## 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., 2007). 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., 2007) 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 Revenue Property Assessment Division, hereinafter referred to as the Division, 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 Division 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 Division is required by Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1327 (R. S. Supp., 2007) to develop and maintain a state-wide sales file of all arm's length transactions. From this sales file the Division 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 Division prepares statistical analysis from a non-randomly 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 Division. 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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## 2008 Commission Summary

## 17 Cheyenne

| Residential Real Property - Current |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | ---: |
| Number of Sales | $\$ 46,968,929$ | PRD | 5.01 |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 46,952,929$ | COV | 100.50 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 45,981,515$ | STD | 9.03 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 104,108$ | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 8.89 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 101,955$ | Min | 4.94 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | 98.50 | Max | 53.80 |
| Median | 97.93 | $95 \%$ Median C.I. | 98.15 to 98.87 |
| Wgt. Mean | 98.42 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I. | 97.22 to 98.64 |
| Mean |  | $95 \%$ Mean C.I. | 97.60 to 99.24 |
|  |  |  | 45.13 |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 10.21 |  |  |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  | 14.61 |  |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  | 71,210 |  |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  |  |


| Residential Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 451 | 98.50 | 5.01 | 100.50 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 455 | 98.74 | 3.43 | 100.09 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 445 | 98.54 | 6.54 | 101.69 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 405 | 98.82 | 6.52 | 100.60 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 394 | 99.17 | 7.18 | 100.47 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 425 | 96 | 10.98 | 101.68 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 427 | 98 | 11.59 | 102.94 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 412 | 98 | 19.65 | 107.78 |

## 2008 Commission Summary

## 17 Cheyenne

Commercial Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 47 | COD | 20.01 |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 16,540,302$ | PRD | 100.55 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 16,530,302$ | COV | 27.98 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 15,886,471$ | STD | 27.04 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 351,709$ | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 19.46 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 338,010$ | Min | 33.75 |
| Median | 97.25 | Max | 170.00 |
| Wgt. Mean | 96.11 | $95 \%$ Median C.I. | 93.79 to 103.77 |
| Mean | 96.64 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I. | 90.27 to 101.94 |
|  |  | $95 \%$ Mean C.I. | 88.91 to 104.37 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 15.53 |
| :--- | ---: |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period | 5.77 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period | 14.67 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base | 132,866 |


| Commercial Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 47 | 97.25 | 20.01 | 100.55 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 64 | 98.22 | 14.15 | 101.41 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 68 | 99.78 | 11.42 | 102.11 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 70 | 99.80 | 3.82 | 103.58 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 77 | 99.73 | 3.45 | 99.60 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 76 | 96 | 17.9 | 101.34 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 82 | 98 | 16.9 | 108.63 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 68 | 99 | 48.77 | 143.19 |

## 2008 Commission Summary

| 17 Cheyenne |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural Land - Current |  |  |  |  |
| Number of Sales | 108 | COD |  | 12.04 |
| Total Sales Price | \$11,290,937 | PRD |  | 102.71 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | ice $\quad \$ 11,136,370$ | COV |  | 17.57 |
| Total Assessed Value | e \$8,009,233 | STD |  | 12.98 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | e \$103,115 | Avg. |  | 8.67 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | - \$74,160 | Min |  | 35.71 |
| Median | 72.00 | Max |  | 126.48 |
| Wgt. Mean | 71.92 | 95\% |  | 69.91 to 74.38 |
| Mean | 73.87 | 95\% |  | 69.62 to 74.22 |
|  |  | 95\% Mean C.I. |  | 71.42 to 76.32 |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County |  |  |  | 36.05 |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  | 3.24 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  | 2.95 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  |  | 75,324 |
| Agricultural Land - History |  |  |  |  |
| Year N | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| 2008 | 108 | 72.00 | 12.04 | 102.71 |
| 2007 | 106 | 73.20 | 11.99 | 102.08 |
| 2006 | 96 | 77.08 | 12.42 | 101.17 |
| 2005 | 83 | 76.49 | 12.34 | 102.11 |
| 2004 | 77 | 77.04 | 14.42 | 101.50 |
| 2003 | 68 | 77 | 14.57 | 100.72 |
| 2002 | 72 | 76 | 14.62 | 98.65 |
| 2001 | 73 | 78 | 15.52 | 104.01 |

Opinions

## 2008 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Cheyenne 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 Cheyenne County is $98.5 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Cheyenne 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 Cheyenne County is $97.25 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Cheyenne County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Agricultural Land

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

Dated this 7th day of April, 2008.



