## 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 $\mathbf{- C u r r e n t ~}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | $\mathbf{1 6 2}$ | COD | $\mathbf{1 6 . 7 8}$ |
| Total Sales Price | $\$$ | 12483158 | PRD | $\mathbf{1 0 2 . 4 7}$ |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 12569158 | COV | 29.32 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$$ | 11619000 | STD | 27.77 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 77587.40 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 15.82 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$$ | 71722.22 | Min | 3.96 |
| Median | $\mathbf{9 4 . 2 7}$ | Max | 270.62 |  |
| Wgt. Mean | 92.44 | 95\% Median C.I. | 92.60 to 96.23 |  |
| Mean | 94.72 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I. | 90.01 to 94.88 |  |
|  |  | 95\% Mean C.I. | 90.45 to 99.00 |  |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 25.78 |  |  |  |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  | 8.15 |  |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  | 9.04 |  |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  | 64,684 |  |


| Residential Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 4 . 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 2 . 4 7}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 181 | 94.35 | 14.46 | 102.48 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 180 | 93.00 | 13.17 | 101.90 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 171 | 93.90 | 16.14 | 104.26 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 164 | 93 | 23.49 | 112.45 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 189 | 93 | 27.35 | 112.48 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 217 | 93 | 25.31 | 105.5 |

## 2007 Commission Summary

| Commercial Real Property - Current |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | $\mathbf{1 1}$ | COD | $\mathbf{4 2 . 0 7}$ |
| Total Sales Price | $\$$ | 726849 | PRD | $\mathbf{9 9 . 9 2}$ |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 726849 | COV | 42.35 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$$ | 577225 | STD | 33.61 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 66077.18 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 27.57 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$$ | 52475.00 | Min | 33.33 |
| Median |  | $\mathbf{6 5 . 5 3}$ | Max | 142.31 |
| Wgt. Mean | 79.41 | $95 \%$ Median C.I. | 43.27 to 106.88 |  |
| Mean |  | 79.35 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I. | 55.91 to 102.92 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 4.58 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 5.82 |
| $\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period | 2.53 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base | 120,760 |

Commercial Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 1}$ | $\mathbf{6 5 . 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 . 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{9 9 . 9 2}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 9 | 60.46 | 29.50 | 87.84 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 6 | 62.25 | 10.24 | 89.22 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 10 | 82.69 | 39.64 | 107.92 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 15 | 95 | 30.14 | 117.89 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 12 | 98 | 26.84 | 117.83 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 26 | 96 | 40.32 | 99.01 |

## 2007 Commission Summary

| Agricultural Land - Current |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | 67 | COD |  | 16.21 |
| Total Sales Price | \$ | 13844851 | PRD |  | 101.03 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | \$ | 13844851 | COV |  | 20.41 |
| Total Assessed Value | \$ | 9761130 | STD |  | 14.54 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | - \$ | 206639.57 | Avg. Abs. Dev. |  | 11.39 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | \$ | 145688.51 | Min |  | 38.97 |
| Median |  | 70.27 | Max |  | 103.82 |
| Wgt. Mean |  | 70.50 | 95\% Median C.I. |  | 67.66 to 76.05 |
| Mean |  | 71.23 | 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I. |  | 67.09 to 73.92 |
|  |  |  | 95\% Mean C.I. |  | 67.75 to 74.71 |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County |  |  |  |  | 70.35 |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  |  | 2.07 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  |  | 4.15 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  |  |  | 108,221 |
| Agricultural Land - History |  |  |  |  |  |
| Year N | Number of |  | Median | COD | PRD |
| 2007 | 67 |  | 70.27 | 16.21 | 101.03 |
| 2006 | 74 |  | 74.72 | 17.54 | 103.37 |
| 2005 | 63 |  | 75.88 | 18.84 | 102.22 |
| 2004 | 68 |  | 76.24 | 19.85 | 99.17 |
| 2003 | 80 |  | 75 | 21.02 | 99.67 |
| 2002 | 80 |  | 77 | 19.01 | 98.89 |
| 2001 | 80 |  | 75 | 17.84 | 100.41 |

## 2007 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Stanton 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 Stanton County is $94.27 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Stanton 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 Stanton County is $100 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Stanton County is not 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 Stanton County is $70.27 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Stanton County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 9th day of April, 2007.


Property Tax Administrator

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Stanton County

## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL: Analysis of all six tables indicates that the county has achieved an acceptable level of value for the 2007 assessment year. The county has continued the review process of the suburban subclass as well as they have continued to monitor the sales activity in the residential class and made the necessary adjustments based on the analysis they have completed.

The county has utilized a reasonable percentage of available sales and not excessively trimmed sales. The trended preliminary median ratio and the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median ratio are basically the same number. The difference between the percent change to the sales file and the percent change to the assessed value is less than one percentage point and supports the assessment actions as well. The median, weighted mean and mean are all within the acceptable range. The coefficient of dispersion is slightly distorted by a few outlier sales; the price related differential is within the acceptable range.

Based on the information available to me and the assessment practices of the county I believe that the best indicator of the level of value is the median for the 2007 assessment year.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Stanton 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 | 221 | 162 | 73.3 |
| 2006 | 242 | 181 | 74.79 |
| 2005 | 245 | 180 | 73.47 |
| 2004 | 240 | 171 | 71.25 |
| 2003 | 218 | 164 | 75.23 |
| 2002 | 233 | 189 | 81.12 |
| 2001 | 252 | 195 | 77.38 |

RESIDENTIAL: The analysis of sales grid indicates that a reasonable percentage of all available sales for the sales study were considered and indicates that the county has not excessively trimmed the residential sales.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Stanton 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 | 93.33 | 0.9 | 94.17 | 94.27 |
| 2006 | 91.86 | 5.16 | 96.6 | 94.35 |
| 2005 | 89.21 | 3.74 | 92.55 | 93.00 |
| 2004 | 90.46 | 3.65 | 93.76 | 93.90 |
| 2003 | 90 | 4.28 | 93.85 | 93 |
| 2002 | 92 | 2.61 | 94.4 | 93 |
| 2001 | 90 | 0.87 | 90.78 | 90 |

RESIDENTIAL: The trended preliminary median ratio and the R\& O median ratio are basically the same number. There is no information available to suggest that the median ratio is not the best representation of the level of value for the residential class.

## 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.

## for Stanton 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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.63 | 2007 | 0.9 |
| 4.59 | 2006 | 5.16 |
| 8.02 | 2005 | 3.74 |
| 5.7 | 2004 | 3.65 |
| 2 | 2003 | 4 |
| 3.41 | 2002 | 2.61 |
| 0.21 | 2001 | 0.87 |

RESIDENTIAL: The difference between the percent change to the sales file and the percent change to the assessed value base is less than one percentage point and supports the assessment practices of the unsold and sold 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 | $\mathbf{9 4 . 2 7}$ | 92.44 | 94.72 |

RESIDENTIAL: When reviewing the three measures of central tendency they are similar and supportive of the assessment actions in Stanton County. All three measures are within the acceptable range and support the median as the level of value for the residential class.

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

In analyzing the statistical data of assessment quality, there are two measures primarily relied upon by assessment officials. The Coefficient of Dispersion, COD, is produced to measure assessment uniformity. A low COD tends to indicate good assessment uniformity as there is a smaller "spread" or dispersion of the ratios in the sales file. 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 | 16.78 | 102.47 |
| Difference | 1.78 | 0 |

RESIDENTIAL: Analysis of the sales file reveals that there are three vacant lot sales with a ratio of less than ten percent in the residential class that are distorting the coefficient of dispersion. While they are arm's length transactions they move the coefficient of dispersion slightly outside of the acceptable range for the residential class. The price related differential is within the acceptable parameter.

## for Stanton County

## 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 | $\mathbf{1 6 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 2}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ |
| Median | 93.33 | $\mathbf{9 4 . 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 9 4}$ |
| Wgt. Mean | 91.21 | $\mathbf{9 2 . 4 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 2 3}$ |
| Mean | $\mathbf{9 3 . 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{9 4 . 7 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 6 1}$ |
| COD | $\mathbf{1 7 . 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{- 0 . 5 7}$ |
| PRD | 102.08 | $\mathbf{1 0 2 . 4 7}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 3 9}$ |
| Min Sales Ratio | $\mathbf{3 . 9 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 9 6}$ | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 270.62 | 270.62 | 0 |

RESIDENTIAL: The number of qualified sales between the preliminary statistics and the final statistics increased by one sale. That one sale was Book 11 Page 225 and was a parcel that was reclassified as a rural residential parcel. The county has continued with the updating of parcels in the suburban area and the above table supports the assessment actions for the 2007 assessment year.

Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL: A review of the 2007 statistics brings to the surface problems for the commercial class of property in Stanton County. The county had eleven qualified sales during the study period. These sales are represented in three assessor locations. Of the eleven sales, there are five that have a sale price of $\$ 10,000$ or less and three of those sales are in the village of Pilger. Those sales consist of a vacant lot, a warehouse and a service garage. Of those five sales, there are two that are right at $\$ 10,000$. If the three sales less than $\$ 9,999$ were ignored in the sales file the level of value would be Median 99.98\% Mean 91.98 and Aggregate at 80.44, COD 23.13 and PRD at 114.34. While the sales are arm's length transactions they are distorting the quality of assessment in the county.

In conclusion I would not be realistic if I considered five sales in the sales file that truly distort the level of value in the commercial class at a level of value of $65.33 \%$. The five sales that are $\$ 10,000$ or less represent $45 \%$ of the sales file and represents only $6 \%$ of the total sale price and $4 \%$ of the total assessed value of the total qualified sales file. I believe I would have more solid information based on the fact that the eight sales $\$ 10,000$ or more in sale price may be more representative of the level of value. Based on the information I have available to me through the sales file, I do not feel that I can call the level of value for the commercial class anything other than $100 \%$.

## 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 | 25 | 11 | 44 |
| 2006 | 18 | 9 | 50 |
| 2005 | 15 | 6 | 40 |
| 2004 | 19 | 10 | 52.63 |
| 2003 | 27 | 15 | 55.56 |
| 2002 | 25 | 12 | 48 |
| 2001 | 32 | 17 | 53.12 |

COMMERCIAL: The analysis of the sales grid indicates that a reasonable percentage of the available sales for the commercial class were considered when determining the valuation process for the 2007 assessment year. Approximately six percent of the available commercial parcels sold. Review of the non qualified sales indicated that there were parcels that had been resold within the study period, foreclosures, use changes and family transactions to support the non qualification of the sale.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Stanton 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 | 65.53 | 0.34 | 65.76 | 65.53 |
| 2006 | 65.78 | -0.67 | 65.34 | 60.46 |
| 2005 | 62.25 | -0.08 | 62.2 | 62.25 |
| 2004 | 71.50 | 0.22 | 71.65 | 82.69 |
| 2003 | 95 | 0.02 | 95.02 | 95 |
| 2002 | 98 | -0.21 | 97.79 | 98 |
| 2001 | 95 | 0.56 | 95.53 | 95 |

COMMERCIAL: The Trended Preliminary Median Ratio and the R\&O Median Ratio are supportive of each other.

## 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.

## for Stanton 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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10.4 | 2007 | 0.34 |
| 2.92 | 2006 | -0.67 |
| 0 | 2005 | -0.08 |
| 0 | 2004 | 0.22 |
| 0 | 2003 | 0 |
| 0 | 2002 | $-\mathbf{0 . 2 1}$ |
| 4.4 | 2001 | 0.56 |

COMMERCIAL: The relationship between the change in total assessed value to the sales file and the change in assessed value is over ten points different. The county has revalued commercial multi-residential parcels in the county, there is one sale in the study period of this type of property which gives additional weight to the percent change in the sales file base and indicates a higher percentage change than what would represent the assessment actions.

## 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 | $\mathbf{6 5 . 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 9 . 4 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 9 . 3 5}$ |

COMMERCIAL: The median, weighted mean and the mean ratios are all statistically outside the acceptable parameters. The eleven sales used to calculate the statistics are extremely distorted with five of those sales less than $\$ 10,000$, three of which are located in the village of Pilger. It is difficult to say that based on the sales file the median of all eleven sales is a reliable indicator of the level of value.

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

In analyzing the statistical data of assessment quality, there are two measures primarily relied upon by assessment officials. The Coefficient of Dispersion, COD, is produced to measure assessment uniformity. A low COD tends to indicate good assessment uniformity as there is a smaller "spread" or dispersion of the ratios in the sales file. 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 | $\mathbf{4 2 . 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{9 9 . 9 2}$ |
| Difference | $\mathbf{2 2 . 0 7}$ | 0 |

COMMERCIAL: The coefficient of dispersion is 22.07 points outside of the acceptable level for the commercial class, while the price related differential is within the acceptable range. The fact that there are five sales of $\$ 10,000$ or less has an extremely large impact on the coefficient of dispersion. Consideration given to those sales if ignoring the three that are less than $\$ 10,000$ by removing them for the statistical analysis improves the coefficient of dispersion to 23.13. It does also alter the median level of value to $99.98 \%$ as well.

## 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 | $\mathbf{1 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 1}$ | -4 |
| Median | $\mathbf{6 5 . 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{6 5 . 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ |
| Wgt. Mean | $\mathbf{7 2 . 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 9 . 4 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 . 0 6}$ |
| Mean | $\mathbf{7 0 . 9 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 9 . 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{8 . 3 7}$ |
| COD | $\mathbf{3 5 . 8 1}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 . 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{6 . 2 6}$ |
| PRD | $\mathbf{9 8 . 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{9 9 . 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 8 1}$ |
| Min Sales Ratio | 33.33 | 33.33 | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 142.31 | 142.31 | 0 |

COMMERCIAL: The above table indicates that there were four sales removed from the sales file following the preliminary statistics. One sale was considered substantially changed due to the fact that the parcel will now have a new Subway on it. The other three were removed due to the fact that they were sales that sold more than once in the sales file and they were distorting the reliability of the statistical profile.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Stanton County

## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The overall preliminary statistics were within the parameters for the level of value. The county found that the individual market areas were in need of some review. The county completed an analysis and concluded that each market area needed some adjustments. Therefore, the result is that the median level is within the acceptable level of value as well as the quality of assessment practices.

The tables indicate that the county utilized a reasonable percentage of sales. The trended preliminary ratio is slightly higher than the calculated overall median. The difference between the percentage change to the sales file and the assessed value file is reasonable. The median, weighted mean and mean are close and give strong indication that the median is the level of value for the agricultural class. The coefficient of dispersion and the price related differential are all within the acceptable range.

Based on the information available to me and the assessment practices of the county I believe that the best indicator of the level of value is the median for the 2007 assessment year.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Stanton 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 | 146 | 67 | 45.89 |
| 2006 | 153 | 74 | 48.37 |
| 2005 | 143 | 63 | 44.06 |
| 2004 | 151 | 68 | 45.03 |
| 2003 | 146 | 80 | 54.79 |
| 2002 | 183 | 110 | 60.11 |
| 2001 | 171 | 105 | 61.4 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The percentage of sales used provides a historical background that there have been sufficient sales utilized to establish a reliable background for the sales file.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Stanton 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 | 69.69 | 4.99 | $\mathbf{7 3 . 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 0 . 2 7}$ |
| 2006 | 66.06 | 12.21 | $\mathbf{7 4 . 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 7 2}$ |
| 2005 | 67.95 | 12.12 | $\mathbf{7 6 . 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 8 8}$ |
| 2004 | 61.52 | 24.74 | $\mathbf{7 6 . 7 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 2 4}$ |
| 2003 | 74 | 0.8 | 74.06 | 75 |
| 2002 | 71 | 4.74 | 74.37 | 77 |
| 2001 | 77 | 0.24 | 77.18 | 77 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The Trended Preliminary Ratio is slightly higher than the indicated R\&O Median Ratio. However, both statistics are within the acceptable range for the level of value.

## 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.

## for Stanton 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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8.63 | 2007 | 4.99 |
| 14.18 | 2006 | 12.21 |
| 7.62 | 2005 | 12.12 |
| 28.16 | 2004 | 24.74 |
| 2 | 2003 | 1 |
| 7.84 | 2002 | 4.74 |
| 0 | 2001 | 0.24 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The difference between the percent change to the sales file and the percent change to the assessed value base is 3.64 percentage points apart and supports the assessment practices of the unsold and sold 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 | $\mathbf{7 0 . 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 0 . 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 1 . 2 3}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The median, weighted mean and mean measures of central tendency are all within the range and support uniform assessment practices.

## 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.
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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 | 16.21 | 101.03 |
| Difference | 0 | 0 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The coefficient of dispersion and the price related differential are both well within the acceptable range, giving support that the agricultural property class is valued uniformly and proportionate.

