## 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

| Residential Real Property - Current |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | 80 | COD | 11.43 |
| Total Sales Price | \$ | 4734470 | PRD | 99.71 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | \$ | 4731970 | COV | 17.87 |
| Total Assessed Value | \$ | 4505417 | STD | 16.96 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | \$ | 59149.63 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 10.75 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | \$ | 56317.71 | Min | 26.06 |
| Median |  | 94.06 | Max | 161.46 |
| Wgt. Mean |  | 95.21 | 95\% Median C.I. | 91.50 to 97.84 |
| Mean |  | 94.94 | 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I. | 92.40 to 98.02 |
|  |  |  | 95\% Mean C.I. | 91.22 to 98.66 |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County |  |  |  | 15.53 |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  | 6.8 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  | 10.24 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  |  | 37,390 |


| Residential Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{8 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 4 . 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 . 4 3}$ | $\mathbf{9 9 . 7 1}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 82 | 96.36 | 6.89 | 100.97 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 92 | 95.99 | 9.46 | 102.80 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 95 | 95.67 | 22.32 | 107.72 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 100 | 105 | 29.98 | 111.09 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 104 | 97 | 29.28 | 105.99 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 100 | 94 | 30.77 | 106.69 |

## 2007 Commission Summary

Frontier

Commercial Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales |  | $\mathbf{1 9}$ | COD | $\mathbf{1 3 . 9 2}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$$ | 544149 | PRD | $\mathbf{9 6 . 2 7}$ |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 540149 | COV | 18.41 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$$ | 531446 | STD | 17.44 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 28428.89 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 13.07 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$$ | 27970.84 | Min | 49.86 |
| Median |  | $\mathbf{9 3 . 9 2}$ | Max | 123.61 |
| Wgt. Mean | 98.39 | $95 \%$ Median C.I. | 85.03 to 108.01 |  |
| Mean |  | 94.72 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I. | 88.54 to 108.23 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 4.71 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 30.22 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period | 3.98 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base | 71,736 |


| Commercial Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| 2007 | 19 | 93.92 | 13.92 | 96.27 |
| 2006 | 19 | 94.16 | 10.94 | 110.04 |
| 2005 | 17 | 94.61 | 13.31 | 118.33 |
| 2004 | 14 | 96.89 | 39.85 | 154.95 |
| 2003 | 16 | 108 | 29.57 | 116.96 |
| 2002 | 23 | 95 | 36.41 | 111.86 |
| 2001 | 22 | 92 | 33.76 | 102.82 |

## 2007 Commission Summary

Frontier

| Agricultural Land - Current |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | 48 | COD |  | 13.25 |
| Total Sales Price | \$ | 5607513 | PRD |  | 97.90 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | - \$ | 5525513 | COV |  | 20.50 |
| Total Assessed Value | \$ | 4076780 | STD |  | 14.80 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | - \$ | 115114.85 | Avg. |  | 9.94 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | \$ | 84932.92 | Min |  | 18.81 |
| Median |  | 75.03 | Max |  | 100.20 |
| Wgt. Mean |  | 73.78 | 95\% |  | 70.63 to 77.76 |
| Mean |  | 72.23 | 95\% |  | 69.48 to 78.08 |
|  |  |  | 95\% |  | 68.04 to 76.42 |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County |  |  |  |  | 79.09 |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  |  | 1.74 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  |  | 3.79 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  |  |  | 81,179 |
| Agricultural Land - History |  |  |  |  |  |
| Year N | Number of |  | Median | COD | PRD |
| 2007 | 48 |  | 75.03 | 13.25 | 97.90 |
| 2006 | 36 |  | 76.29 | 8.98 | 101.86 |
| 2005 | 41 |  | 77.31 | 11.16 | 101.12 |
| 2004 | 42 |  | 80.78 | 15.57 | 100.67 |
| 2003 | 40 |  | 77 | 18.48 | 98.61 |
| 2002 | 35 |  | 80 | 17.04 | 99.84 |
| 2001 | 38 |  | 75 | 19.61 | 97.97 |

## 2007 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Frontier 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 Frontier County is $94 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Frontier 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 Frontier County is $94 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Frontier 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 Frontier County is $75 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Frontier County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 9th day of April, 2007.


Property Tax Administrator

## 2007 Correlation Section for Frontier County

## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL: A review of the residential 2007 statistical information in Frontier County indicates that all three measures of central tendency are within the acceptable ranges and strongly support each other. The median will be used to represent the overall level of value for the residential property class. Both qualitative measures are also within the acceptable ranges. The assessor was newly elected in 2007 after working and training with the prior assessor for the majority of 2006. The new assessor has shown energetic goals through assessment practices and strong technical knowledge of TerraScan. Frontier County is currently in the process of implementing the GIS system with the current parcel numbers identified. There is not information available that would suggest that the qualified median is not the best representation of the level of value for residential property.

2007 Correlation Section<br>for Frontier County

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 119 | $\mathbf{8 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 7 . 2 3}$ |
| 2006 | 128 | $\mathbf{8 2}$ | $\mathbf{6 4 . 0 6}$ |
| 2005 | 124 | 92 | $\mathbf{7 4 . 1 9}$ |
| 2004 | 125 | 95 | 76 |
| 2003 | 127 | 100 | $\mathbf{7 8 . 7 4}$ |
| 2002 | 134 | 104 | 77.61 |
| 2001 | 130 | 100 | 76.92 |

RESIDENTIAL: Historically Frontier County has used a high portion of the total sales in the development of qualified statistics. The percent for 2007 has increased from 2006. Based on the known assessment practices of the county assessor and thorough verification and review process, it is believed that the county has used an adequate portion of the total sales to determine the level of value and has not excessively trimmed the sample.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Frontier 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 R\&O median ratio, presenting four years of data to reveal any trends in assessment practices. The analysis that follows compares the changes in these ratios to the assessment actions taken by the county assessor. If the county assessor's assessment practices treat all properties in the sales file and properties in the population in a similar manner, the trended preliminary ratio will correlate closely with the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median ratio. The following is the justification for the trended preliminary ratio:

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 93.21 | -1.88 | 91.45 | 94.06 |
| 2006 | 96.36 | 1.36 | 97.67 | 96.36 |
| 2005 | 95.92 | -1.57 | 94.42 | 95.99 |
| 2004 | 96.63 | -1.77 | 94.92 | 95.67 |
| 2003 | 98 | 11.84 | 109.6 | 105 |
| 2002 | 90 | 4.49 | 94.004 | 97 |
| 2001 | 90 | 6.97 | 96.27 | 94 |

RESIDENTIAL: The preliminary median and R\&O ratio are relatively close and support the fair treatment of sold and unsold properties in Frontier County. The percent change in assessed value (excluding growth) reflects the assessors actions taken by the assessor to remove a $5 \%$ functional depreciation to rental properties county wide.

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

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

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

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

| \% Change in Total Assessed <br> Value in the Sales File | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3.99 | 2007 | -1.88 |
| 0.26 | 2006 | 1.36 |
| -2.75 | 2005 | -1.57 |
| -2.11 | 2004 | -1.77 |
| 9 | 2003 | 12 |
| 7.68 | 2002 | 4.49 |
| 6.53 | 2001 | 6.97 |

RESIDENTIAL: The 3.99 percent change in the total assessed value in the sales file represents the value from an additional qualified residential sale. The assessor changed the property parcel type to residential in 2007 after examining the use of the parcel. In 2006 the sale was an agricultural use and now classified as a rural residential. The percent change in assessed value (excluding growth) accurately supports the assessors action to the residential property class in Frontier County. No overall increases were warranted and minor depreciation was adjusted to rental properties within the county. This is consistent with the assessor's action for 2007 and shows support of the fair treatment between sold and unsold properties.

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{9 4 . 0 6}$ | 95.21 | 94.94 |

RESIDENTIAL: All three measures of central tendency are within the acceptable range and show support of each other. For direct equalization purposes the median will be used to describe the level of value for the residential class of property.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Frontier County

## 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 | 11.43 | 99.71 |
| Difference | 0 | 0 |

RESIDENTIAL: Both qualitative measures are within the prescribed parameters for the 2007 assessment year and reflect the proactive assessment practices used by the Frontier County Assessor to equalize the residential property class.

## 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 | 79 | $\mathbf{8 0}$ | 1 |
| Median | 93.21 | 94.06 | 0.85 |
| Wgt. Mean | 93.11 | 95.21 | 2.1 |
| Mean | 93.89 | 94.94 | 1.05 |
| COD | 11.93 | 11.43 | -0.5 |
| PRD | 100.84 | 99.71 | -1.13 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 25.76 | 26.06 | 0.3 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 161.46 | 161.46 | 0 |

RESIDENTIAL: Table VII for residential property in Frontier County shows one additional sale from the preliminary to the final statistics. The new assessor recognized the current use of the parcels in the county and one sale changed from agricutural to rural residential for 2007. The minor changes shown through the statistical information support the reported assessment actions for residential property in Frontier County.

## 2007 Correlation Section for Frontier County

## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL: An overview of all of the statistical information indicates that the three measures of central tendency are within the acceptable ranges for the commercial class of property for the 2007 assessment year. The qualitative coefficient of dispersion measure is also within the acceptable ranges. Minor statistical changes shown on the tables below reflect the corrections made for lot sizes and property record card data during the implementation of the GIS system. No overall changes were made to the 2007 commercial values. For direct equalization purposes the median measure of central tendency will be used to best describe the level of value for the commercial class of property in Frontier County for the 2007 assessment year.