Ruth A. Sorensen
Property Tax Administrator

# PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics 

|  |  |  |  |  | Date Rang | e: 07/0 | 01/2005 to 06/30/2 | Post | re: 01 | 08 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NUMBER of | f Sales: |  | 453 | MEDIAN: | 98 |  | COV: | 10.44 | 95\% | dian C.I.: 97.9 | to 98.53 | (!: Derived) |
| TOTAL Sales | s Price: |  | , 529 | WGT. MEAN: | 96 |  | STD: | 10.17 | 95\% W | Mean C.I.: 95 | to 97.34 |  |
| TOTAL Adj.Sales | s Price: |  | , 529 | MEAN : | 97 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 5.13 |  | Mean C.I.: 96 | 9 to 98.36 |  |
| TOTAL Assessed | d Value: |  | , 271 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AVG. Adj. Sales | s Price: |  | , 848 | COD : | 5.23 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 158.78 |  |  |  |  |
| AVG. Assessed | d Value: |  | , 967 | PRD : | 101.21 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 9.38 |  |  | Printed: 02/09/ | 8 11:59:08 |
| DATE OF SALE * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| Qrtrs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 07/01/05 TO 09/30/05 | 57 | 99.61 | 99.65 | 98.96 | 3.08 |  | 100.69 | 80.67 | 127.40 | 99.13 to 100.05 | 102,123 | 101,063 |
| 10/01/05 TO 12/31/05 | 51 | 98.41 | 98.71 | 98.43 | 2.42 |  | 100.29 | 90.07 | 111.45 | 97.69 to 98.95 | 81,730 | 80,444 |
| 01/01/06 TO 03/31/06 | 47 | 98.84 | 99.61 | 99.65 | 3.64 |  | 99.95 | 89.33 | 128.73 | 97.68 to 99.95 | 87,026 | 86,725 |
| 04/01/06 то 06/30/06 | 63 | 98.02 | 98.86 | 98.55 | 2.73 |  | 100.32 | 91.24 | 118.21 | 97.62 to 98.44 | 115,303 | 113,634 |
| 07/01/06 TO 09/30/06 | 74 | 98.07 | 97.66 | 97.45 | 2.21 |  | 100.21 | 84.51 | 106.46 | 97.36 to 98.53 | 104,697 | 102,032 |
| 10/01/06 TO 12/31/06 | 38 | 98.94 | 99.04 | 98.37 | 1.97 |  | 100.67 | 93.87 | 111.66 | 97.66 to 99.70 | 155,680 | 153,147 |
| 01/01/07 то 03/31/07 | 44 | 95.82 | 95.50 | 93.48 | 5.95 |  | 102.16 | 69.75 | 121.48 | 95.07 to 98.82 | 102,157 | 95,494 |
| 04/01/07 то 06/30/07 | 79 | 94.41 | 92.62 | 87.72 | 14.96 |  | 105.59 | 9.38 | 158.78 | 90.78 to 97.38 | 95,461 | 83,736 |
| __Study Years__ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 07/01/05 TO 06/30/06 | 218 | 98.54 | 99.19 | 98.85 | 3.04 |  | 100.35 | 80.67 | 128.73 | 98.23 to 99.07 | 97,906 | 96,781 |
| 07/01/06 TO 06/30/07 | 235 | 97.62 | 95.78 | 94.11 | 7.23 |  | 101.77 | 9.38 | 158.78 | 96.65 to 98.13 | 109,361 | 102,922 |
| Calendar Yrs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 01/01/06 TO 12/31/06 | 222 | 98.18 | 98.65 | 98.35 | 2.65 |  | 100.30 | 84.51 | 128.73 | 97.88 to 98.56 | 112,692 | 110,833 |
|  | 453 | 98.20 | 97.42 | 96.26 | 5.23 |  | 101.21 | 9.38 | 158.78 | 97.97 to 98.53 | 103,848 | 99,967 |
| ASSESSOR LOCATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| DALTON | 18 | 97.80 | 100.10 | 98.71 | 4.71 |  | 101.42 | 93.44 | 128.73 | 95.55 to 100.00 | 48,486 | 47,859 |
| GURLEY | 7 | 99.81 | 97.68 | 97.29 | 2.51 |  | 100.40 | 91.67 | 100.76 | 91.67 to 100.76 | 22,985 | 22,363 |
| LODGEPOLE | 19 | 99.17 | 97.05 | 92.68 | 6.78 |  | 104.72 | 56.78 | 115.99 | 98.10 to 101.50 | 48,428 | 44,882 |
| LORENZO | 1 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 |  |  |  | 99.00 | 99.00 | N/A | 42,000 | 41,580 |
| POTTER | 14 | 98.74 | 98.42 | 98.97 | 3.23 |  | 99.44 | 90.18 | 113.79 | 94.23 to 99.98 | 64,942 | 64,276 |
| RURAL 450 | 6 | 97.94 | 101.25 | 99.17 | 5.12 |  | 102.09 | 95.49 | 118.21 | 95.49 to 118.21 | 221,988 | 220,155 |
| RURAL 451 | 8 | 98.06 | 100.79 | 97.59 | 4.36 |  | 103.28 | 94.44 | 115.92 | 94.44 to 115.92 | 110,718 | 108,051 |
| RURAL 452 | 3 | 97.35 | 96.89 | 96.18 | 0.90 |  | 100.74 | 95.35 | 97.98 | N/A | 82,227 | 79,088 |
| RURAL 453 | 6 | 96.89 | 80.21 | 74.17 | 19.44 |  | 108.15 | 9.38 | 100.82 | 9.38 to 100.82 | 109,983 | 81,573 |
| RURAL 454 | 12 | 95.10 | 88.29 | 81.08 | 15.62 |  | 108.90 | 48.72 | 127.40 | 65.79 to 99.70 | 67,041 | 54,354 |
| SIDNEY | 351 | 98.14 | 97.57 | 96.67 | 4.67 |  | 100.93 | 50.26 | 158.78 | 97.69 to 98.53 | 109,730 | 106,077 |
| SIOUX MEADOWS | 1 | 98.83 | 98.83 | 98.83 |  |  |  | 98.83 | 98.83 | N/A | 1,300,000 | 1,284,825 |
| SUBURBAN | 4 | 98.58 | 98.16 | 98.95 | 3.69 |  | 99.20 | 90.72 | 104.76 | N/A | 77,675 | 76,857 |
| SUNOL | 3 | 101.81 | 113.79 | 99.54 | 14.83 |  | 114.32 | 97.13 | 142.42 | N/A | 27,883 | 27,754 |
| _ ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 453 | 98.20 | 97.42 | 96.26 | 5.23 |  | 101.21 | 9.38 | 158.78 | 97.97 to 98.53 | 103,848 | 99,967 |



## Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008


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



# Cheyenne County 2008 Assessment Actions taken to address the following property classes/subclasses: 

## Residential

For assessment year 2008 the County completed pickup work and the inspection of newly-built homes. Home site values changed in areas 452, 453 and 454 in ag residential as well as in ag areas 2, 3 and 4 to equalize values. The value for the home site went from $\$ 5,000$ for the first acre to $\$ 8,000$. Further, residential acreages in platted subdivisions were reviewed and revalued in Sidney as well as the Lands Inside acreages in Sidney. The County revalued land and put on new improvement values in the Cottonwood Subdivision.

## 2008 Assessment Survey for Cheyenne County

## Residential Appraisal Information

(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | The contracted appraiser, the assessor and her staff. |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | The contracted appraiser/assessor. |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | The contracted appraiser/assessor. |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | The RCN is dated 2006. |
| 5. | What was the last year the depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | In 2006, and implemented in assessment year 2007. |
| 6. | What was the last year that the Market or Sales Comparison Approach was used to estimate the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | The assessor has entered a large amount of sales data that can be used to establish a "ballpark" market value to confirm the value derived by the Cost Approach. Refinements to this were made in 2007. |
| 7. | Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: |
|  | There are thirteen residential neighborhoods, consisting of combined residential subdivisions. Four of these are in Sidney. |
| 8. | How are these defined? |
|  | By location and similar property characteristics. |
| 9. | Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? |
|  | Yes, but only for the rural and small town subclasses-not for Sidney. |
| 10. | Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural residential? (that is, does the "suburban" location have its own market?) |
|  | Yes, "suburban" means something other than rural residential—particularly within the two-mile radius around Sidney. |


| 11. | What is the market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. 10- <br> 001.07B? (Suburban shall mean a parcel of real property located outside of the <br> limits of an incorporated city or village, but within the legal jurisdiction of an <br> incorporated city or village.) |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | For the residential property class, the Reg definition of suburban has a market <br> significance for parcels of property around Sidney only. |
| 12. | Are the county's ag residential and rural residential improvements classified <br> and valued in the same manner? |
|  | Yes, ag and rural residential improvements are both classified and valued in the <br> same manner-with the same RCN and the same depreciation schedule. |

## Residential Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 124 | 153 | 73 | 350 |

## PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics

Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008
State Stat Run
PAGE:1 of 5


# PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics 



PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008

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


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# PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics <br> Base Stat 



PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008
State Stat Run


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## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL: As the following tables will show, all three measures of central tendency are well within acceptable range and a difference of less than one point between the highest figure (the median) and the lowest figure (the weighted mean) is statistically insignificant. Any of the three measures of central tendency - the median, the mean and the weighted mean-could be used as a point estimate of the level of value for the residential property class. Also, the Trended Preliminary Ratio compared to the final R\&O Median reveals less than a one-point difference $(0.55)$ between the two figures. This would suggest that each figure provides very strong support for the other. Further, it should be noted that the median falls within the rather narrow $95 \%$ Median Confidence Interval range of 98.15 to 98.87 (98.50). For the aforementioned reasons, and for purposes of direct equalization, the median will be used to describe the level of value for this property class.

