## 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

21 Custer

| Residential Real Property $\mathbf{- C u r r e n t ~}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | $\mathbf{3 6 5}$ | COD | $\mathbf{1 7 . 8 4}$ |
| Total Sales Price | $\$$ | 18251259 | PRD | $\mathbf{1 1 1 . 3 4}$ |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 18274259 | COV | 30.10 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$$ | 16398537 | STD | 30.07 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 50066.46 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 17.19 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$$ | 44927.50 | Min | 35.60 |
| Median | $\mathbf{9 6 . 3 6}$ | Max | 331.67 |  |
| Wgt. Mean | 89.74 | $95 \%$ Median C.I. | 95.50 to 97.66 |  |
| Mean | 99.91 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I. | 87.22 to 92.25 |  |
|  |  | $95 \%$ Mean C.I. | 96.83 to 103.00 |  |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 16.55 |  |  |  |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  | 7.61 |  |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  | 9.16 |  |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  | 37,314 |  |


| Residential Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{3 6 5}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 . 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 8 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 1 . 3 4}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 439 | 96.55 | 33.81 | 119.78 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 428 | 97.06 | 33.72 | 117.28 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 342 | 94.43 | 35.24 | 117.34 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 402 | 93 | 43.7 | 123.01 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 445 | 94 | 53.3 | 136.05 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 298 | 96 | 61.51 | 144.81 |

## 2007 Commission Summary

## 21 Custer

Commercial Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales |  | $\mathbf{6 2}$ | COD | $\mathbf{1 3 . 0 0}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$$ | 6122235 | PRD | $\mathbf{1 2 7 . 2 4}$ |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 6139235 | COV | 22.41 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$$ | 4652842 | STD | 21.61 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 99019.92 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 12.77 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$$ | 75045.84 | Min | 31.64 |
| Median |  | $\mathbf{9 8 . 2 2}$ | Max | 165.74 |
| Wgt. Mean | 75.79 | $95 \%$ Median C.I. | 96.72 to 98.98 |  |
| Mean |  | 96.44 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I. | 55.35 to 96.23 |

\% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County 5
\% of Records Sold in the Study Period 8.12
\% of Value Sold in the Study Period 8.6
Average Assessed Value of the Base 70,799

| Commercial Real Property - History <br> Year <br> Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{6 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 8 . 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 7 . 2 4}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 59 | 98.98 | 24.40 | 111.71 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 46 | 86.07 | 33.22 | 97.75 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 53 | 93.96 | 37.44 | 108.38 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 58 | 95 | 40.87 | 103.62 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 67 | 97 | 50.77 | 111.84 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 76 | 98 | 85.48 | 138.34 |

## 2007 Commission Summary

## 21 Custer

| Agricultural Land - Current |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | 140 | COD |  | 20.55 |
| Total Sales Price | \$ | 21307631 | PRD |  | 101.62 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | \$ | 21332631 | COV |  | 29.45 |
| Total Assessed Value | \$ | 15030867 | STD |  | 21.09 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | \$ | 152375.94 | Avg. |  | 14.56 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | \$ | 107363.34 | Min |  | 17.78 |
| Median |  | 70.85 | Max |  | 166.32 |
| Wgt. Mean |  | 70.46 | 95\% Median C.I. |  | 68.33 to 72.66 |
| Mean |  | 71.60 | 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I. |  | 66.51 to 74.41 |
|  |  |  | 95\% Mean C.I. |  | 68.11 to 75.09 |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County |  |  |  |  | 78.83 |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  |  | 1.61 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  |  | 0.01 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  |  |  | 98,164 |
| Agricultural Land - History |  |  |  |  |  |
| Year N | Number of |  | Median | COD | PRD |
| 2007 | 140 |  | 70.85 | 20.55 | 101.62 |
| 2006 | 166 |  | 75.54 | 22.34 | 102.50 |
| 2005 | 149 |  | 73.97 | 17.24 | 102.32 |
| 2004 | 134 |  | 75.70 | 15.49 | 100.46 |
| 2003 | 134 |  | 75 | 18.23 | 98.76 |
| 2002 | 140 |  | 74 | 19.2 | 98.26 |
| 2001 | 160 |  | 74 | 10.29 | 101.49 |

## 2007 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Custer 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 Custer County is $96 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Custer County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Commercial Real Property

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of commercial real property in Custer County is $98 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Custer 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 Custer County is $71 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Custer 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: The overall residential statistics support the actions taken by Custer County. For direct equalization purposes the R\&O Median will be used in determining the level of value and is supported by the trended preliminary ratio. The qualitative measures are above the prescribed standards but upon reviewing past history these measures have greatly improved indicating more uniform and proportionate treatment within the residential class of property.

However, the subclass Location: Urban, Suburban, and Rural strata 2 suburban is showing a median of 90.36 . Upon an examination of the suburban sales it is the opinion of the assessor that there is one sale (book 216 page 131 sale date $05-24-05$ ) just outside of Broken Bow that should be considered an outlier for the following reason:

It is a high dollar sale of a 1970 ranch style home on a small 1.40 acre acreage consisting of a 1344 square foot home with full finished basement of 1344 square feet, a 672 square foot attached garage, a detached garage and two small outbuildings that sold for $\$ 199,900$ on 05/24/05.

Compared to the next high dollar sale in the analysis, also near Broken Bow, of a 1966 ranch style home on a 3.10 acre acreage consisting of 2185 square foot of living area on the main level, a partial fully finished basement of 1106 square feet, a 700 square foot attached garage, and 2 outbuildings that sold for $\$ 190,000$ on $03 / 22 / 06$.

There is a difference of 841 square feet of living area between the two properties, it cannot be determined through the sales verification what the determining factor was in paying the agreed upon sale price. If this sale is hypothetically removed the effects are mitigated and the median becomes 91.83\%, the COD 17.39, and the PRD 103.84.

Twelve of the seventeen suburban sales are surrounding Broken Bow and cannot be compared to the other five that are influenced by the surrounding small towns and rural area they are in proximity to. As noted in the 2007 Assessment Survey the suburban area around Broken Bow was reviewed and adjusted to market, an analysis of just the 12 suburban Broken Bow sales reveals a median of 93.29, COD of 18.29 and PRD of 108.11, including the outlier. Removing it does not change the median but the qualitative measures are improved, the COD is 16.60 and the PRD is 106.73 .

Removing the information, although the sale may be arm's length and an extreme outlier, is not convincing enough to determine that the county has not done their job. There is no recommendation to adjust the substrata Location: Urban, Suburban, and Rural strata 2 suburban.

The adopted three-year plan, preliminary statistics, the 2007 Reports and Opinions statistics, and the 2007 Assessment Survey all support that Custer County has achieved an acceptable overall level of value.
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 | $\mathbf{5 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 6 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 1 3}$ |
| 2006 | 547 | $\mathbf{4 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{8 0 . 2 6}$ |
| 2005 | 533 | $\mathbf{4 2 8}$ | $\mathbf{8 0 . 3}$ |
| 2004 | 475 | $\mathbf{3 4 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 2}$ |
| 2003 | 487 | $\mathbf{4 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{8 2 . 5 5}$ |
| 2002 | 521 | 445 | $\mathbf{8 5 . 4 1}$ |
| 2001 | 527 | 298 | 56.55 |

RESIDENTIAL: The above table is illustrating a possible pattern, two years at a static level and the third year a decline in the sales usage, or perhaps this is just coincidental. But for assessment year 2007 approximately $8 \%$ of the sales were disqualified as substantially improved since time of sale, and $19 \%$ of the sales were coded as a (4) and disqualified through the sales verification process. Of this $19 \%$ approximately $34 \%$ or 32 sales involved family transactions, $7 \%$ partial interests, $28 \%$ legal action (divorce, sheriff sale, foreclosure, etc.) and $31 \%$ or 29 sales were a mixture of such things as trust deeds, gifts, exemptions, estates, and corrective deeds. However, there is still a sufficient number of sales to do an adequate measurement of the residential class of property.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Custer 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 $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median ratio. The following is the justification for the trended preliminary ratio:

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 94.47 | $\mathbf{3 . 3 9}$ | 97.68 | 96.36 |
| 2006 | 90.95 | $\mathbf{8 . 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{9 8 . 3 9}$ | 96.55 |
| 2005 | 91.43 | 10.35 | 100.89 | 97.06 |
| 2004 | 93.72 | 5.21 | 98.6 | 94.43 |
| 2003 | 91 | 1.38 | 92.26 | 93 |
| 2002 | 93 | 1.55 | 94.44 | 94 |
| 2001 | 94 | 2.05 | 95.93 | 96 |

RESIDENTIAL: There appears to be a relatively strong correlation between the Trended Preliminary Ratio and the R\&O Median, the difference is less than two points (1.32).
Therefore, the two figures tend to support each other and support the assessment actions for 2007.

## 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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6.51 | 2007 | 3.39 |
| 9.98 | 2006 | $\mathbf{8 . 1 8}$ |
| 15.31 | 2005 | 10.35 |
| 1.91 | 2004 | 5.21 |
| 2.41 | 2003 | 1.38 |
| 0.99 | 2002 | 1.55 |
| 1.63 | 2001 | 2.05 |

RESIDENTIAL: There is a 3.12 point difference in the percent change in the sales file compared to the percent change in the base (excluding growth). The sales file is more reflective of the assessment actions as stated in the 2007 Assessment Survey. The residential improvements in Anselmo, Ansley, Arnold, Mason City, Merna, and Sargent as well as the suburban area around Broken Bow were updated to the July 2004 costing tables with the depreciation adjusted to market. Land values were also changed to the square foot method in Anselmo, Arnold, and Merna. Since Broken Bow and the rural residential were not changed the percent change in the base would not be as effected.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Custer County

## 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.

## 2007 Correlation Section for Custer County

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

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

RESIDENTIAL: Of the three measures of central tendency the median and arithmetic mean are within the standard. The median measure of central tendency will be used in determining the level of value for Custer County and is supported by the trended preliminary ratio.

## 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 | 17.84 | 111.34 |
| Difference | 2.84 | $\mathbf{8 . 3 4}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: Both measures of dispersion, the coefficient of dispersion and the price related differential, are above the acceptable standards. However when reviewing historical qualitative data these measures have greatly improved over the last seven years, giving indication there is more uniform and proportionate treatment within the residential class of property.
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 | 370 | 365 | -5 |
| Median | 94.47 | 96.36 | $\mathbf{1 . 8 9}$ |
| Wgt. Mean | $\mathbf{8 5 . 7 6}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 . 7 4}$ | 3.98 |
| Mean | 95.79 | 99.91 | 4.12 |
| COD | 22.87 | 17.84 | -5.03 |
| PRD | 111.69 | 111.34 | $-\mathbf{0 . 3 5}$ |
| Min Sales Ratio | 10.59 | 35.60 | 25.01 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 360.83 | 331.67 | -29.16 |

RESIDENTIAL: After reviewing the three-year plan of assessment, the preliminary statistics, the reported assessment actions and the 2007 R\&O Statistics, it appears that all statistical measures are an accurate reflection of the assessment actions taken in Custer County for the residential class of property for assessment year 2007. Five sales were removed from the R\&O statistics that were substantially improved since time of sale. The residential improvements in Anselmo, Ansley, Arnold, Mason City, Merna, and Sargent as well as the suburban area around Broken Bow were updated to the July 2004 costing tables with the depreciation adjusted to market. Land values were also changed to the square foot method in Anselmo, Anrold, and Merna. Nothing major was done to the remainder of the county.

## 2007 Correlation Section for Custer County

## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL: The commercial statistics support the assessment actions taken by Custer County. For direct equalization purposes the R\&O Median will be used in determining the level of value and is supported by the trended preliminary ratio. The qualitative measures are being influenced by an extreme outlier and when the sales is hypothetically removed and the effect is mitigated the measures of dispersion are indicating uniform and proportionate treatment within the commercial class of property.The adopted three-year plan, preliminary statistics, the 2007 Reports and Opinions statistics, and the 2007 Assessment Survey all support that Custer County has achieved an acceptable level of value.

There will be no recommended adjustments to the commercial class of property.
II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

This section documents the utilization of total sales compared to qualified sales in the sales file. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1327 (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 | 106 | 62 | 58.49 |
| 2006 | 88 | 59 | 67.05 |
| 2005 | 86 | 46 | 53.49 |
| 2004 | 88 | 53 | 60.23 |
| 2003 | 93 | 58 | 62.37 |
| 2002 | 93 | 67 | 72.04 |
| 2001 | 112 | 76 | 67.86 |

COMMERCIAL: The above table indicates that over the past seven years there has been a continuous up and down movement in the percent of sales used. In examining the sales that have been disqualified $19 \%$ were coded (3) substantially improved since time of sale, and $23 \%$ coded (4) and disqualified after sales verification. Of this $23 \%$, approximately $27 \%$ involved family transactions, $14 \%$ partial interests, $14 \%$ legal action (foreclosure, sheriff sales) and $45 \%$ or 10 sales a mixture of exemptions, corrective deeds, and sales to the railroad. Still the actual number of qualified sales is up from previous years, indicating there are sufficient sales to do an adequate measurement of the commercial class of property.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Custer 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 $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median ratio. The following is the justification for the trended preliminary ratio:

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 98.22 | 0.63 | 98.84 | $\mathbf{9 8 . 2 2}$ |
| 2006 | 92.60 | 18.14 | 109.4 | 98.98 |
| 2005 | 78.07 | 6.18 | 82.89 | 86.07 |
| 2004 | 90.22 | 0.19 | 90.39 | 93.96 |
| 2003 | 95 | -0.7 | 94.34 | 95 |
| 2002 | 98 | -0.11 | 97.89 | 97 |
| 2001 | 98 | 1.26 | 99.23 | 98 |

COMMERCIAL: There is a strong correlation between the Trended Preliminary Ratio and the R\&O Median, the difference is less than one point (0.62). Therefore, the two figures are very supportive of one another and support the assessment actions for 2007.