2007 Correlation Section<br>for Frontier County

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 27 | 19 | $\mathbf{7 0 . 3 7}$ |
| 2006 | 25 | 19 | 76 |
| 2005 | 19 | 17 | 89.47 |
| 2004 | 16 | 14 | 87.5 |
| 2003 | 19 | 16 | 84.21 |
| 2002 | 31 | 23 | 74.19 |
| 2001 | 33 | 22 | 66.67 |

COMMERCIAL: Frontier County continues to utilize a high portion of the available commercial sales through a good review process. This indicates that the measurements of the commercial property class were done as fairly as possible and the county has not excessively trimmed the sample.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Frontier 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 R\&O median ratio, presenting four years of data to reveal any trends in assessment practices. The analysis that follows compares the changes in these ratios to the assessment actions taken by the county assessor. If the county assessor's assessment practices treat all properties in the sales file and properties in the population in a similar manner, the trended preliminary ratio will correlate closely with the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median ratio. The following is the justification for the trended preliminary ratio:

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 93.92 | 0.08 | 94 | 93.92 |
| 2006 | 94.16 | -2.27 | 92.03 | 94.16 |
| 2005 | 104.79 | -7.21 | 97.23 | 94.61 |
| 2004 | 83.13 | -11.61 | $\mathbf{7 3 . 4 8}$ | 96.89 |
| 2003 | 109 | 15.31 | 125.69 | 108 |
| 2002 | 89 | 8.66 | 96.71 | 95 |
| 2001 | 94 | -0.03 | 93.97 | 92 |

COMMERCIAL: The preliminary median and R\&O ratio are identical and support the assessors actions that no overall changes were made to the commercial class of property 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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12.09 | 2007 | $\mathbf{0 . 0 8}$ |
| 0 | 2006 | -2.27 |
| -12.93 | 2005 | -7.21 |
| 9.71 | 2004 | -11.61 |
| -7 | 2003 | 15 |
| 16.04 | 2002 | $\mathbf{8 . 6 6}$ |
| -0.7 | 2001 | $-\mathbf{0 . 0 3}$ |

COMMERCIAL: The percent change in the total assessed value in the sales file represents minor lot size corrections made to commercial properties. Lot sizes were reviewed for accurate property record card data during the process of implementing the GIS in Frontier County. No overall changes were made to the commercial property class as a whole for 2007. This is supported by the percent change in assessed value (excluding growth).

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{9 3 . 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 8 . 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{9 4 . 7 2}$ |

COMMERCIAL: All three measures of central tendency are within the acceptable range. The median and mean measures of central tendency offer strong support of each other. For direct equalization purposes the median will be used to describe the level of value for the commercial class of property.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Frontier County

## 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 | 13.92 | 96.27 |
| Difference | 0 | -1.73 |

COMMERCIAL: The coefficient of dispersion indicates that uniformity has been achieved but the price-related differential falls below the acceptable range. Based on the known assessment practices in Frontier County for 2007, it is believed that the county has met the standards for uniform and proportionate assessments.

## 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 | 19 | 19 | 0 |
| Median | 93.92 | 93.92 | 0 |
| Wgt. Mean | 95.63 | 98.39 | 2.76 |
| Mean | 92.11 | 94.72 | 2.61 |
| COD | 14.51 | 13.92 | -0.59 |
| PRD | 96.32 | 96.27 | -0.05 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 49.84 | 49.86 | 0.02 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 120.96 | 123.61 | 2.65 |

COMMERCIAL: A review of the utilization grid information for commerical property in Frontier County indicates only minor changes were made from the preliminary statistics. This is supported by the assessment actions for 2007.

## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The actions of the newly elected Frontier County Assessor are shown through the six tables for agricultural unimproved land. Major changes in 2007 include changing the three market areas previously used to one market area countywide. The new assessor worked with the Frontier County Board on the agricultural unimproved sales within the three year study period to develop one market area. New values were implemented for each land classification group after a review of a market analysis for agricultual unimproved land sales within Frontier County. Past history indicates that no sales have occurred since prior to July 1, 2001 in the 2006 market area three boundaries. Mass appraisal techniques were analyzed to determine no significant differences in the market throughout the county. Over the three years of the study period characteristics have changed such as the water availablity and productivity. The assessor has shown uniform and proportionate mass appraisal techniques such as a thorough sales review process to accurately establish only one market area in Frontier County. The assessor and part-time appraiser also completed a physical review of all agricultural improvements in the county for 2007. Based on the qualified statistics it is believed the county has attained the level of value as shown through the median and has also attained uniform and proportionate assessment practices.

2007 Correlation Section<br>for Frontier County

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 77 | 48 | 62.34 |
| 2006 | 68 | 36 | 52.94 |
| 2005 | 82 | 41 | 50 |
| 2004 | 81 | 42 | 51.85 |
| 2003 | 73 | 40 | 54.79 |
| 2002 | 63 | 35 | 55.56 |
| 2001 | 59 | 38 | 64.41 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: A review of the history of the total and qualified sales in the agricultural unimproved property class in Frontier County indicates the largest number of qualified sales used since prior to 2001. Likewise the percent of sales used to determine the measurement of the class has also increased. This is a good indicator that the measurements were done as fairly as possible and shows the county has not excessively trimmed the sample.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Frontier 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 R\&O median ratio, presenting four years of data to reveal any trends in assessment practices. The analysis that follows compares the changes in these ratios to the assessment actions taken by the county assessor. If the county assessor's assessment practices treat all properties in the sales file and properties in the population in a similar manner, the trended preliminary ratio will correlate closely with the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median ratio. The following is the justification for the trended preliminary ratio:

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | $\mathbf{7 3 . 6 3}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 9 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 3 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 0 3}$ |
| 2006 | $\mathbf{7 6 . 2 9}$ | $\mathbf{- 0 . 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 2 9}$ |
| 2005 | 69.44 | $\mathbf{7 . 8 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 8 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 7 . 3 1}$ |
| 2004 | $\mathbf{7 8 . 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{- 2 . 7 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{8 0 . 7 8}$ |
| 2003 | 72 | $\mathbf{6 . 8 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 7}$ |
| 2002 | $\mathbf{7 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 . 8 8}$ | $\mathbf{8 0}$ |
| 2001 | $\mathbf{7 6}$ | $\mathbf{- 0 . 8 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 5}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The differences shown on the utilization grid above reflects the assessors actions to implement new 2007 agricultural land values. Values experienced increases and decreases by each land classification group countywide. The R\&O ratio supports the assessors actions to equalize the agricultural unimproved property class in Frontier County for the current assessment year.

## 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 Frontier 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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.89 | 2007 | 0.94 |
| 0 | 2006 | $-\mathbf{0 . 0 3}$ |
| 16.43 | 2005 | 7.85 |
| -8.85 | 2004 | -2.72 |
| 1 | 2003 | 7 |
| 2.04 | 2002 | 3.79 |
| 1.29 | 2001 | $-\mathbf{0 . 8 8}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: A review of the .95 point spread between the change in the sales file to the percent change in the assessed value base (excluding growth) supports the assessors actions for new 2007 agricultural land values and consolidating all market areas to one for the current assessment year. It appears Frontier County has attained uniformity within the unimproved agricultural property class for 2007 and sold and unsold properties are treated equally.

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{7 5 . 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 . 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 2 3}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: All three measures of central tendency are within the acceptable range and show good support of each other. For direct equalization purposes the median will be used to describe 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 | $\mathbf{1 3 . 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{9 7 . 9 0}$ |
| Difference | 0 | $\mathbf{- 0 . 1}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The price-related differential would technically round to an acceptable range with the coefficient of dispersion being within the parameters. The measures reflect the good assessment practices the assessor took to equalize the agricultural unimproved land class using new 2007 values with one market area countywide in 2007. It is believed that Frontier County has attained uniform and proportionate assessments for 2007 as shown by these measures.

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | $\mathbf{4 8}$ | $\mathbf{4 8}$ | 0 |
| Median | $\mathbf{7 3 . 6 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 4}$ |
| Wgt. Mean | $\mathbf{7 2 . 5 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 . 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 2 6}$ |
| Mean | $\mathbf{7 0 . 8 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 3 4}$ |
| COD | 13.45 | $\mathbf{1 3 . 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{- 0 . 2}$ |
| PRD | $\mathbf{9 7 . 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{9 7 . 9 0}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 1 5}$ |
| Min Sales Ratio | 15.23 | $\mathbf{1 8 . 8 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 5 8}$ |
| Max Sales Ratio | $\mathbf{9 8 . 6 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 5 1}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Table VII for agricultual unimproved property in Frontier County reflect the assessment actions taken by the assessor to implement new land values county wide for 2007. This is consistent with the reported statistical measurements.