Both qualitative statistical measures are also well within the prescribed range (again, the coefficient of dispersion is remarkably so). The preliminary COD was at 5.23 , and is now at 5.01. Assessment actions taken for 2008 to address the residential property class included: "completed pickup work and the inspection of newly-built homes. Home site values changed in areas 452,453 and 454 in ag residential as well as in ag areas 2,3 and 4 to equalize values. The value for the home site went from $\$ 5,000$ for the first acre to $\$ 8,000$. Further, residential acreages in platted subdivisions were reviewed and revalued in Sidney as well as the Lands Inside acreages in Sidney. The County revalued land and put on new improvement values in the Cottonwood Subdivision."

It should be noted that a remarkably low coefficient of dispersion (not only overall, but for the Assessor Location subclasses of Dalton, Lodgepole and Potter) may be partly explained by the fact that according to the Assessor these three were revalued last year, and all residential improvements in the County had a new cost index applied in 2007.

The County has complied with requirements for level of value and quality of assessment for the residential property class.

## 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(2) (R. S. Supp., 2007) 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 Division periodically reviews the procedures utilized by the county assessor to qualify/disqualify sales.

The Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officials, (2007), 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 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | $\mathbf{6 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 5 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 7 9}$ |
| 2007 | 578 | 455 | $\mathbf{7 8 . 7 2}$ |
| 2006 | 579 | 445 | $\mathbf{7 6 . 8 6}$ |
| 2005 | 562 | 405 | $\mathbf{7 2 . 0 6}$ |
| 2004 | 571 | 394 | $\mathbf{6 9}$ |
| 2003 | 579 | 425 | $\mathbf{7 3 . 4}$ |
| 2002 | 521 | 427 | $\mathbf{8 1 . 9 6}$ |
| 2001 | 474 | 412 | $\mathbf{8 6 . 9 2}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: Table II indicates that approximately $75 \%$ of total residential sales were qualified by the Assessor for use in the sales study. This figure is only slightly lower than the percentage used amounts shown for the previous two years, and still suggests that the Assessor is not excessively trimming the residential sample.

2008 Correlation Section<br>for Cheyenne 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 R\&O median ratio. The following is the justification for the trended preliminary ratio:

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | 98.20 | 0.86 | $\mathbf{9 9 . 0 5}$ |  |
| 2007 | 96.22 | 10.26 | 106.09 | 98.50 |
| 2006 | 97.72 | 3.84 | 101.48 | 98.54 |
| 2005 | 98.71 | 8.3 | 106.9 | 98.82 |
| 2004 | 92.97 | 8.61 | 100.97 | 99.17 |
| 2003 | 94 | 1.93 | 95.81 | 96 |
| 2002 | 97 | 2.07 | 99.01 | 98 |
| 2001 | 97 | 5.05 | 101.9 | 98 |

RESIDENTIAL: Comparison of the Trended Preliminary Ratio with the final R\&O Median reveals less than a one-point difference ( 0.55 ) between the two figures. This would suggest that each figure provides very strong support for the 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 2008 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2008 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2007 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 sales file and assessed base will be similar. The analysis of this data assists in determining if the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are an accurate measure of the population. The following is justification for such an analysis:

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

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

| \% Change in Total <br> Assessed Value in the Sales | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2.48 | 2008 | 0.86 |
| 12.66 | 2007 | $\mathbf{1 0 . 2 6}$ |
| 6.1 | 2006 | 3.84 |
| 9.1 | 2005 | 8.3 |
| 11.83 | 2004 | $\mathbf{8 . 6 1}$ |
| 7.06 | 2003 | 1.93 |
| 6.06 | 2002 | 2.07 |
| 10.92 | 2001 | 5.05 |

RESIDENTIAL: Table IV indicates that the difference between the percent change to the sales file and the percent change to the residential base (excluding growth) is less than two points (1.62), and is statistically insignificant. Therefore, according to the above table, there is no difference between the assessment of sold versus unsold residential properties.

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

There are three measures of central tendency calculated by the Division: median ratio, weighted mean ratio, and mean ratio. Since each measure of central tendency has 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. Since 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 the 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, (2007). 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 | $\mathbf{9 8 . 5 0}$ | 97.93 | 98.42 |

RESIDENTIAL: Table "V" indicates that all three measures of central tendency are within acceptable range, and there is less than one-point difference between the highest figure-the Median - and the lowest figure-the Weighted Mean (actually 0.57 difference). Any of the three statistical measures could be used as a point estimate of the level of value for the residential property class. Also, the Median falls within the rather narrow range of the $95 \%$ Median Confidence Interval of 98.15 to 98.87 .

## 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. A COD of less than 15 suggests that there is good assessment uniformity. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 235-237. 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. A PRD of greater than 100 suggests that high value properties are relatively under-assessed. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 239-240. 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 | 5.01 | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 5 0}$ |
| Difference | 0 | 0 |

RESIDENTIAL: Both measures of assessment uniformity-the COD and the PRD-are well within their respective ranges. Again, as in previous years, the coefficient of dispersion is remarkably low for this property class. The final R\&O figures (as shown above) differ only slightly from the Preliminary profile figures (a COD of 5.23 and a PRD of 101.21). It should be noted that the very low COD may partly be explained by the fact that last year all residential improvements were updated with a new cost index.

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | $\mathbf{4 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 5 1}$ | $-\mathbf{2}$ |
| Median | 98.20 | 98.50 | 0.3 |
| Wgt. Mean | 96.26 | 97.93 | 1.67 |
| Mean | 97.42 | 98.42 | 1 |
| COD | 5.23 | 5.01 | $-\mathbf{0 . 2 2}$ |
| PRD | 101.21 | 100.50 | $-\mathbf{0 . 7 1}$ |
| Min Sales Ratio | 9.38 | 53.80 | $\mathbf{4 4 . 4 2}$ |
| Max Sales Ratio | 158.78 | 158.78 | 0 |

RESIDENTIAL: The first noticeable item is the two-sale difference between the time of the Preliminary Statistics and the R\&O Statistics. This difference is due to the removal of two sales (book 144, page 718 and book 144, page 194) that were found to be substantially changed during the completion of the County's pickup work. Assessment actions taken for 2008 to address the residential property class included: "completed pickup work and the inspection of newly-built homes. Home site values changed in areas 452, 453 and 454 in ag residential as well as in ag areas 2, 3 and 4 to equalize values. The value for the home site went from $\$ 5,000$ for the first acre to $\$ 8,000$. Further, residential acreages in platted subdivisions were reviewed and revalued in Sidney as well as the Lands Inside acreages in Sidney. The County revalued land and put on new improvement values in the Cottonwood Subdivision."