## for Stanton County

## 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 | 67 | 67 | 0 |
| Median | 69.69 | $\mathbf{7 0 . 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 5 8}$ |
| Wgt. Mean | 67.24 | $\mathbf{7 0 . 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 2 6}$ |
| Mean | 67.73 | $\mathbf{7 1 . 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 5}$ |
| COD | 18.55 | 16.21 | $\mathbf{- 2 . 3 4}$ |
| PRD | 100.73 | 101.03 | 0.3 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 31.41 | 38.97 | $\mathbf{7 . 5 6}$ |
| Max Sales Ratio | 98.70 | 103.82 | 5.12 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Review of Table 7 indicates that the county improved the quality of assessment. The county through the preliminary statistics found that the individual market areas needed to be reviewed. The county has improved the quality of statistics and the above table is reflective of the assessment actions for 2007

## 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 | 124,703,815 | 128,591,400 | 3,887,585 | 3.12 | 2,766,420 | 0.9 |
| 2. Recreational | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 3. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwellings | 30,594,065 | 31,651,490 | 1,057,425 | 3.46 | *---------- | 3.46 |
| 4. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 155,297,880 | 160,242,890 | 4,945,010 | 3.18 | 2,766,420 | 1.4 |
| 5. Commercial | 6,540,045 | 6,628,470 | 88,425 | 1.35 | 10,775 | 1.19 |
| 6. Industrial | 16,036,690 | 16,195,150 | 158,460 | 0.99 | 158,460 | 0 |
| 7. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 17,931,990 | 18,255,545 | 323,555 | 1.8 | 1,962,050 | -9.14 |
| 8. Minerals | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 9. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 40,508,725 | 41,079,165 | 570,440 | 1.41 | 919,395 | -0.86 |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 195,806,605 | 201,322,055 | 5,515,450 | 2.82 | 4,897,705 | 0.32 |
| 11. Irrigated | 46,524,940 | 46,469,535 | -55,405 | -0.12 |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 210,315,055 | 211,567,030 | 1,251,975 | 0.6 |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 41,038,480 | 54,453,430 | 13,414,950 | 32.69 |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 964020 | 1,269,175 | 305,155 | 31.65 |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 298,842,495 | 313,759,170 | 14,916,675 | 4.99 |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of All Real Property | 494,649,100 | 515,081,225 | 20,432,125 | 4.13 | 4,897,705 | 3.14 |
| (Locally Assessed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

 outbuildings is shown in line 7.

## PA\&T 2007 R\&O Statistics <br> Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007

| NUMBER of Sales: | 162 |
| ---: | ---: |
| TOTAL Sales Price: | $12,483,158$ |
| TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $12,569,158$ |
| TOTAL Assessed Value: | $11,619,000$ |
| AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 77,587 |
| AVG. Assessed Value: | 71,722 |


| RANGE | COUNT |
| :---: | :---: |
| Qrtrs |  |
| 07/01/04 TO 09/30/04 | 20 |
| 10/01/04 TO 12/31/04 | 23 |
| 01/01/05 то 03/31/05 | 15 |
| 04/01/05 TO 06/30/05 | 25 |
| 07/01/05 то 09/30/05 | 25 |
| 10/01/05 TO 12/31/05 | 14 |
| 01/01/06 то 03/31/06 | 17 |
| 04/01/06 TO 06/30/06 | 23 |
| _Study Years_ |  |
| 07/01/04 TO 06/30/05 | 83 |
| 07/01/05 TO 06/30/06 | 79 |
| Calendar Yrs |  |
| 01/01/05 TO 12/31/05 | 79 |
| __ALL__ |  |
|  | 162 |


| MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |
| 97.99 | 101.28 | 96.71 |
| 93.33 | 89.83 | 91.03 |
| 87.60 | 84.90 | 85.46 |
| 99.10 | 99.33 | 98.05 |
| 93.58 | 86.04 | 89.54 |
| 96.03 | 107.79 | 96.73 |
| 99.93 | 96.48 | 89.92 |
| 93.60 | 95.49 | 91.59 |
| 95.08 | 94.56 | 93.19 |
| 94.00 | 94.89 | 91.48 |
| 93.68 | 93.89 | 92.46 |
| 94.27 | 94.72 | 92.44 |

COD
14.80
11.08
12.22
11.61
22.13
26.33
13.23
18.16
13.19
20.43
18.54
16.78
PRD

104.73
98.68
99.34
101.31
96.09
111.44
107.30
104.25
101.47
103.73
101.54

| MIN | MAX |
| ---: | ---: |
|  |  |
| 70.79 | 171.00 |
| 3.96 | 123.11 |
| 43.05 | 108.43 |
| 70.40 | 128.65 |
| 4.19 | 177.47 |
| 67.10 | 270.62 |
| 54.99 | 120.69 |
| 43.05 | 193.14 |
| 3.96 | 171.0 |
| 4.19 | 270.6 |
| 4.19 | 270.62 |
| 3.96 | 270.62 |

00
102.47
3.96
270.62
92.60 to 96.23

77,587
71,722

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



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

Type: Qualified


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

## Type: Qualified

(


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



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

Type: Qualified

|  | NUMBER of Sales: <br> TOTAL Sales Price: <br> TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: <br> TOTAL Assessed Value: <br> AVG. Adj. Sales Price: <br> AVG. Assessed Value: |
| :---: | :---: |
| CONDITION |  |
| RANGE | COUNT |
| (blank) | 18 |
| 10 | 1 |
| 20 | 7 |
| 30 | 57 |
| 40 | 65 |
| 50 | 14 |
| _ALL |  |
|  | 162 |


| NUMBER of Sales: | 162 |
| ---: | ---: |
| TOTAL Sales Price: | $12,483,158$ |
| TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $12,569,158$ |
| TOTAL Assessed Value: | $11,619,000$ |
| AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 77,587 |
| AVG. Assessed Value: | 71,722 |

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

| MEDIAN: | $\mathbf{9 4}$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| WGT. MEAN : | 92 |
| MEAN: | 95 |
|  |  |
| COD : | 16.78 |
| PRD : | 102.47 |

MEDIAN
94.07
104.15
171.00
97.88
93.00
93.35

|  | 71,722 | PRD: | 102.47 MIN |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 9.07 | 75.24 | 87.83 | 33.54 |
| 4.15 | 104.15 | 104.15 |  |
| 7.00 | 173.21 | 146.84 | 20.13 |
| 97.88 | 97.09 | 96.14 | 13.40 |
| 93.00 | 91.31 | 91.10 | 8.73 |
| 93.35 | 86.03 | 85.81 | 10.98 |
|  |  |  |  |
| 94.27 | 94.72 | 92.44 | 16.78 |


| PRD | MIN |
| ---: | ---: |
| 85.67 | 3.96 |
|  | 104.15 |
| 117.96 | 112.25 |
| 100.99 | 67.10 |
| 100.24 | 61.57 |
| 100.26 | 54.99 |
|  |  |
| 102.47 | 3.96 |

$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Printed: 03/28/2007 11:38:52 } \\ \text { Avg. Adj. } & \text { Avg. }\end{array}$

電
16.78

| MAX | 9 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 129.48 | 4 |
| 104.15 |  |
| 270.62 | 112 |
| 147.60 | 8 |
| 117.20 | 9 |
| 99.93 | 69 |
|  |  |
| 270.62 | 92 |

5\% Median C.I.: 92.60 to 96.23
Wgt. Mean C.I.: 90.01 to 94.88
95\% Mean C.I.: 90.45 to 99.00

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

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



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



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




## 84 - STANTON 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

## Type: Qualified



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



NonValid School
__ALL__


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



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

## Type: Qualified

|  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | NUMBER of Sales: | 67 |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $13,844,851$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $13,844,851$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $9,761,130$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 206,639 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 145,688 |

Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007
MEDIAN:
WGT. MEAN :
MEAN :
COD :
PRD :

| 70 | COV: | 20.41 | $95 \%$ Median C.I.: | 67.66 to 76.05 |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 71 | STD: | 14.54 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I.: | 67.09 to 73.92 |  |
| 71 | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 11.39 | $95 \%$ Mean C.I.: | 67.75 to 74.71 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Printed: 03/28/2007 11:39:27

| RANGE |  | COUNT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Low | \$ |  |
| 5000 TO | 9999 | 1 |
| Total | \$ |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 1 |
| 10000 TO | 29999 | 1 |
| 30000 то | 59999 | 10 |
| 60000 TO | 99999 | 11 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 17 |
| 150000 TO | 249999 | 20 |
| 250000 TO | 499999 | 6 |
| 500000 + |  | 1 |
| _ALL |  |  |
|  |  | 67 |


| MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| 47.54 | 47.54 | 47.54 |
|  |  |  |
| 47.54 | 47.54 | 47.54 |
| 46.71 | 46.71 | 46.71 |
| 72.50 | 71.43 | 65.40 |
| 67.66 | 63.27 | 60.48 |
| 77.66 | 75.60 | 74.09 |
| 70.22 | 72.68 | 70.37 |
| 75.99 | 75.70 | 73.96 |
| 74.80 | 74.80 | 74.80 |
| 70.27 | 71.23 | 70.50 |


| COD | PRD |
| :--- | ---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| 20.25 | 109.23 |
| 17.34 | 104.61 |
| 10.38 | 102.04 |
| 13.68 | 103.28 |
| 10.59 | 102.36 |
|  |  |
| 16.21 | 101.03 |