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

|  | 2006 CTL <br> County Total | 2007 Form 45 County Total | Value Difference <br> (2007 Form 45-2006 CTL) | Percent Change | 2007 Growth <br> (New Construction Value) | \% Change excl. Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Residential | 40,094,900 | 40,485,577 | 390,677 | 0.97 | 1,115,747 | -1.81 |
| 2. Recreational | 3,465,840 | 3,521,884 | 56,044 | 1.62 | 151,292 | -2.75 |
| 3. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwellings | 21,707,936 | 21,695,946 | -11,990 | -0.06 | *--------- | -0.06 |
| 4. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 65,268,676 | 65,703,407 | 434,731 | 0.67 | 1,267,039 | -1.28 |
| 5. Commercial | 13,275,400 | 13,342,972 | 67,572 | 0.51 | 56,960 | 0.08 |
| 6. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 7. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 11,422,362 | 10,561,147 | -861,215 | -7.54 | 758,269 | -14.18 |
| 8. Minerals | 2,534,800 | 2,560,930 | 26,130 | 1.03 | 0 | 1.03 |
| 9. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 27,232,562 | 26,465,049 | -767,513 | -2.82 | 56,960 | -3.03 |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 92,501,238 | 92,168,456 | -332,782 | -0.36 | 2,082,268 | -2.61 |
| 11. Irrigated | 46,983,301 | 46,437,906 | -545,395 | -1.16 |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 63,669,408 | 64,303,176 | 633,768 | 1 |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 80,130,862 | 81,841,577 | 1,710,715 | 2.13 |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 20615 | 20,495 | -120 | -0.58 |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 190,804,186 | 192,603,154 | 1,798,968 | 0.94 |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of All Real Property | 283,305,424 | 284,771,610 | 1,466,186 | 0.52 | 2,082,268 | -0.22 |
| (Locally Assessed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

 outbuildings is shown in line 7.

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

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

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

AVG. Assessed Value:

MEDIAN:
WGT. MEAN:
4,734,470

4,731,970
4,505,417
59,149
56,317


95

COV:
95\% Median C.I.: 91.50 to 97.84
(!: Derived)
MEAN: 95 STD: 16.96 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 92.40 to 98.02
95\% Mean C.I.: 91.22 to 98.66

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

$\qquad$

| 07/01/04 TO 09/30/04 | 13 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10/01/04 то 12/31/04 | 8 |
| 01/01/05 то 03/31/05 | 4 |
| 04/01/05 то 06/30/05 | 14 |
| 07/01/05 то 09/30/05 | 9 |
| 10/01/05 TO 12/31/05 | 6 |
| 01/01/06 то 03/31/06 | 7 |
| 04/01/06 TO 06/30/06 $\qquad$ Study Years $\qquad$ | 19 |
| 07/01/04 TO 06/30/05 | 39 |
| 07/01/05 TO 06/30/06 $\qquad$ Calendar Yrs $\qquad$ | 41 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 01/01/05 TO } 12 / 31 / 05 \\ \text { ALL__ } \end{gathered}$ | 33 |


$\qquad$ ALI $\qquad$ | COUNT |
| :--- |


| MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |
| 96.82 | 97.41 | 97.64 |
| 96.42 | 98.54 | 95.64 |
| 96.56 | 95.45 | 97.38 |
| 93.39 | 94.18 | 91.91 |
| 90.03 | 90.12 | 91.80 |
| 92.06 | 99.57 | 95.51 |
| 105.33 | 108.38 | 108.18 |
| 88.55 | 88.05 | 90.44 |
|  | 96.28 | 95.27 |
| 94.19 | 93.66 | 95.17 |
| 93.22 | 94.21 | 93.17 |

ASSESSOR IOCATION
ASSESSOR LOCATION
RANGE

## CURTIS EUSTIS

MAYWOOD

| 99.71 MIN Sales Ratio: | 26.06 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |

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| MEDICINE CREEK | 13 |
| :--- | ---: |
| RURAL RES | 5 |
| STOCKVILLE | 1 |
| $\quad$ ALL | 1 |



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

AVG. Assessed Value:

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



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

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


94

95\% Median C.I.: 91.50 to 97.84
(!: Derived)
T MEAN
COV:
4,734,470
MEAN
95 AVG.ABS.DEV
AVG.ABS.DEV: 10.75
10.75

4,505,417
59,149
56,317
$\begin{aligned} \text { Wgt. Mean C.I.: } & 92.40 \text { to } 98.02 \\ \text { 95\% Mean C.I.: } & 91.22 \text { to } 98.66\end{aligned}$

Printed: 03/28/2007 15:19:44

| YEAR BUILT * |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| RANGE | COUNT |
| O OR Blank | 4 |
| Prior TO 1860 |  |
| 1860 TO 1899 | 10 |
| 1900 TO 1919 | 17 |
| 1920 TO 1939 | 15 |
| 1940 TO 1949 | 3 |
| 1950 TO 1959 | 4 |
| 1960 TO 1969 | 10 |
| 1970 TO 1979 | 12 |
| 1980 TO 1989 | 3 |
| 1990 TO 1994 | 1 |
| 1995 TO 1999 | 1 |
| 2000 TO Present |  |

PRD :

| 99.71 MIN Sales Ratio: | 26.06 |
| :--- | :--- |


| Avg. Adj. | Assd |
| :---: | ---: |
| Sale Price |  |
| 5,875 |  |


|  |  | 80 | 94.06 | 94.94 | 95.21 | 11.43 | 99.71 | 26.06 | 161.46 | 91.50 to 97.84 | 59,149 | 56,317 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SALE PRICE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| Low \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5000 TO | 9999 | 4 | 53.12 | 58.06 | 59.38 | 42.61 | 97.78 | 26.06 | 99.95 | N/A | 5,875 | 3,488 |
| Total \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 4 | 53.12 | 58.06 | 59.38 | 42.61 | 97.78 | 26.06 | 99.95 | N/A | 5,875 | 3,488 |
| 10000 то | 29999 | 16 | 96.40 | 102.96 | 102.92 | 13.62 | 100.04 | 86.24 | 161.46 | 87.86 to 112.92 | 19,556 | 20,127 |
| 30000 TO | 59999 | 23 | 97.84 | 96.47 | 95.39 | 10.36 | 101.14 | 71.23 | 121.28 | 88.82 to 104.69 | 41,559 | 39,641 |
| 60000 то | 99999 | 28 | 93.46 | 95.49 | 95.57 | 7.80 | 99.92 | 70.79 | 140.13 | 90.89 to 98.93 | 78,225 | 74,763 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 8 | 91.99 | 89.69 | 89.86 | 4.13 | 99.80 | 74.97 | 94.85 | 74.97 to 94.85 | 122,437 | 110,027 |
| 250000 то | 499999 | 1 | 105.25 | 105.25 | 105.25 |  |  | 105.25 | 105.25 | N/A | 269,900 | 284,078 |
| __ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 80 | 94.06 | 94.94 | 95.21 | 11.43 | 99.71 | 26.06 | 161.46 | 91.50 to 97.84 | 59,149 | 56,317 |

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

- 

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

## Type: Qualified

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

Total of Sales TOTAL Adj. Sales Price: VG Adj Sales Price
AVG. Assessed Value:
80
$4,734,470$
$4,731,970$
$4,505,417$
59,149
56,317

MEDIAN:
COV:
95\% Median C.I.: 91.50 to 97.84
(!: Derived)
GT. MEAN:
94
95
.DEV
16.96

95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 92.40 to 98.02
AVG.ABS.DEV: 10.75
59,149
56,317
95\% Mean C.I.: 91.22 to 98.66

| RANGE |  | COUNT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Low |  |  |
| 1 TO | 4999 | 3 |
| 5000 TO | 9999 | 2 |
| Total |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 5 |
| 10000 TO | 29999 | 16 |
| 30000 то | 59999 | 24 |
| 60000 то | 99999 | 28 |
| 100000 то | 149999 | 6 |
| 250000 TO | 499999 | 1 |


| MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |
| 44.80 | 44.10 | 46.99 |
| 93.82 | 93.82 | 92.03 |
|  |  |  |
| 61.44 | 63.99 | 67.83 |
| 94.13 | 98.01 | 96.99 |
| 98.29 | 98.80 | 95.32 |
| 91.82 | 93.90 | 93.38 |
| 93.30 | 100.20 | 97.53 |
| 105.25 | 105.25 | 105.25 |


QUALITY
RANGE
(blank)
20
25
30
35
40

|  | 80 | 94.06 | 94.94 | 95.21 | 11.43 | 99.71 | 26.06 | 161.46 | 91.50 to 97.84 | 59,149 | 56,317 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| STYLE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) | 5 | 61.44 | 69.03 | 85.27 | 46.23 | 80.96 | 26.06 | 112.92 | N/A | 9,100 | 7,759 |
| 100 | 2 | 88.38 | 88.38 | 86.15 | 19.40 | 102.58 | 71.23 | 105.52 | N/A | 44,250 | 38,121 |
| 101 | 58 | 94.13 | 97.65 | 95.79 | 10.44 | 101.94 | 70.79 | 161.46 | 91.48 to 98.74 | 61,323 | 58,741 |
| 102 | 3 | 90.00 | 88.35 | 90.09 | 4.21 | 98.07 | 81.84 | 93.22 | N/A | 94,333 | 84,987 |
| 103 | 1 | 107.08 | 107.08 | 107.08 |  |  | 107.08 | 107.08 | N/A | 70,000 | 74,956 |
| 104 | 10 | 93.57 | 93.86 | 94.48 | 4.98 | 99.34 | 84.64 | 103.65 | 86.24 to 100.83 | 61,520 | 58,124 |
| 111 | 1 | 98.93 | 98.93 | 98.93 |  |  | 98.93 | 98.93 | N/A | 73,000 | 72,222 |
| _ ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 80 | 94.06 | 94.94 | 95.21 | 11.43 | 99.71 | 26.06 | 161.46 | 91.50 to 97.84 | 59,149 | 56,317 |