The statistical figures from the median to the price-related differential show little difference between the two columns. However, the other noticeable difference is between the Preliminary "Minimum Sales Ratio" and the R\&O "Minimum Sales Ratio". A review of both statistical profiles reveals that sale book 145, page 349 had the Preliminary Statistics' lowest assessment to sale price ratio. This sale has an Assessor Location of Rural 453, and is part of the rural residential subclass that was addressed by the Assessor as mentioned above.

# PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics 

## Type: Qualified



Exhibit 17 - Page 33

## Type: Qualified



## Type: Qualified



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | /2004 to 06/30 | 7 | ore: 01/18 | 008 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NUMBE | f Sale |  | 47 | MEDIAN: | $97$ |  | COV: | 27.77 | 95\% | dian | C.I.: 91.6 | to 101.54 | (!: Derived) |
|  | TOTAL S | s Pric |  | , 302 | WGT. MEAN: | 94 |  | STD: | 26.61 | 95\% Wg | Mean | C.I.: 88.1 | to 100.74 |  |
|  | L Adj. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | s Pric |  | , 302 | MEAN : | 96 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 19.28 |  | Mean | C.I.: 88. | to 103.42 |  |
|  | AL Asse | d Valu |  | , 773 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AVG | Adj. S | s Pric |  | , 708 | COD : | 19.85 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 170.00 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | G. Asse | d Valu |  | , 080 | PRD : | 101.48 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 33.75 |  |  |  | Printed: 02/09 | 11:59:18 |
| ASSESSED VA | UE * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% M | Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| Low \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 4999 | 1 | 83.95 | 83.95 | 83.95 |  |  |  | 83.95 | 83.95 |  | N/A | 4,000 | 3,358 |
| 5000 TO | 9999 | 2 | 94.46 | 94.46 | 94.36 | 2.96 |  | 100.10 | 91.66 | 97.25 |  | N/A | 7,450 | 7,030 |
| Total \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 3 | 91.66 | 90.95 | 92.16 | 4.84 |  | 98.69 | 83.95 | 97.25 |  | N/A | 6,300 | 5,806 |
| 10000 TO | 29999 | 4 | 124.34 | 113.11 | 82.23 | 34.23 |  | 137.55 | 33.75 | 170.00 |  | N/A | 25,500 | 20,968 |
| 30000 TO | 59999 | 13 | 96.43 | 95.50 | 89.86 | 19.92 |  | 106.28 | 63.59 | 148.60 | 66.26 | 6 to 113.99 | 51,985 | 46,712 |
| 60000 тO | 99999 | 5 | 107.86 | 101.12 | 96.49 | 16.02 |  | 104.80 | 58.82 | 125.25 |  | N/A | 82,982 | 80,072 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 1 | 128.99 | 128.99 | 128.99 |  |  |  | 128.99 | 128.99 |  | N/A | 91,000 | 117,379 |
| 150000 TO | 249999 | 10 | 79.50 | 80.72 | 75.42 | 24.89 |  | 107.03 | 48.81 | 117.49 | 60.77 | 7 to 103.77 | 263,700 | 198,879 |
| 250000 TO | 499999 | 4 | 104.17 | 107.12 | 106.96 | 9.25 |  | 100.15 | 95.12 | 125.01 |  | N/A | 336,250 | 359,659 |
| $500000+$ |  | 7 | 95.25 | 95.18 | 97.41 | 7.74 |  | 97.71 | 82.00 | 108.63 | 82.00 | 0 to 108.63 | 1,606,525 | 1,564,863 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 47 | 97.16 | 95.82 | 94.42 | 19.85 |  | 101.48 | 33.75 | 170.00 | 91.66 | 6 to 101.54 | 351,708 | 332,080 |
| COST RANK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% M | Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) |  | 11 | 99.85 | 101.46 | 92.97 | 17.37 |  | 109.13 | 60.96 | 141.35 | 72.99 | 9 to 132.98 | 156,727 | 145,703 |
| 10 |  | 7 | 97.25 | 99.47 | 78.75 | 17.03 |  | 126.31 | 60.77 | 148.60 | 60.77 | 7 to 148.60 | 107,385 | 84,563 |
| 15 |  | 2 | 90.20 | 90.20 | 87.24 | 29.50 |  | 103.39 | 63.59 | 116.81 |  | N/A | 72,000 | 62,816 |
| 20 |  | 24 | 95.19 | 91.38 | 91.74 | 21.20 |  | 99.60 | 33.75 | 170.00 | 66.99 | 9 to 100.16 | 426,483 | 391,262 |
| 30 |  | 2 | 104.47 | 104.47 | 98.36 | 19.67 |  | 106.21 | 83.92 | 125.01 |  | N/A | 462,500 | 454,893 |
| 40 |  | 1 | 108.63 | 108.63 | 108.63 |  |  |  | 108.63 | 108.63 |  | N/A | 2,750,000 | 2,987,364 |
| $\ldots$ ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 47 | 97.16 | 95.82 | 94.42 | 19.85 |  | 101.48 | 33.75 | 170.00 | 91.66 | 6 to 101.54 | 351,708 | 332,080 |