MIN
47.54
47.54
46.71
38.97
41.96
51.1
52.1
60.6
74.8
38.9
MAX
47.5
47.5
46.7
95.34
89.9
90.2
103.82
88.88
74.8

103.82
$95 \%$ Median C.I. Sale
N/A

| le Price | Assd Val |
| ---: | ---: |
| 16,860 | 8,015 |
| 16,860 | 8,015 |
| 31,500 | 14,715 |
| 78,470 | 51,319 |
| 142,282 | 86,052 |
| 155,815 | 115,445 |
| 274,060 | 192,869 |
| 438,598 | 324,384 |
| 685,000 | 512,365 |
|  |  |
| 206,639 | 145,688 |

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



Type: Qualified
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:

STD: 27.90
AVG.ABS.DEV: 16.19 C. 12,370,158 11,282,630

76,833
70,078

MEAN :
MEAN :

COD :
PRD :

95\% Median C.I.: 90.84 to 95.84
(!: Derived)

95\% Mean C.I.: 88.80 to 97.42

| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| EAGLE RIDGE 1ST | 1 | 94.00 |
| EAGLE RIDGE SUB | 2 | 102.42 |
| MILLERS SUBDIVISION | 1 | 89.87 |
| NORFOLK | 2 | 85.10 |
| PILGER | 16 | 90.33 |
| PILGER V | 1 | 93.33 |
| PINE RIDGE | 1 | 3.96 |
| RURAL | 16 | 87.47 |
| SB VALLEY | 2 | 115.83 |
| STANTON | 48 | 95.29 |
| WILLERS COVE | 1 | 67.92 |
| WP | 6 | 96.04 |
| WP 02 | 1 | 86.36 |
| WP 03 | 7 | 103.68 |
| WP 04 | 8 | 102.37 |
| WP 05 | 11 | 93.68 |
| WP 06 | 10 | 85.15 |
| WP 07 | 4 | 76.87 |
| WP 08 | 3 | 94.88 |
| WP 09 | 5 | 95.33 |
| WP 10 | 6 | 91.20 |
| WP BEH-1 | 1 | 82.64 |
| WP ROY 06 04 | 1 | 80.53 |
| WP ROY O 04 | 1 | 4.19 |
| WP ROY-2 | 1 | 96.74 |
| WP ROY-O | 4 | 96.33 |
| WP WB | 1 | 97.90 |
| ALL |  |  |

$\qquad$

| MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| ---: | ---: |
| 94.00 | 94.00 |
| 102.42 | 102.41 |
| 89.87 | 89.87 |
| 85.10 | 83.96 |
| 104.17 | 88.28 |
| 93.33 | 93.33 |
| 3.96 | 3.96 |
| 87.87 | 84.46 |
| 115.83 | 109.94 |
| 95.93 | 95.70 |
| 67.92 | 67.92 |
| 94.20 | 93.90 |
| 86.36 | 86.36 |
| 97.36 | 94.61 |
| 99.88 | 99.31 |
| 95.32 | 94.65 |
| 85.59 | 84.64 |
| 81.86 | 80.71 |
| 104.19 | 100.79 |
| 96.13 | 96.02 |
| 89.53 | 88.94 |
| 82.64 | 82.64 |
| 80.53 | 80.53 |
| 4.19 | 4.19 |
| 96.74 | 96.74 |
| 75.29 | 93.00 |
| 97.90 | 97.90 |

0
-

|  | 161 | 93.33 | 93.11 | 91.21 | 17.35 | 102.08 | 3.96 | 270.62 | 90.84 to 95.84 | 76,833 | 70,078 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 | 65 | 94.40 | 97.92 | 94.72 | 21.15 | 103.38 | 26.44 | 270.62 | 88.44 to 98.38 | 59,946 | 56,779 |
| 2 | 77 | 92.14 | 89.88 | 90.67 | 13.91 | 99.13 | 3.96 | 129.48 | 89.04 to 96.15 | 86,796 | 78,697 |
| 3 | 19 | 91.58 | 89.72 | 85.58 | 17.98 | 104.83 | 45.59 | 148.57 | 76.95 to 99.33 | 94,226 | 80,642 |
| _ ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 161 | 93.33 | 93.11 | 91.21 | 17.35 | 102.08 | 3.96 | 270.62 | 90.84 to 95.84 | 76,833 | 70,078 |

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



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



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



PA\&T 2007 Preliminary Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007


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

State Stat Run


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



Exhibit 84 - Page 63

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

State Stat Run


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


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

|  | NUMBER of Sales: |  | 67 | MEDIAN: | 70 |  | COV: | 24.36 | $\begin{array}{rlrr}\text { 95\% Median C.I.: } & 64.77 \text { to } 74.38 \text { (!: Derived) } \\ \text { 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: } \\ 63.17 \text { to } 71.31 \quad \text { (!: land+NAT }=\mathbf{0} \text { ) }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: |  | 13,844,851 | WGT. MEAN: | 67 |  | STD: | 16.50 |  |  |  |  |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj. Sales Price: |  | 13,844,851 | MEAN : | 68 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 12.93 | 95\% | Mean C.I.: | 8 to 71.68 |  |
| (AgLand) | total Assessed Value: |  | 9,308,805 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: |  | 206,639 | COD : | 18.55 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 98.70 |  |  |  |  |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: |  | 138,937 | PRD : | 100.73 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 31.41 | Printed: 02/24/2007 17:29:41 |  |  |  |
| SCHOOL | DISTRICT * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE <br> (blank) | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 19-0039 | 6 | 65.38 | 65.04 | 66.60 | 13.56 |  | 97.66 | 42.64 | 82.47 | 42.64 to 82.47 | 209,675 | 139,635 |
| 19-0058 | 8 | 57.93 | 37.30 | 56.42 | 22.08 |  | 101.56 | 37.79 | 81.06 | 37.79 to 81.06 | 172,003 | 97,040 |
| 19-0059 | 2 | 68.78 | -68.78 | 69.27 | 8.88 |  | 99.29 | 62.67 | 74.89 | N/A | 391,517 | 271,207 |
| 20-0030 | 15 | 74.56 | -75.10 | 74.39 | 15.43 |  | 100.95 | 35.26 | 98.70 | 63.28 to 91.80 | 211,921 | 157,654 |
| 59-0001 | 5 | 72.69 | 75.80 | 78.01 | 8.17 |  | 97.17 | 67.93 | 86.14 | N/A | 206,096 | 160,774 |
| 59-0002 | 4 | 60.80 | 64.25 | 63.96 | 19.86 |  | 100.45 | 46.71 | 88.67 | N/A | 72,397 | 46,305 |
| 84-0003 | 27 | 67.84 | 66.27 | 64.07 | 20.41 |  | 103.44 | 31.41 | 95.34 | 57.37 to 78.60 | 219,586 | 140,679 |

NonValid School
__ALL__


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 Stanton County <br> 1/18/2007 

## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

1. Deputy(ies) on staff: 1
2. Appraiser(s) on staff: 1 (Part time, commercial and industrial properties)
3. Other full-time employees: 1
4. Other part-time employees: 2
5. Number of shared employees: 0
6. Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year: $\$ 98,420.00$
7. Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system (How much is particularly part of the assessor budget, versus the amount that is part of the county budget?):
8. Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above:
9. Amount of total budget set aside for appraisal work: $\$ 7,000$
10. Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops: $\$ 1,000$
11. Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget: 0
12. Other miscellaneous funds:
13. Total budget: $\$ 98,420$
a. Was any of last year's budget not used? \$3,128.00
B. Residential Appraisal Information
(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)
14. Data collection done by: Staff
15. Valuation done by: Staff
16. Pickup work done by: Listers, Staff

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | 61 |  | 1 | 62 |

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? 2006
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?
7. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: 14
8. How are these defined? Assessor Location by towns, rural, suburban areas
9. Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? Yes
10. Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural residential?