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

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


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



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


33-0018
33-0021
37-0030
43-0079
73-0017
73-0179
NonValid School

|  | 19 | 93.92 | 94.72 | 98.39 | 13.92 | 96.27 | 49.86 | 123.61 | 85.03 to 108.01 | 28,428 | 27,970 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 | 14 | 89.80 | 93.19 | 96.42 | 16.80 | 96.66 | 49.86 | 123.61 | 79.75 to 110.23 | 23,153 | 22,323 |
| Prior TO 1860 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1860 TO 1899 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1900 TO 1919 | 1 | 90.08 | 90.08 | 90.08 |  |  | 90.08 | 90.08 | N/A | 25,000 | 22,519 |
| 1920 TO 1939 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1940 TO 1949 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1950 TO 1959 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1960 TO 1969 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1970 TO 1979 | 2 | 96.25 | 96.25 | 97.55 | 2.42 | 98.66 | 93.92 | 98.57 | N/A | 48,000 | 46,825 |
| 1980 TO 1989 | 1 | 113.73 | 113.73 | 113.73 |  |  | 113.73 | 113.73 | N/A | 60,000 | 68,237 |
| 1990 TO 1994 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1995 тО 1999 | 1 | 98.59 | 98.59 | 98.59 |  |  | 98.59 | 98.59 | N/A | 35,000 | 34,505 |
| 2000 TO Present |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| _ALL__ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 19 | 93.92 | 94.72 | 98.39 | 13.92 | 96.27 | 49.86 | 123.61 | 85.03 to 108.01 | 28,428 | 27,970 |

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

State Stat Run


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

Type: Qualified


32 - FRONTIER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

## 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



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



32 - FRONTIER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

## 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


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

95\% Median C.I.: 91.18 to 96.81
(!. Derived)
GT. MEAN: 93 STD: 17.32 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 90.22 to 95.99
MEAN: 94 AVG.ABS.DEV: 11.12 95\% Mean C.I.: 90.07 to 97.71

WGT. MEAN
4,646,970 MEAN
4,326,669
58, 822
54,767
COD: 11.93 MAX Sales Ratio: 161.46

\section*{| DATE |
| :--- |
| RANGE |}

07/01/04
$10 / 01$
$01 / 01$
$04 / 01$
$07 / 01$
$10 / 01$
$01 / 01$
$04 / 01$
$\qquad$ 07/01/04 то 09/30/0 10/01/04 тO 12/31/04 01/01/05 то 03/31/05 04/01/05 TO 06/30/05 07/01/05 то 09/30/05 10/01/05 тO 12/31/05 1/01/06 то 03/31/06
$\qquad$ Study Years $\qquad$ 07/01/04 TO 06/30/05 07/01/05 тO 06/30/06
[1/01/05 TO 12/31/05
$\qquad$ ALL $\qquad$
$\square \quad-\quad 79$
ASSESSOR LOCATION
RANGE

## CURTIS

EUSTIS
MEDICINE CREEK
RURAL RES
STOCKVILLE
$\qquad$ ALL_

|  | 79 | 93.21 | 93.89 | 93.11 | 11.93 | 100.84 | 25.76 | 161.46 | 91.18 to 96.81 | 58,822 | 54,767 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LOCATIONS: URBAN, | SUBURBAN | \& RURAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | count | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 1 | 69 | 94.03 | 94.55 | 94.40 | 11.69 | 100.17 | 25.76 | 161.46 | 91.38 to 98.60 | 56,276 | 53,123 |
| 2 | 1 | 72.43 | 72.43 | 72.43 |  |  | 72.43 | 72.43 | N/A | 120,000 | 86,910 |
| 3 | 9 | 88.82 | 91.18 | 89.19 | 11.83 | 102.24 | 70.78 | 112.92 | 77.71 to 106.86 | 71,544 | 63,807 |
| _ ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 79 | 93.21 | 93.89 | 93.11 | 11.93 | 100.84 | 25.76 | 161.46 | 91.18 to 96.81 | 58,822 | 54,767 |

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


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

## MEDIAN:

WGT. MEAN

MEAN :

COV:

AVG.ABS.DEV: 11.12
Sales Ratio: 161.46
COD: 11.93 MAX Sales Ratio: 161.46
PRD: 100.84 MIN Sales Ratio: 25.76


93
93

95\% Median C.I.: 91.18 to 96.81
95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 90.22 to 95.99


95\% Mean C.I.: 90.07 to 97.71
326,669
54,767


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


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


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


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


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



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



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


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


# 2007 Assessment Survey for Frontier County 

January 26, 2007

## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

1. Deputy(ies) on staff: 1
2. Appraiser(s) on staff: One appraiser is utilized on a part-time basis.
3. Other full-time employees: 0
4. Other part-time employees: 0
5. Number of shared employees: 0
6. Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year: $\$ 112,599$
7. Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system: $\$ 25,000$ is the total computer amount which is line itemed by $\$ 13,450$ for GIS; $\$ 2,250$ for the Web-Site; $\$ 6,300$ for TerraScan CAMA; and $\$ 3,000$ for a new computer.
8. Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above: N/A
9. Amount of total budget set aside for appraisal work: $\$ 1,500$
10. Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops: $\$ 3,150$
11. Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget: $\$ 5,000$ is in the general fund and designated for appraisal work.
12. Other miscellaneous funds: 0
13. Total budget: $\$ 112,599$
a. Was any of last year's budget not used? Yes, the balance as of June 30, 2006 was $\$ 3,743$.
B. Residential Appraisal Information
(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)
14. Data collection done by: The Frontier County Assessor, Deputy and part-time Appraiser perform the data collection process for residential property.
15. Valuation done by: The Frontier County Assessor
16. Pickup work done by: The assessor, deputy and part-time appraiser

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | 14 | 0 | 0 | 14 |

4. What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? 2004
5. What was the last year the depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? 2003
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? The County Assessor uses a mass appraisal system which commonly does not involve enough sales to review properties with a Sales Comparison Approach.
7. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: 5 market areas/37 neighborhoods
8. How are these defined? These are defined by market areas, location and similar characteristics.
9. Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? Yes
10. Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural residential? Curtis, Maywood and Eustis has a one mile radius within the city limits that identifies suburban.
11. Are the county's ag residential and rural residential improvements classified and valued in the same manner? Yes

## C. Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

1. Data collection done by: The Frontier County Assessor, Deputy and part-time Appraiser performs the data collection process for residential property.
2. Valuation done by: The Frontier County Assessor
3. Pickup work done by whom: The assessor, deputy and part-time appraiser

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commercial | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 |

4. What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? 2004
5. When was the last time the depreciation schedule for this property class or any subclass was developed using market-derived information? 2003
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/expense information is typically not available for very few sales in Frontier County.
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? 2005
8. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class? There are 5 market areas and 9 neighborhoods in Frontier County for Commercial property.
9. How are these defined? These are defined by market areas, location and similar characteristics.
10. Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? Yes
11. Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural commercial? No
D. Agricultural Appraisal Information
12. Data collection done by: The Frontier County Assessor, Deputy and part-time Appraiser performs the data collection process for residential property.
13. Valuation done by: The Frontier County Assessor
14. Pickup work done by whom: The assessor, deputy and part-time appraiser

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural | 14 | 0 | 0 | 14 |

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? By primary use of the property
5. When was the last date that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? N/A
6. What is the date of the soil survey currently used? 1974
7. What date was the last countywide land use study completed? 2004
a. By what method? By FSA slides and maps
b. By whom? Office staff
c. What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? $100 \%$
8. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: One in 2007
9. How are these defined? By the county line boundaries
10. Has the county implemented (or is in the process of implementing) special valuation for agricultural land within the county? No
E. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

1. Administrative software: TerraScan
2. CAMA software: TerraScan
3. Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? Yes
a. Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? Office staff
4. Does the county have GIS software? Frontier County is currently in the process of implementing GIS.
a. Who maintains the GIS software and maps? Assessor and deputy
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? Curtis, Maywood and Eustis
c. When was zoning implemented? 2001

## G. Contracted Services

1. Appraisal Services: Frontier County has contract services for Pritchard \& Abbott to conduct the Oil and Gas Mineral Appraisals.
2. Other Services: GIS for mapping services

## H. Additional comments or further explanations on any item from A through $G$ : The Frontier County Assessor currently has all parcel numbers assigned on the GIS System and land use is currently in the process.

## II. Assessment Actions

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

1. Residential- The new Frontier County Assessor removed a $5 \%$ functional depreciation that was placed on rental properties county-wide. Pickup work was timely completed. No further residential values warranted changes in 2007 after a statistical analysis for each subclass were completed by the assessor.
2. Commercial- No overall changes were made to the 2007 commercial valuations.
3. Agricultural- A statistical analyses completed by the Frontier County Assessor for agricultural land determined market information for the entire county did not warrant individual market areas as previously used. Three market areas have been combined to one for the county. New agricultural land valuations were set for 2007 which included increases and decreases. The assessor completed the process of creating new record cards for agricultural property in Frontier County which concluded the process of over 4,000 new record cards for all property types. The assessor and appraiser completed a physical review of all agricultural improvements for Frontier County for the current assessment year.
4. Frontier County appointed a new assessor in April of 2006 to fill a vacancy until the current assessor was elected to a new four year term of office. She
has continued positive goals towards good assessment practices and this is shown through the energetic approach to implementing GIS, completing new record cards and her enthusiastic communication techniques with the public.