|  |  |  |  |  |  | Ra | 07012 | 这 | Port | ( | - |  |  | (!: AVTot=0) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NUMBER of | Sales: |  | 47 | MEDIAN: | 97 |  | cov: | 27.77 | 95\% | dian | C.I.: 91.66 | to 101.54 | (!: Derived) |
|  | total Sales | Price: |  | , 302 | WGT. MEAN: | 94 |  | STD: | 26.61 | 95\% Wg | Mean | C.I.: 88.10 | to 100.74 |  |
|  | TOTAL Adj. Sales | Price: |  | , 302 | MEAN : | 96 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 19.28 |  | Mean | C.I.: 88. | to 103.42 |  |
|  | total Assessed | Value: |  | , 773 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales | Price: |  | , 708 | COD : | 19.85 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 170.00 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | AVG. Assessed | Value: |  | , 080 | PRD : | 101.48 | min | Sales Ratio: | 33.75 |  |  |  | Printed: 02/09/20 | 11:59:18 |
| OCCUPANC | Y CODE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | count | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% M | Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) |  | 9 | 99.85 | 98.46 | 91.89 | 17.21 |  | 107.16 | 60.96 | 141.35 | 72.99 | 9 to 117.49 | 178,222 | 163,761 |
| 300 |  | 1 | 91.08 | 91.08 | 91.08 |  |  |  | 91.08 | 91.08 |  | N/A | 60,000 | 54,646 |
| 319 |  | 1 | 83.92 | 83.92 | 83.92 |  |  |  | 83.92 | 83.92 |  | N/A | 600,000 | 503,512 |
| 326 |  | 1 | 96.87 | 96.87 | 96.87 |  |  |  | 96.87 | 96.87 |  | N/A | 85,000 | 82,340 |
| 340 |  | 1 | 148.60 | 148.60 | 148.60 |  |  |  | 148.60 | 148.60 |  | N/A | 35,000 | 52,011 |
| 343 |  | 3 | 97.16 | 100.35 | 100.35 | 4.59 |  | 100.00 | 95.25 | 108.63 |  | N/A | 2,727,166 | 2,736,681 |
| 344 |  | 4 | 81.80 | 87.85 | 89.80 | 30.94 |  | 97.83 | 58.82 | 128.99 |  | N/A | 125,977 | 113,123 |
| 349 |  | 2 | 101.14 | 101.14 | 98.11 | 7.27 |  | 103.09 | 93.79 | 108.49 |  | N/A | 552,589 | 542,149 |
| 350 |  | 4 | 91.63 | 87.39 | 87.35 | 15.27 |  | 100.04 | 60.77 | 105.51 |  | N/A | 290,800 | 254,002 |
| 352 |  | 1 | 63.59 | 63.59 | 63.59 |  |  |  | 63.59 | 63.59 |  | N/A | 80,000 | 50,873 |
| 353 |  | 3 | 107.33 | 107.16 | 106.41 | 4.30 |  | 100.71 | 100.16 | 113.99 |  | N/A | 40,138 | 42,709 |
| 384 |  | 3 | 100.12 | 112.37 | 85.73 | 34.30 |  | 131.08 | 66.99 | 170.00 |  | N/A | 42,300 | 36,262 |
| 406 |  | 3 | 94.77 | 87.10 | 84.88 | 12.85 |  | 102.62 | 65.00 | 101.54 |  | N/A | 40,166 | 34,092 |
| 412 |  | 1 | 82.00 | 82.00 | 82.00 |  |  |  | 82.00 | 82.00 |  | N/A | 1,140,000 | 934,788 |
| 470 |  | 2 | 54.97 | 54.97 | 54.09 | 11.21 |  | 101.63 | 48.81 | 61.13 |  | N/A | 350,000 | 189,318 |
| 472 |  | 2 | 93.39 | 93.39 | 95.04 | 1.85 |  | 98.27 | 91.66 | 95.12 |  | N/A | 153,850 | 146,212 |
| 483 |  | 1 | 125.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 |  |  |  | 125.25 | 125.25 |  | N/A | 68,000 | 85,167 |
| 528 |  | 3 | 116.81 | 115.41 | 113.21 | 10.43 |  | 101.94 | 96.43 | 132.98 |  | N/A | 51,333 | 58,112 |
| 531 |  | 1 | 125.01 | 125.01 | 125.01 |  |  |  | 125.01 | 125.01 |  | N/A | 325,000 | 406,274 |
| 700 |  | 1 | 33.75 | 33.75 | 33.75 |  |  |  | 33.75 | 33.75 |  | N/A | 50,000 | 16,873 |
| _ ALI_ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 47 | 97.16 | 95.82 | 94.42 | 19.85 |  | 101.48 | 33.75 | 170.00 | 91.66 | 6 to 101.54 | 351,708 | 332,080 |

# Cheyenne County 2008 Assessment Actions taken to address the following property classes/subclasses: 

## Commercial

In addition to the completion of pickup work and the physical inspection of new construction, the contracted appraiser continued work on the commercial revaluation project-the estimated completion date is 2009. Low income housing was done by both the cost and income approach.

## 2008 Assessment Survey for Cheyenne County

## Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | The contracted appraiser. |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | The contracted appraiser/assessor. |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | The contracted appraiser. |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | The RCN used to value commercial property within Cheyenne County is dated 1999. |
| 5. | What was the last year the depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | The last year the depreciation schedule was developed using market-derived information for the commercial property class was in 1999. |
| 6. | When was the last time that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | The commercial subclasses of motels/hotels and low-income housing were the only properties valued using the Income Approach. This was done in 2006. |
| 7. | When was the last year that the Market or Sales Comparison Approach was used to estimate the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | This approach has not been used to estimate value for the commercial property class. |
| 8. | Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class? |
|  | There are ten neighborhoods established for commercial property within the County. |
| 9. | How are these defined? |
|  | Strictly by location: along the I-80 Interstate Highway; downtown Sidney; east Sidney; other Sidney; Sioux Meadows; Rural; Small Towns (that consist of four neighborhoods). |
| 10. | Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? |
|  | Only for the "Rural" and small towns commercial property. |
| 11. | Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural commercial? (that is, does the "suburban" location have its own market?) |
|  | No-suburban commercial is classified as rural commercial in Cheyenne County. There are not enough commercial sales located outside of the city limits to have a "suburban" assessor location. |

12. What is the market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. 10001.07B? (Suburban shall mean a parcel of real property located outside of the limits of an incorporated city or village, but within the legal jurisdiction of an incorporated city or village.)
There is no market significance of the suburban location as defined by the Reg for the commercial property class.

Commercial Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 27 | 20 | $\mathbf{1 1}$ | 58 |


| NUMBER of Sales: | 47 |
| ---: | ---: |
| TOTAL Sales Price: | $16,540,302$ |
| TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $16,530,302$ |
| TOTAL Assessed Value: | $15,886,471$ |
| AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 351,708 |
| AVG. Assessed Value: | 338,010 |



Exhibit 17 - Page 41

PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008



PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008


PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008


## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL: As will be shown by the following analyses contained as narrative for the six tables below, all three measures of central tendency are within acceptable range, and any could be used to indicate the level of value for the commercial property class. Further, the absolute difference between the Trended Preliminary Ratio and the R\&O Median is less than one point ( 0.58 ). Thus, the two figures provide quite strong support for each other. Since the coefficient of dispersion is also within acceptable range, and for all of the aforementioned reasons, as well as for purposes of direct equalization, the median will be used to describe the overall level of value for the commercial property class.

Regarding the overall qualitative statistics, both rounded measures of assessment uniformity are within the prescribed parameters, and this indicates good quality of assessment for the commercial property class.

An examination of the statistical profile for the commercial class will show the Rural subclass under both headings "Assessor Location," and "Locations: Urban, Suburban \& Rural," as having a median of 61.13 , a mean of 72.67 , and a weighted mean of 69.89 . The qualitative statistics for this subclass are a COD of 27.05 and a PRD of 103.97. The total sale price for these five parcels is $\$ 1,525,000$. Further review with the Cheyenne County Assessor reveals that all five are located in the same rural area-Sioux Meadows (the liaison has verified this from the sales file). The Assessor revealed that two of the sales were foreclosed on shortly after their sale. One of the foreclosed sales then resold after the sales study period for approximately $\$ 6,000$ more than the current 2008 assessed value. Since all of the five sales of the Rural subclass are in the same subdivision (Sioux Meadows), and considering the additional information provided by the Cheyenne County Assessor, no recommendation for adjustment to all Rural commercial property will be made.

## 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(2) (R. S. Supp., 2007) 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 Division periodically reviews the procedures utilized by the county assessor to qualify/disqualify sales.

The Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officials, (2007), 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | $\mathbf{7 6}$ | $\mathbf{4 7}$ | $\mathbf{6 1 . 8 4}$ |
| 2007 | 88 | 64 | $\mathbf{7 2 . 7 3}$ |
| 2006 | 103 | 68 | 66.02 |
| 2005 | 104 | 70 | 67.31 |
| 2004 | 111 | 77 | 69.37 |
| 2003 | 106 | 76 | 71.7 |
| 2002 | 113 | 82 | 72.57 |
| 2001 | 98 | 68 | 69.39 |

COMMERCIAL: The percentage of sales used for assessment year 2008 is historically low as shown in Table II. However, it should be noted that prior to issuing the 2008 Preliminary Statistical profile, the County discovered eleven commercial sales that were substantially changed (via additions, remodeling, etc.), and these were removed. Therefore, the actual available total commercial sales would be 65 (76-11), and the percentage of commercial sales used would then be $72.31 \%$.

2008 Correlation Section<br>for Cheyenne 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 R\&O median ratio. The following is the justification for the trended preliminary ratio:

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | 97.16 | -0.51 | 96.67 |  |
| 2007 | 97.22 | 1.09 | 98.28 | 98.22 |
| 2006 | 99.38 | 11.17 | $\mathbf{1 1 0 . 4 9}$ | 99.78 |
| 2005 | 99.68 | 1.33 | 101.01 | 99.80 |
| 2004 | 95.73 | 7.56 | 102.97 | 99.73 |
| 2003 | 96 | 1.78 | 97.71 | 96 |
| 2002 | 98 | 2.05 | 100.01 | 98 |
| 2001 | 97 | 0.68 | 97.66 | 99 |

COMMERCIAL: As shown in Table III, the absolute difference between the Trended Preliminary Ratio and the R\&O Median is less than one point (0.58). Thus, the two figures provide quite strong support for 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 2008 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2008 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2007 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 sales file and assessed base will be similar. The analysis of this data assists in determining if the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are an accurate measure of the population. The following is justification for such an analysis:

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

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

| \% Change in Total <br> Assessed Value in the Sales | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5.32 | 2008 | $\mathbf{- 0 . 5 1}$ |
| 0.05 | 2007 | 1.09 |
| 31.18 | 2006 | 11.17 |
| 11.38 | 2005 | 1.33 |
| 6.16 | 2004 | 7.56 |
| 23.19 | 2003 | 1.78 |
| 10.58 | 2002 | 2.05 |
| -5.48 | 2001 | 0.68 |

COMMERCIAL: As shown in Table IV, the absolute difference between the percent change to the sales file compared to the percent change to the commercial base is almost six points (5.83). Other than the completion of pickup work, no major changes were made to the commercial property class. Additional review of the Preliminary and the R\&O sales file for the last sales study year (07/01/06 to 06/30/07) reveals one large sale: Book 144, Page 739 that had a preliminary total value of $\$ 934,788$, and a R\&O total value of $\$ 1,199,523$ (roughly, a $28 \%$ change). Conversation with the Assessor revealed that this additional value was due to pickup work, and thus, the sales file was affected more than the commercial base.

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

There are three measures of central tendency calculated by the Division: median ratio, weighted mean ratio, and mean ratio. Since each measure of central tendency has 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. Since 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 the 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, (2007). 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 | $\mathbf{9 7 . 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 . 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 . 6 4}$ |

COMMERCIAL: As shown in Table V, all three measures of central tendency are within acceptable range, and any could be used to indicate the level of value for the commercial property class-particularly since the coefficient of dispersion is also within acceptable range.

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

In analyzing the statistical data of assessment quality, there are two measures primarily relied upon by assessment officials. The Coefficient of Dispersion, COD, is produced to measure assessment uniformity. A low COD tends to indicate good assessment uniformity as there is a smaller "spread" or dispersion of the ratios in the sales file. A COD of less than 15 suggests that there is good assessment uniformity. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 235-237. 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. A PRD of greater than 100 suggests that high value properties are relatively under-assessed. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 239-240. A PRD of less than 100 indicates that high value properties are relatively over-assessed. As a general rule, except for small samples, a PRD should range between 98 and 103. This range is centered slightly above 100 to allow for a slightly upward measurement bias inherent in the PRD. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 247.

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 20.01 | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 5 5}$ |
| Difference | 0.01 | 0 |

COMMERCIAL: Both rounded measures of assessment uniformity are within the prescribed parameters, and this indicates good quality of assessment for the commercial property class.

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 47 | 47 | 0 |
| Median | 97.16 | 97.25 | 0.09 |
| Wgt. Mean | 94.42 | 96.11 | $\mathbf{1 . 6 9}$ |
| Mean | 95.82 | 96.64 | 0.82 |
| COD | 19.85 | 20.01 | 0.16 |
| PRD | 101.48 | 100.55 | $\mathbf{- 0 . 9 3}$ |
| Min Sales Ratio | 33.75 | 33.75 | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 170.00 | 170.00 | 0 |

COMMERCIAL: Assessment actions for 2008 included: "the completion of pickup work and the physical inspection of new construction, the contracted appraiser continued work on the commercial revaluation project - the estimated completion date is 2009. Low income housing was done by both the cost and income approach." Other than the completion of pickup work and the continuation of the revaluing of commercial property that the County estimates will not be complete until the next assessment year, valuation change to commercial property was almost negligible, and Table VII confirms this.

# PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics 



## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics

 Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008

Exhibit 17 - Page 57

## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics




Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008


# Cheyenne County 2008 Assessment Actions taken to address the following property classes/subclasses: 


#### Abstract

Agricultural

The assessor sent letters to all agricultural land owners to confirm current land use. The assessor's office also recounted CRP trees and grass, thus requiring the recount of the parcel's irrigated and dry (respectively). Irrigation that consisted of one well and two pivots previously had an adjustment. This adjustment was taken off for assessment year 2008 to closer match $75 \%$ of the market. Ag values were reviewed for all of the agricultural market areas and changes were made:


In Market Area 1: Irrigated-two LCG's were raised, one was lowered, and the rest remained the same; Dryland-three LCG's were raised, one was lowered, and the others were unchanged; Grassland-all grass LCG's were raised in this market area. CRP-the top three subclasses were lowered and the bottom four were raised. Waste land was raised.

Market Area 2: Irrigated-three Land Capability Groups were raised, and the rest were unchanged. Dryland-3D remained the same and the remaining subclasses were raised. Grassland-the subclass 1G was raised, the next four subclasses were lowered and the bottom two LCG's were unchanged. CRP—all subclasses were lowered for this Market Area. Waste land was raised.

Market Area 3: Irrigated—all subclasses were raised. Dryland—all dry subclasses were raised. Grassland-the LCG 2G was raised, and the remaining subclasses were unchanged. CRP-the top subclass 1C remained the same as last year, but the remaining subclasses were raised. Waste land was raised.