## 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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.64 | 2007 | 0.63 |
| 24.1 | 2006 | 18.14 |
| 20 | 2005 | 6.18 |
| 1.87 | 2004 | 0.19 |
| 5.1 | 2003 | -0.7 |
| -2.65 | 2002 | -0.11 |
| -3.96 | 2001 | 1.26 |

COMMERCIAL: There is virtually little difference between the percent change in the sales file and the percent change in the base (excluding growth), supporting the assessment actions and indicating that the sold and unsold properties are being treated in a uniform and proportionate manner. The slight change in the sample and the population is due to the re-pricing of lot values in Merna, and the appraisal of the school that sold in Merna on 06/10/06, for closing purposes a flat value had previously been applied to the property.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Custer County

## 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.

## 2007 Correlation Section for Custer County

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{9 8 . 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 . 4 4}$ |

COMMERCIAL: Of the three measures of central tendency the median and arithmetic mean are within the prescribed paramenter. The weighted mean is being effected by one high dollar sale in the amount of $\$ 2,750,000$ (a care home for the elderly) book 216 page 995 sale date $03 / 14 / 06$. When this sale is hypothetically removed the effects are mitigated and the weighted mean is 93.45 , median 98.23 , and mean 97.13 and all three measures are then within the standard. The median will be used in determining the level of value for the commercial class of property and is supported by the trended preliminary ratio.

## 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 | 13.00 | 127.24 |
| Difference | 0 | 24.24 |

COMMERCIAL: Of the two qualitative measures only the coefficient of dispersion would appear to be within the acceptable range. However, it is believed one outlier is having an effect on these measures, book 216 page 995 sale date $03 / 14 / 06$. When this sale is hypothetically removed the effects are mitigated and both measures are improved; the COD is 12.48 and the PRD is 103.94 , indicating that assessment practices are creating better equalization, and when compared to historical data is showing an improvement.

## 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 | 62 | 62 | 0 |
| Median | 98.22 | 98.22 | 0 |
| Wgt. Mean | 75.47 | 75.79 | 0.32 |
| Mean | 96.12 | 96.44 | 0.32 |
| COD | 14.41 | 13.00 | -1.41 |
| PRD | 127.36 | 127.24 | -0.12 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 28.56 | 31.64 | 3.08 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 194.93 | 165.74 | -29.19 |

COMMERCIAL: After reviewing the three-year plan of assessment, the preliminary statistics, the reported assessment actions and the 2007 R\&O Statistics, it appears that all statistical measures are an accurate reflection of the assessment actions taken in Custer County for the commercial class of property. As the assessor was reviewing the residential properties in Merna the few commercial lots were re-priced by the square foot method as well. Also the school in Mason City had sold on 06/10/06, for closing purposes a flat value had been applied to the property. In 2007 it was appraised by the contracted appraiser and the change in value is reflected in the sales file. Nothing further was done within the commercial class of property for assessment year 2007.

## 2007 Correlation Section for Custer County

## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The agricultural unimproved statistics support the assessment actions taken by Custer County. For direct equalization purposes the R\&O Median will be used in determining the level of value and is supported by the trended preliminary ratio. The qualitative measures are indicating uniform and proportionate treatment within the agricultural unimproved class of property.The adopted three-year plan, preliminary statistics, the 2007 Reports and Opinions statistics, and the 2007 Assessment Survey all support that Custer County has achieved an acceptable level of value.

There will be no recommended adjustments to the agricultural unimproved class of property.
II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

This section documents the utilization of total sales compared to qualified sales in the sales file. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1327 (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 | 270 | 140 | 51.85 |
| 2006 | 264 | 166 | 62.88 |
| 2005 | 261 | 149 | 57.09 |
| 2004 | 240 | 134 | 55.83 |
| 2003 | 257 | 134 | 52.14 |
| 2002 | 248 | 140 | 56.45 |
| 2001 | 281 | 160 | 56.94 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: From the table there continues to be over fifty-percent of the qualified sales used in the measurement of the agricultural unimproved class of property. In examining the sales that have been disqualified $14 \%$ were coded (3) substantially improved since time of sale, and $34 \%$ coded (4) and disqualified after sales verification. Of this $34 \%$, approximately $48 \%$ or 44 sales involved family transactions, $23 \%$ or 21 sales were partial interests, $2 \%$ legal action (foreclosure, sheriff sales), $16 \%$ land exchanges, and $11 \%$ a mixture of land use changes, gifts, and corrective deeds. The actual number of qualified sales is adequate enough for the measurement of the agricultural unimproved class of property.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Custer 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 $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median ratio. The following is the justification for the trended preliminary ratio:

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | $\mathbf{7 1 . 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 0 . 8 5}$ |
| 2006 | $\mathbf{7 0 . 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{8 0 . 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 5 4}$ |
| 2005 | $\mathbf{7 3 . 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 . 3 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 . 9 7}$ |
| 2004 | 70.77 | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 3 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 7 0}$ |
| 2003 | 72 | 5.61 | $\mathbf{7 6 . 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 5}$ |
| 2002 | 72 | $\mathbf{2 . 8 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 4}$ |
| 2001 | 74 | $\mathbf{1 . 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 4 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 4}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: There appears to be a relatively strong correlation between the Trended Preliminary Ratio and the R\&O Median, the difference is less than two points (1.90). Therefore, the two figures tend to support each other and support the assessment actions for 2007.

## 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.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Custer County

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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.35 | 2007 | 1.75 |
| 7.55 | 2006 | 13.11 |
| 3.08 | 2005 | 0.35 |
| 7.66 | 2004 | 5 |
| 5.88 | 2003 | 5.64 |
| 1.04 | 2002 | 2.84 |
| 1.38 | 2001 | 1.99 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: There is virtually little difference between the percent change in the sales file and the percent change in the base (excluding growth), supporting the assessment actions and indicating that the sold and unsold properties are being treated in a uniform and proportionate manner.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Custer County

## 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.

## 2007 Correlation Section for Custer County

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{7 0 . 8 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 0 . 4 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 1 . 6 0}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: There is a strong correlation between all three measures of central tendency and they are all supported by the trended preliminary ratio and within the acceptable range. The median will be used in determining the level of value for the agricultural unimproved class of property.
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 | 20.55 | 101.62 |
| Difference | 0.55 | 0 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: For the most part both measures of dispersion are demonstrating that there is uniform and proportionate treatment within the agricultural unimproved class of property even though the coefficient of dispersion is slightly above the standard.

## 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 | 140 | 140 | 0 |
| Median | 71.50 | 70.85 | -0.65 |
| Wgt. Mean | 70.89 | 70.46 | -0.43 |
| Mean | 71.83 | 71.60 | -0.23 |
| COD | 21.05 | 20.55 | -0.5 |
| PRD | 101.33 | 101.62 | 0.29 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 17.78 | 17.78 | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 166.32 | 166.32 | 0 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: After reviewing the three-year plan of assessment, the preliminary statistics, the reported assessment actions and the 2007 R\&O Statistics, it appears that all statistical measures are an accurate reflection of the assessment actions taken in Custer County for the agricultural unimproved class of property for assessment year 2007. The above table reflects the assessment actions within the agricultural unimproved class of property.

For assessment year 2007 a market analysis was done for each of the six market areas. It was determined that there would be no changes to market areas one and five; in market area two the 4G1 will decrease from 185 to 180 and 4G from 180 to 170 ; in market area three the dry land capability group 2D will increase from 445 to 460 and three grassland capability groups will increase: 3G from 310 to $325,4 \mathrm{G} 1$ from 305 to 320 , and 4 G from 300 to 315 ; in market area four all three land classification groups will increase, the irrigated will have an approximate $1 \%$ increase, the dry land will have an approximate $8 \%$ to $15 \%$ increase, and the grassland will have an approximate increase of $1 \%$ to $7 \%$; and in market area six the three irrigated capability groups $1 \mathrm{~A}, 2 \mathrm{~A} 1$, and 2 A will decrease by $10 \%$, the dry land values will remain the same, and all grassland capability groups will be decreased anywhere from approximately $10 \%$ to $14 \%$.

## 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 <br> County Total | Value Difference <br> (2007 Form 45-2006 CTL) | Percent Change | 2007 Growth <br> (New Construction Value) | \% Change excl. Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Residential | 172,338,208 | 179,033,104 | 6,694,896 | 3.88 | 848,068 | 3.39 |
| 2. Recreational | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 3. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwellings | 67,112,216 | 68,773,142 | 1,660,926 | 2.47 | *---------- | 2.47 |
| 4. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 239,450,424 | 247,806,246 | 8,355,822 | 3.49 | 848,068 | 3.14 |
| 5. Commercial | 47,589,887 | 48,315,211 | 725,324 | 1.52 | 390,998 | 0.7 |
| 6. Industrial | 5,774,935 | 5,774,935 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 33,756,444 | 34,131,200 | 374,756 | 1.11 | 1,043,857 | -1.98 |
| 8. Minerals | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 9. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 87,121,266 | 88,221,346 | 1,100,080 | 1.26 | 390,998 | 0.81 |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 326,571,690 | 336,027,592 | 9,455,902 | 2.9 | 2,282,923 | 2.2 |
| 11. Irrigated | 282,661,315 | 306,708,355 | 24,047,040 | 8.51 |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 86,968,049 | 81,583,878 | -5,384,171 | -6.19 |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 364,728,290 | 358,920,850 | -5,807,440 | -1.59 |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 319202 | 313,463 | -5,739 | -1.8 |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 11,601 | 11,600 | -1 | -0.01 |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 734,688,457 | 747,538,146 | 12,849,689 | 1.75 |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of All Real Property | 1,061,260,147 | 1,083,565,738 | 22,305,591 | 2.1 | 2,282,923 | 1.89 |
| (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 



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

Type: Qualified


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



NonValid School

|  | 365 | 96.36 | 99.91 | 89.74 | 17.84 | 111.34 | 35.60 | 331.67 | 95.50 to 97.66 | 50,066 | 44,927 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| YEAR BUILT * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | count | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 0 OR Blank | 49 | 99.16 | 98.69 | 90.36 | 28.16 | 109.21 | 35.60 | 190.96 | 93.29 to 106.12 | 29,199 | 26,385 |
| Prior TO 1860 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1860 TO 1899 | 5 | 95.42 | 88.59 | 83.34 | 15.94 | 106.30 | 52.09 | 112.19 | N/A | 52,080 | 43,405 |
| 1900 тО 1919 | 69 | 98.29 | 108.16 | 93.24 | 18.91 | 116.00 | 53.80 | 331.67 | 95.60 to 101.05 | 32,442 | 30,250 |
| 1920 TO 1939 | 97 | 96.93 | 103.39 | 93.88 | 20.88 | 110.13 | 46.05 | 273.11 | 93.73 to 99.15 | 32,478 | 30,490 |
| 1940 TO 1949 | 29 | 97.46 | 101.98 | 92.94 | 15.29 | 109.73 | 62.76 | 185.25 | 93.62 to 100.55 | 42,648 | 39,635 |
| 1950 тО 1959 | 27 | 95.73 | 95.47 | 92.18 | 9.20 | 103.57 | 63.28 | 124.56 | 93.04 to 99.67 | 60,388 | 55,668 |
| 1960 тО 1969 | 25 | 93.52 | 89.90 | 88.17 | 7.64 | 101.97 | 55.81 | 102.93 | 91.13 to 95.80 | 80,010 | 70,542 |
| 1970 TO 1979 | 35 | 98.12 | 95.91 | 89.48 | 10.78 | 107.18 | 58.98 | 169.37 | 95.54 to 99.57 | 80,584 | 72,105 |
| 1980 тО 1989 | 17 | 93.24 | 89.47 | 83.50 | 10.80 | 107.16 | 53.23 | 107.90 | 78.82 to 99.33 | 102,335 | 85,447 |
| 1990 TO 1994 | 3 | 94.68 | 93.39 | 93.04 | 2.84 | 100.38 | 88.72 | 96.78 | N/A | 116,500 | 108,393 |
| 1995 тO 1999 | 6 | 92.47 | 88.95 | 82.92 | 9.15 | 107.27 | 62.90 | 98.77 | 62.90 to 98.77 | 149,750 | 124,170 |
| 2000 TO Present | 3 | 71.90 | 74.15 | 73.53 | 8.44 | 100.85 | 66.17 | 84.38 | N/A | 172,833 | 127,080 |
| _ALL__ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 365 | 96.36 | 99.91 | 89.74 | 17.84 | 111.34 | 35.60 | 331.67 | 95.50 to 97.66 | 50,066 | 44,927 |