## County 32 - Frontier



Exhibit 32 - Page 75


Exhibit 32 - Page 76

## County 32 - Frontier

| Schedule II:Tax Increment Financing (TIF) |  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Value Base | Value Excess | Records | Value Base | Value Excess |
| 18. Residential | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. Commercial | 2 | 19,266 | 330,563 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Records | Rural Value Base | Value Excess | Records | Total <br> Value Base | Value Excess |
| 18. Residential | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. Commercial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 19,266 | 330,563 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. Total Sch II |  |  |  | 2 | 19,266 | 330,563 |


| Schedule III: Mineral Interest Records | Urban |  | SubUrban |  |  | Rural |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Value | Records |  | Value | Records | Value |
| 23. Mineral Interest-Producing | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2,560,930 |
| 24. Mineral Interest-Non-Producing | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |


|  | Total |  | Growth |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 23. Mineral Interest-Producing | 4 | $2,560,930$ | 0 |
| 24. Mineral Interest-Non-Producing | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25. Mineral Interest Total | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 5 6 0 , 9 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ |


| Schedule IV: Exempt Records: Non-Agricultural |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban Records | SubUrban Records | Rural Records | Total Records |
| 26. Exempt | 103 | 0 | 270 | 373 |



## County 32 - Frontier

| 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 | 1 | 1.000 | 5,000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 33. HomeSite Improvements | 2 |  | 54,373 | 0 |  | 0 |
| 34. HomeSite Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35. FarmSite UnImp Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 36. FarmSite Impr Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 37. FarmSite Improv | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |
| 38. FarmSite Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 39. Road \& Ditches |  | 0.000 |  |  | 0.000 |  |
| 40. Other-Non Ag Use |  | 0.000 | 0 |  | 0.000 | 0 |
|  | Records | Rural Acres | Value | Records | Total <br> Acres | Value |
| 31. HomeSite UnImp Land | 8 | 8.000 | 28,400 | 8 | 8.000 | 28,400 |
| 32. HomeSite Improv Land | 486 | 499.500 | 2,494,000 | 487 | 500.500 | 2,499,000 |
| 33. HomeSite Improvements | 480 |  | 19,114,173 | 482 |  | 19,168,546 |
| 34. HomeSite Total |  |  |  | 490 | 508.500 | 21,695,946 |
| 35. FarmSite UnImp Land | 76 | 134.500 | 59,300 | 76 | 134.500 | 59,300 |
| 36. FarmSite Impr Land | 616 | 2,271.890 | 1,194,006 | 616 | 2,271.890 | 1,194,006 |
| 37. FarmSite Improv | 653 |  | 9,307,841 | 653 |  | 9,307,841 |
| 38. FarmSite Total |  |  |  | 729 | 2,406.390 | 10,561,147 |
| 39. Road \& Ditches |  | 5,481.500 |  |  | 5,481.500 |  |
| 40. Other-Non Ag Use |  | 0.000 | 0 |  | 0.000 | 0 |
| 41. Total Section VI |  |  |  | 1,219 | 8,396.390 | 32,257,093 |
| 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 <br> Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 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 32 - Frontier <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 | 165.500 | 105,920 | 165.500 | 105,920 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 60,533.380 | 38,741,363 | 60,533.380 | 38,741,363 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,819.500 | 1,164,480 | 1,819.500 | 1,164,480 |
| 48. 2 A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,053.500 | 647,906 | 1,053.500 | 647,906 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,430.500 | 3,339,773 | 5,430.500 | 3,339,773 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,380.500 | 621,225 | 1,380.500 | 621,225 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,720.000 | 1,817,239 | 4,720.000 | 1,817,239 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 75,102.880 | 46,437,906 | 75,102.880 | 46,437,906 |
| Dryland: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54.1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 705.000 | 303,150 | 705.000 | 303,150 |
| 55.1D | 111.000 | 47,175 | 0.000 | 0 | 120,163.250 | 51,069,463 | 120,274.250 | 51,116,638 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,045.500 | 838,655 | 2,045.500 | 838,655 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,593.000 | 653,130 | 1,593.000 | 653,130 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 22,844.500 | 7,767,130 | 22,844.500 | 7,767,130 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 60.4 D 1 | 1.000 | 225 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,959.500 | 1,340,899 | 5,960.500 | 1,341,124 |
| 61. 4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 10,148.000 | 2,283,349 | 10,148.000 | 2,283,349 |
| 62. Total | 112.000 | 47,400 | 0.000 | 0 | 163,458.750 | 64,255,776 | 163,570.750 | 64,303,176 |

Grass

| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 465.500 | 116,375 | 465.500 | 116,375 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.1G | 50.000 | 12,500 | 0.000 | 0 | 27,475.690 | 6,877,324 | 27,525.690 | 6,889,824 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,086.000 | 471,693 | 2,086.000 | 471,693 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,091.000 | 246,422 | 1,091.000 | 246,422 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,237.500 | 954,172 | 4,237.500 | 954,172 |
| 68.3G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,667.500 | 1,500,289 | 6,667.500 | 1,500,289 |
| 70.4G | 17.000 | 3,825 | 0.000 | 0 | 318,390.820 | 71,658,977 | 318,407.820 | 71,662,802 |
| 71. Total | 67.000 | 16,325 | 0.000 | 0 | 360,414.010 | 81,825,252 | 360,481.010 | 81,841,577 |
| 72. Waste | 14.000 | 280 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,010.750 | 20,215 | 1,024.750 | 20,495 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 170.000 |  | 170.000 |  |
| 75. Total | 193.000 | 64,005 | 0.000 | 0 | 599,986.390 | 192,539,149 | 600,179.390 | 192,603,154 |

## County 32 - Frontier

## 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 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 75,102.880 | 46,437,906 | 75,102.880 | 46,437,906 |
| 77. Dry Land | 112.000 | 47,400 | 0.000 | 0 | 163,458.750 | 64,255,776 | 163,570.750 | 64,303,176 |
| 78.Grass | 67.000 | 16,325 | 0.000 | 0 | 360,414.010 | 81,825,252 | 360,481.010 | 81,841,577 |
| 79.Waste | 14.000 | 280 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,010.750 | 20,215 | 1,024.750 | 20,495 |
| 80.Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 81.Exempt | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 170.000 | 0 | 170.000 | 0 |
| 82.Total | 193.000 | 64,005 | 0.000 | 0 | 599,986.390 | 192,539,149 | 600,179.390 | 192,603,154 |

2007 Agricultural Land Detail
County 32 - Frontier
Market Area:
Average Assessed Value*
Value $\quad$ \% of Value*
Acres
\% of Acres*

| Irrig |
| :--- |
| 1A1 |
| 1A |
| 2A1 |
| 2A |
| 3A1 |
| 3A |
| 4A1 |
| 4A |
| Irrig |
| Dry |
| ID |


| Dry: | 705.000 | $0.43 \%$ | 303,150 | $0.47 \%$ | 430.000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1D1 | $120,274.250$ | $73.53 \%$ | $51,116,638$ | $79.49 \%$ | 425.000 |
| ID | $2,045.500$ | $1.25 \%$ | 838,655 | $1.30 \%$ | 410.000 |
| 2D1 | $1,593.000$ | $0.97 \%$ | 653,130 | $1.02 \%$ | 410.000 |
| 2D | $22,844.500$ | $13.97 \%$ | $7,767,130$ | $12.08 \%$ | 340.000 |
| 3D1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| 3D | $5,960.500$ | $3.64 \%$ | $1,341,124$ | $2.09 \%$ | 225.001 |
| 4D1 | $10,148.000$ | $6.20 \%$ | $2,283,349$ | $3.55 \%$ | 225.004 |
| 4D | $163,570.750$ | $100.00 \%$ | $64,303,176$ | $100.00 \%$ | 393.121 |
| Dry Total |  |  |  |  |  |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 465.500 | $0.13 \%$ | 116,375 | $0.14 \%$ | 250.000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | $27,525.690$ | $7.64 \%$ | $6,889,824$ | $8.42 \%$ | 250.305 |
| 2G1 | $2,086.000$ | $0.58 \%$ | 471,693 | $0.58 \%$ | 226.123 |
| 2G | $1,091.000$ | $0.30 \%$ | 246,422 | $0.30 \%$ | 225.868 |
| 3G1 | $4,237.500$ | $1.18 \%$ | 954,172 | $1.17 \%$ | 225.173 |
| 3G | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| 4G1 | $6,667.500$ | $1.85 \%$ | $1,500,289$ | $1.83 \%$ | 225.015 |
| 4G | $318,407.820$ | $88.33 \%$ | $71,662,802$ | $87.56 \%$ | 225.066 |
| Grass Total | $360,481.010$ | $100.00 \%$ | $81,841,577$ | $100.00 \%$ | 227.034 |
| Irrigated Total | $75,102.880$ | $12.51 \%$ | $46,437,906$ | $24.11 \%$ | 618.323 |
| Dry Total | $163,570.750$ | $27.25 \%$ | $64,303,176$ | $33.39 \%$ | 393.121 |
| Grass Total | $360,481.010$ | $60.06 \%$ | $81,841,577$ | $42.49 \%$ | 227.034 |
| Waste | $1,024.750$ | $0.17 \%$ | 20,495 | $0.01 \%$ | 20.000 |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | 170.000 | $0.03 \%$ |  |  | 0.000 |
| Market Area Total | $600,179.390$ | $100.00 \%$ | $192,603,154$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $75,102.880$ | $100.00 \%$ | $46,437,906$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $163,570.750$ | $100.00 \%$ | $64,303,176$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $360,481.010$ | $100.00 \%$ | $81,841,577$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| Waste | $1,024.750$ | $100.00 \%$ | 20,495 | $100.00 \%$ |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | 170.000 | $100.00 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $600,179.390$ | $100.00 \%$ | $192,603,154$ | $100.00 \%$ |

