summer. The plan is to continue with temporary seasonal part-time help during revaluation, pick-up work, and other extraordinarily busy times. The Assessor compiles all reports, values all real property, inspects real property, maintains the sales file, makes corrections to the property records cards as dictated by 521's, death certificates, and court judgments, prices all improvements, updates cadastral maps, manages office finances, and supervises all other duties. The Deputy assists the Assessor in all decision-making, is responsible for the creation, operation \& maintenance of our GIS database, which includes the digitizing of parcels, the application of current land use layers, and the calculation of agricultural land use acres, maintains agricultural land use files, updates cadastral maps, and assists in the administration of other duties. The fulltime clerk manages personal property files, centrally assessed files, oversees the homestead exemption program, handles the permissive exemptions, maintains the policies and procedures manual, the public relations manual, and the agricultural sales book, updates the web-site, reports office inventory, compiles the annual inventory list, and assists the Assessor with all reports. The part-time temporary employees assist the others in the office to complete their duties, especially field work. The Assessor and Deputy hold their assessor's certificate, and complete the required hours to maintain them.

If a contract is executed with an outside appraiser for annual maintenance and pick-up work or major revaluations, the assessor compiles the models for, and applies the values herself.

The assessor's budget is in two parts. For the 2005-2006 fiscal year the General Fund Budget was $\$ 96,500$ and the assessor's Re-Appraisal Fund budget was $\$ 37,550$. The budget for 20062007 has not been decided at this time. The Assessor plans to decrease her request on both accounts. This decrease is possible due to the successful replacement of a permanent, full-time employee to seasonal help. In addition to this change, there is no large-scale reappraisal, which would require outside help, slated for 2007.

## Public Relations

Every year in October, County Government Day is held, and the assessor's office is an active educator in this process, with the hopes of starting the education of the public at a younger age. Open communication with the local newspapers and the use of advertisements also help in the interpretive process. A yearly manual of all public relation endeavors is kept in the office. Every year this manual is reviewed and analyzed with the expectation of improving our techniques in the future.

## Cadastral Maps

The cadastral maps are dated 1967 and are kept current with parcel identification according to regulation 10-004.03. The accompanying page of parcel owners and legal descriptions was never a part of the cadastral mapping in Antelope County. Ownership could be determined by locating the property record card, which contains the corresponding information. In 2002 a complete renovation of the cadastral maps began. Every map was checked parcel by parcel, and drawn according to deed of record. An index for ownership was developed. The rural maps were completed by 2003. Updating has begun on the urban cadastrals. To date, the villages and half of Elgin City are complete.

In addition to the hard copy cadastral maps, ownership is being tracked on the ESRI Arc-GIS computer program as of 2004. This is kept current with land transfers.

## Procedure Manuals

In 1999 the current assessor developed a policy and procedure manual for the Antelope County Assessor's Office. This manual adheres to statute, regulation, and directive. It contains instructions for the performance of almost all duties of the office. It is constantly being revised to reflect the changes which occur in the Assessor's Office.

## Property Record Cards

The property record cards contain all information required by regulation 10-004, which include the legal description, property owner, classification codes, and supporting documentation. The supporting documentation includes any field notes, a sketch of the property, a photograph of the property, and if agricultural land is involved, an inventory of the soil types by land use. An aerial photo of the agricultural land is also included. The cards are in good condition, and are updated and/or replaced as needed.

## Report Generation

Reports are filed accurately and in a timely manner. Following is a list of the reports required and submitted by the Antelope County Assessor's Office annually. The Antelope County Assessor plans on submitting these every year for the next three years, 2007-2009:

Real Property Abstract - Reg 60-004.02 - Due March $19^{\text {th }}$<br>Assessed Values Update - Due March $19^{\text {th }}$<br>Assessor Survey - Due March $19^{\text {th }}$<br>Personal Property Abstract - Due June $15^{\text {th }}$<br>Protest Valuation Support - Due Prior to July $25^{\text {th }}$<br>Certification of Values to Political Subdivisions - Due August $20^{\text {th }}$<br>School District Taxable Value Report - Due August $25^{\text {th }}$<br>3 Year Plan of Assessment or Update - Submitted to the County Board of Equalization by July<br>$31^{\text {st }}$, and submitted the Department of Property Assessment \& Taxation on or before October $31^{\text {st }}$<br>Average Assessed Value Report - Due September $1^{\text {st }}$<br>Permissive Exemption List - September $30^{\text {th }}$<br>Trustee List - Due September $30^{\text {th }}$<br>Board of Educational Lands \& Funds Report - Due November $18{ }^{\text {th }}$<br>Tax Roll - Delivered to Treasurer by November $22^{\text {nd }}$<br>Print Bills - Deliver to Treasurer-November $22^{\text {nd }}$<br>Certificate of Taxes Levied - Due December $1^{\text {st }}$<br>Homestead Exemption Tax Loss Report - Due December $1^{\text {st }}$<br>Report of Exempt Property and Government Owned Taxable Property - Due December $1^{\text {st }}$<br>Tax List Corrections - Reg 10-00.09A<br>Sales Information to DPAT - Due every month

## Homestead Exemptions

Homestead exemptions are accepted and processed according to State Statute 77-3510 through 77-3528. Applications are accepted from February $1^{\text {st }}$ through June $30^{\text {th }}$. Approximately 500 homestead exemptions were filed in the Antelope County Assessor's Office in 2006. The Antelope County Assessor's office arranged for staff members of Goldenrod Hills to be available for assistance without fee to filers in the completion of the income portion of their homestead applications. This assistance was offered from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on February 16, March 9 \& 23, April 6 \& 20, May 11, and June 1 \& 22. Dates for assistance are publicized in all local newspapers throughout the filing period. The Antelope County Assessor's Office telephones all prior-year applicants who have not yet submitted their application as the filing deadline approaches, which usually begins one month prior to the deadline to allow for the scheduling of assistance with the income forms if needed. The Antelope County Assessor's Office works in conjunction with the Antelope County Veteran's Service Officer to insure that all qualifying applicants receive the exemption status that is most applicable to their situation. The Antelope County Assessor plans on accepting \& processing homestead exemptions, arranging for assistance with the completion of required forms, performing telephone reminders, and working with the Veteran's Service Officer every year for the next three years.

## Personal Property

All personal property is handled according to Regulation 20. All schedules are to be filed by May $1^{\text {st }}$ to be considered timely. From May $1^{\text {st }}$ to July $31^{\text {st }}$, all schedules received by the office receive a $10 \%$ penalty. After July $31^{\text {st }}$, a $25 \%$ penalty is assessed. Reminder postcards are sent at the
beginning of the personal property season, usually by February 1. Then again in the middle of April reminders are sent. Advertisements are placed in the county newspapers prior to all postcard mailings to remind taxpayers that it is personal property filing time. This has both cut our form costs by about $50 \%$, and increased the timely filings in Antelope County. The taxpayer's federal income tax depreciation schedule is used as a basis for the personal property schedule. Local accountants, upon request, are provided with a list of taxpayers, and then request their clients' forms in advance, which they complete and return to our office. The personal property abstract is due, and completed by June $15^{\text {th }}$. The Antelope County Assessor's Office anticipates this process to continue throughout the next three years.

## Centrally Assessed/Railroad Property

Centrally assessed values are expected from the State Department of Property Assessment \& Taxation by August $12^{\text {th }}$. The approximate number of schedules is 10 public service schedules and 1 railroad schedule. The values provided are entered into the computer and balanced by Assessor's Office staff. The Antelope County Assessor's Office anticipates no changes in this process over the next three years.

## Permissive Exemptions

Permissive exemption forms are prepared by Assessor's Office staff, and mailed to all entities that were permissively tax exempt the previous year by December $1^{\text {st }}$ (approximately 50 forms). These forms are received back into the office by the end of the calendar year. The Assessor reviews all of the applications, brings the applications before the County Board, and makes recommendations as to their qualifications.

## Levies

The assessor enters all certified levy rates from the county clerk into the Terrascan system that are necessary for billing and distribution of funds.

## County Board of Equalization

The Assessor prepares all evidence to support her values during County Board of Equalization hearings, and attends the hearings to defend her values.

## TERC Appeals

The Assessor prepares all evidence to support her values during Tax Equalization \& Review Commission hearings, and attends the hearings to defend her values.