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



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

Type: Qualified


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



## PA\&T 2007 R\&O Statistics <br> Type: Qualified



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



## PA\&T 2007 R\&O Statistics <br> Type: Qualified

|  |  |  |  |  |  | Date Rang | ge: 07/ | 01/2003 to 06/30/2 | 6 Posted | fore: 01/1 | 007 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NUMBE | f Sale |  | 62 | MEDIAN: | 98 |  | COV: | 22.41 | 95\% | edian C.I.: 96.7 | to 98.98 | (!: Derived) |
|  | TOTAL S | s Pric |  | , 235 | WGT. MEAN: | 76 |  | STD: | 21.61 | 95\% Wg | Mean C.I.: 55. | to 96.23 |  |
|  | L Adj. S | s Pric |  | , 235 | MEAN : | 96 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 12.77 |  | Mean C.I.: 91. | to 101.82 |  |
|  | Al Asse | d Valu |  | , 842 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AVG | Adj. S | s Pric |  | , 019 | COD : | 13.00 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 165.74 |  |  |  |  |
|  | G. Asse | d Valu |  | , 045 | PRD : | 127.24 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 31.64 |  |  | Printed: 03/27 | 22:46:50 |
| ASSESSED VA <br> RANGE | UE * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. Sale Price | Avg. Assd Val |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| _ Low \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 4999 | 7 | 89.97 | 95.31 | 81.81 | 22.23 |  | 116.50 | 60.16 | 154.67 | 60.16 to 154.67 | 3,471 | 2,840 |
| 5000 TO | 9999 | 7 | 97.79 | 105.78 | 101.17 | 14.94 |  | 104.56 | 77.41 | 165.74 | 77.41 to 165.74 | 8,785 | 8,888 |
| Total \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 14 | 97.19 | 100.55 | 95.69 | 18.52 |  | 105.08 | 60.16 | 165.74 | 77.41 to 108.50 | 6,128 | 5,864 |
| 10000 TO | 29999 | 18 | 97.91 | 94.86 | 84.20 | 17.40 |  | 112.66 | 31.64 | 151.61 | 79.66 to 99.64 | 23,193 | 19,528 |
| 30000 TO | 59999 | 17 | 98.98 | 99.97 | 98.99 | 3.63 |  | 100.99 | 87.63 | 122.49 | 98.03 to 100.03 | 42,056 | 41,629 |
| 60000 TO | 99999 | 7 | 98.78 | 92.63 | 91.32 | 12.73 |  | 101.43 | 66.53 | 114.65 | 66.53 to 114.65 | 82,428 | 75,275 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 3 | 93.03 | 88.90 | 86.18 | 9.19 |  | 103.15 | 74.00 | 99.66 | N/A | 148,000 | 127,544 |
| 150000 то | 249999 | 1 | 98.80 | 98.80 | 98.80 |  |  |  | 98.80 | 98.80 | N/A | 250,000 | 247,002 |
| 500000 + |  | 2 | 75.31 | 75.31 | 64.52 | 28.25 |  | 116.72 | 54.03 | 96.58 | N/A | 1,825,000 | 1,177,474 |
| _ ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 62 | 98.22 | 96.44 | 75.79 | 13.00 |  | 127.24 | 31.64 | 165.74 | 96.72 to 98.98 | 99,019 | 75,045 |
| COST RANK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) |  | 5 | 107.20 | 108.56 | 114.46 | 22.15 |  | 94.85 | 75.80 | 154.67 | N/A | 6,560 | 7,508 |
| 10 |  | 17 | 98.34 | 98.76 | 92.57 | 10.11 |  | 106.68 | 31.64 | 143.68 | 97.65 to 102.98 | 32,519 | 30,104 |
| 15 |  | 2 | 87.60 | 87.60 | 77.77 | 23.85 |  | 112.65 | 66.71 | 108.50 | N/A | 17,000 | 13,221 |
| 20 |  | 35 | 97.03 | 93.55 | 72.24 | 12.87 |  | 129.50 | 54.03 | 165.74 | 92.51 to 98.88 | 148,417 | 107,222 |
| 30 |  | 3 | 99.12 | 102.61 | 99.79 | 3.74 |  | 102.83 | 98.80 | 109.92 | N/A | 108,333 | 108,103 |
| $\ldots$ ALL_ |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 62 | 98.22 | 96.44 | 75.79 | 13.00 |  | 127.24 | 31.64 | 165.74 | 96.72 to 98.98 | 99,019 | 75,045 |

## PA\&T 2007 R\&O Statistics <br> Type: Qualified



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

## Type: Qualified

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


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

## Type: Qualified



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

## Type: Qualified



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



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

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

|  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | NUMBER of Sales: | 140 |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $21,307,631$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $21,332,631$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $15,030,867$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 152,375 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 107,363 |



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



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

| NUMBER of Sales: | 370 |
| ---: | ---: |
| TOTAL Sales Price: | $18,309,509$ |
| TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $18,327,398$ |
| TOTAL Assessed Value: | $15,718,016$ |
| AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 49,533 |
| AVG. Assessed Value: | 42,481 |

370
MEDIAN:
94
WGT. MEAN:
COV
35.40
-
$18,309,509$ MEAN :

86
.DEV :
33.91
(!: Derived)

AVG.ABS.DEV: 21.60
5\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 83.07 to 88.45
95\% Mean C.I.: 92.33 to 99.24
AVG. Adj. Sales Price:
AVG. Assessed Value:
COD: $\quad 22.87$ MAX Sales Ratio: $\quad 360.83$

| DATE |
| :--- |
| RANGE |



$\qquad$

## ASSESSOR LOCATION

ANSELMO
ANSLEY
ARNOLD BROKEN BOW CALLAWAY COMSTOCK
MASON CITY
MERNA
OCONTO
RURAL RES
SARGENT
$\qquad$
COUNT

| 56 |
| ---: |
| 37 |
| 37 |
| 51 |
| 53 |
| 39 |
| 47 |
| 50 |
| 181 |
| 189 |
| 180 |


| MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |
| 98.29 | 103.58 | 97.17 |
| 94.68 | 95.36 | 89.95 |
| 95.14 | 96.59 | 86.43 |
| 92.29 | 88.93 | 81.60 |
| 93.52 | 92.49 | 86.04 |
| 99.16 | 112.85 | 91.34 |
| 93.09 | 89.11 | 83.69 |
| 85.94 | 90.25 | 74.77 |
| 95.42 | 96.34 | 88.39 |
| 93.73 | 95.26 | 83.28 |
|  |  |  |
| 94.25 | 96.73 | 85.83 |

- 

| 14.62 | 106.60 | 61.00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 20.07 | 106.01 | 46.33 |
| 23.66 | 111.76 | 44.26 |
| 21.03 | 108.98 | 10.59 |
| 20.76 | 107.50 | 26.93 |
| 27.56 | 123.55 | 60.98 |
| 24.19 | 106.48 | 24.67 |
| 31.55 | 120.71 | 17.59 |
|  |  |  |
| 19.56 | 109.00 | 10.59 |
| 25.98 | 114.38 | 17.59 |
| 23.41 | 112.71 | 10.59 |


| 190.96 | 95.47 to 102.50 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 172.50 | 84.98 to 99.77 |
| 210.25 | 80.48 to 97.62 |
| 143.88 | 80.98 to 96.48 |
| 273.11 | 84.90 to 94.93 |
| 360.83 | 94.28 to 106.12 |
| 158.90 | 74.20 to 99.14 |
| 207.63 | 78.39 to 96.43 |
| 210.25 | 93.54 to 97.29 |
| 360.83 | 89.46 to 95.26 |
| 360.83 | 92.29 to 95.62 |


| 41,496 | 40,320 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 46,087 | 41,455 |
| 56,418 | 48,762 |
| 54,824 | 44,735 |
| 45,611 | 39,242 |
| 46,910 | 42,847 |
| 53,830 | 45,050 |
| 52,757 | 39,444 |
| 49,240 | 43,522 |
| 49,813 | 41,484 |
| 50,724 | 43,536 |


| 370 | 94.47 | 95.79 | 85.76 | 22.87 | 111.69 | 10.59 | 360.83 | 93.27 to 95.62 | 49,533 | 42,481 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. <br> Sale Price | Avg. <br> Assd Val |
| 8 | 85.75 | 78.33 | 66.96 | 41.25 | 116.98 | 17.59 | 136.53 | 17.59 to 136.53 | 17,050 | 11,417 |
| 25 | 82.80 | 89.15 | 77.02 | 29.69 | 115.74 | 44.26 | 158.90 | 67.12 to 105.00 | 33,318 | 25,662 |
| 37 | 96.75 | 101.78 | 85.07 | 28.13 | 119.65 | 34.79 | 210.25 | 88.83 to 105.61 | 30,662 | 26,082 |
| 1 | 78.14 | 78.14 | 78.14 |  |  | 78.14 | 78.14 | N/A | 14,000 | 10,940 |
| 157 | 94.68 | 95.68 | 87.59 | 16.58 | 109.24 | 38.44 | 190.96 | 93.52 to 95.52 | 63,904 | 55,972 |
| 50 | 93.90 | 96.09 | 87.57 | 24.66 | 109.73 | 10.59 | 273.11 | 86.21 to 99.94 | 47,049 | 41,199 |
| 4 | 103.15 | 99.96 | 103.44 | 12.35 | 96.63 | 76.44 | 117.10 | N/A | 15,550 | 16,085 |
| 6 | 88.53 | 91.32 | 86.67 | 20.89 | 105.37 | 61.51 | 135.59 | 61.51 to 135.59 | 12,358 | 10,710 |
| 20 | 96.66 | 104.78 | 89.20 | 24.67 | 117.47 | 30.64 | 184.10 | 90.09 to 103.99 | 38,987 | 34,775 |
| 4 | 66.34 | 66.76 | 68.35 | 8.37 | 97.67 | 61.00 | 73.36 | N/A | 18,625 | 12,730 |
| 27 | 96.43 | 95.32 | 82.08 | 25.51 | 116.13 | 26.93 | 181.61 | 70.30 to 101.07 | 76,895 | 63,119 |
| 31 | 88.17 | 97.80 | 76.89 | 35.47 | 127.20 | 33.82 | 360.83 | 73.62 to 103.00 | 24,427 | 18,781 |
| 370 | 94.47 | 95.79 | 85.76 | 22.87 | 111.69 | 10.59 | 360.83 | 93.27 to 95.62 | 49,533 | 42,481 |

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


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


NonValid School

|  | 370 | 94.47 | 95.79 | 85.76 | 22.87 | 111.69 | 10.59 | 360.83 | 93.27 to 95.62 | 49,533 | 42,481 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| YEAR BUILT * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 0 OR Blank | 51 | 95.50 | 90.79 | 85.35 | 30.68 | 106.37 | 10.59 | 190.96 | 79.17 to 103.00 | 28,176 | 24,047 |
| Prior TO 1860 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1860 TO 1899 | 5 | 83.67 | 76.91 | 77.96 | 27.33 | 98.65 | 41.17 | 112.19 | N/A | 52,080 | 40,601 |
| 1900 тО 1919 | 70 | 95.72 | 102.07 | 84.38 | 28.93 | 120.97 | 17.59 | 360.83 | 93.51 to 100.13 | 32,064 | 27,054 |
| 1920 TO 1939 | 97 | 94.21 | 100.77 | 89.85 | 26.62 | 112.16 | 39.31 | 273.11 | 89.44 to 99.02 | 32,425 | 29,133 |
| 1940 TO 1949 | 31 | 97.01 | 101.75 | 91.02 | 18.43 | 111.78 | 59.33 | 185.25 | 93.27 to 103.02 | 41,380 | 37,666 |
| 1950 TO 1959 | 27 | 93.62 | 89.80 | 85.52 | 14.13 | 105.01 | 49.86 | 124.56 | 82.36 to 98.22 | 60,388 | 51,646 |
| 1960 тО 1969 | 25 | 92.29 | 87.76 | 85.74 | 9.09 | 102.35 | 55.81 | 102.93 | 90.09 to 94.37 | 80,010 | 68,603 |
| 1970 TO 1979 | 35 | 96.50 | 91.04 | 84.68 | 14.47 | 107.50 | 54.13 | 157.78 | 83.78 to 99.11 | 80,584 | 68,242 |
| 1980 тО 1989 | 17 | 84.67 | 88.45 | 82.80 | 13.89 | 106.82 | 53.23 | 126.44 | 77.65 to 99.33 | 102,335 | 84,730 |
| 1990 TO 1994 | 3 | 94.68 | 93.39 | 93.04 | 2.84 | 100.38 | 88.72 | 96.78 | N/A | 116,500 | 108,393 |
| 1995 TO 1999 | 6 | 92.47 | 90.26 | 84.18 | 10.39 | 107.23 | 63.41 | 105.23 | 63.41 to 105.23 | 149,750 | 126,055 |
| 2000 TO Present | 3 | 71.90 | 74.15 | 73.53 | 8.44 | 100.85 | 66.17 | 84.38 | N/A | 172,833 | 127,080 |
| _ALL_ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 370 | 94.47 | 95.79 | 85.76 | 22.87 | 111.69 | 10.59 | 360.83 | 93.27 to 95.62 | 49,533 | 42,481 |



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


Date Range: 07/01/2003 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



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


# PA\&T 2007 Preliminary Statistics 



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 Custer County <br> March 19, 2007 

## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

1. Deputy(ies) on staff: 1
2. Appraiser(s) on staff: 0
3. Other full-time employees: 2 clerks
(Does not include anyone counted in 1 and 2 above)
4. Other part-time employees: 1 part-time clerk and 2 part-time listers (Does not include anyone counted in 1 through 3 above)
5. Number of shared employees: 1 employee shared with the Register of Deeds (Employees who are shared between the assessor's office and other county offices-will not include anyone counted in 1 through 4 above).
6. Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year: $\$ 132,413$ (This would be the "total budget" for the assessor's office)
7. Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system (How much is particularly part of the assessor budget, versus the amount that is part of the county budget?): The clerk controls a budget for the computer system of the entire courthouse.
8. Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above: $\$ 130,913$
9. Amount of total budget set aside for appraisal work: \$-0-
10. Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops: $\$ 1,900$
11. Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget: $\$ 65,050$ is levied separately from the assessor budget. The listers are funded through this budget.
12. Other miscellaneous funds: \$-0 -
(Any amount not included in any of the above for equipping, staffing and funding the appraisal/assessment function. This would include any County Board, or general fund monies set aside for reappraisal, etc. If the assessor is ex-officio, this can be an estimate.)