Market Area 4: Irrigated—all subclasses were raised. Dryland—all subclasses of dry were raised. Grassland-no changes were made to grass values in this Market Area. CRP-the top three LCG's were lowered, and the lower four subclasses were raised. Waste land was raised to match the other agricultural Market Areas.

Market Area 5: Irrigated-no changes were made to this class of land. Dryland-no changes were made for assessment year 2008. Grassland—all LCG's were lowered. CRP—all subclasses were lowered. Waste was raised to match the other Market Areas.

## 2008 Assessment Survey for Cheyenne County

## Agricultural Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | Mostly by the assessor and her staff, and sometimes by the contracted appraiser. |
|  | Valuation done by: |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
| The contracted appraiser. |  |
| 4. | Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically <br> define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? |
|  | Yes, the County has written standards to specifically define agricultural property, <br> and has developed indicators that would determine whether or not land is primarily <br> used as agricultural land. |
| a. | How is agricultural land defined in this county? <br> Agricultural land is defined statutorily by §77-1359 and §77-1363. Further, the <br> assessor has developed the following to determine whether or not land is primarily <br> used as agricultural land: <br> "Cheyenne County is zoned and all acreages and subdivisions [less than] 40 acres <br> will be classified as rural residential, recreational or commercial, and will be valued <br> at 92\% to 100\% of market value. Exceptions may include contiguous land to your <br> commercial farming operation." <br> "Rural land and acreages over 40 acres in Cheyenne County will be reviewed for <br> agricultural commercial production. Commercial production shall mean agricultural <br> or horticultural products produced for the primary purpose of obtaining a monetary <br> profit. If no commercial production is evident, the land will be valued at 92\% to <br> 100\% of market value. Indicators [that] land is not primarily used as agricultural <br> land [are]:" <br> (1) Farm income is not generated (2) No participation in FSA programs <br> (3) No farm insurance program (4) Majority of land use is for wildlife habitat <br> (5) Little or no specialized agricultural equipment on personal property schedule <br> (6) Surveyed and platted for rural residential resale |
| "Documents to be provided for proof are: <br> (1) 1040 F form (2) FSA compliance (3) Insurance policy (4) Personal Property Tax <br> Schedule (5) Livestock inventory on land \& duration of time on land (6) Lease <br> agreement. <br> Market areas have been established for the purpose of valuing rural residential <br> acreages and farm ground." |  |


| 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? |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | This approach has not been used for agricultural land. |
| 6. | What is the date of the soil survey currently used? |
|  | The date is 1987; it was completely implemented in 1994. |
| 7. | What date was the last countywide land use study completed? |
|  | In 1994. In 2007, the assessor reviewed land use in the agricultural market areas. |
| a. | By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.) |
|  | Mainly by FSA maps provided by taxpayers. |
| b. | By whom? |
|  | By the assessor and her staff. |
| c. | What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? |
|  | The assessor estimates that approximately $85-90 \%$ of the County is up-to-date at this time. |
| 8. | Number of market areas/neighborhoods in the agricultural property class: |
|  | There are five agricultural market areas in Cheyenne County. |
| 9. | How are market areas/neighborhoods defined in this property class? |
|  | By location, topography and soil type. |
| 10. | Has the county implemented (or is in the process of implementing) special valuation for agricultural land within the county? |
|  | No, the County has not, and is not in the process of implementing special valuation for agricultural land. |

## Agricultural Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 27 | 1165 (mostly land use chngs) | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 9 2}$ |