## TERC Statewide Equalization Hearings

The assessor prepares for and attends hearings held by TERC for statewide equalization. She defends her values and/or actions. If necessary she implements TERC orders.

## Real Property Assessment Requirements

All real property in the State of Nebraska is subject to property taxation unless expressly exempted by Nebraska Constitution, or is permitted by the constitution and legislation adopted
by the legislature. All real property is to be valued according to market value. Residential, Commercial, Industrial, and Recreational properties are to be valued at $100 \%$ of market value. Agricultural land is to be valued at $80 \%$.

## Definitions (DPAT Reg. 50, Assessment Process Regulations)

Appraisal - The written opinion the monetary value of property. An appraisal must include an adequate description of the property as of January 1 of any given year, and shall be supported by an analysis of relevant data. All appraisals shall meet the standards set forth in USPAP (001.02).

Reappraisal -Appraisal, Reappraisal \& Mass Appraisal are interchangeable terms, except that reappraisal may mean a subsequent appraisal (001.02).

Mass Appraisal - Appraisal, Reappraisal \& Mass Appraisal are interchangeable terms, except that reappraisal may mean a subsequent appraisal (001.02).

Appraisal Process - A systematic analysis of the factors that affect the value of real property:

1) Define the Problem
2) Plan the Necessary Work
3) Gather the Necessary Data
4) Classify the Data
5) Analyze the Data
6) Interpret Data into a Written Opinion of Value
7) Value Defense

It is the function for determining assessed value. It shall include the grouping of similar properties so that all properties within a class or subclass are collectively examined and valued (001.03).

Appraisal Update - An appraisal in which all or part of the data collection process is determined to be unnecessary, but there is a need to adjust values on all of the properties within a defined class or sub-class. (i.e. recalibration of a market model, implementation of more current cost data, adjustments to value by a percentage.) (001.05)

Appraisal Maintenance (Pick-Up Work) - The collection of specific data relating to new construction, re-modeling, additions, alterations, and removals of existing buildings or structures. The value of property analyzed in an appraisal maintenance project shall be equalized with comparable properties (001.06).

Appraisal or Assessed Value Adjustment - An appraisal update, in which the reported value of real property is modified by a percentage as determined to be appropriate during the gathering and analysis of data, applied uniformly to all property within a defined class or subclass of property.

See the State of Nebraska Department of Property Assessment and Taxation Regulation 50, Assessment Process Regulations for any additional definitions.

## Real Property History

Real property is updated annually through maintenance and pick-up work. In the 2001 valuation year, pick-up work was performed on approximately 229 parcels. A Reappraisal of Antelope

County's five small towns and all commercial property was completed, and the re-assessment of land use in 277 parcels. For 2002 a complete residential revaluation of Neligh City ( 1177 parcels) and of Orchard Village ( 256 parcels) was completed. For 2003, Commercial values in Neligh were re-studied. Pick-up work was performed on approximately 301 urban parcels, and on 211 parcels of agricultural land. A residential reappraisal was performed in Elgin City. In 2004 a complete rural revaluation commenced, and was completed in 2005 (approximately 2500 parcels). Adjustments were made to Orchard, Tilden, and Oakdale Village residential. All pick-up work of structures was completed for the year (126 parcels). All land in range 5 was reviewed for current land use, in addition to all pick up work ( 945 parcels). In 2006 Neligh \& Orchard Residential properties were revalued (approximately 883 \& 256 parcels respectively). All irrigation wells were researched through the Nebraska Department of Natural Resources, and approximately 2605 parcels were re-worked for current land use.

All pick-up and maintenance field work is slated for completion in mid-February to allow time for computer data entry and value generation. An onsite inspection is performed on every property to be revalued. The property is measured, data is confirmed and/or corrected, and property quality \& condition is noted along with any other outstanding facts. A photograph is taken of each property. With owner accompaniment an interior inspection is performed. If that is denied then it is assumed that the interior condition of the property is the same as the exterior, unless evidence leads us elsewhere. Countywide zoning was adopted by the Antelope County Board of Equalization in 1999, and the assessor's office works in conjunction with the zoning administrator with the filing of building permits.