## 13. Total budget: $\$ 195,963$

a. Was any of last year's budget not used? Yes - \$ 16,533; \$ 1,533 from the appraisal budget and \$ 15,000 from the assessor's budget.

## B. Residential Appraisal Information

 (Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)1. Data collection done by: 2 part-time listers
2. Valuation done by: The assessor makes the final determination of value.
3. Pickup work done by: All pickup work will be done by the part-time listers.

| Property <br> Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | 32 | 0 | 0 | 32 |

4. What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? Older tables had previously been used throughout the county, as scheduled reviews and physical inspections are completed the residential properties will be re-priced with July of 2004 costing tables. Most all of the residential property class will be on this costing table with the exception of Berwyn, Comstock, and Oconto.
5. What was the last year the depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? This would vary by town depending upon the statistical analyses and re-calibration of depreciation tables manually prepared by the assessor using data derived from the market. The new depreciation tables are not entered into the CAMA system, instead the assessor will manually override the CAMA generated depreciation as the parcels are reviewed.
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? Sales are used to established depreciation as part of the cost approach to value. The sales comparison approach as it pertains to the use of plus or minus adjustments to comparable properties to arrive at a value for a subject property is not utilized. The TerraScan CAMA System currently used by the assessor has this capability, but the assessor is not familiar with the procedures it would take to set parameters to pull comparables for subject properties.
7. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: There are eleven towns or villages, the suburban area which is designated as a three mile area outside the city limits of Broken Bow and a one mile area outside the limits of each of the other towns or villages, and the rural area out in the remainder of the county.
8. How are these defined? These areas are defined by the political boundaries of each town or village, the suburban area is that area outside of the city limits where a city may be granted legal zoning jurisdiction for a specific area based on the class of the city, and the rural area is anything past these described boundaries, including unincorporated villages. Each town is uniquely different in its distance from Broken Bow and its proximity to major highways.

## 9. Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? Yes

10. Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural residential? (that is, does the "suburban" location have its own market?) Suburban properties seem to experience similar market influences as those properties located within the town or village they are associated with. Therefore under the substrata "Assessor Location" the suburban sales have been included with the adjoining town or village.
11. Are the county's ag residential and rural residential improvements classified and valued in the same manner? The assessor stated they were.

## C. Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

1. Data collection done by: A private appraisal company will do the data collection for the commercial class of property.
2. Valuation done by: The appraisal company will establish an initial value, however ultimately the assessor will be responsible for setting the final estimate of value.
3. Pickup work done by whom: The appraisal company with the possible assistance of one of the part-time listers.

| Property <br> Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commercial | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |

4. What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? June of 2004 costing tables (this date was verified within the CAMA system).
5. When was the last time the depreciation schedule for this property class or any subclass was developed using market-derived information? The appraisal firm established new depreciation tables in 2006. The new tables were not entered into the CAMA system. The assessor manually overrode the CAMA generated depreciation as the parcels are reviewed.
6. When was the last time that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? The income approach will be utilized on some properties where rents and income and expense data can be obtained from the market. However, there is not enough data available for the income approach to be utilized for all properties.
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? Sales are used to established depreciation as part of the cost approach to value. The TerraScan CAMA System currently used by the assessor has the capability, but the assessor is not familiar with the procedures it would take to set parameters to pull comparables for subject properties. The appraisal service did do a spreadsheet analysis.
8. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class? There are eleven towns or villages, the suburban area which is designated as a three mile area outside the city limits of Broken Bow and a one mile area outside the limits of each of the other towns or villages, and the rural area out in the remainder of the county.
9. How are these defined? These areas are defined by the political boundaries of each town or village, the suburban area is that area outside of the city limits where a city may be granted legal zoning jurisdiction for a specific area based on the class of the city, and the rural area is anything past these described boundaries, including unincorporated villages. Each town is uniquely different in its distance from Broken Bow and its proximity to major highways.

## 10. Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? Yes

11. Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural commercial? (that is, does the "suburban" location have its own market?)
Suburban properties seem to experience similar market influences as those properties located within the town or village they are associated with. Therefore under the substrata "Assessor Location" the suburban sales have been included with the adjoining town or village.

## D. Agricultural Appraisal Information

1. Data collection done by: 2 part-time listers
2. Valuation done by: The assessor makes the final determination of value.
3. Pickup work done by whom: All pickup work will be done by the part-time listers.

| Property <br> Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural | 12 | 0 | 0 | 12 |

4. Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? Yes

How is your agricultural land defined? A parcel of land used exclusively for the production of agricultural products. (See section H for further definitions.)
5. When was the last date that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? The income approach is not utilized in the valuation of the rural agricultural out-buildings or agricultural land.
6. What is the date of the soil survey currently used? - 1998
7. What date was the last countywide land use study completed? It is not known when the last time the county was driven for the sole purpose of reviewing land use. The office procedure is to handle this on a continuing basis from all forms of discovery, including but not limited to, while doing pickup work, re-appraisal work, requested inspections, property protests and so on.
a. By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.) Through discovery by, including but not limited to, physical inspection, FSA maps, well registrations, taxpayers, real estate agents, personal property listings, and so forth.
b. By whom? Office staff and the part-time listers.
c. What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? Again, land use within the county is monitored on a continual basis.
8. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: Six agricultural market areas have been established within Custer County.
9. How are these defined? Each is described below:

Market Area 1 - this is the predominant market area and is considered the better farm ground. It is made up of harder soils and has the best irrigation potential.

Market Area 2 - is the Sandhills and best suited for pasture only. The bulk of this land consists of a soil type known as valentine sand.

Market Area 3 - is considered a buffer zone between the better farmland and the Sandhills. This ground is still sandy but the loamier soils are starting to show up to start farming. The sales will start to show that a higher amount will be paid in this area than in area two, but still less than what would be paid in area one.

Market Area 4 - this area has a carryover market influence from Lincoln County. It is farm ground with deep wells.

Market Area 5 - this area is primarily canyons with some farming done on the plateaus. The bulk of the sales will be for grass. This area lies south of the South Loup River in the southern part of the county.

Market Area 6 - this area is north of the Middle Loup River in the northern part of the county and will show a slight variance from market area one because of being north of the river.
10. Has the county implemented (or is in the process of implementing) special valuation for agricultural land within the county? Not at this time.

## E. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

1. Administrative software: TerraScan
2. CAMA software: TerraScan
3. Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? Yes
a. Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? These maps are not digitized and the maintenance is between the Assessors Office and Register of Deeds. The maps were flown in the 1970's.
4. Does the county have GIS software? Not-applicable.
a. Who maintains the GIS software and maps? Not-applicable.
5. Personal Property software: TerraScan

## F. Zoning Information

1. Does the county have zoning? Yes
a. If so, is the zoning countywide? Yes
b. What municipalities in the county are zoned? Broken Bow only.
2. When was zoning implemented? 2005

## G. Contracted Services

1. Appraisal Services: (are these contracted, or conducted "in-house?") The commercial class of real property is contracted through a private appraisal company and the remainder of the appraisal work is done in-house.
2. Other Services: There are none.

## H. Additional comments or further explanations on any item from A through $G$ :

From section D, question number 4:

Rural Acreages - A parcel of land under 40 acres that has no influence of adjoining agricultural parcels under the same ownership.

Suburban - An area outside the limits of an incorporated city or village but within the legal jurisdiction of an incorporated city or village. An area of residential expansion shall be valued as suburban; Broken Bow shall be within 3 miles of the city and all other towns and villages shall be within 1 mile.

Urban - A parcel of real property located within the limits of an incorporated city or village.

## II. Assessment Actions

## 2007 Assessment Actions taken to address the following property classes/subclasses:

1. Residential - Nothing was done within the towns of Berwyn, Callaway, Comstock, and Oconto. All improvements in the rural area have now been reviewed; this includes rural residential homes and agricultural homes and outbuildings. The following is a breakdown of what was done to the remainder of the residential class of property:

Anselmo - Reviewed, a lister physically inspected each property. Land values were valued using the square foot method, improvements were re-priced using the July 2004 costing tables and depreciation was adjusted to market.

Ansley - After reviewing Ansley's sales decided to remove the economic depreciation and updated the records to the latest replacement cost new (July 2004) and adjusted the depreciation to market.

Arnold - Reviewed, a lister physically inspected each property. Land values were valued using the square foot method, improvements were re-priced using the July 2004 costing tables and depreciation was adjusted to market.

Broken Bow - Nothing was done within the city limits; however, the suburban properties surrounding Broken Bow were reviewed and adjusted to market.

Mason City - The records were updated with the July 2004 costing tables and the depreciation was adjusted according to market.

Merna - The lots values were re-priced using the square foot method and adjusted the depreciation to market, 2004 costing tables had been implemented last year.

Sargent - The records were updated with the July 2004 costing tables and the depreciation was adjusted according to market.
2. Commercial - Nothing other than routine maintenance had been planned within the commercial class of property. As part of the maintenance the school in Mason City had sold on $06 / 10 / 06$, for closing purposes a flat value had been applied to the property, for 2007 the school was appraised by the contracted appraiser. Also, as the assessor was reviewing Merna residential the few commercial lot values were re-priced as well by the square foot method.
3. Agricultural - A market analysis was done within each market area, as a result the following will occur:

Market Area 1 - no change

Market Area 2 - 4G1 will be decreased from 185 to 180 , 4G will be decreased from 180 to 170 .

Market Area 3 - The dry land capability group 2D increased from 445 to 460. Three grassland capability groups increased; 3G from 310 to 325 , 4G1 from 305 to 320 , and 4 G from 300 to 315 .

Market Area 4 - All three land classifications groups will increase. The irrigated land will have an approximate increase of $1 \%$, the dry land will have an approximate increase of $8 \%$ to $15 \%$, and the grassland will have an approximate increase of $1 \%$ to $7 \%$.

Market Area 5 - no change
Market Area 6 - The irrigated land capability groups 1A, 2A1, and 2A will be decreased by approximately $10 \%$, the dry land values will remain the same, and all grassland capability groups will be decreased anywhere from approximately $10 \%$ to $14 \%$.

## County 21 - Custer

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total Real Property Value } \\ & \text { (Sum Lines } 17,25, \& 30 \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | cords |  | Value 1,083 | 5,738 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tot } \\ \text { (Sum } & 17, \end{aligned}$ | Growth | 2,282,923 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Schedule I:Non-Agricultural Records (Res and Rec) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Records Urban Value |  | SubUrban |  | Rural ${ }^{\text {Records }}$ |  | Total <br> Records Value |  | Growth |
|  |  |  | Records | Value |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1. Res } \\ & \text { UnImp Land } \end{aligned}$ | 703 | 1,179,517 | 159 | 1,279,867 | 85 | 782,799 | 947 | 3,242,183 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2. Res } \\ & \text { Improv Land } \end{aligned}$ | 3,188 | 10,583,912 | 313 | 5,447,015 | 250 | 4,959,796 | 3,751 | 20,990,723 |  |
| 3. Res Improvements | 3,250 | 113,104,532 | 315 | 22,010,847 | 286 | 19,684,819 | 3,851 | 154,800,198 |  |
| 4. Res Total \% of Total | 3,953 | 124,867,961 | 474 | 28,737,729 | 371 | 25,427,414 | 4,798 | 179,033,104 | 848,068 |
|  | 82.38 | 69.74 | 9.87 | 16.05 | 7.73 | 14.20 | 33.66 | 16.52 | 37.14 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 5. Rec } \\ & \text { UnImp Land } \end{aligned}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 6. Rec } \\ & \text { Improv Land } \end{aligned}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 7. Rec } \\ & \text { Improvements } \end{aligned}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 8. Rec Total \% of Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| ```Res+Rec Total % of Total``` | 3,953 | 124,867,961 | 474 | 28,737,729 | 371 | 25,427,414 | 4,798 | 179,033,104 | 848,068 |
|  | 82.38 | 69.74 | 9.87 | 16.05 | 7.73 | 14.20 | 33.66 | 16.52 | 37.14 |