Rural residential $=$ farms that have the house/bldgs. A portion of the acres split from original.
11. Are the county's ag residential and rural residential improvements classified and valued in the same manner? No. The rural farm houses on farm parcels have not been updated with the 2004 costing that the rest of the county has.
C. Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

1. Data collection done by: Kaiser Appraisal - general

Wayne Kubert for Nucor
2. Valuation done by: Appraisers
3. Pickup work done by whom: Appraisers

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commercial | 5 |  |  | 5 |

4. What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? 1988
5. When was the last time the depreciation schedule for this property class or any subclass was developed using market-derived information? 1998
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?
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?
8. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class? 3
9. How are these defined? Stanton, Pilger and Rural
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: Staff
13. Valuation done by: Staff
14. Pickup work done by whom: The listers gather information and offices does the pricing

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural | 20 |  | 2 | 22 |

4. Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? No

How is your agricultural land defined? As the main source of income derived from 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?
6. What is the date of the soil survey currently used? Conversion 1995
7. What date was the last countywide land use study completed? 1981
a. By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.) FSA Maps
b. By whom? Office Staff
c. What proportion is complete / implemented at this time?
8. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: 3
9. How are these defined? Location/Market
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: MIPS
2. CAMA software: MIPS
3. Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? Yes
a. Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? Office Staff
4. Does the county have GIS software? No
a. Who maintains the GIS software and maps? N/A
5. Personal Property software: MIPS
F. Zoning Information
6. Does the county have zoning? Yes
a. If so, is the zoning countywide? Yes
b. What municipalities in the county are zoned? Pilger and Stanton
c. When was zoning implemented? 1998

## G. Contracted Services

1. Appraisal Services: Contracted for commercial with Bill Kaiser and Wayne Kubert
2. Other Services:
H. Additional comments or further explanations on any item from A through $G$ :

## II. Assessment Actions

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

1. Residential— Review market and continue to update in areas of Woodland Park and all suburban developments.
2. Commercial- Review the sales activity and examine the types of properties selling. Consider increasing the occupancy code of an apartment complex.
3. Agricultural- Study the market and make necessary changes to the land classifications to achieve an appropriate level of value.

## County 84 - Stanton




Exhibit 84 - Page 77

## County 84 - Stanton

| 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Records | Rural <br> Value Base | Value Excess | Records | Total <br> Value Base | Value Excess |
| 18. Residential | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. Commercial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. Total Sch II |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |


| Schedule III: Mineral Interest Records | Urban |  | SubUrban |  |  | Rural |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Value | Records |  | Value | Records | Value |
| 23. Mineral Interest-Producing | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24. Mineral Interest-Non-Producing | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |


|  | Total |  | Growth |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 23. Mineral Interest-Producing | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24. Mineral Interest-Non-Producing | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25. Mineral Interest Total | 0 | 0 | 0 |


| Schedule IV: Exempt Records: Non-Agricultural |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban Records | SubUrban Records | Rural Records | Total <br> Records |
| 26. Exempt | 107 | 12 | 116 | 235 |


| Schedule V: Agricultural Records | Urban | SubUrban |  |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Records |  | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |
| 27. Ag-Vacant Land | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 2,214 | 205,159,505 | 2,214 | 205,159,505 |
| 28. Ag-Improved Land | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 963 | 110,935,820 | 963 | 110,935,820 |
| 29. Ag-Improvements | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,039 | 47,570,880 | 1,039 | 47,570,880 |
| 30. Ag-Total Taxable |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,253 | 363,666,205 |

## County 84 - Stanton



## County 84 - Stanton

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 | 2,179.390 | 4,413,330 | 2,179.390 | 4,413,330 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,366.360 | 4,259,460 | 2,366.360 | 4,259,460 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,239.690 | 9,169,660 | 5,239.690 | 9,169,660 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,351.850 | 4,944,160 | 3,351.850 | 4,944,160 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,600.650 | 8,121,105 | 5,600.650 | 8,121,105 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,613.910 | 8,234,390 | 6,613.910 | 8,234,390 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,225.520 | 2,325,710 | 2,225.520 | 2,325,710 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 331.330 | 243,530 | 331.330 | 243,530 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 27,908.700 | 41,711,345 | 27,908.700 | 41,711,345 |
| Dryland: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,609.120 | 6,767,345 | 3,609.120 | 6,767,345 |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 14,822.520 | 24,829,240 | 14,822.520 | 24,829,240 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 7,621.960 | 12,195,155 | 7,621.960 | 12,195,155 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,978.590 | 5,669,915 | 3,978.590 | 5,669,915 |
| 58.3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 9,898.250 | 12,126,540 | 9,898.250 | 12,126,540 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 18,891.540 | 19,648,760 | 18,891.540 | 19,648,760 |
| 60.4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 24,951.030 | 22,905,515 | 24,951.030 | 22,905,515 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,961.980 | 1,373,395 | 1,961.980 | 1,373,395 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 85,734.990 | 105,515,865 | 85,734.990 | 105,515,865 | Grass:


| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 321.970 | 450,755 | 321.970 | 450,755 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64. 1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,065.150 | 4,245,360 | 3,065.150 | 4,245,360 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,064.110 | 4,105,940 | 3,064.110 | 4,105,940 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,858.000 | 2,471,215 | 1,858.000 | 2,471,215 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,209.010 | 7,481,980 | 6,209.010 | 7,481,980 |
| 68.3G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 10,019.690 | 7,741,780 | 10,019.690 | 7,741,780 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 13,881.690 | 10,141,640 | 13,881.690 | 10,141,640 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 8,063.850 | 5,748,675 | 8,063.850 | 5,748,675 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 46,483.470 | 42,387,345 | 46,483.470 | 42,387,345 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 11,315.660 | 1,131,610 | 11,315.660 | 1,131,610 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 62.320 |  | 62.320 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 171,442.820 | 190,746,165 | 171,442.820 | 190,746,165 |

## County 84 - Stanton <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 | 190.670 | 406,130 | 190.670 | 406,130 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 144.140 | 270,980 | 144.140 | 270,980 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 72.970 | 132,800 | 72.970 | 132,800 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 15.620 | 24,600 | 15.620 | 24,600 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 60.150 | 90,830 | 60.150 | 90,830 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 297.980 | 385,885 | 297.980 | 385,885 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 181.270 | 193,955 | 181.270 | 193,955 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 26.200 | 20,175 | 26.200 | 20,175 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 989.000 | 1,525,355 | 989.000 | 1,525,355 |
| Dryland: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,237.030 | 6,328,390 | 3,237.030 | 6,328,390 |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 10,773.140 | 20,468,990 | 10,773.140 | 20,468,990 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,904.680 | 5,025,170 | 2,904.680 | 5,025,170 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 406.740 | 634,520 | 406.740 | 634,520 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,759.500 | 4,028,875 | 2,759.500 | 4,028,875 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 14,901.320 | 20,861,850 | 14,901.320 | 20,861,850 |
| 60.4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 17,612.870 | 21,135,420 | 17,612.870 | 21,135,420 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 428.730 | 355,875 | 428.730 | 355,875 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 53,024.010 | 78,839,090 | 53,024.010 | 78,839,090 | Grass:


| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 276.100 | 349,275 | 276.100 | 349,275 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,502.250 | 1,817,795 | 1,502.250 | 1,817,795 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,818.320 | 3,367,980 | 2,818.320 | 3,367,980 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 95.380 | 85,840 | 95.380 | 85,840 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 449.630 | 393,500 | 449.630 | 393,500 |
| 68.3G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,974.200 | 1,539,910 | 1,974.200 | 1,539,910 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,602.810 | 2,702,465 | 3,602.810 | 2,702,465 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 716.690 | 404,945 | 716.690 | 404,945 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 11,435.380 | 10,661,710 | 11,435.380 | 10,661,710 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,245.640 | 93,495 | 1,245.640 | 93,495 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 66,694.030 | 91,119,650 | 66,694.030 | 91,119,650 |