## 2007 Agricultural Land Detail

County 32 - Frontier


| Total | $\mathbf{6 0 0}, 179.390$ | $\mathbf{1 9 2 , 6 0 3 , 1 5 4}$ | $600,179.390$ | $100.00 \%$ | $192,603,154$ | $100.00 \%$ | 320.909 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

* Department of Property Assessment \& Taxation Calculates


## FRONTIER COUNTY ASSESSOR＇S 3－YEAR PLAN

The following is a revised 3－year plan of assessment for years 2007，2008，and 2009 pursuant to section 77－1311，as amended by 2001 Neb．Laws LB170，Section 5 and directive $05-4$ ．The purpose of this plan is to update and inform the County Board of Equalization and the Department of Property Assessment and Taxation of the progress this county has achieved from year to year．The plan and any updates shall examine the level，quality，and uniformity of assessment within Frontier County．

## Property Summary in Frontier County（Parcel Summary）：

Personal Property

| Property Type | Total Parcel <br> Count | Percent Of <br> Parcels | Total Value | Percent Of <br> Total Value |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Commercial | 133 | $26 \%$ | $3,340,967$ | $20 \%$ |
| Agricultural | 380 | $74 \%$ | $13,692,943$ | $80 \%$ |
| Total | 513 |  | $17,033,910$ |  |

2005 totals：Parcel count： 538 Total value：\＄17，796，534 $\downarrow$ in value for＇06 by $\$ 762,624$
Real Property

| Property <br> Type | Taxable <br> Acres | Unimproved <br> Parcels | Improved <br> Parcels | Total <br> Parcel <br> Count | Percent Of <br> Parcels | Total Value | Percent <br> Total <br> Value |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commercial |  | 24 | 136 | 184 | $5 \%$ | $13,321,176$ | $5 \%$ |
| Agricultural | 600,073 | 2035 | 726 | 2761 | $67 \%$ <br> Irrigated＝ $13 \%$ <br> Dry＝ $28 \%$ <br> Grass＝ $60 \%$ | $224,135,133$ | $80 \%$ |
| Residential | Urban＝ <br> 208 | 125 | 847 | 972 | $24 \%$ | $39,942,081$ | $15 \%$ |
| Recreational | 0 | 4 | 201 | 205 | $5 \%$ | $3,467,082$ | $2 \%$ |
| Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Special Val | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 600,281 | 2188 | 1184 | 4122 | $100 \%$ | $280,865,472$ | $100 \%$ |

2005 totals：
Parcel count： $4,848 \Downarrow$ in 726 for＇06
Commercial：$\$ 13,562,892 \downarrow$ of $\$ 241,716$ for＇06
Agricultural：$\$ 223,768,507$ 介 of $\$ 366,626$ for＇06
Residential：$\$ 39,065,764$ 介 of $\$ 876,317$ for＇ 06
Recreational：$\$ 3,267,949$ 介 of $\$ 199,133$ for＇ 06
Total value for＇ 05 ：$\$ 279,665,112 \Uparrow$ of $\$ 1,200,360$ for＇ 06
Misc．Parcel Counts

| Property Type | Total Parcel <br> Count | Total Value |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| TIF | 2 | Excess $=330,563$ <br> Base $=19,266$ |
| Mineral／Oil Interest | 4 | $2,534,800$ |
| Exempt | 369 | 0 |
| Homesteads <br> Applications for 2005 | 130 | $4,440,929$ |
| Building／Zoning Info <br> Applications for 2005 | Permits $=27$ <br> Found $=10$ |  |

2005 totals：TIF Ex：363，185 $\Downarrow$ of $\$ 32,622$ for＇06 Mineral：2，132，300 介 of \＄402，500 for＇06

Budget: $\quad$ Requested Budget for 2006-2007 = \$ 112,599
Requested Reappraisal Budget for 2006-2007 = \$5,000
Adopted Budget for 2006-2007 = \$112,599
Adopted Reappraisal Budget for 2006-2007 = \$ 5,000
Additional dollars are being requested in the General Reappraisal Budget to allow for the mass re-appraisal of all Recreational properties with real improvements. Onsite appraisals of this property class is to be completed and new assessments to be placed on the 2008 tax role as part of the counties 5 year reappraisal cycle.

Staffing: Assessor - Regina Andrijeski, full time, hired 5/1/06 to fulfill the 8-month vacancy of the previous assessor
Deputy Assessor - Gladys Earhart, full time
Contract Appraiser - Gene Witte, licensed appraiser, as needed. Performs the cyclic mass appraisal work in the county, and is used during protest time as well as with fall pickup work.

Training: Both the assessor and deputy hold their assessor's certificate and are in good standing with the state and current on continuing education hours through December 31, 2006.

Maps: $\quad$ Frontier County aerial maps are dated 1972 and cadastral maps 1966. All maps are kept current by the assessor and the deputy assessor and updated per deed of record. Frontier County has contracted with GIS Worship to implement a GIS mapping program. It is estimated that the system will be in place and operational within the next 1-2 years.

CAMA: Frontier County uses the TerraScan Administrative System. This county began using the system in 1999. As stated above the office is now contracting its mapping system with GIS Workshop. The office server is a Dell and was purchased in July of 2005. The office has another Dell PC, which is now 4 years old. We are going to have to upgrade this machine this year in order to support the new GIS system. It currently doesn't have enough memory to support the system. The office has a Sony digital camera, 6 years old, that we use for taking photos of improvements, upon which are later entered into the Terra-Scan electronic file. The office intends to continuously review and update our equipment as needed to keep our records accurate and the office running well.

Web: $\quad$ Frontier County, with system provider GIS Worship, now offers a basic web property information service. Any individual with access to the Internet will have access to county parcel information by going to the following site http://frontier.gisworkshop.com

## Property Record Cards:

The assessor and the deputy assessor update each property record file, as needed both electronically and with hard copies. Cards are categorized by color with green cards being used for farm files, blue for residential and yellow for commercial files. Only the most recent data is kept in the record card. New file folders have been created to hold the historic information on a parcel and are now kept in a separate file cabinet from the current files. Each property record file is interrelated through codes and references and contains the following:

1. Parcel information.

- Current owner and address
- Ownership changes, sales information, splits or additions, and deed recordings
- Legal description and situs
- Cadastral page number, aerial map number, soil survey page
- Property classification code, tax district, and school district
- Current year and up to 4 years prior history of land and improvements assessed values

2. Ag-land land use and soil type worksheets.
3. Current copy of the electronic appraisal file worksheet.
4. Parcel tracking worksheet.
5. Supplemental data - Photographs, sketches, aerial photographs

## Current Assessment Procedures for Real Property:

## Discover, List and Inventory all property:

Sales review and procedures for processing 521's in Frontier County:

* Current data available on sales file:

1. Agricultural land \& Commercial $=3$ years of data. July 1 -June 30
2. Residential $=2$ years of data. July 1 - June 30

* All sales are deemed to be qualified sales. For a sale to be considered nonqualified or if any adjustments are to be made to the selling price the sale is reviewed pursuant to professionally accepted mass appraisal techniques and through the review documenting sufficient and compelling information regarding the sale. Opinions are based on the results of returned questionnaires.
* All 521's are entered into the computer, however, only the 521's with an amount stated for Documentary Stamp Tax greater than $\$ 2.25$ or consideration greater than $\$ 100.00$ is captured in the sales file database as a qualified sale. * If the stated value of personal property is more than $5 \%$ of the total sale price for residential property or more than $25 \%$ for commercial property, the sale is EXCLUDED unless the sales sample is small and there is strong evidence to support the value estimate of personal property.
> * Both the assessor and the deputy process sales. Every transfer statement has the following work done: Updates made to the property record card, electronic appraisal file, cadastral map, aerial map if applicable, card label, counter sales book, and counter rolodex. Green sheets are completed and sent to PAT along with the transfer statement. Sales questionnaires are sent to BOTH buyer and seller of ALL types of property (Ag, residential, commercial). A physical improvements data confirmation sheet is also sent to either the buyer or the seller. When the data sheet is returned the information is compared to that already present in the appraisal file and updated as needed. A record is kept of all individuals receiving a questionnaire and all individuals returning the questionnaire. Our return rate on the verification questionnaires is at $40 \%$ this year. The office also initiates phone contact with the buyer and seller on any sales with questions or concerns. All sales whether qualified or not are recorded in the TerraScan computer sales file. The Treasurer's office and the FSA office are informed of ownership changes. Lastly the offices sales spreadsheet, used to determine sales ratios, is updated.