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| Total Real Property Value <br> (Sum Lines 17, 25, \& 30) |  |  | cords |  | Value 1,083 | 5,738 | $\begin{array}{ll}  & \text { Tot } \\ \text { (Sum } & 17, \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Growth } \\ \& \quad \& 41) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 2,282,923 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Schedule I:Non-Agricultural Records (Com and Ind) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Records Urban ${ }^{\text {Value }}$ |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  | Growth |
|  |  |  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |  |
| 9. Comm UnImp Land | 105 | 357,076 | 17 | 110,018 | 2 | 6,265 | 124 | 473,359 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 10. Comm } \\ & \text { Improv Land } \end{aligned}$ | 532 | 5,852,196 | 58 | 933,121 | 7 | 154,864 | 597 | 6,940,181 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 11. Comm } \\ & \text { Improvements } \end{aligned}$ | 558 | 31,755,471 | 62 | 6,428,704 | 16 | 2,717,496 | 636 | 40,901,671 |  |
| 12. Comm Total \% of Total | 663 | 37,964,743 | 79 | 7,471,843 | 18 | 2,878,625 | 760 | 48,315,211 | 390,998 |
|  | 87.23 | 78.57 | 10.39 | 15.46 | 2.36 | 5.95 | 5.33 | 4.45 | 17.12 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 13. Ind } \\ & \text { UnImp Land } \end{aligned}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 14. Ind } \\ & \text { Improv Land } \end{aligned}$ | 2 | 85,361 | 2 | 303,131 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 388,492 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 15 . \text { Ind } \\ & \text { Improvements } \end{aligned}$ | 2 | 241,395 | 2 | 5,145,048 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5,386,443 |  |
| 16. Ind Total \% of Total | 2 | 326,756 | 2 | 5,448,179 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5,774,935 | 0 |
|  | 50.00 | 5.65 | 50.00 | 94.34 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.53 | 0.00 |
| Comm+Ind Total <br> \% of Total | 665 | 38,291,499 | 81 | 12,920,022 | 18 | 2,878,625 | 764 | 54,090,146 | 390,998 |
|  | 87.04 | 70.79 | 10.60 | 23.88 | 2.35 | 5.32 | 5.36 | 4.99 | 17.12 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 17. Taxable } \\ \text { Total } \\ \% \text { of Total } \end{gathered}$ | 4,618 | 163,159,460 | 555 | 41,657,751 | 389 | 28,306,039 | 5,562 | 233,123,250 | 1,239,066 |
|  | 83.02 | 69.98 | 9.97 | 12.32 | 6.99 | 10.90 | 39.02 | 21.51 | 54.27 |

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## County 21 - Custer

Schedule II:Tax Increment Financing (TIF)
Records

| Schedule V: Agricultural Records | Urban | Value | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Records |  |  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |
| 27. Ag-Vacant Land | 9 | 116,838 | 9 | 97,717 | 6,644 | 515,335,706 | 6,662 | 515,550,261 |
| 28. Ag-Improved Land | 0 | 0 | 4 | 73,806 | 1,965 | 244,709,660 | 1,969 | 244,783,466 |
| 29. Ag-Improvements | 3 | 32,352 | 4 | 19,960 | 2,022 | 90,056,449 | 2,029 | 90,108,761 |
| 30. Ag-Total Taxable |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8,691 | 850,442,488 |

## County 21 - Custer

| Schedule VI: Agricultural Records: Non-Agricultural Detail | Urban |  |  | SubUrban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Acres | Value | Records | Acres | Value |
| 31. HomeSite UnImp Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 32. HomeSite Improv Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 33. HomeSite Improvements | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |
| 34. HomeSite Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35. FarmSite UnImp Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 7 | 48.060 | 86,000 |
| 36. FarmSite Impr Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4 | 26.300 | 32,173 |
| 37. FarmSite Improv | 3 |  | 32,352 | 4 |  | 19,960 |
| 38. FarmSite Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 39. Road \& Ditches |  | 0.000 |  |  | 3.100 |  |
| 40. Other-Non Ag Use |  | 0.000 | 0 |  | 0.000 | 0 |
|  | Records | Rural Acres | Value | Records | Total Acres | Value |
| 31. HomeSite UnImp Land | 16 | 24.000 | 105,631 | 16 | 24.000 | 105,631 |
| 32. HomeSite Improv Land | 1,336 | 1,405.780 | 8,637,136 | 1,336 | 1,405.780 | 8,637,136 |
| 33. HomeSite Improvements | 1,331 |  | 60,030,375 | 1,331 |  | 60,030,375 |
| 34. HomeSite Total |  |  |  | 1,347 | 1,429.780 | 68,773,142 |
| 35. FarmSite UnImp Land | 25 | 75.000 | 77,602 | 32 | 123.060 | 163,602 |
| 36. FarmSite Impr Land | 1,494 | 2,482.210 | 3,857,039 | 1,498 | 2,508.510 | 3,889,212 |
| 37. FarmSite Improv | 1,896 |  | 30,026,074 | 1,903 |  | 30,078,386 |
| 38. FarmSite Total |  |  |  | 1,935 | 2,631.570 | 34,131,200 |
| 39. Road \& Ditches |  | 16,045.560 |  |  | 16,048.660 |  |
| 40. Other-Non Ag Use |  | 0.000 | 0 |  | 0.000 | 0 |
| 41. Total Section VI |  |  |  | 3,282 | 20,110.010 | 102,904,342 |
| Schedule VII: Agricultural Records: Ag Land Detail-Game \& Parks | Records | Urban Acres | Value | Records | SubUrban Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
|  | Records | Rural Acres | Value | Records | Total Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 13 | 2,353.070 | 222,846 | 13 | 2,353.070 | 222,846 |
| Schedule VIII: Agricultural Records: Special Value | Records | Urban Acres | Value | Records | SubUrban Acres | Value |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Val |  |  | 0 |  |  | 0 |
|  | Records | Rural Acres | Value | Records | Total Acres | Value |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Val |  |  | 0 |  |  | 0 |

## County 21 - Custer <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 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 46. 1A | 7.580 | 4,260 | 0.000 | 0 | 61,399.570 | 106,571,730 | 61,407.150 | 106,575,990 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 8,317.330 | 12,719,425 | 8,317.330 | 12,719,425 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 10.000 | 13,940 | 19,663.710 | 27,166,017 | 19,673.710 | 27,179,957 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 11,560.610 | 14,845,796 | 11,560.610 | 14,845,796 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,216.550 | 3,678,156 | 3,216.550 | 3,678,156 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 5.200 | 5,964 | 20,487.470 | 23,035,448 | 20,492.670 | 23,041,412 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 21,818.930 | 22,338,478 | 21,818.930 | 22,338,478 |
| 53. Total | 7.580 | 4,260 | 15.200 | 19,904 | 146,464.170 | 210,355,050 | 146,486.950 | 210,379,214 |


| 54. 1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55.1D | 46.550 | 31,142 | 30.000 | 20,070 | 31,312.730 | 20,951,886 | 31,389.280 | 21,003,098 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 6.000 | 3,720 | 5,805.850 | 3,599,624 | 5,811.850 | 3,603,344 |
| 57.2D | 6.000 | 3,612 | 4.000 | 2,408 | 13,300.420 | 8,013,725 | 13,310.420 | 8,019,745 |
| 58. 3D1 | 6.000 | 3,318 | 0.000 | 0 | 15,547.780 | 8,597,929 | 15,553.780 | 8,601,247 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 901.920 | 413,536 | 901.920 | 413,536 |
| 60.4D1 | 2.000 | 664 | 0.000 | 0 | 21,955.400 | 7,289,198 | 21,957.400 | 7,289,862 |
| 61.4D | 8.000 | 2,304 | 0.000 | 0 | 17,004.720 | 4,897,347 | 17,012.720 | 4,899,651 |
| 62. Total | 68.550 | 41,040 | 40.000 | 26,198 | 105,828.820 | 53,763,245 | 105,937.370 | 53,830,483 |


| Grass: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 64.1G | 1.590 | 630 | 4.190 | 1,659 | 20,509.560 | 8,192,293 | 20,515.340 | 8,194,582 |
| 65. 2G1 | 14.230 | 5,479 | 4.000 | 1,540 | 10,328.080 | 3,976,372 | 10,346.310 | 3,983,391 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 3.000 | 1,122 | 21,016.690 | 7,882,379 | 21,019.690 | 7,883,501 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 9,168.160 | 3,347,663 | 9,168.160 | 3,347,663 |
| 68.3G | 0.000 | 0 | 2.000 | 716 | 4,151.850 | 1,490,057 | 4,153.850 | 1,490,773 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 6.000 | 2,112 | 50,053.450 | 17,601,063 | 50,059.450 | 17,603,175 |
| 70.4G | 2.260 | 784 | 0.000 | 0 | 484,505.390 | 163,784,853 | 484,507.650 | 163,785,637 |
| 71. Total | 18.080 | 6,893 | 19.190 | 7,149 | 599,733.180 | 206,274,680 | 599,770.450 | 206,288,722 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 3.000 | 99 | 5,413.190 | 178,303 | 5,416.190 | 178,402 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 15.000 | 11,600 | 15.000 | 11,600 |
| 74. Exempt | 62.760 |  | 158.690 |  | 3,587.500 |  | 3,808.950 |  |
| 75. Total | 94.210 | 52,193 | 77.390 | 53,350 | 857,454.360 | 470,582,878 | 857,625.960 | 470,688,421 |


| County 21 - Custer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Schedule IX: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Detail |  |  |  |  | Market Area: 2 |  |  |  |
| Urban |  |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| Irrigated: | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 39.000 | 31,200 | 39.000 | 31,200 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 36.000 | 21,880 | 36.000 | 21,880 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 92.000 | 46,268 | 92.000 | 46,268 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 135.000 | 51,535 | 135.000 | 51,535 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 831.000 | 315,890 | 831.000 | 315,890 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 852.600 | 273,113 | 852.600 | 273,113 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,985.600 | 739,886 | 1,985.600 | 739,886 |
| Dryland: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54.1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 105.500 | 52,750 | 105.500 | 52,750 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 49.000 | 21,560 | 49.000 | 21,560 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 102.000 | 40,800 | 102.000 | 40,800 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 46.000 | 14,030 | 46.000 | 14,030 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 76.600 | 21,832 | 76.600 | 21,832 |
| 60. 4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 226.500 | 57,758 | 226.500 | 57,758 |
| 61.4 D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 206.200 | 31,962 | 206.200 | 31,962 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 811.800 | 240,692 | 811.800 | 240,692 |
| Grass: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 269.250 | 56,543 | 269.250 | 56,543 |
| 65.2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 400.000 | 82,000 | 400.000 | 82,000 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,437.000 | 287,400 | 1,437.000 | 287,400 |
| 67. 3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 325.540 | 63,480 | 325.540 | 63,480 |
| 68.3G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 821.100 | 156,009 | 821.100 | 156,009 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 17,360.700 | 3,124,926 | 17,360.700 | 3,124,926 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 161,669.510 | 27,481,118 | 161,669.510 | 27,481,118 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 182,283.100 | 31,251,476 | 182,283.100 | 31,251,476 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 779.700 | 15,594 | 779.700 | 15,594 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 161.890 |  | 161.890 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 185,860.200 | 32,247,648 | 185,860.200 | 32,247,648 |

Exhibit 21 - Page 87

## County 21 - Custer <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 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,961.900 | 1,858,505 | 1,961.900 | 1,858,505 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 706.870 | 644,509 | 706.870 | 644,509 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,916.690 | 2,507,137 | 2,916.690 | 2,507,137 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 560.610 | 456,703 | 560.610 | 456,703 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,367.020 | 1,070,527 | 1,367.020 | 1,070,527 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,707.540 | 1,479,909 | 2,707.540 | 1,479,909 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,796.880 | 1,162,863 | 2,796.880 | 1,162,863 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 13,017.510 | 9,180,153 | 13,017.510 | 9,180,153 |


| 54. 1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,509.880 | 785,138 | 1,509.880 | 785,138 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 200.160 | 93,074 | 200.160 | 93,074 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,890.150 | 1,329,468 | 2,890.150 | 1,329,468 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 596.800 | 196,944 | 596.800 | 196,944 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 539.740 | 167,320 | 539.740 | 167,320 |
| 60. 4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,014.280 | 614,358 | 2,014.280 | 614,358 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,255.530 | 313,884 | 1,255.530 | 313,884 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 9,006.540 | 3,500,186 | 9,006.540 | 3,500,186 |

Grass:

| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,386.550 | 499,158 | 1,386.550 | 499,158 |
| 65.2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 464.590 | 162,607 | 464.590 | 162,607 |
| 66.2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,395.570 | 1,834,494 | 5,395.570 | 1,834,494 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,611.580 | 531,822 | 1,611.580 | 531,822 |
| 68.3G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,256.140 | 733,249 | 2,256.140 | 733,249 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 10,049.530 | 3,188,010 | 10,049.530 | 3,188,010 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 52,515.320 | 14,179,460 | 52,515.320 | 14,179,460 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 73,679.280 | 21,128,800 | 73,679.280 | 21,128,800 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 342.360 | 8,561 | 342.360 | 8,561 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 213.200 |  | 213.200 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 96,045.690 | 33,817,700 | 96,045.690 | 33,817,700 |

## County 21 - Custer <br> 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 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Irrigated: | Acres | Value |  | Value |  | Value |  | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 11,465.790 | 15,818,292 | 11,465.790 | 15,818,292 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,123.640 | 2,674,290 | 2,123.640 | 2,674,290 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,565.910 | 3,740,413 | 3,565.910 | 3,740,413 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,365.100 | 3,664,419 | 4,365.100 | 3,664,419 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 423.400 | 338,787 | 423.400 | 338,787 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,457.370 | 5,305,522 | 6,457.370 | 5,305,522 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,640.240 | 873,782 | 1,640.240 | 873,782 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 30,041.450 | 32,415,505 | 30,041.450 | 32,415,505 |


| 54. 1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 8,142.370 | 3,668,648 | 8,142.370 | 3,668,648 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,376.910 | 564,533 | 1,376.910 | 564,533 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,218.040 | 1,271,128 | 3,218.040 | 1,271,128 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 7,199.450 | 2,663,797 | 7,199.450 | 2,663,797 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 141.500 | 47,403 | 141.500 | 47,403 |
| 60.4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,688.140 | 2,207,086 | 6,688.140 | 2,207,086 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,775.800 | 543,594 | 1,775.800 | 543,594 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 28,542.210 | 10,966,189 | 28,542.210 | 10,966,189 |