## Residential History

All properties are priced using the current Marshall \& Swift table via the Terrascan system. All towns have been priced with current depreciation as derived from the market. The listing of the property in Tilden, Oakdale, Orchard, and Clearwater was performed by Blaser Appraisal. Neligh and Elgin Cities were listed by the Assessor and one clerk. Royal and Brunswick Villages were listed by assessor's office staff; the Assessor has \& will continue to model \& set values. Current models, along with a listing of every residential property in each village, showing how that property fits into the model, are kept as a permanent record available for all to inspect. These records have proven to be very helpful in explaining how the valuation process works to the taxpayers. Antelope County residential property is currently being re-evaluated on a 3 -year cycle for the possibility of market changes and therefore assessed value. The three-year cycle may be readjusted according to changing needs, and market indicators. Some of the smaller towns have less than 10 sales in a three-year period, and revaluation may prove to be an impossibility.

## Proposed Timeline

*The timeline is subject to change as are the statistics, regulations, and statutes.

## 2006-

Neligh Residential Update:
(approximately 883 parcels)

1) Statistics were reviewed for Neligh Residential.
2) Market influences were studied. Preliminary studies indicated that the houses built after 1950, and all lots are assessed under market value. A complete revaluation was deemed necessary. However, market data was lacking for lots.
3) Property was reappraised.
4) Properties were grouped into comparable sub-classes.
5) Values were set by the Assessor, according to the market data.

Orchard Residential Update:
(approximately 292 parcels)

1) Statistics were reviewed for Orchard Residential.
2) Market influences were studied.
3) Property was reappraised.
4) Properties were grouped into comparable sub-classes.
5) Values were set by the Assessor, according to market data.

> "Small Town" Residential Update:
> (Brunswick, Royal \& Clearwater)
> (approximately 726 parcels)

1) Statistics were reviewed for "Small Town" Residential.
2) Market influences were studied.
3) Property was not reappraised as it was deemed unnecessary.

## Pick-up Work:

Onsite inspections were performed by the Assessor and the Deputy. There were 342 residential properties which were reviewed during annual maintenance and pick-up work of new construction.

## Statistical Indicators:

Measures of central tendency according to the Reports and Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator were as follows:

Residential
Median - 97.68
COD - 33.47
PRD - 113.39

## Value Defense (For All Property Types):

Approximately 425 taxpayers came to and/or phoned the assessor's office with questions/concerns regarding their valuation. All supporting documentation was consulted. 85 Antelope County Taxpayers protested 137 properties.
The Antelope County Board of Equalization met on July $12^{\text {th }}-14^{\text {th }}$ to hear protests. The total value of the protested properties was $22,615,880$ prior to protest. Taxpayers requested a total change of $-9,373,002$. The Assessor recommended changes in the amount of $-390,410$. The Board approved total changes in the amount of $-3,502,075$.

## 2007-

Tilden Residential Update:
(approximately 189 parcels)

1) Statistics will be reviewed for Tilden Residential.
2) Market influences will be studied.
3) Property may be reappraised or updated as deemed necessary.
4) Properties will be grouped into comparable sub-classes.
5) Values will be set by the Assessor.

Elgin Residential Update:
(approximately 476 parcels)

1) Statistics will be reviewed for Elgin Residential.
2) Market influences will be studied.
3) Property may be reappraised or updated as deemed necessary.
4) Properties will be grouped into comparable sub-classes.
5) Values will be set by the Assessor.

## Pick-up Work

1) The Assessor \& Deputy will gather data.
2) Data will be entered into the Terra Scan program.
3) Property will be valued like all comparable property by the Assessor.

## Value Defense:

All taxpayers will receive the explanations necessary regarding their questions/concerns. Models and other supporting documentation will be consulted.
The Antelope County Board of Equalization will meet prior to July $25^{\text {th }}$ to hear protests.
TERC cases resulting from these protests will be addressed accordingly.

## 2008-

Rural Residential Update:
(approximately 2500 parcels)
6) Statistics will be reviewed for Rural Residential.
7) Market influences will be studied.
8) Property may be reappraised or updated as deemed necessary.
9) Properties will be grouped into comparable sub-classes.
10) Values will be set by the Assessor.