## County 84 - Stanton <br> 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

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

| Irrigated: | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 600.060 | 1,278,125 | 600.060 | 1,278,125 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 226.780 | 426,350 | 226.780 | 426,350 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 306.990 | 558,735 | 306.990 | 558,735 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 338.850 | 533,705 | 338.850 | 533,705 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 77.100 | 116,420 | 77.100 | 116,420 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 245.290 | 317,645 | 245.290 | 317,645 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2.410 | 1,855 | 2.410 | 1,855 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,797.480 | 3,232,835 | 1,797.480 | 3,232,835 |
| Dryland: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,461.090 | 2,922,210 | 1,461.090 | 2,922,210 |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,892.780 | 7,201,830 | 3,892.780 | 7,201,830 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,386.960 | 2,496,570 | 1,386.960 | 2,496,570 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 298.720 | 477,970 | 298.720 | 477,970 |
| 58.3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,635.440 | 3,953,200 | 2,635.440 | 3,953,200 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 7,180.570 | 9,334,790 | 7,180.570 | 9,334,790 |
| 60.4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 707.360 | 760,540 | 707.360 | 760,540 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 86.610 | 64,965 | 86.610 | 64,965 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 17,649.530 | 27,212,075 | 17,649.530 | 27,212,075 | Grass:


| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 33.050 | 38,840 | 33.050 | 38,840 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64. 1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 280.680 | 308,790 | 280.680 | 308,790 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 246.090 | 252,280 | 246.090 | 252,280 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 26.200 | 24,235 | 26.200 | 24,235 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 139.600 | 115,200 | 139.600 | 115,200 |
| 68.3G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 682.960 | 508,880 | 682.960 | 508,880 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 68.450 | 42,530 | 68.450 | 42,530 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 192.600 | 113,620 | 192.600 | 113,620 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,669.630 | 1,404,375 | 1,669.630 | 1,404,375 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 587.090 | 44,070 | 587.090 | 44,070 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 21,703.730 | 31,893,355 | 21,703.730 | 31,893,355 |

## County 84 - Stanton

## 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

Schedule X: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Totals

| AgLand | Acres | Value | SubU Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 76.Irrigated | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 30,695.180 | 46,469,535 | 30,695.180 | 46,469,535 |
| 77. Dry Land | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 156,408.530 | 211,567,030 | 156,408.530 | 211,567,030 |
| 78.Grass | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 59,588.480 | 54,453,430 | 59,588.480 | 54,453,430 |
| 79.Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 13,148.390 | 1,269,175 | 13,148.390 | 1,269,175 |
| 80.Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 81.Exempt | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 62.320 | 0 | 62.320 | 0 |
| 82.Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 259,840.580 | 313,759,170 | 259,840.580 | 313,759,170 |

## 2007 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 84 - Stanton

Market Area:

| Value | \% of Value | Average Assessed Value* |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $4,413,330$ | $10.58 \%$ | $2,025.029$ |
| $4,259,460$ | $10.21 \%$ | $1,800.005$ |
| $9,169,660$ | $21.98 \%$ | $1,750.038$ |
| $4,944,160$ | $11.85 \%$ | $1,475.054$ |
| $8,121,105$ | $19.47 \%$ | $1,450.029$ |
| $8,234,390$ | $19.74 \%$ | $1,245.010$ |
| $2,325,710$ | $5.58 \%$ | $1,045.018$ |
| 243,530 | $0.58 \%$ | 735.007 |
| $41,711,345$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,494.564$ |


| Dry: |
| :--- |
| 1D1 $3,609.120$ $4.21 \%$ $6,767,345$ $6.41 \%$ $1,875.067$ <br> 1D $14,822.520$ $17.29 \%$ $24,829,240$ $23.53 \%$ $1,675.102$ <br> 2D1 $7,621.960$ $8.89 \%$ $12,195,155$ $11.56 \%$ $1,600.002$ <br> 2D $3,978.590$ $4.64 \%$ $5,669,915$ $5.37 \%$ $1,425.106$ <br> 3D1 $9,898.250$ $11.55 \%$ $12,126,540$ $11.49 \%$ $1,225.119$ <br> 3D $18,891.540$ $22.03 \%$ $19,648,760$ $18.62 \%$ $1,040.082$ <br> 4D1 $24,951.030$ $29.10 \%$ $22,905,515$ $21.71 \%$ 918.018 <br> 4D $1,961.980$ $2.29 \%$ $1,373,395$ $1.30 \%$ 700.004 <br> Dry Total $85,734.990$ $100.00 \%$ $105,515,865$ $100.00 \%$ $1,230.721$ |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 321.970 | $0.69 \%$ | 450,755 | $1.06 \%$ | $1,399.990$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | $3,065.150$ | $6.59 \%$ | $4,245,360$ | $10.02 \%$ | $1,385.041$ |
| 2G1 | $3,064.110$ | $6.59 \%$ | $4,105,940$ | $9.69 \%$ | $1,340.010$ |
| 2G | $1,858.000$ | $4.00 \%$ | $2,471,215$ | $5.83 \%$ | $1,330.040$ |
| 3G1 | $6,209.010$ | $13.36 \%$ | $7,481,980$ | $17.65 \%$ | $1,205.019$ |
| 3G | $10,019.690$ | $21.56 \%$ | $7,741,780$ | $18.26 \%$ | 772.656 |
| 4G1 | $13,881.690$ | $29.86 \%$ | $10,141,640$ | $23.93 \%$ | 730.576 |
| 4G | $8,063.850$ | $17.35 \%$ | $5,748,675$ | $13.56 \%$ | 712.894 |
| Grass Total | $46,483.470$ | $100.00 \%$ | $42,387,345$ | $100.00 \%$ | 911.879 |
| Irrigated Total | $27,908.700$ | $16.28 \%$ | $41,711,345$ | $21.87 \%$ | $1,494.564$ |
| Dry Total | $85,734.990$ | $50.01 \%$ | $105,515,865$ | $55.32 \%$ | $1,230.721$ |
| Grass Total | $46,483.470$ | $27.11 \%$ | $42,387,345$ | $22.22 \%$ | 911.879 |
| Waste | $11,315.660$ | $6.60 \%$ | $1,131,610$ | $0.59 \%$ | 100.003 |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | 62.320 | $0.04 \%$ |  |  | 0.000 |
| Market Area Total | $171,442.820$ | $100.00 \%$ | $190,746,165$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,112.593$ |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $27,908.700$ | $90.92 \%$ | $41,711,345$ | $89.76 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $85,734.990$ | $54.81 \%$ | $105,515,865$ | $49.87 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $46,483.470$ | $78.01 \%$ | $42,387,345$ | $77.84 \%$ |
| Waste | $11,315.660$ | $86.06 \%$ | $1,131,610$ | $89.16 \%$ |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | 62.320 | $100.00 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $171,442.820$ | $65.98 \%$ | $190,746,165$ | $60.79 \%$ |

## 2007 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 84 - Stanton

Market Area: 2
Average Assessed Value*
Value $\quad$ \% of Value

| 406,130 | $26.63 \%$ | $2,130.015$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 270,980 | $17.77 \%$ | $1,879.977$ |
| 132,800 | $8.71 \%$ | $1,819.926$ |
| 24,600 | $1.61 \%$ | $1,574.903$ |
| 90,830 | $5.95 \%$ | $1,510.058$ |
| 385,885 | $25.30 \%$ | $1,295.003$ |
| 193,955 | $12.72 \%$ | $1,069.978$ |
| 20,175 | $1.32 \%$ | 770.038 |
| $1,525,355$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,542.320$ |

Dry:

| 1D1 | $3,237.030$ | $6.10 \%$ | $6,328,390$ | $8.03 \%$ | $1,954.998$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1D | $10,773.140$ | $20.32 \%$ | $20,468,990$ | $25.96 \%$ | $1,900.002$ |
| 2D1 | $2,904.680$ | $5.48 \%$ | $5,025,170$ | $6.37 \%$ | $1,730.025$ |
| 2D | 406.740 | $0.77 \%$ | 634,520 | $0.80 \%$ | $1,560.013$ |
| 3D1 | $2,759.500$ | $5.20 \%$ | $4,028,875$ | $5.11 \%$ | $1,460.001$ |
| 3D | $14,901.320$ | $28.10 \%$ | $20,861,850$ | $26.46 \%$ | $1,400.000$ |
| 4D1 | $17,612.870$ | $33.22 \%$ | $21,135,420$ | $26.81 \%$ | $1,199.998$ |
| 4D | 428.730 | $0.81 \%$ | 355,875 | $0.45 \%$ | 830.067 |
| Dry Total | $53,024.010$ | $100.00 \%$ | $78,839,090$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,486.856$ |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 276.100 | $2.41 \%$ | 349,275 | $3.28 \%$ | $1,265.030$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | $1,502.250$ | $13.14 \%$ | $1,817,795$ | $17.05 \%$ | $1,210.048$ |
| 2G1 | $2,818.320$ | $24.65 \%$ | $3,367,980$ | $31.59 \%$ | $1,195.031$ |
| 2G | 95.380 | $0.83 \%$ | 85,840 | $0.81 \%$ | 899.979 |
| 3G1 | 449.630 | $3.93 \%$ | 393,500 | $3.69 \%$ | 875.164 |
| 3G | $1,974.200$ | $17.26 \%$ | $1,539,910$ | $14.44 \%$ | 780.017 |
| 4G1 | $3,602.810$ | $31.51 \%$ | $2,702,465$ | $25.35 \%$ | 750.099 |
| 4G | 716.690 | $6.27 \%$ | 404,945 | $3.80 \%$ | 565.021 |
| Grass Total | $11,435.380$ | $100.00 \%$ | $10,661,710$ | $100.00 \%$ | 932.344 |
| Irrigated Total | 989.000 | $1.48 \%$ | $1,525,355$ | $1.67 \%$ | $1,542.320$ |
| Dry Total | $53,024.010$ | $79.50 \%$ | $78,839,090$ | $86.52 \%$ | $1,486.856$ |
| Grass Total | $11,435.380$ | $17.15 \%$ | $10,661,710$ | $11.70 \%$ | 932.344 |
| Waste | $1,245.640$ | $1.87 \%$ | 93,495 | $0.10 \%$ | 75.057 |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  | 0.000 |
| Market Area Total | $66,694.030$ | $100.00 \%$ | $91,119,650$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | 989.000 | $3.22 \%$ | $1,525,355$ | $3.28 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $53,024.010$ | $33.90 \%$ | $78,839,090$ | $37.26 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $11,435.380$ | $19.19 \%$ | $10,661,710$ | $19.58 \%$ |
| Waste | $1,245.640$ | $9.47 \%$ | 93,495 | $7.37 \%$ |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $66,694.030$ | $25.67 \%$ | $91,119,650$ | $29.04 \%$ |