Grass

| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64. 1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,658.560 | 1,923,910 | 5,658.560 | 1,923,910 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,774.560 | 541,242 | 1,774.560 | 541,242 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,119.940 | 1,153,585 | 4,119.940 | 1,153,585 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,230.460 | 856,074 | 3,230.460 | 856,074 |
| 68.3G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 489.960 | 127,390 | 489.960 | 127,390 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 9,960.530 | 2,533,463 | 9,960.530 | 2,533,463 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 63,300.490 | 14,740,746 | 63,300.490 | 14,740,746 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 88,534.500 | 21,876,410 | 88,534.500 | 21,876,410 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 731.560 | 23,411 | 731.560 | 23,411 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 624.100 |  | 624.100 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 147,849.720 | 65,281,515 | 147,849.720 | 65,281,515 |


| County 21 - Custer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Schedule IX: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Detail |  |  |  |  | Market Area: 5 |  |  |  |
| Irrigated: | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 13,739.800 | 14,205,199 | 13,739.800 | 14,205,199 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,835.260 | 2,903,263 | 2,835.260 | 2,903,263 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,227.590 | 4,554,180 | 5,227.590 | 4,554,180 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,017.780 | 1,699,561 | 2,017.780 | 1,699,561 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,214.870 | 945,320 | 1,214.870 | 945,320 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,633.500 | 2,682,811 | 3,633.500 | 2,682,811 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,271.430 | 1,435,210 | 2,271.430 | 1,435,210 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 30,940.230 | 28,425,544 | 30,940.230 | 28,425,544 |
| Dryland: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,188.100 | 3,929,455 | 6,188.100 | 3,929,455 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,125.660 | 692,282 | 1,125.660 | 692,282 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,756.780 | 1,667,859 | 2,756.780 | 1,667,859 |
| 58.3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,968.940 | 1,632,917 | 2,968.940 | 1,632,917 |
| 59. 3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 452.640 | 203,688 | 452.640 | 203,688 |
| 60. 4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,197.230 | 991,145 | 3,197.230 | 991,145 |
| 61.4 D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,079.260 | 551,011 | 2,079.260 | 551,011 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 18,768.610 | 9,668,357 | 18,768.610 | 9,668,357 |
| Grass: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,094.230 | 2,437,692 | 6,094.230 | 2,437,692 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,612.140 | 1,423,184 | 3,612.140 | 1,423,184 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,765.740 | 2,237,109 | 5,765.740 | 2,237,109 |
| 67. 3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,065.250 | 1,060,576 | 3,065.250 | 1,060,576 |
| 68. 3G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,836.920 | 627,322 | 1,836.920 | 627,322 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 12,434.140 | 4,077,316 | 12,434.140 | 4,077,316 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 148,599.280 | 45,685,782 | 148,599.280 | 45,685,782 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 181,407.700 | 57,548,981 | 181,407.700 | 57,548,981 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,537.150 | 46,117 | 1,537.150 | 46,117 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 699.100 |  | 699.100 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 232,653.690 | 95,688,999 | 232,653.690 | 95,688,999 |

## County 21 - Custer <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 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 10,993.100 | 15,225,441 | 10,993.100 | 15,225,441 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 624.930 | 762,415 | 624.930 | 762,415 |
| 48. 2A | 13.000 | 14,300 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,666.680 | 5,131,196 | 4,679.680 | 5,145,496 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 357.820 | 386,446 | 357.820 | 386,446 |
| 50. 3A | 40.090 | 43,097 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,005.290 | 2,155,688 | 2,045.380 | 2,198,785 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,474.250 | 1,267,513 | 1,474.250 | 1,267,513 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 743.240 | 581,957 | 743.240 | 581,957 |
| 53. Total | 53.090 | 57,397 | 0.000 | 0 | 20,865.310 | 25,510,656 | 20,918.400 | 25,568,053 |


| 54. 1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,354.930 | 887,479 | 1,354.930 | 887,479 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 62.000 | 39,060 | 62.000 | 39,060 |
| 57.2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,422.840 | 882,161 | 1,422.840 | 882,161 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,117.000 | 636,690 | 1,117.000 | 636,690 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 282.200 | 132,634 | 282.200 | 132,634 |
| 60. 4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,826.950 | 602,894 | 1,826.950 | 602,894 |
| 61. 4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 703.760 | 197,053 | 703.760 | 197,053 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,769.680 | 3,377,971 | 6,769.680 | 3,377,971 |

Grass:

| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,638.920 | 622,787 | 1,638.920 | 622,787 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 491.390 | 184,272 | 491.390 | 184,272 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,250.910 | 832,836 | 2,250.910 | 832,836 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,147.210 | 412,995 | 1,147.210 | 412,995 |
| 68.3G | 13.030 | 4,626 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,800.640 | 2,418,878 | 6,813.670 | 2,423,504 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 7,034.120 | 2,399,617 | 7,034.120 | 2,399,617 |
| 70.4G | 7.600 | 2,622 | 0.000 | 0 | 42,500.630 | 13,947,828 | 42,508.230 | 13,950,450 |
| 71. Total | 20.630 | 7,248 | 0.000 | 0 | 61,863.820 | 20,819,213 | 61,884.450 | 20,826,461 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,379.290 | 41,378 | 1,379.290 | 41,378 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 22.120 |  | 1,165.570 |  | 1,187.690 |  |
| 75. Total | 73.720 | 64,645 | 0.000 | 0 | 90,878.100 | 49,749,218 | 90,951.820 | 49,813,863 |

## County 21 - Custer

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 | 60.670 | 61,657 | 15.200 | 19,904 | 243,314.270 | 306,626,794 | 243,390.140 | 306,708,355 |
| 77.Dry Land | 68.550 | 41,040 | 40.000 | 26,198 | 169,727.660 | 81,516,640 | 169,836.210 | 81,583,878 |
| 78.Grass | 38.710 | 14,141 | 19.190 | 7,149 | 1,187,501.580 | 358,899,560 | 1,187,559.480 | 358,920,850 |
| 79.Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 3.000 | 99 | 10,183.250 | 313,364 | 10,186.250 | 313,463 |
| 80.Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 15.000 | 11,600 | 15.000 | 11,600 |
| 81.Exempt | 62.760 | 0 | 180.810 | 0 | 6,451.360 | 0 | 6,694.930 | 0 |
| 82.Total | 167.930 | 116,838 | 77.390 | 53,350 | 1,610,741.760 | 747,367,958 | 1,610,987.080 | 747,538,146 |

2007 Agricultural Land Detail
County 21 - Custer
Market Area:
Average Assessed Value*

| Irrigated: | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1A1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| 1A | $61,407.150$ | $41.92 \%$ | $106,575,990$ | $50.66 \%$ | $1,735.563$ |
| 2A1 | $8,317.330$ | $5.68 \%$ | $12,719,425$ | $6.05 \%$ | $1,529.267$ |
| 2A | $19,673.710$ | $13.43 \%$ | $27,179,957$ | $12.92 \%$ | $1,381.536$ |
| 3A1 | $11,560.610$ | $7.89 \%$ | $14,845,796$ | $7.06 \%$ | $1,284.170$ |
| 3A | $3,216.550$ | $2.20 \%$ | $3,678,156$ | $1.75 \%$ | $1,143.509$ |
| 4A1 | $20,492.670$ | $13.99 \%$ | $23,041,412$ | $10.95 \%$ | $1,124.373$ |
| 4A | $21,818.930$ | $14.89 \%$ | $22,338,478$ | $10.62 \%$ | $1,023.811$ |
| Irrigated Total | $146,486.950$ | $100.00 \%$ | $210,379,214$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,436.163$ |
| Dry: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1D1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| 1D | $31,389.280$ | $29.63 \%$ | $21,003,098$ | $39.02 \%$ | 669.116 |
| 2D1 | $5,811.850$ | $5.49 \%$ | $3,603,344$ | $6.69 \%$ | 619.999 |
| 2D | $13,310.420$ | $12.56 \%$ | $8,019,745$ | $14.90 \%$ | 602.516 |
| 3D1 | $15,553.780$ | $14.68 \%$ | $8,601,247$ | $15.98 \%$ | 553.000 |
| 3D | 901.920 | $0.85 \%$ | 413,536 | $0.77 \%$ | 458.506 |
| 4D1 | $21,957.400$ | $20.73 \%$ | $7,289,862$ | $13.54 \%$ | 332.000 |
| 4D | $17,012.720$ | $16.06 \%$ | $4,899,651$ | $9.10 \%$ | 287.999 |
| Dry Total | $105,937.370$ | $100.00 \%$ | $53,830,483$ | $100.00 \%$ | 508.134 |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1 G | $20,515.340$ | $3.42 \%$ | $8,194,582$ | $3.97 \%$ | 399.436 |
| 2G1 | $10,346.310$ | $1.73 \%$ | $3,983,391$ | $1.93 \%$ | 385.005 |
| 2G | $21,019.690$ | $3.50 \%$ | $7,883,501$ | $3.82 \%$ | 375.053 |
| 3G1 | $9,168.160$ | $1.53 \%$ | $3,347,663$ | $1.62 \%$ | 365.140 |
| 3G | $4,153.850$ | $0.69 \%$ | $1,490,773$ | $0.72 \%$ | 358.889 |
| 4G1 | $50,059.450$ | $8.35 \%$ | $17,603,175$ | $8.53 \%$ | 351.645 |
| 4 G | $484,507.650$ | $80.78 \%$ | $163,785,637$ | $79.40 \%$ | 338.045 |
| Grass Total | $599,770.450$ | $100.00 \%$ | $206,288,722$ | $100.00 \%$ | 343.946 |
| Irrigated Total | $146,486.950$ | $17.08 \%$ | $210,379,214$ | $44.70 \%$ | $1,436.163$ |
| Dry Total | $105,937.370$ | $12.35 \%$ | $53,830,483$ | $11.44 \%$ | 508.134 |
| Grass Total | $599,770.450$ | $69.93 \%$ | $206,288,722$ | $43.83 \%$ | 343.946 |
| Waste | $5,416.190$ | $0.63 \%$ | 178,402 | $0.04 \%$ | 32.938 |
| Other | 15.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 11,600 | $0.00 \%$ | 773.333 |
| Exempt | $3,808.950$ | $0.44 \%$ |  |  | 548 |
| Market Area Total | $857,625.960$ | $100.00 \%$ | $470,688,421$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |

## As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $146,486.950$ | $60.19 \%$ | $210,379,214$ | $68.59 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $105,937.370$ | $62.38 \%$ | $53,830,483$ | $65.98 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $599,770.450$ | $50.50 \%$ | $206,288,722$ | $57.47 \%$ |
| Waste | $5,416.190$ | $53.17 \%$ | 178,402 | $56.91 \%$ |
| Other | 15.000 | $100.00 \%$ | 11,600 | $100.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | $3,808.950$ | $56.89 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $857,625.960$ | $53.24 \%$ | $470,688,421$ | $62.97 \%$ |

2007 Agricultural Land Detail
County 21-Custer
Market Area: 2

| Irrigated: | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1A1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 1A | 39.000 | 1.96\% | 31,200 | 4.22\% | 800.000 |
| 2A1 | 36.000 | 1.81\% | 21,880 | 2.96\% | 607.777 |
| 2A | 92.000 | 4.63\% | 46,268 | 6.25\% | 502.913 |
| 3 A 1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 3A | 135.000 | 6.80\% | 51,535 | 6.97\% | 381.740 |
| 4A1 | 831.000 | 41.85\% | 315,890 | 42.69\% | 380.132 |
| 4A | 852.600 | 42.94\% | 273,113 | 36.91\% | 320.329 |
| Irrigated Total | 1,985.600 | 100.00\% | 739,886 | 100.00\% | 372.625 |
| Dry: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1D1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 1D | 105.500 | 13.00\% | 52,750 | 21.92\% | 500.000 |
| 2D1 | 49.000 | 6.04\% | 21,560 | 8.96\% | 440.000 |
| 2D | 102.000 | 12.56\% | 40,800 | 16.95\% | 400.000 |
| 3D1 | 46.000 | 5.67\% | 14,030 | 5.83\% | 305.000 |
| 3D | 76.600 | 9.44\% | 21,832 | 9.07\% | 285.013 |
| 4D1 | 226.500 | 27.90\% | 57,758 | 24.00\% | 255.002 |
| 4D | 206.200 | 25.40\% | 31,962 | 13.28\% | 155.004 |
| Dry Total | 811.800 | 100.00\% | 240,692 | 100.00\% | 296.491 |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | 269.250 | $0.15 \%$ | 56,543 | $0.18 \%$ | 210.001 |
| 2G1 | 400.000 | $0.22 \%$ | 82,000 | $0.26 \%$ | 205.000 |
| 2G | $1,437.000$ | $0.79 \%$ | 287,400 | $0.92 \%$ | 200.000 |
| 3G1 | 325.540 | $0.18 \%$ | 63,480 | $0.20 \%$ | 194.999 |
| 3G | 821.100 | $0.45 \%$ | 156,009 | $0.50 \%$ | 190.000 |
| 4G1 | $17,360.700$ | $9.52 \%$ | $3,124,926$ | $10.00 \%$ | 180.000 |
| 4G | $161,669.510$ | $88.69 \%$ | $27,481,118$ | $87.94 \%$ | 169.983 |
| Grass Total | $182,283.100$ | $100.00 \%$ | $31,251,476$ | $100.00 \%$ | 171.444 |
|  | $1,985.600$ | $1.07 \%$ | 739,886 | $2.29 \%$ | 372.625 |
| Irrigated Total | 811.800 | $0.44 \%$ | 240,692 | $0.75 \%$ | 296.491 |
| Dry Total | $182,283.100$ | $98.08 \%$ | $31,251,476$ | $96.91 \%$ | 171.444 |
| Grass Total | 779.700 | $0.42 \%$ | 15,594 | $0.05 \%$ | 20.000 |
| Waste | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Other | 161.890 | $0.09 \%$ |  |  | 0.000 |
| Exempt | $185,860.200$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |  | 170 |
| Market Area Total |  |  |  |  |  |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $1,985.600$ | $0.82 \%$ | 739,886 | $0.24 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | 811.800 | $0.48 \%$ | 240,692 | $0.30 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $182,283.100$ | $15.35 \%$ | $31,251,476$ | $8.71 \%$ |
| Waste | 779.700 | $7.65 \%$ | 15,594 | $4.97 \%$ |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | 161.890 | $2.42 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $185,860.200$ | $11.54 \%$ | $32,247,648$ | $4.31 \%$ |