Pick-up Work

1) The Assessor and Deputy will gather data.
2) Data will be entered into the Terra Scan program.
3) Property will be valued like all comparable property by the Assessor.

## Value Defense:

All taxpayers will receive the explanations necessary regarding their questions/concerns. Models and other supporting documentation will be consulted.
The Antelope County Board of Equalization will meet prior to July $25^{\text {th }}$ to hear protests.
TERC cases resulting from these protests will be addressed accordingly.

## 2009-

Neligh Residential Update:
(approximately 883 parcels)
6) Statistics will be reviewed for Neligh Residential.
7) Market influences will be studied.
8) Property will be reappraised.
9) Properties will be grouped into comparable sub-classes.
10) Values will be set by the Assessor, according to the market data.

## Orchard Residential Update:

(approximately 292 parcels)
6) Statistics will be reviewed for Orchard Residential.
7) Market influences will be studied.
8) Property will be reappraised.
9) Properties will be grouped into comparable sub-classes.
10) Values will be set by the Assessor, according to market data.
"Small Town" Residential Update:
(Brunswick, Royal \& Clearwater)
(approximately 726 parcels)
4) Statistics will be reviewed for "Small Town" Residential.
5) Market influences will be studied.
6) Property will be reappraised or updated as it is deemed necessary.

## Pick-up Work

1) The Assessor and Deputy will gather data.
2) Data will be entered into the Terra Scan program.
3) Property will be valued like all comparable property by the Assessor.

## Value Defense:

All taxpayers will receive the explanations necessary regarding their questions/concerns. Models and other supporting documentation will be consulted.
The Antelope County Board of Equalization will meet prior to July $25^{\text {th }}$ to hear protests.
TERC cases resulting from these protests will be addressed accordingly.

## Commercial

## Commercial History

All commercial property in Antelope County was revalued as part of a complete commercial reappraisal performed by Great Plains Appraisal in the year 2001. Records reveal 3 approaches to value: market, income, and cost. During the protest process in 2001 some discrepancies were found, and a review of this work is planned as the residential reviews are performed. Any inconsistencies found will be cleared up at that time.

Commercial property was re-aligned in Neligh in 2002. For the 2003 valuation year the Antelope County Assessor's Office reviewed commercial property in Elgin, as the residential review was performed. The office studied rural commercial property in 2003, as requested by the Department of Property Assessment \& Taxation in their 2002 Progress Report. However, the Antelope County Assessor's Office noted that there were only 3 sales of rural improved commercial property and 3 sales of rural vacant land in the qualified commercial roster, which makes up a disproportionate fraction of the base, and indicators were unreliable. In addition, commercial property only accounts for $6 \%$ of Antelope County's total property value base. It is difficult to determine an assessment level from such a sparse sales data base.

## Proposed Timeline

*The timeline is subject to change as are the statistics, regulations, and statutes.

## 2006-

Neligh Commercial Update:
(approximately 77 parcels)

1) Statistics were reviewed for Neligh Commercial
2) Market influences were studied.
3) Property was not reappraised or updated as it was deemed unnecessary/impossible. There were only 10 arms length transactions, and for the most part, each sale represented a different sub-class of commercial property.
4) TERC proposed an increase to Neligh Commercial property. The assessor attended the show-cause hearing \& successfully argued against this adjustment.

## Orchard Commercial Update: <br> (approximately 46 parcels)

1) Statistics were reviewed for Orchard Commercial. However, there were not an adequate number of sales to determine market.
2) Market influences were studied.
3) Property was not reappraised or updated as it was deemed unnecessary/impossible.

## "Small Town" Commercial Update: <br> (Oakdale, Brunswick, Royal\& Clearwater)

(approximately 65 parcels)
4) Statistics were reviewed for "Small Town" Commercial. However, there were not an adequate number of sales to determine market.
5) Market influences were studied.
6) Property was not reappraised or updated as it was deemed unnecessary/impossible.

## Statistical Indicators:

Measures of central tendency according to the Reports and Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator were as follows:

## Commercial

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Median - } 95.37 \\
\text { COD }-34.77 \\
\text { PRD }-106.01
\end{gathered}
$$

## Pick-up Work

(approximately 12 parcels)

1) The Assessor and Deputy gathered data.
2) Data was entered into the Terra Scan program.
3) Property was valued like all comparable property by the Assessor.