2007 Agricultural Land Detail
County 84 - Stanton
Market Area: 3

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

Grass:

| 1G1 | 33.050 | $1.98 \%$ | 38,840 | $2.77 \%$ | $1,175.189$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | 280.680 | $16.81 \%$ | 308,790 | $21.99 \%$ | $1,100.149$ |
| 2G1 | 246.090 | $14.74 \%$ | 252,280 | $17.96 \%$ | $1,025.153$ |
| 2G | 26.200 | $1.57 \%$ | 24,235 | $1.73 \%$ | 925.000 |
| 3G1 | 139.600 | $8.36 \%$ | 115,200 | $8.20 \%$ | 825.214 |
| 3G | 682.960 | $40.90 \%$ | 508,880 | $36.24 \%$ | 745.109 |
| 4G1 | 68.450 | $4.10 \%$ | 42,530 | $3.03 \%$ | 621.329 |
| 4G | 192.600 | $11.54 \%$ | 113,620 | $8.09 \%$ | 589.927 |
| Grass Total | $1,669.630$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,404,375$ | $100.00 \%$ | 841.129 |
|  | $1,797.480$ | $8.28 \%$ |  | $1,798.537$ |  |
| Irrigated Total | $17,649.530$ | $81.32 \%$ | $3,232,835$ | $10.14 \%$ | $1,541.801$ |
| Dry Total | $1,669.630$ | $7.69 \%$ | $27,212,075$ | $85.32 \%$ | 841.129 |
| Grass Total | 587.090 | $2.71 \%$ | $1,404,375$ | $4.40 \%$ | 75.065 |
| Waste | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 44,070 | $0.14 \%$ | 0.000 |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  | $0.00 \%$ |  |
| Exempt | $21,703.730$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |  | $1,469.487$ |
| Market Area Total |  |  |  |  |  |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $1,797.480$ | $5.86 \%$ | $3,232,835$ | $6.96 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $17,649.530$ | $11.28 \%$ | $27,212,075$ | $12.86 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $1,669.630$ | $2.80 \%$ | $1,404,375$ | $2.58 \%$ |
| Waste | 587.090 | $4.47 \%$ | 44,070 | $3.47 \%$ |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $21,703.730$ | $8.35 \%$ | $31,893,355$ | $10.16 \%$ |



| Total | $259,840.580$ | $313,759,170$ | $259,840.580$ | $100.00 \%$ | $313,759,170$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,207.506$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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# 2006 Plan of Assessment for Stanton County Assessment Years 2007, 2008, and 2009 <br> June 15, 2006 

## Plan of Assessment Requirements:

Pursuant to Neb. Laws 2005, LB 263, Section 9, on or before June 15 each year, the assessor shall prepare a plan of assessment,(herein after referred to as the "plan"), which describes the assessment actions planned for the next assessment year and two years thereafter. The plan shall indicate the classes or subclasses of real property that the county assessor plans to examine during the years contained in the plan of assessment. The plan shall describe all the assessment actions necessary to achieve the levels of value and quality of assessment practices required by law, and the resources necessary to complete those actions. On or before July 31 each year, the assessor shall present the plan to the county board of equalization and the assessor may amend the plan, if necessary, after the budget is approved by the county board. A copy of the plan and any amendments thereto shall be mailed to the Department of Property Assessment and Taxation on or before October 31 each year.

## Real Property Assessment Requirements:

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

Assessment levels required for real property are as follows:

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

Reference: Neb. Rev. Stat. 77-201 (R. S. Supp 2004).

## General Description of Real Property in Stanton County:

Per the 2006 County Abstract, Stanton County consists of the following real property types:

|  | Parcels | \% of Total Parcels | \% of Taxable Value Base |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | 1982 | $36.62 \%$ | $25.12 \%$ |
| Commercial | 173 | $3.19 \%$ | $1.31 \%$ |
| Industrial | 14 | $.025 \%$ | $3.21 \%$ |
| Recreational | 0 | $0 \%$ | $0 \%$ |
| Agricultural $* *$ | 3242 | $60 \%$ | $70 \%$ |
| Special Value | 0 | $0 \%$ | $0 \%$ |
| $\quad * *$ includes Game \& Parks |  |  |  |

Agricultural land - consists of 259,855 taxable acres. 70\% of Stanton County is agricultural and of that $60 \%$ consists primarily of dryland.

New Property: For assessment year 2006, an estimated 118 building permits and/or information statements were filed for new property construction/additions in the county.

For more information see 2006 Reports \& Opinions, Abstract and Assessor Survey.

## Current Resources

## A. Staff/Budget/Training

1. The Assessors Office consists of 3 full time employees-County Assessor, Deputy Assessor and Office Clerk. The Assessor and Deputy have held Assessor Certificates since 1978.
2. The Assessors Office has a part time appraiser, Bill Kaiser, for commercial properties and a part time appraiser, Wayne Kubert, for industrial properties (Nucor Steel).
3. The Assessors Office has 2 part time employees for assistance with listing work each year. These employees assist with the measuring process and information needed to complete the pricing for Residential and Agricultural improvements.
4. The Assessor and Deputy continue with educational classes each year for credit hours to keep their certification updated and current.
5. The 2005/2006 budget for the Assessors Office was $\$ 92,987.54$. The appraisal portion of this budget was $\$ 7,000$. With limited full time staff and limited budget, the appraisal and reappraisal of property within Stanton County is a slow, ongoing process.

## B. Cadastral Maps

The County Assessors office maintains a set of Cadastral maps pursuant to Reg. 10-004.03. The office staff keeps the maps updated by ownerships. The Cadastral maps are dated 1963. The County is in the process of implementing the AutoCad mapping computer program. At this time the City of Stanton, Village of Pilger and Woodland Park have been completed. It is the intention of the office to replace all Cadastral maps within the County. The mapping process is an extended and limited project due to funding and staff. The project is an in house project without any outside sources hired to do the updating.

## C. Property Record Cards

The Assessors Office maintains Property Record Cards pursuant to Reg. 10-004. The property record cards contain all of the required information concerning ownership, legal description, classification codes, measurements, building lists and valuation. The office staff maintains and updates the Property Record Cards.

## D. Computer Software

Administrative software and Personal property software used within the office is contracted with MIPS/County Solutions. GIS software used is AutoCad. The Assessors Office is using CAMA computer pricing software for the revaluing of all improvements for Residential, Commercial and Agricultural properties. This is an in house project. This project will be over an extended period of time due to lack of staff and funding. At this time the City of Stanton and Village of Pilger residential properties have been revalued with updated photos and computer drawings, and rural residential has been revalued, along with computer drawings.
E. At this time Stanton County does not have a Web based site for property record information access.

## Current Assessment Procedures for Real Property

## A. Pick Up Work

Pursuant to Reg. 50-001.06, pick up work or new construction is an ongoing process within the county. New construction is located with permits and information sheets completed by property owners. Some improvements are found from drive by reviews. Pick up work on new construction or alterations are started the mid-month of September with completed work deadline set for March 1.