Building Permits / Information Sheets:

* No building amounting to a value of $\$ 2,500$ or more shall be erected, or structurally altered or repaired, and no electrical, heating, plumbing, or other installation or connection, or other improvement to real property, amounting to a value of $\$ 2,500$ or more, shall hereafter be made until an information statement or building permit has been filed with the assessor.
* Urban Zoning regulations in place in: Curtis, Eustis, and Maywood. No zoning regulations in place in: Stockville and Moorefield. Entire rural areas of the county require a zoning permit when changes are made to the property.

[^0]* Real Property Improvements:

Appraisal work is being done on a continuing basis. Our office uses data gathered from sales questionnaires as well as detailed reviews and updates. Detailed reviews include an on-site physical inspection of all improvements by a licensed appraiser, interior inspections when possible, new digital photographs and any needed updating of improvement sketches. Frontier County is scheduling detailed reviews to be performed on all property types throughout the entire county on a 5year cycle. Commercial properties to be done year one (2006 tax year, rural properties year two (2007 tax year, lake and cabin properties year three (2008 tax year), residential properties year four (2009 tax year), then a one year rest period before the process begins again. Either the county assessor or deputy completes updates annually. All property types are reviewed on the computer for correctness of parcel information / appraisal record data. Our office has recently sent out a physical property questionnaire to all commercial properties and plans on doing the same for residential properties in the future.

## * Personal Property:

Currently data is gathered primarily from the taxpayer's federal income tax depreciation schedule and previous personal property schedules. Occasionally owners will report new property themselves and we review monthly all UCC filing statements recorded in the clerk's office. Our office sends reminders one month prior to the May first deadline as well as advertises in the local newspaper and radio stations the due date.

* Ag land:

Over the past year our office has used a couple resources to keep land use current, other than information provided by sales questionnaires or directly from the landowner. We used FSA maps, when available from the owner, to update land use. We also used UCC filing statements for irrigation equipment in helping to determine land use changes. We expect having the GIS mapping program in place will also expand our data collection capabilities in the years to come.

* Improvements on Leased Land:

Improvements on leased land have been inspected using the same methods as those used with other real property improvements. Upon review this spring it was found that our IOLL cards did not contain any signed 402 forms. We mailed out the form 402 to all those nonrecreational IOLL owners in our county (49) to complete and return by January 1 or 2006. As of the end of July we have about 12 property owners that have not returned their forms.

* Our office now performs three review assessments. Two prior to the AVU and abstract submission and one after the Reports and Opinions has been released.
* Reviews of the level of value for all types of property are done using the sales rosters provided by the state and the TerraScan sales statistical analysis function as well as using an "what if's" spread sheet. The office also utilizes our field liaison when needed. We understand that the reliability of the ratio studies depends on representativeness of the sample. Therefore, when information is entered into the sales file and the rosters they are reviewed for correctness several times.
* The appraisal uniformity guide our offices employs and strives to be in compliance with is:

1. Mean / Median / Aggregate lie between:

* 92-100\% for residential properties
* 92-100\% for commercial properties
* 69-75\% for Agland beginning in 2007
* in normal distribution all 3 should be equal

2. COD lies between:

* <15 for residential
* <20 for Agland \& commercial
* < 5 considered extremely low, maybe a flawed study

3. PRD lies between:

* 98-103\% for all types of properties
* PRD <98 means high value parcels are over appraised
* PRD >103 means high valued parcels are underappraised and low valued parcels are overappraised

4. Fairness and uniformity between sold and unsold properties equals a trended preliminary ratio that correlates closely with the R \& O median ratio and a percentage change in the sales file and the assessed base would be similar.

## Approaches to value:

* Land valuation process in Frontier Country is based upon site date and the market (sales) approach for land.

1. Site data
a. Lots evaluated per use, neighborhood / location, square-foot, acre, size and shape, road type and access, topography, improved or unimproved, and zoning. Evaluated through onsite review and measurement (tape measure and planimeter), aerial photos, city maps / cadastral maps, property record card, and owner.
b. Agland evaluated per acre, class (use), and subclass. Evaluated through aerial photos, soil maps and surveys, planimeter, property record card, and landowner.

## 2. Market sales data

a. Lots. Use comparable sales within a 2-year period for residential lots and a 3-year period for commercial lots. Only arms lengths transactions used (based upon 521 and questionnaire information). All assessments must be done on or before March 19 of each year. Review ratio studies (mean, median, aggregate, COD, and PRD)
b. Agland. Valued at $75 \%$ of actual value. Use unimproved comparable sales within a 3-year period. Use only arms lengths transactions used (based upon 521 and questionnaire information). All assessments must be done on or before March 19 of each year. Review ratio studies (mean, median, aggregate, COD, and PRD)

[^1]1. Improvements data noted includes conforming to highest and best use for site, size, style, construction characteristics, actual age / remaining life / effective ice, plus any rehabilitation, modernization and or remodeling
2. Physical data evaluated through onsite physical inspection by licensed appraiser and or assessor and or deputy, photographs, owner, property record card, and questionnaires.
3. Cost approach. Estimate replacement cost of improvements using Marshall \& Swift cost handbook for year 2005. Deduct for physical depreciation and or economic depreciation and or location obsolesce. (Percent depreciation determined by licensed appraiser (reviews done within last 3 years), and or assessor, and or deputy, depreciation tables (built in 2004 for homes), age / life components, income loss, cost to correct, completion of improvements, questionnaires, property record card, and the market.)
4. Sales approach. Use comparable sales within a 2-year period. Only arm's lengths transactions used (based upon 521 information, owner/buyer questionnaires or one on one contact with owner/buyer). Valued at $100 \%$ of actual value. Review of ratio studies (mean/median/aggregate/COD/PRD).

## Customer service, Notices and Public relations:

* Our office regularly aids realtors, appraisers, insurance agents, title insurance agents, and property owners in locating parcel information as well as copying or faxing parcel information. To provide better customer service we have recently implemented an online parcel information website. We have also implemented a premium parcel information portion on our website, that requires a $\$ 200 /$ year subscription. This allows realtors, appraisers and others access to sales information and other information not available to the general public on the website. This has helped in reducing phone calls to the office as well as having to copy and fax parcel information to these people. We currently have 5 premium subscribers.
* In addition to the required publications our office has begun to publish and announce on local radio stations reminders and notices regarding several issues. Such topics include personal property schedule reminders, homestead application reminders, zoning and building permit information, etc.
* In an attempt to educate and inform taxpayers, thus increasing public relations, the assessor produces property information newsletters. The newsletter is mailed once a year to all property owners in their tax statement notice.


## Level of Value, Quality, and Uniformity for assessment year 2006:

| Property <br> Class | Median | COD | PRD | Trended <br> prelim ratio | Percent <br> change |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Residential | $96 \%$ <br> $(92-100)$ | 6.89 <br> $(<15)$ | 100.97 <br> $(98-103)$ | 97.67 | 1.36 |
| Commercial | $94 \%$ | 10.94 | 110.04 | 92.03 | -2.27 |
|  | $(92-100)$ | $(<20)$ | $(98-103)$ |  |  |
| Ag-land | $76 \%$ | 8.98 | 101.86 | 76.27 | -.03 |
|  | $(74-80)$ | $(<20)$ | $(98-103)$ |  |  |

* Comments: Examination of the commercial sales file indicates an outlier that skews the PRD greatly. Removal of that sale brings the PRD into normal range as well as brings down the percent of change.


## Functions performed by the Assessor's Office:

Along with the sales reviews, property record keeping, mapping updates, ownership changes and valuing property, the assessor's office will annually:

1. Administer Homestead Exemption Applications. Carry out the approval or denial process. Provide taxpayer assistance and notification.
2. Administer Organization Exemptions \& Affidavits to PAT. Administer annual filings of applications for new or continued exempt use, review and make recommendations to the county board.
3. Review government owned property not used for public purpose and send notices of intent to tax.
4. File personal property schedules, prepare subsequent notices for incomplete filings or failure to file and apply penalties as required.
5. Review the level of value for all types of property and adjust by proper percentage to achieve the standards set out by TERC.
6. When applicable prepare information and attend taxpayer appeal hearings before TERC, defend valuation.
7. When applicable attend TERC Statewide Equalization hearings to defend values, and or implement orders of the TERC.
8. Prepare tax list correction documents for county board approval.
9. Complete valuation reports due to each subdivision for levy setting.
10. Prepare and certify tax lists to the county treasurer for real property, personal property, and centrally assessed.
11. Review centrally assessed values, establish assessment records and tax billing for the tax list.
12. Management of properties in the community redevelopment projects, TIF properties, for proper reporting on administrative reports and allocation of ad valorem tax.
13. Management of school district and other tax entity boundary changes necessary for correct assessment and tax information.
14. Review of Sales and Sales Ratios especially noting the median, the COD, PRD, and aggregate.
15. Review the level of value for all Agland types and adjust by proper amount to achieve the standards set out TERC.
16. Attend CBE hearings. Prior to hearings assessor and licensed appraiser will re-inspect all protest properties and bring to the hearings recommendations. Assessor will attend CBE meetings for valuation protests, assemble and provide all needed information by the CBE.
17. Perform pickup work. Review improvements or changes that have been reported by individuals or have been found by driving by or have received building or zoning permits on or found on sales questionnaires. The assessor or deputy and or a licensed appraiser do pickup work. Pickup work usually begins in October and is completed by January 1
18. Send out a notice of valuation change to every owner of real property where there has been either an increase or decrease in value.
19. Attend meetings, workshops, and educational classes to obtain required hours of continuing education to maintain assessor certification.
20. Complete administrative reports due to PAT. Reports include the Real Property Abstract, Personal Property Abstract, School District Taxable Value Report, Homestead Exemption Tax Loss Summary certificate, Certificate of Taxable values, and the Certificate of Taxes Levied Report, Certification of Value to Political Subdivisions, Assessor survey, Assessed Value Update, Report of current values for properties owned by Board of Education Lands and Funds, the Annual Plan of Assessment Report, and the Report of all Exempt Property and Taxable Government Owned Property.
21. Re-grade land at owners request or because of changes noticed upon evaluation of FSA maps.