## Value Defense (For All Property Types):

Approximately 425 taxpayers came to and/or phoned the assessor's office with questions/concerns regarding their valuation. All supporting documentation was consulted. 85 Antelope County Taxpayers protested 137 properties. The Antelope County Board of Equalization met on July $12^{\text {th }}-14^{\text {th }}$ to hear protests. The total value of the protested properties was $22,615,880$ prior to protest. Taxpayers requested a total change of $-9,373,002$. The Assessor recommended changes in the amount of $-390,410$. The Board approved total changes in the amount of $-3,502,075$.

## 2007-

Tilden Commercial Update:
(approximately 31 parcels)

1) Statistics will be reviewed for Tilden Commercial.
2) Market influences will be studied.
3) Property may be reappraised or updated as deemed necessary.
4) Properties will be grouped into comparable sub-classes.
5) Values will be set by the Assessor.

Elgin Commercial Update:
(approximately 41 parcels)
6) Statistics will be reviewed for Elgon Commercial.
7) Market influences will be studied.
8) Property may be reappraised or updated as deemed necessary.
9) Properties will be grouped into comparable sub-classes.
10) Values will be set by the Assessor.

## Pick-up Work

1) The Assessor and Deputy will gather data.
2) Data will be entered into the Terra Scan program.
3) Property will be valued like all comparable property by the Assessor.

## Value Defense:

All taxpayers will receive the explanations necessary regarding their questions/concerns. Models and other supporting documentation will be consulted.
The Antelope County Board of Equalization will meet prior to July $25^{\text {th }}$ to hear protests. TERC cases resulting from these protests will be addressed accordingly.

## 2008-

Rural Commercial Update:
(approximately 89 parcels)

1) Statistics will be reviewed for Rural Commercial.
2) Market influences will be studied.
3) Property may be reappraised or updated as deemed necessary.
4) Properties will be grouped into comparable sub-classes.
5) Values will be set by the Assessor.

## Pick-up Work

1) An outside appraisal firm will be contracted, or the Assessor and a part-time temporary employee to gather data.
2) Data will be entered into the Terra Scan program.
3) Property will be valued like all comparable property by the Assessor.

## Value Defense:

All taxpayers will receive the explanations necessary regarding their questions/concerns. Models and other supporting documentation will be consulted.
The Antelope County Board of Equalization will meet prior to July $25^{\text {th }}$ to hear protests. TERC cases resulting from these protests will be addressed accordingly.

## 2009-

Neligh Commercial Update:
(approximately 77 parcels)

1) Statistics will be reviewed for Neligh Commercial
2) Market influences will be studied.
3) Property will be reappraised or updated as it is deemed necessary.
4) Properties will be grouped into comparable sub-classes.
5) Values will be set by the Assessor.

## Orchard Commercial Update:

(approximately 25 parcels)

1) Statistics will be reviewed for Orchard Commercial. However, there may not be an adequate number of sales to determine market.
2) Market influences will be studied.
3) Property may be reappraised or updated as deemed necessary.
4) Properties will be grouped into comparable sub-classes.
5) Values will be set by the Assessor.

## Pick-up Work

1) The Assessor and Deputy will gather data.
2) Data will be entered into the Terra Scan program.
3) Property will be valued like all comparable property by the Assessor.

## Value Defense:

All taxpayers will receive the explanations necessary regarding their questions/concerns. Models and other supporting documentation will be consulted.
The Antelope County Board of Equalization will meet prior to July $25^{\text {th }}$ to hear protests. TERC cases resulting from these protests will be addressed accordingly.