2007 Agricultural Land Detail
County 21 - Custer
Market Area: 3

| Irrigated: | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1A1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 1A | 1,961.900 | 15.07\% | 1,858,505 | 20.24\% | 947.298 |
| 2A1 | 706.870 | 5.43\% | 644,509 | 7.02\% | 911.778 |
| 2A | 2,916.690 | 22.41\% | 2,507,137 | 27.31\% | 859.582 |
| 3A1 | 560.610 | 4.31\% | 456,703 | 4.97\% | 814.653 |
| 3A | 1,367.020 | 10.50\% | 1,070,527 | 11.66\% | 783.109 |
| 4A1 | 2,707.540 | 20.80\% | 1,479,909 | 16.12\% | 546.588 |
| 4A | 2,796.880 | 21.49\% | 1,162,863 | 12.67\% | 415.771 |
| Irrigated Total | 13,017.510 | 100.00\% | 9,180,153 | 100.00\% | 705.215 |
| Dry: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1D1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 1D | 1,509.880 | 16.76\% | 785,138 | 22.43\% | 520.000 |
| 2D1 | 200.160 | 2.22\% | 93,074 | 2.66\% | 464.998 |
| 2D | 2,890.150 | 32.09\% | 1,329,468 | 37.98\% | 459.999 |
| 3D1 | 596.800 | 6.63\% | 196,944 | 5.63\% | 330.000 |
| 3D | 539.740 | 5.99\% | 167,320 | 4.78\% | 310.001 |
| 4D1 | 2,014.280 | 22.36\% | 614,358 | 17.55\% | 305.001 |
| 4D | 1,255.530 | 13.94\% | 313,884 | 8.97\% | 250.001 |
| Dry Total | 9,006.540 | 100.00\% | 3,500,186 | 100.00\% | 388.627 |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | $1,386.550$ | $1.88 \%$ | 499,158 | $2.36 \%$ | 360.000 |
| 2G1 | 464.590 | $0.63 \%$ | 162,607 | $0.77 \%$ | 350.001 |
| 2G | $5,395.570$ | $7.32 \%$ | $1,834,494$ | $8.68 \%$ | 340.000 |
| 3G1 | $1,611.580$ | $2.19 \%$ | 531,822 | $2.52 \%$ | 330.000 |
| 3G | $2,256.140$ | $3.06 \%$ | 733,249 | $3.47 \%$ | 325.001 |
| 4G1 | $10,049.530$ | $13.64 \%$ | $3,188,010$ | $15.09 \%$ | 317.229 |
| 4G | $52,515.320$ | $71.28 \%$ | $14,179,460$ | $67.11 \%$ | 270.006 |
| Grass Total | $73,679.280$ | $100.00 \%$ | $21,128,800$ | $100.00 \%$ | 286.767 |
|  | $13,017.510$ | $13.55 \%$ | $9,180,153$ | $27.15 \%$ | 705.215 |
| Irrigated Total | $9,006.540$ | $9.38 \%$ | $3,500,186$ | $10.35 \%$ | 388.627 |
| Dry Total | $73,679.280$ | $76.71 \%$ | $21,128,800$ | $62.48 \%$ | 286.767 |
| Grass Total | 342.360 | $0.36 \%$ | 8,561 | $0.03 \%$ | 25.005 |
| Waste | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Other | 213.200 | $0.22 \%$ |  |  | 0.000 |
| Exempt | $96,045.690$ | $100.00 \%$ | $33,817,700$ | $100.00 \%$ | 3 |
| Market Area Total |  |  |  |  |  |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $13,017.510$ | $5.35 \%$ | $9,180,153$ | $2.99 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $9,006.540$ | $5.30 \%$ | $3,500,186$ | $4.29 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $73,679.280$ | $6.20 \%$ | $21,128,800$ | $5.89 \%$ |
| Waste | 342.360 | $3.36 \%$ | 8,561 | $2.73 \%$ |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | 213.200 | $3.18 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $96,045.690$ | $5.96 \%$ | $33,817,700$ | $4.52 \%$ |

2007 Agricultural Land Detail
County 21-Custer
Market Area:
Average Assessed Value*

| Irrigated: | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1A1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| 1A | $11,465.790$ | $38.17 \%$ | $15,818,292$ | $48.80 \%$ | $1,379.607$ |
| 2A1 | $2,123.640$ | $7.07 \%$ | $2,674,290$ | $8.25 \%$ | $1,259.295$ |
| 2A | $3,565.910$ | $11.87 \%$ | $3,740,413$ | $11.54 \%$ | $1,048.936$ |
| 3A1 | $4,365.100$ | $14.53 \%$ | $3,664,419$ | $11.30 \%$ | 839.481 |
| 3A | 423.400 | $1.41 \%$ | 338,787 | $1.05 \%$ | 800.158 |
| 4A1 | $6,457.370$ | $21.49 \%$ | $5,305,522$ | $16.37 \%$ | 821.622 |
| 4A | $1,640.240$ | $5.46 \%$ | 873,782 | $2.70 \%$ | 532.715 |
| Irrigated Total | $30,041.450$ | $100.00 \%$ | $32,415,505$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,079.025$ |
| Dry: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1D1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  | 0 |  |
| 1D | $8,142.370$ | $28.53 \%$ | $3,668,648$ | $33.45 \%$ | 0.000 |
| 2D1 | $1,376.910$ | $4.82 \%$ | 564,533 | $5.15 \%$ | 450.562 |
| 2D | $3,218.040$ | $11.27 \%$ | $1,271,128$ | $11.59 \%$ | 409.999 |
| 3D1 | $7,199.450$ | $25.22 \%$ | $2,663,797$ | $24.29 \%$ | 395.000 |
| 3D | 141.500 | $0.50 \%$ | 47,403 | $0.43 \%$ | 370.000 |
| 4D1 | $6,688.140$ | $23.43 \%$ | $2,207,086$ | $20.13 \%$ | 335.003 |
| 4D | $1,775.800$ | $6.22 \%$ | 543,594 | $4.96 \%$ | 329.999 |
| Dry Total | $28,542.210$ | $100.00 \%$ | $10,966,189$ | $100.00 \%$ | 306.112 |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | $5,658.560$ | $6.39 \%$ | $1,923,910$ | $8.79 \%$ | 339.999 |
| 2G1 | $1,774.560$ | $2.00 \%$ | 541,242 | $2.47 \%$ | 305.000 |
| 2G | $4,119.940$ | $4.65 \%$ | $1,153,585$ | $5.27 \%$ | 280.000 |
| 3G1 | $3,230.460$ | $3.65 \%$ | 856,074 | $3.91 \%$ | 265.000 |
| 3G | 489.960 | $0.55 \%$ | 127,390 | $0.58 \%$ | 260.000 |
| 4G1 | $9,960.530$ | $11.25 \%$ | $2,533,463$ | $11.58 \%$ | 254.350 |
| 4G | $63,300.490$ | $71.50 \%$ | $14,740,746$ | $67.38 \%$ | 232.869 |
| Grass Total | $88,534.500$ | $100.00 \%$ | $21,876,410$ | $100.00 \%$ | 247.094 |
| Irrigated Total | $30,041.450$ | $20.32 \%$ | $32,415,505$ | $49.65 \%$ | $1,079.025$ |
| Dry Total | $28,542.210$ | $19.30 \%$ | $10,966,189$ | $16.80 \%$ | 384.209 |
| Grass Total | $88,534.500$ | $59.88 \%$ | $21,876,410$ | $33.51 \%$ | 247.094 |
| Waste | 731.560 | $0.49 \%$ | 23,411 | $0.04 \%$ | 32.001 |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | 624.100 | $0.42 \%$ |  |  | 0.000 |
| Market Area Total | $147,849.720$ | $100.00 \%$ | $65,281,515$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $30,041.450$ | $12.34 \%$ | $32,415,505$ | $10.57 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $28,542.210$ | $16.81 \%$ | $10,966,189$ | $13.44 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $88,534.500$ | $7.46 \%$ | $21,876,410$ | $6.10 \%$ |
| Waste | 731.560 | $7.18 \%$ | 23,411 | $7.47 \%$ |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | 624.100 | $9.32 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $147,849.720$ | $9.18 \%$ | $65,281,515$ | $8.73 \%$ |

2007 Agricultural Land Detail
County 21 - Custer
Market Area: $\quad 5$

| Irrigated: | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1A1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 1A | 13,739.800 | 44.41\% | 14,205,199 | 49.97\% | 1,033.872 |
| 2A1 | 2,835.260 | 9.16\% | 2,903,263 | 10.21\% | 1,023.984 |
| 2A | 5,227.590 | 16.90\% | 4,554,180 | 16.02\% | 871.181 |
| 3A1 | 2,017.780 | 6.52\% | 1,699,561 | 5.98\% | 842.292 |
| 3A | 1,214.870 | 3.93\% | 945,320 | 3.33\% | 778.124 |
| 4A1 | 3,633.500 | 11.74\% | 2,682,811 | 9.44\% | 738.354 |
| 4A | 2,271.430 | 7.34\% | 1,435,210 | 5.05\% | 631.853 |
| Irrigated Total | 30,940.230 | 100.00\% | 28,425,544 | 100.00\% | 918.724 |
| Dry: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1D1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 1D | 6,188.100 | 32.97\% | 3,929,455 | 40.64\% | 635.001 |
| 2D1 | 1,125.660 | 6.00\% | 692,282 | 7.16\% | 615.000 |
| 2D | 2,756.780 | 14.69\% | 1,667,859 | 17.25\% | 605.002 |
| 3D1 | 2,968.940 | 15.82\% | 1,632,917 | 16.89\% | 550.000 |
| 3D | 452.640 | 2.41\% | 203,688 | 2.11\% | 450.000 |
| 4D1 | 3,197.230 | 17.03\% | 991,145 | 10.25\% | 310.001 |
| 4D | 2,079.260 | 11.08\% | 551,011 | 5.70\% | 265.003 |
| Dry Total | 18,768.610 | 100.00\% | 9,668,357 | 100.00\% | 515.134 |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | $6,094.230$ | $3.36 \%$ | $2,437,692$ | $4.24 \%$ | 400.000 |
| 2G1 | $3,612.140$ | $1.99 \%$ | $1,423,184$ | $2.47 \%$ | 394.000 |
| 2G | $5,765.740$ | $3.18 \%$ | $2,237,109$ | $3.89 \%$ | 388.000 |
| 3G1 | $3,065.250$ | $1.69 \%$ | $1,060,576$ | $1.84 \%$ | 345.999 |
| 3G | $1,836.920$ | $1.01 \%$ | 627,322 | $1.09 \%$ | 341.507 |
| 4G1 | $12,434.140$ | $6.85 \%$ | $4,077,316$ | $7.08 \%$ | 327.912 |
| 4G | $148,599.280$ | $81.91 \%$ | $45,685,782$ | $79.39 \%$ | 307.442 |
| Grass Total | $181,407.700$ | $100.00 \%$ | $57,548,981$ | $100.00 \%$ | 317.235 |
| Irrigated Total | $30,940.230$ | $13.30 \%$ | $28,425,544$ | $29.71 \%$ | 918.724 |
| Dry Total | $18,768.610$ | $8.07 \%$ | $9,668,357$ | $10.10 \%$ | 515.134 |
| Grass Total | $181,407.700$ | $77.97 \%$ | $57,548,981$ | $60.14 \%$ | 317.235 |
| Waste | $1,537.150$ | $0.66 \%$ | 46,117 | $0.05 \%$ | 30.001 |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | 699.100 | $0.30 \%$ |  |  | 0.000 |
| Market Area Total | $232,653.690$ | $100.00 \%$ | $95,688,999$ | $100.00 \%$ | 4 |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $30,940.230$ | $12.71 \%$ | $28,425,544$ | $9.27 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $18,768.610$ | $11.05 \%$ | $9,668,357$ | $11.85 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $181,407.700$ | $15.28 \%$ | $57,548,981$ | $16.03 \%$ |
| Waste | $1,537.150$ | $15.09 \%$ | 46,117 | $14.71 \%$ |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | 699.100 | $10.44 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $232,653.690$ | $14.44 \%$ | $95,688,999$ | $12.80 \%$ |