## 3-Year Appraisal Plan

## 2007:

Residential. Appraisal maintenance will only be performed for the residential properties located in the towns of Curtis, Maywood, Eustis, Moorefield, Stockville in 2006 for the 2007 tax year due to a countywide agricultural improvement reappraisal scheduled. Maintenance includes an evaluation of all residential physical property and lot data for accuracy in the computer and hard copy appraisal files. Maintenance also includes any updates of information picked up from sales questionnaires, physical facility questionnaires, "in-house" residential depreciation tables, and or building permits or information sheets.

Commercial. A complete property review (reappraisal) was performed in 2005 for the 2006 tax year. Therefore, only appraisal maintenance for 2006 thus the 2007 tax year will be performed. Maintenance appraisal includes an evaluation of all commercial physical property and lot data for accuracy in the computer and hard copy appraisal file. Updates also include any information picked up from sales questionnaires, physical facility questionnaires and or building permits or information sheets.

Ag-land. A market analysis of agricultural sales by land classification group will be conducted to determine any possible adjustments to comply with statistical measures. The office uses the sales approach when determining value. The office plots land sales on a large county map, visible to all visitors, to help determine if the current market areas are supported by the current sales. Our office has completed combining land cards for the tax year 2006 per statute 77-1303.

Ag-improvements. Our licensed contract appraiser, Gene Witte from Cambridge Nebraska, will have completed a full review (reappraisal) along with the county assessor on all agricultural improvements in 2005-2006 for the 2007 tax year. All properties will have been physically inspected, interior inspections done when possible, new digital photographs taken and any needed updating of improvement sketches performed. Farm and home-sites will also reviewed for accuracy. The cost and sales value approaches will be used whenever applicable to the property.

Recreational improvements. There will be only appraisal maintenance for mobile homes and cabins located at the Hugh Butler and Harry Strunk lakes. Maintenance includes review of all computer and hardcopy data for accuracy as well as any information picked up from sales questionnaires, physical facility questionnaires, "in-house" recreational depreciation tables, and or zoning permits or information sheets.

Residential. Appraisal maintenance will only be performed for the residential properties located in the towns of Curtis, Maywood, Eustis, Moorefield, and Stockville in 2007 for the 2008 tax year. Maintenance includes an evaluation of all residential physical property and lot data for accuracy in the computer and hard copy appraisal files. Maintenance also includes any updates of information picked up from sales questionnaires, physical facility questionnaires, "in-house" residential depreciation tables, and or building permits or information sheets.

Commercial. Appraisal maintenance for 2007 thus the 2008 tax year will be performed. Maintenance appraisal includes an evaluation of all commercial physical property and lot data for accuracy in the computer and hard copy appraisal file. Updates also include any information picked up from sales questionnaires, physical facility questionnaires and or building permits or information sheets.

Ag-land. A market analysis of agricultural sales by land classification group will be conducted to determine any possible adjustments to comply with statistical measures. The office uses the sales approach when determining value. The office plots land sales on a large county map, visible to all visitors, to help determine if the current market areas are supported by the current sales.

Ag-improvements. Our licensed contract appraiser, Gene Witte from Cambridge Nebraska, completed a full review (reappraisal) along with the county assessor on all agricultural improvements 2007-tax year. Therefore this year a maintenance appraisal will be done. Maintenance appraisals include an evaluation of all physical property and site data for accuracy in the computer and hard copy appraisal files as well as information gained from pickup work or sales questionnaires.

Recreational improvements. A complete review (reappraisal) by contract appraiser Gene Witte will be done in 2006-2007 for tax year 2008 on all mobile homes and cabins located at the Hugh Butler and Harry Strunk lakes. All properties will be physically inspected, interior inspections done when possible, new digital photographs taken and any needed updating of improvement sketches performed. The cost and sales value approaches will be used whenever applicable to the property.

## 2009:

Residential. A complete review (reappraisal) is scheduled to be performed for the residential properties located in the towns of Curtis, Maywood, Eustis, Moorefield, Stockville in 2008 for the 2009 tax year. All properties will be physically inspected, interior inspections done when possible, new digital photographs taken and any needed updating of improvement sketches performed. Lot data will also be reviewed for current and accurate information. The cost and sales value approaches will be used whenever applicable to the property.

Commercial. Appraisal maintenance for 2008 thus the 2009 tax year will be performed. Maintenance appraisal includes an evaluation of all commercial physical property and lot data for accuracy in the computer and hard copy appraisal file. Updates also include any information picked up from sales questionnaires, physical facility questionnaires and or building permits or information sheets. Commercial properties are scheduled to be reviewed in 2009 for tax year 2010.

Ag-land. A market analysis of agricultural sales by land classification group will be conducted to determine any possible adjustments to comply with statistical measures. The office uses the sales approach when determining value. The office plots land sales on a large county map, visible to all visitors, to help determine if the current market areas are supported by the current sales.

Ag-improvements. Appraisal maintenance will be performed for the ag-land improvements across the county. Maintenance includes an evaluation of all physical property and site data for accuracy in the computer and hard copy appraisal files. Maintenance also includes any updates of information picked up from sales questionnaires, physical facility questionnaires, "in-house" agimprovements depreciation tables, and or zoning permits or information sheets.

Recreational improvements. A complete review (reappraisal) by contract appraiser Gene Witte was performed for tax year 2008 on all mobile homes and cabins located at the Hugh Butler and Harry Strunk lakes. For this year an appraisal maintenance will be done. Maintenance includes an evaluation of all physical property data for accuracy in the computer and hard copy appraisal files. Maintenance also includes any updates of information picked up from sales questionnaires, physical facility questionnaires, "in-house" lake depreciation tables, and or building permits or information sheets.
$\left.\begin{array}{|l|l|l|l|}\hline \text { CLASS } & \mathbf{2 0 0 7} & \mathbf{2 0 0 8} & \text { 2009 } \\ \hline \text { Residential } & \text { Appraisal maintenance } & \text { Appraisal maintenance } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Complete reappraisal of } \\ \text { all residential parcels in } \\ \text { the county (878) for tax } \\ \text { year 2009 }\end{array} \\ \hline \text { Recreational / lake MH } & \text { Appraisal maintenance } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Complete reappraisal of } \\ \text { all recreational parcels in } \\ \text { the county (203) for tax } \\ \text { year 2008 }\end{array} & \text { Appraisal maintenance } \\ \hline \text { Commercial } & \text { Appraisal maintenance } & \text { Appraisal maintenance } & \text { Appraisal maintenance } \\ \hline \begin{array}{l}\text { Agricultural } \\ \text { Land } \\ \text { Improvements }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Market analysis by land } \\ \text { classification groupings \& } \\ \text { complete reappraisal of } \\ \text { ALL Ag improvements } \\ \text { within county (781) for } \\ \text { tax year 2007 }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Market analysis by land } \\ \text { classification groupings }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Market analysis by land } \\ \text { classification groupings } \\ \text { Appraisal maintenance of } \\ \text { ag-improvements }\end{array}\end{array} \begin{array}{l}\text { Appraisal maintenance of } \\ \text { ag-improvements }\end{array}\right]$

* Created and mailed out information letters to go along with the personal property schedules.
* As a public service the office began having announcements regarding homestead exemptions and personal property schedule information read over local radio stations and published in the local newspaper.
* In regards to the homestead exemption application process our office now provides personal assistance not only in our office but also in five other locations throughout the county to better serve this group of individuals.
* In the process of creating all new hardcopy property record cards that will be more reader friendly. At this time all the commercial, town, cabin and improvements on leased land properties are complete. We have begun our agriculture properties and plan to have them complete by the end of 2006.
* All land parcel combinations (statute 77-1303) are completed and in computer.
* Have a web page up and running that contains parcel and sales information. http://frontier.gisworkshop.com
* Have begun the implementation of a GIS mapping system.
* Posted in our office a large county plat map with the agricultural sales appropriately mapped for taxpayers to effortlessly view recent markets trends.


## 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 Frontier County County Assessor, by certified mail, return receipt requested, 70051160000112138303.

Dated this 9th day of April, 2007.



[^0]:    * When there is an increase in square footage of a current improvement or the addition of another improvement to an urban property a building permit is required in the towns of Curtis and Eustis. Information sheets shall be used in a city or village that does not require a building permit under its zoning laws.
    * All permits and information sheets are reviewed for percentage of completion and value changes in the fall (November/December), prior to January 1, of the year the permits were turned into the assessors' office.
    * Frontier County data logs include: Spiral pick-up work listing notebook, permit collection envelope, and the electronic Terra-scan permits file.

[^1]:    * Real property, improvement valuation process in Frontier County is based upon the cost approach (physical data), and the sales approach.