## Agricultural

## Agricultural History

All school land was valued according to soil types \& land use for 2001. In addition, all CRP land was re-categorized as CRP grass in order to allow for a complete market study of CRP ground. The soil survey being used was compiled in 1978, and the 1995 soil conversion as dictated by the Property Tax Administrator is also being used. Two hundred eleven land use changes were calculated in 2002, and this amount is fairly typical for Antelope County. In 2002 a hard copy of the aerial photos of all parcels were purchased from the FSA, because the FSA is planning on converting to GIS, and will no longer have hard copies. A complete re-assessment of land use of parcels that have not been researched within the last 6 years began in 2003. It was the plan that in 2003 range 5 would be addressed. In 2004 range 6, then range 7 in 2005, and finally range 8 in 2006. This plan, however, proved to be a little too ambitious. It appears that each range may take at least two years to complete, in addition to all other required tasks. For 2005 goals we re-established. A focus was set to research all wells, instead of working range by range. In 2006 all wells were researched through the Nebraska Department of Natural Resources, and parcels were re-worked accordingly. For 2007, our focus will be on Market Area 5, the river market area. If this is completed, then Market Area 4, the northern tier of townships will be addressed. Agricultural land values are set according to market, with the aid of a homegrown spreadsheet.

## Proposed Timeline

*The timeline is subject to change as are the statistics, regulations, and statutes.

## 2006-

## Pick-up Work:

1) Mary Bauer, Deputy Assessor researched all land use changes. (2605 changes were made.)
2) The parcels were digitized.
3) Land use was drawn in ESRI Arc GIS.
4) The parcels were calculated with AgCalc.
5) The data was entered into the Terra Scan system by staff.

## Computer Data Entry:

Our discovery methods changed in 2004. The ESRI Arc GIS was implemented in Antelope County. Several layers were installed: Wells, Centerlines, Streams, Elevation Count, Railroad, Soils, Parcels, Land Use, Township, Sections, County, Fire Districts, Wetlands, Market Areas, School Districts, Municipal Boundaries, and Aerial Slides.

Mary Bauer, Deputy Assessor, is digitizing every parcel, and drawing the land use. Then AgCalc is used to calculate the number of acres for each land use in each soil type. This information is then entered into the Terra Scan System. All of range 5 was completed. In 2005 the Nebraska

Department of Natural Resources was consulted regarding registered wells. For the 2006 valuation year registered irrigation wells were researched, and land use changed accordingly (approximately 2605 parcels).

## Market Analysis:

A market analysis of Antelope County's agricultural land sales was performed by the Assessor. A homegrown spreadsheet is used to aid in the mathematical equations. If Terrascan's value calculation program is fixed, it will be used. Values will be set according to market by capability unit in each market area.

## Statistical Indicators:

Measures of central tendency according to the Reports and Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator were as follows:

> Agricultural
> Median -76.37
> COD -17.29
> PRD -100.64

## Value Defense (For all Property Types):

Approximately 425 taxpayers came to or phoned the assessor's office with questions/concerns regarding their valuation. All supporting documentation was consulted.

85 Antelope County Taxpayers protested 137 properties.
The Antelope County Board of Equalization met on July $12^{\text {th }}-14^{\text {th }}$ to hear protests. The total value of the protested properties was $22,615,880$ prior to protest. Taxpayers requested a total change of $-9,373,002$. The Assessor recommended changes in the amount of $-390,410$. The Board approved total changes in the amount of $-3,502,075$.

## 2007-

## Pick-up Work

1) Mary Bauer, Deputy Assessor will research all land use changes.
2) The parcels will be digitized.
3) Land use will be drawn in ESRI Arc GIS.
4) The parcels will be calculated with AgCalc .
5) The data will be entered into the Terra Scan system.

## Computer Data Entry:

Mary Bauer, Deputy Assessor, will digitize every parcel, and draw the land use. Then AgCalc will be used to calculate the number of acres of each land use in each soil type. This information will be entered into the Terra Scan System. Market Area 5, the river area, will be re-worked, in addition to all land use changes. Market Area 4, the northern tier of townships will be the next area targeted for completion, if time permits.

## Market Analysis:

A market analysis of Antelope County's agricultural land sales will be performed by the Assessor. A homegrown spreadsheet or the Terra Scan system will be used to aid in the mathematical equations. Values will be set according to market by capability unit in each market area.

## Value Defense:

All taxpayers will receive the explanations necessary regarding their questions/concerns. Models and other supporting documentation will be consulted.
The Antelope County Board of Equalization will meet prior to July $25^{\text {th }}$ to hear protests. TERC cases resulting from these protests will be addressed accordingly.