2007 Agricultural Land Detail
County 21 - Custer
Market Area: 6

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

Grass:

| 1G1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | $1,638.920$ | $2.65 \%$ | 622,787 | $2.99 \%$ | 379.998 |
| 2G1 | 491.390 | $0.79 \%$ | 184,272 | $0.88 \%$ | 375.001 |
| 2G | $2,250.910$ | $3.64 \%$ | 832,836 | $4.00 \%$ | 369.999 |
| 3G1 | $1,147.210$ | $1.85 \%$ | 412,995 | $1.98 \%$ | 359.999 |
| 3G | $6,813.670$ | $11.01 \%$ | $2,423,504$ | $11.64 \%$ | 355.682 |
| 4G1 | $7,034.120$ | $11.37 \%$ | $2,399,617$ | $11.52 \%$ | 341.139 |
| 4G | $42,508.230$ | $68.69 \%$ | $13,950,450$ | $66.98 \%$ | 328.182 |
| Grass Total | $61,884.450$ | $100.00 \%$ | $20,826,461$ | $100.00 \%$ | 336.537 |
|  |  |  | $25,568,053$ | $51.33 \%$ | $1,222.275$ |
| Irrigated Total | $20,918.400$ | $23.00 \%$ | $3,377,971$ | $6.78 \%$ | 498.985 |
| Dry Total | $6,769.680$ | $7.44 \%$ | $20,826,461$ | $41.81 \%$ | 336.537 |
| Grass Total | $61,884.450$ | $68.04 \%$ | 41,378 | $0.08 \%$ | 29.999 |
| Waste | $1,379.290$ | $1.52 \%$ |  | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  | 0.000 |
| Exempt | $1,187.690$ | $1.31 \%$ |  |  | 549 |
| Market Area Total | $90,951.820$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |  |  |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $20,918.400$ | $8.59 \%$ | $25,568,053$ | $8.34 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $6,769.680$ | $3.99 \%$ | $3,377,971$ | $4.14 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $61,884.450$ | $5.21 \%$ | $20,826,461$ | $5.80 \%$ |
| Waste | $1,379.290$ | $13.54 \%$ | 41,378 | $13.20 \%$ |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | $1,187.690$ | $17.74 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $90,951.820$ | $5.65 \%$ | $49,813,863$ | $6.66 \%$ |

## 2007 Agricultural Land Detail

County 21-Custer

| AgLand | Urban |  | SubUrbanAcres |  | Rural |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value |  |  | Value | Acres | Value |
| Irrigated | 60.670 | 61,657 |  | 00 | 19,904 24 | ,314.270 | 306,626,794 |
| Dry | 68.550 | 41,040 |  |  | 26,198 169 | ,727.660 | 81,516,640 |
| Grass | 38.710 | 14,141 |  |  | 7,149 1,187 | ,501.580 | 358,899,560 |
| Waste | 0.000 | 0 |  | . 00 | 99 | ,183.250 | 313,364 |
| Other | 0.000 | 0 |  | O00 | 0 | 15.000 | 11,600 |
| Exempt | 62.760 | 0 | 180. |  | 0 | ,451.360 | 0 |
| Total | 167.930 | 116,838 |  |  | 53,350 1,61 | ,741.760 | 747,367,958 |
| AgLand | Total <br> Acres | Value | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| Irrigated | 243,390.140 | 306,708,355 | 243,390.140 | 15.11\% | 306,708,355 | 41.03\% | 1,260.151 |
| Dry | 169,836.210 | 81,583,878 | 169,836.210 | 10.54\% | 81,583,878 | 10.91\% | 480.367 |
| Grass | 1,187,559.480 | 358,920,850 | 1,187,559.480 | 73.72\% | 358,920,850 | 48.01\% | 302.234 |
| Waste | 10,186.250 | 313,463 | 10,186.250 | 0.63\% | 313,463 | 0.04\% | 30.773 |
| Other | 15.000 | 11,600 | 15.000 | 0.00\% | 11,600 | 0.00\% | 773.333 |
| Exempt | 6,694.930 | 0 | 6,694.930 | 0.42\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| Total | 1,610,987.080 | 747,538,146 | 1,610,987.080 | 100.00\% | 747,538,146 | 100.00\% | 464.024 |

* Department of Property Assessment \& Taxation Calculates


## Introduction

Pursuant to NE Laws 2005, LB 263, Section 9 the assessor shall submit a plan of assessment, which describes the assessment actions planned for the next assessment year and two years thereafter to the county board of equalization on or before July 31, 2006. The plan shall describe all the assessment actions necessary to achieve the levels of value and quality of assessment practices required by law, and the resources necessary to complete those actions. After the budget is approved by the county board a copy of the plan and any amendments thereto shall be mailed to the Department of Property Assessment and Taxation on or before October 31 each year.

## Real Property Assessment Requirements:

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

Assessment levels required for real property are as follows:

1) $100 \%$ of actual value for all classes of real property excluding agricultural and horticultural land;
2) $80 \%$ of actual value for agricultural land and horticultural land; and
3) $80 \%$ of special value for agricultural and horticultural land that meets the qualifications for special valuation under 77-1344 and $80 \%$ of its recapture value as defined in 77-1343 when the land is disqualified for special valuation under 77-1347.

## General Description of Real Property in Custer County

Per the 2005 County Abstract, Custer County consists of the following real property types:

|  | Parcels | \% of Total Parcels | \% of Taxable Value |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Base |  |  |  |
| Residential | 3866 | $29.04 \%$ | $16.22 \%$ |
| Commercial | 755 | $5.30 \%$ | $4.48 \%$ |


| Industrial | 4 | $.03 \%$ | $.54 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Recreational | 0 | $0 \%$ |  |
| Agricultural | 8701 | $61.09 \%$ | $78.75 \%$ |
| Special Value | 0 | $0 \%$ |  |

Agricultural land-taxable acres were 1,609,854.20 Acres
Other pertinent facts: Custer County is predominately agricultural and $74 \%$ is grassland.
For more information see 2005 Reports \& Opinions, Abstract and Assessor Survey.

## Current Resources:

A. Staff/Budget/Training:

Assessor/\$37,257.50/I hold the assessor's certificate when I passed the test in the early 1980's. I have attended many of the IAAO courses and classes of the PA\&T. I have all the hours needed at this time to keep the certificate current.
Deputy Assessor/\$27,943.13/She also holds the assessor's certificate, passing the test in 2004. She is still working on her hours needed at this time to keep the certificate current.
2 full time clerks/\$22,417.12/One clerk has 5 years experience in the assessor's office and the other is a new employee.
1 part time clerk/\$12.00 an hour/ she works at least 21 hours a week and has worked for the assessor for a lot of years as full time employees only changing to part time in 2004.
2 part time listers/\$12.00 an hour/The listers were hired in the fall of 2004 in place of hiring an appraisal firm to finish up the areas of the county that had not been updated for a number of years.
1 part time cadastral mapper./The cadastral mapper also works with the Register of Deeds part time as a budget cut for 2004/2005.
B. The Cadastral Maps were flown in the 1970 but are in good condition. They are kept current with monthly land sales. The county also used mylar maps to count acres in the different soil types and land use.
C. The Property Record cards list all information required by statute with current photos and sketches.
D. The county uses the TERASCAN software package. There are 5 terminals and 1 public use terminal.

At this time we do not have a GIS program because of budget restraints.
E. The county has a Web site but none of the assessment information is available.

## Current Assessment Procedures for Real Property

A. Discovery: The County now has zoning and has a zoning administrator. Before any construction is allowed the property owner must file a permit with the zoning administrator and in turn the assessor is notified. At the beginning of the year each property is reviewed for \% of completion and valued accordingly. In Real Estate Transfers the name is changed within the month the deed is filed, cadastral maps updated, and a sales review is mailed to the new owner.
B. Data Collection: The 3 part time lister's travel throughout the different areas each year, measuring each home, and outbuilding, taking new pictures, and interviewing each property owner as to the interior work. Approximately a fifth of the county is reviewed each year. In new construction \& remodeling the property is inspected inside and out. As sales occur, the sale is used for 3 years to set property values.
C. Review assessment sales ratio studies before assessment actions: The area Field Liaison works very hard with the assessor and staff and we are now just learning how to use an excel program to enter sales data to be able to adjust the problem areas. Each year is a learning experience.
D. Approaches to Value:

1. Market Approach; sales comparison: Using the sales of the various styles, conditions, and ages, I use the information to adjust the depreciation.
2. Cost Approach: The RCN is figured with the July 2004 Marshall and Swift values from the TeraScan software system.
3. Income Approach: income and expense data collection/analysis from the market is done by the Commercial Appraiser that is hired to value commercial and industrial properties.
4. Sales of agricultural land is mapped out and when a trend in sales indicate a market area
Is required will be the only time areas will change. One market area is set with soil type boundaries and two with natural boundaries such as rivers.
After assessment action, a review of the sales ratio is a top priority.
Notices of valuation changes are mailed to all property owners that have a change of value and notices are also published in the local newspaper.

Level of Value, Quality and Uniformity of assessment year 2005:
Property Class Median
Residential $\quad 96.82 \%$
Commercial $98.98 \%$

| Agricultural Land | $76.83 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Special Value Agland | 00 |

For more information regarding statistical measures see 2005 Reports \& Opinions.

## RESIDENTIAL PLAN: 2007

Arnold, Merna, Anselmo and Comstock will be reviewed and a lister will physically inspect each property. Land values in the villages of Merna and Anselmo will be valued using the square foot method completing the square foot change in all villages.

2008
RCN from the Marshall \& Swift cost will be updated to the 2007 and depreciation will be adjusted to reflect the 3-year sales history. Ansley, Mason City, and Sargent will be reviewed and listers will physically inspect each property. Other villages will be inspected if sales indicate a need to do so.

2009
Callaway, Berwyn, and Oconto will be reviewed and a lister will physically inspect each property. Other villages will be inspected if sales indicate a need to do so.

COMMERCIAL PLAN: 2007
Reappraisal of all commercial properties was completed in 2006 by Stanard Appraisal Inc., so only new construction or new commercial properties will need to be revalued.

2008
Only new construction or new commercial properties will need to be revalued unless sales indicate a need for further action.

2009

Only new construction or new commercial properties will need to be revalued unless sales indicate a need for further action.

## AGRICULTURAL LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS:

All irrigated land will be certified to the landowners for the NRD's and new measurements figured if necessary. Land values will be figured at $75 \%$ of sales in a 3-year history and these values will be applied to each parcel in each market area. The improvements in the townships of Ansley, Berwyn, and Myrtle will be physically reviewed by the listers and pictures taken, completing the plan of assessment set by the assessor at the beginning of her term.

2008
Land values will be figured at $75 \%$ of sales in a 3-year history and these values will be applied to each parcel in each market area. The listers will start over in the Southwest corner of the county physically reviewing, re-measuring if necessary and taking new pictures. The 2007 Marshal and Swift RCN will be applied to each improvement and the depreciation adjusted to sales in a three history. Hayes, Victoria, Cliff, Kilfoil, and Arnold townships will be the first to be reviewed.

2009
Land values will be figured at $75 \%$ of sales in a 3-year history and these values will be applied to each parcel in each market area unless the legislature changes the way Ag-land will be valued. The listers will physically review, re-measuring if necessary and new pictures taken for Triumph, Grant, Custer, Delight, Elim and Wayne townships.

Other functions preformed by the assessor's office, but not limited to:
I will continue to maintain the parcel records on each property owner making changes monthly of ownership and maintain accurate cadastral maps with ownership changes.

I will continually perform the duties required of me by law to serve the property owners of Custer County and to maintain equality in assessment for all. I will file all the administrative reports required by law/regulations such as abstracts, both real \& personal property, the assessors survey, the sales information to PA\&T rosters \& annual assessed value updates, school district taxable value report, homestead exemption tax loss report, and certificate of taxes levied report. I will certify the value to political subdivisions, and report the current values to the Board of Education Lands \& Funds of properties they own and report the exempt property and taxable property owned by governmental subdivisions. I will also report to the county board the annual plan of assessment.

I will continually administer the annual filing of approximately 401 personal property schedules and notify the tax payer of incomplete filings, failure to file and penalties applied.

I will send the applications for annual filings for permissive exemptions, review and make recommendations to the county board.

I will send notices of intent to tax to the governmental owned property not used for public purpose.

I will administer approximately 620 annual filings of applications for homestead exemptions and assist where necessary and continue to monitor approval/denial process and send out denial notification.

I will continue to review the centrally assessed valuation certified by PA\&T for railroads and public service entities, and establish assessment records and tax billing for tax list.

I will continue to manage the record/valuation information for properties in community redevelopment projects (TIFF) and administer the reports and allocate the ad valorem tax.

I will continue to manage the tax entity boundaries making changes only when legal changes dictate and review the tax rates used for the tax billing process.

I will continue to prepare tax lists and certify these to the county treasurer for real estate, personal, and centrally assessed.

I will continue to prepare tax list corrections documents for the county boards approval.
I will continue to attend the county board of equalization meetings for valuation protests and assemble and provide necessary information.

I will prepare information and attend taxpayer appeal hearings before TERC to defend county valuations.

I will continue to attend hearing if applicable to the county, defend values and/or implement orders of the TERC.

I will continue to attend meetings, workshops, and educational classes to obtain required hours of continuing education for maintaining my assessors certificate.

## Conclusion:

The assessor maintains two budgets: the assessor's functions budget and the reappraisal budget. The assessor's office budget will remain almost the same reflecting cost of living raises at $\$ 141,550.00$. The reappraisal budget will need to stay the same at $\$ 67,700$ with exception to a commercial reappraisal.

Respectfully submitted:
Assessor signature: Connie Braithwaite

Exhibit 21 - Page 106

## 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 Custer County County Assessor, by certified mail, return receipt requested, 70051160000112138198.

Dated this 9th day of April, 2007.