## B. Sales Review

Pursuant to Reg. 12-003, the Real Estate Transfer Statements (521’s) are completed and filed with the Department of Property Assessment and Taxation on a monthly basis. Upon receipt of the 521 the Deputy Assessor completes the supplemental information forms. The Assessor and Deputy determine if the sale is an arm's length transaction and qualify it for use in the sales file. The county completes a review of the sales for the residential class only. The County previously relied on the Dept of Property Assessment and Taxation reviewer to complete the review on the commercial and agricultural class of property. Now with the elimination of this process the Assessor must look for a different method of review for these properties. Since Stanton County is a small county and familiar to the Assessor and Deputy, some information is readily available for certain properties. Some assistance has been provided from the Commissioners and Taxpayers. Due to limited staff and funds, to hire a reviewer is not feasible, and limited time due to office duties, in house reviewers are not possible at this time. The Assessor is trying to develop a method of review, but at this time nothing is in place.
The office has sales file books with the 521 's for the public to review. The office has a sales file map of agricultural sales for the public to review. In regard to qualifying a sale, the county considers the 12 no reasons listed in Statute 77-1371. The county defines actual or market value for the sale

Review process as the most probable price between a willing buyer and seller on an open market. Documentation will be made concerning changing market influences in the county. Adjustments may be made to the sale if Personal Property is found to be part of the sale price.

## C. Real Estate

The Assessors office purchase of the CAMA computer pricing software started the repricing of all improvements for Residential, Commercial and Agricultural properties. The CAMA program allows for sketches of the property. The sketches are being implemented into the program along with the pricing. Along with implementing updated pricing, the process of updating photos along with a visual review of the properties was started. Information questionnaires are being mailed to each property owner as the review process progresses.

## 1. Residential

The Assessor did a visual inspection review of residential properties in the Village of Pilger and City of Stanton. New photos of properties were taken for the property records cards. Questionnaires were sent to each property owner for completion of more detailed information. Lots were revalued utilizing the square foot method. At this time, updated pricing with new photos have been applied and implemented for the City of Stanton and Village of Pilger. Rural Residential have updated pricing and sketches. Questionnaires were mailed to property owners of Woodland Park and the review process has started for this Suburban development in Stanton County.

## 2. Commercial

The Assessor did a visual inspection and review of commercial properties in the Village of Pilger and City of Stanton in 1999. Lots were repriced by the square foot method. Revaluing of commercial lots in Woodland Park by square foot was done in 2001. Within the next 5 years the Assessor has plans to have computer software to reprice all commercial improvements in Stanton County. At this time 1988 pricing is still used for commercial property. Due to Stanton being a distance of only 10 miles from Norfolk, it is considered a bedroom community and there is little, if any commercial activity within Stanton County. Most commercial buildings are purchased for personal use. This causes a problem with the current statistical measures and quality of assessment for commercial property within the county.
3. Agricultural
a. The County developed market areas in 2000 due to sales of agricultural land. Land use was verified in 1981. Land use has always been an ongoing analysis. The Assessor obtains land use maps from the FSA to review with property record cards.
b. The last physical reappraisal was conducted in 1981. A visual inspection and review of agricultural improvements along with new photos is planned, with computer pricing implemented. This lengthy process is planned with a projected 3 year completion date.
c. The County developed a third market are in 2006 due to sales of agricultural land.

The revaluing with updated computer pricing and review process has been an ongoing project for Stanton County. This is an in house project with limited time, staff and budget. Each year market studies are performed for each type of property-Residential, Commercial and Agricultural. With the help of our State Liaison, the market study and sales ratios help to determine the market value of Stanton County properties.

Once the market study and sales ratio study have been completed, the valuations for each type of property are set. After the values are set, the Abstract of Assessment certified, the Assessor then certifies the completion of the assessment roll to the County Clerk. The Assessor puts a Public Notice in the local newspaper of the certification. The Notice of Valuation Change is mailed to each property owner with a change in value. The Assessor mails assessment/sales ratio statistics (as determined by TERC) to media and posts it in the Assessor's office.

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

| Property Class | Median | COD** $^{*}$ | PRD** $^{*}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | 94 | 14.46 | 102.48 |
| *Commercial | NA | NA | NA |
| Agricultural Land | 75 | 17.54 | 103.37 |

*commercial sales are insufficient to provide reliable statistical studies
**COD means coefficient of dispersion and PRD means price related differential
For more information regarding statistical measures see 2006 Reports \& Opinions.

## Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2007:

## Residential

Finish with visual review of Woodland Park and implement current computer pricing. Send questionnaire to remaining suburban property within County and start review process. Start depreciation study of residential properties, starting with urban properties-City of Stanton and Village of Pilger. Pickup new improvements or additions. Conduct market study and sales ratio study of all residential properties.

## Agricultural

Start review process of agricultural areas with review and inventory of buildings for all rural properties. Pickup new improvements or additions. Conduct market study and sales ratio study of agricultural land.

## Commercial

Pickup new improvements or additions. Conduct market study and sales ratio study of all commercial property.

## Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2008:

Residential
Our plans include having all residential property revalued with CAMA software. Start depreciation study for Suburban properties. Pickup new improvements or additions. Conduct market study and sales ratio study of all residential property.

## Agricultural

Continue with review process of agricultural properties and the revaluing of these properties with CAMA. Pickup new improvements or additions. Conduct market study and sales ratio study of all agricultural land.

## Commercial

Start the review and revaluing of commercial property throughout Stanton County with the CAMA software. Pickup new improvements or additions. Conduct market study and sale ratio study of all commercial property.

## Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2009:

Residential
Our plans are to have all depreciation studies for residential property completed. Pickup new improvements or additions. Conduct market study and sales ratio study of all residential property.

## Agricultural

Continue with review process of agricultural properties and the revaluing with CAMA. Pickup new improvements or additions. Conduct market study and sales ratio study of all agricultural land.

## Commercial

Continue with review process of commercial property and start revaluing with CAMA. Pickup new improvements or additions. Conduct market study and sales ratio study of all commercial property.

Other functions performed by the assessor's office, but not limited to:

1. Record Maintenance, Mapping updates \& Ownership changes.
2. Annually prepare and file Assessor Administrative Reports required by law/regulations:
a. Abstracts (real \& personal property)
b. Assessor Survey
c. Sale information to PA\&T rosters \& annual Assessed Value Update w/abstract
d. Certification of Value to Political Subdivisions
e. School District Taxable Value Report
f. Homestead Exemption Tax Loss Report (in conjunction with Treasurer)
g. Certificate of Taxes Levied Report
h. Report of current values for properties owned by Board of Educational Lands \& Funds
i. Report of all Exempt Property and Taxable Government Owned Property
j. Annual Plan of Assessment Report
3. Personal Property; administer annual filing of 831 schedules, prepare subsequent notices for incomplete filings or failure to file and penalties applied, as require.
4. Permissive Exemptions: administer annual filings of applications for new or continued exempt use, review and make recommendations to county board.
5. Taxable Government Owned Property - annual review of government owned property not used for public purpose, send notices of intent to tax and value.
6. Homestead Exemptions; administer 214 annual filings of applications, approval/denial process, taxpayer notifications, and taxpayer assistance.
7. Centrally Assessed - review of valuations as certified by PA\&T for railroads and public service entities, establish assessment records and tax billing for tax list.
8. Tax Districts and Tax Rates - management of school district and other tax entity boundary changes necessary for correct assessment and tax information: input/review of tax rates used for tax billing process.
9. Tax Lists: prepare and certify tax lists to County Treasurer for real property, personal property, and centrally assessed.
10. Tax List Corrections - prepare tax list corrections documents for county board approval.
11. County Board of Equalization - attend county board of equalization meetings for valuation protests - assemble and provide information.
12. TERC Appeals - prepare information and attend taxpayer appeal hearings before TERC, defend valuation.
13. TERC Statewide Equalization - attend hearings if applicable to county, defend values, and/or implement orders of the TERC.
14. Education: Assessor and/or Appraisal Education - attend meetings, workshops, and educational classes to obtain required hours of continuing education to maintain assessor certification and/or appraiser license. 60 credit hours every 4 years.

In order for the Assessor to do a complete and thorough job of valuing and locating property for taxing purposes it takes time, staff and budget. The Stanton County Assessor has always had a good working relationship with the Stanton County Commissioners. They have always given support to the Assessors Office. Due to tight budgets, it is hard for the Assessors Office to hire additional employees to help with the updating and revaluing of real property in Stanton County. Although Stanton County is not a large county compared to some others, with only 3 full time staff members, it is still a large workload for 3 people to try and revalue the entire county and still complete regular full time duties within the office.

Respectfully submitted:

June 15, 2006
County Assessor

## Certification

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

- One copy to the Stanton County County Assessor, by certified mail, return receipt requested, 70051160000112139799.

Dated this 9th day of April, 2007.



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