## 2008-

## Pick-up Work

1) Mary Bauer, Deputy Assessor will research all land use changes.
2) The parcels will be digitized.
3) Land use will be drawn in ESRI Arc GIS.
4) The parcels will be calculated with AgCalc.
5) The data will be entered into the Terra Scan system.

## Computer Data Entry:

Mary Bauer, Deputy Assessor, will digitize every parcel, and draw the land use. Then AgCalc will be used to calculate the number of acres of each land use in each soil type. This information will be entered into the Terra Scan System. Market Area 4 will be completed $\&$ work in Market Area 1 will commence, in addition to all land use changes.

## Market Analysis:

A market analysis of Antelope County's agricultural land sales will be performed by the Assessor. A homegrown spreadsheet or the Terra Scan system will be used to aid in the mathematical equations. Values will be set according to market by capability unit in each market area.

## Value Defense:

All taxpayers will receive the explanations necessary regarding their questions/concerns. Models and other supporting documentation will be consulted.
The Antelope County Board of Equalization will meet prior to July $25^{\text {th }}$ to hear protests.
TERC cases resulting from these protests will be addressed accordingly

## 2009-

## Pick-up Work

6) Mary Bauer, Deputy Assessor will research all land use changes (approximately 200 parcels on average).
7) The parcels will be digitized.
8) Land use will be drawn in ESRI Arc GIS.
9) The parcels will be calculated with AgCalc.
10) The data will be entered into the Terra Scan system.

## Computer Data Entry:

Mary Bauer, Deputy Assessor, will digitize every parcel, and draw the land use. Then AgCalc will be used to calculate the number of acres of each land use in each soil type. This information will
be entered into the Terra Scan System. Work in Market Area 1 will continue, in addition to all land use changes.

## Market Analysis:

A market analysis of Antelope County's agricultural land sales will be performed by the Assessor. A homegrown spreadsheet or the Terra Scan system will be used to aid in the mathematical equations. Values will be set according to market by capability unit in each market area.

## Value Defense:

All taxpayers will receive the explanations necessary regarding their questions/concerns. Models and other supporting documentation will be consulted.
The Antelope County Board of Equalization will meet prior to July $25^{\text {th }}$ to hear protests. TERC cases resulting from these protests will be addressed accordingly

## Sales Review

Real estate transfer statements are filed according to Reg 12-003 in as timely of a manner as possible. The Assessor completes the transactions required by the deeds. All sales are processed on the Terrascan system, and green sheets are accurately generated through this process. The assessor verifies all residential, commercial, and agricultural sales that are outliers by phone. When phone contact is impossible, the assessor's best judgement is used. All sales are considered to be arms-length transactions, unless evidence is provided to the contrary. The Assessor maintains a sales book for all property types. All agricultural sales are compiled in a spreadsheet to allow for value setting according to the market.

## Conclusion

Good record keeping is imperative. The Terrascan computer system has proven to be wonderful tool. Initially many of the fields were blank, as this data was not available with the MIPS system used previously. Map numbers, zoning codes, situs addresses, and cadastral references have entered. Rural improvements, commercial, and urban residential improvements were entered by 2005. Photographs were also added in 2005 for Rural Residential. Elgin and Neligh photographs were entered for 2006. As a general rule, all photographs will be available through the Terrascan System by 2007. In addition, deed references are currently being added.

Each year a statistical study is done to determine if values are within range, and which types of revaluations are needed. The Assessor must prioritize her work due to budget, time, and personnel constraints. It is only because of the very devoted staff of the Antelope County Assessor's Office that all of this is possible.

For more information see 2006 Reports \& Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator, 2006 Antelope County Abstract, and 2006 Assessor Survey.
$I$ attest this to be true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and ability.

Julie A. Harrison
Antelope County Assessor

## Certification

This is to certify that the 2007 Reports and Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator have been sent to the following:
-Five copies to the Tax Equalization and Review Commission, by hand delivery.

- One copy to the Antelope County County Assessor, by certified mail, return receipt requested, 70051160000112138006.

Dated this 9th day of April, 2007.



[^0]:    * Department of Property Assessment \& Taxation Calculates