17 - Cheyenne county AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008


|  |  |  |  |  | Date Rang | e: 07/0 | 1/2004 to 06/30/2 | Posted | fore: 01/1 | 008 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NUMBER of Sales: |  | 108 | MEDIAN: | 72 |  | COV: | 17.57 |  | dian | C.I.: | 69.9 | to 74.38 | (!: Derived) |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: |  | 937 | WGT. MEAN: | 72 |  | STD: | 12.98 | 95\% Wg | Mean | C.I.: | 69.6 | to 74.22 |  |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: |  | 370 | MEAN : | 74 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 8.67 |  | Mean | C.I.: |  | to 76.32 |  |
| (AgLand) | total Assessed Value: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: |  | 114 | COD : | 12.04 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 126.48 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: |  | 159 | PRD : | 102.71 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 35.71 |  |  |  |  | Printed: 03/31 | 19:11:26 |
| GEO COD | / TOWNSHIP \# |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% M | Median | C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 2499 | 2 | 73.22 | 73.22 | 73.10 | 3.23 |  | 100.18 | 70.86 | 75.59 |  | N/A |  | 76,000 | 55,553 |
| 2501 | 1 | 80.41 | 80.41 | 80.41 |  |  |  | 80.41 | 80.41 |  | N/A |  | 67,150 | 53,997 |
| 2505 | 2 | 78.28 | 78.28 | 78.33 | 8.37 |  | 99.93 | 71.73 | 84.83 |  | N/A |  | 67,062 | 52,533 |
| 2507 | 5 | 69.74 | 74.60 | 72.46 | 11.65 |  | 102.96 | 65.25 | 95.28 |  | N/A |  | 119,491 | 86,577 |
| 2509 | 2 | 56.49 | 56.49 | 54.22 | 20.02 |  | 104.18 | 45.18 | 67.80 |  | N/A |  | 40,000 | 21,689 |
| 2537 | 4 | 69.44 | 67.23 | 69.82 | 9.05 |  | 96.29 | 52.45 | 77.60 |  | N/A |  | 143,750 | 100,368 |
| 2539 | 4 | 88.68 | 86.00 | 86.35 | 10.66 |  | 99.60 | 69.65 | 97.00 |  | N/A |  | 80,979 | 69,922 |
| 2541 | 10 | 70.49 | 72.64 | 71.88 | 6.04 |  | 101.05 | 65.37 | 79.89 | 68.55 | 55 to | 78.40 | 96,072 | 69,058 |
| 2543 | 2 | 68.19 | 68.19 | 67.38 | 4.66 |  | 101.20 | 65.01 | 71.36 |  | N/A |  | 63,750 | 42,953 |
| 2545 | 3 | 68.69 | 69.56 | 69.23 | 1.60 |  | 100.48 | 68.35 | 71.65 |  | N/A |  | 116,959 | 80,975 |
| 2547 | 3 | 72.25 | 70.67 | 70.43 | 4.29 |  | 100.35 | 65.23 | 74.53 |  | N/A |  | 76,576 | 53,929 |
| 2791 | 1 | 77.74 | 77.74 | 77.74 |  |  |  | 77.74 | 77.74 |  | N/A |  | 90,750 | 70,545 |
| 2793 | 4 | 70.83 | 76.51 | 69.17 | 16.38 |  | 110.60 | 61.68 | 102.68 |  | N/A |  | 84,107 | 58,178 |
| 2795 | 5 | 73.58 | 77.21 | 73.85 | 6.30 |  | 104.55 | 71.25 | 91.90 |  | N/A |  | 94,370 | 69,694 |
| 2797 | 7 | 72.70 | 79.99 | 75.45 | 13.64 |  | 106.02 | 67.62 | 126.48 | 67.62 | 2 to 1 | 26.48 | 69,512 | 52,449 |
| 2801 | 1 | 81.43 | 81.43 | 81.43 |  |  |  | 81.43 | 81.43 |  | N/A |  | 53,500 | 43,564 |
| 2803 | 1 | 57.17 | 57.17 | 57.17 |  |  |  | 57.17 | 57.17 |  | N/A |  | 330,000 | 188,646 |
| 2805 | 3 | 67.01 | 67.34 | 66.89 | 5.94 |  | 100.67 | 61.53 | 73.47 |  | N/A |  | 193,598 | 129,490 |
| 2831 | 1 | 62.84 | 62.84 | 62.84 |  |  |  | 62.84 | 62.84 |  | N/A |  | 440,000 | 276,475 |
| 2833 | 1 | 75.36 | 75.36 | 75.36 |  |  |  | 75.36 | 75.36 |  | N/A |  | 90,000 | 67,824 |
| 2835 | 1 | 69.84 | 69.84 | 69.84 |  |  |  | 69.84 | 69.84 |  | N/A |  | 121,600 | 84,926 |
| 2837 | 2 | 87.29 | 87.29 | 86.59 | 11.36 |  | 100.80 | 77.37 | 97.21 |  | N/A |  | 61,300 | 53,081 |
| 2839 | 3 | 62.66 | 55.73 | 59.83 | 17.61 |  | 93.15 | 35.71 | 68.82 |  | N/A |  | 62,000 | 37,093 |
| 2841 | 2 | 65.66 | 65.66 | 66.68 | 2.00 |  | 98.47 | 64.35 | 66.98 |  | N/A |  | 312,700 | 208,515 |
| 2843 | 2 | 67.18 | 67.18 | 62.27 | 11.82 |  | 107.88 | 59.24 | 75.12 |  | N/A |  | 102,000 | 63,518 |
| 2845 | 2 | 75.77 | 75.77 | 76.55 | 1.83 |  | 98.97 | 74.38 | 77.15 |  | N/A |  | 79,500 | 60,860 |
| 3087 | 2 | 84.65 | 84.65 | 77.07 | 28.49 |  | 109.83 | 60.53 | 108.77 |  | N/A |  | 113,000 | 87,092 |
| 3089 | 4 | 72.44 | 69.42 | 71.24 | 12.37 |  | 97.44 | 51.44 | 81.36 |  | N/A |  | 79,456 | 56,608 |
| 3091 | 3 | 81.78 | 81.68 | 81.67 | 0.23 |  | 100.01 | 81.35 | 81.91 |  | N/A |  | 66,868 | 54,613 |
| 3093 | 3 | 69.19 | 67.99 | 67.50 | 7.12 |  | 100.73 | 60.01 | 74.78 |  | N/A |  | 92,330 | 62,322 |
| 3095 | 3 | 55.26 | 56.79 | 56.92 | 11.45 |  | 99.76 | 48.06 | 67.05 |  | N/A |  | 67,189 | 38,246 |
| 3099 | 2 | 72.21 | 72.21 | 72.52 | 3.10 |  | 99.57 | 69.97 | 74.45 |  | N/A |  | 78,375 | 56,839 |
| 3101 | 1 | 75.02 | 75.02 | 75.02 |  |  |  | 75.02 | 75.02 |  | N/A |  | 110,000 | 82,527 |
| 3127 | 2 | 90.56 | 90.56 | 75.25 | 20.70 |  | 120.33 | 71.81 | 109.30 |  | N/A |  | 93,610 | 70,446 |
| 3129 | 1 | 76.89 | 76.89 | 76.89 |  |  |  | 76.89 | 76.89 |  | N/A |  | 61,200 | 47,058 |
| 3131 | 3 | 69.62 | 69.74 | 68.56 | 4.03 |  | 101.72 | 65.59 | 74.01 |  | N/A |  | 149,666 | 102,615 |
| 3133 | 1 | 96.05 | 96.05 | 96.05 |  |  |  | 96.05 | 96.05 |  | N/A |  | 32,805 | 31,509 |
| 3135 | 2 | 68.77 | 68.77 | 67.85 | 4.09 |  | 101.35 | 65.96 | 71.58 |  | N/A |  | 21,084 | 14,306 |

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# PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics 



PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008


PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008


## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: A review of the subsequent tables will reveal that all three measures of central tendency (the median, mean and weighted mean) are within acceptable range, and with slightly less than two points difference between the highest and lowest measure, any of the three could serve as the point estimate for the overall level of value for agricultural land within Cheyenne County. The median will be offered as the estimate of the overall level of value for agricultural land, since comparison of the Trended Preliminary Ratio with the R\&O Median reveals less than two points difference (1.44), and this indicates that each figure provides strong support for each other. Further, support is the rather "tight" coefficient of dispersion for this property class.

Regarding assessment uniformity, both qualitative statistical measures (the coefficient of dispersion and price-related differential) are within their respective acceptable ranges, and these indicate exceptional assessment uniformity for the agricultural land class.

Cheyenne County has met the requirements for compliance for both level of value and quality of assessment for agricultural land.

## 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(2) (R. S. Supp., 2007) 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 Division periodically reviews the procedures utilized by the county assessor to qualify/disqualify sales.

The Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officials, (2007), 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 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | 127 | 108 | $\mathbf{8 5 . 0 4}$ |
| 2007 | 140 | 106 | $\mathbf{7 5 . 7 1}$ |
| 2006 | 175 | 96 | 54.86 |
| 2005 | 175 | 83 | 47.43 |
| 2004 | 165 | 77 | 46.67 |
| 2003 | 150 | 68 | 45.33 |
| 2002 | 115 | 72 | 62.61 |
| 2001 | 101 | 73 | $\mathbf{7 2 . 2 8}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Table II indicates an exceptional percentage of agricultural unimproved sales used for assessment year 2008, and is historically the largest percentage as shown by comparison with the previous figures.

2008 Correlation Section<br>for Cheyenne 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 R\&O median ratio. The following is the justification for the trended preliminary ratio:

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | 68.65 | 6.98 | 73.44 | 72.00 |
| 2007 | 75.32 | -1.75 | 74 | 73.20 |
| 2006 | 76.88 | 0.54 | 77.29 | 77.08 |
| 2005 | 75.68 | 2.78 | 77.79 | 76.49 |
| 2004 | 77.15 | 4.84 | 80.88 | 77.04 |
| 2003 | 76 | 2.33 | 77.77 | 77 |
| 2002 | 78 | -0.3 | 77.77 | 76 |
| 2001 | 77 | 6.09 | 81.69 | 78 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Comparison of the Trended Preliminary Ratio with the R\&O Median reveals less than two points difference (1.44). This would indicate that each figure provides strong support for 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 2008 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2008 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2007 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 sales file and assessed base will be similar. The analysis of this data assists in determining if the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are an accurate measure of the population. The following is justification for such an analysis:

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

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

| \% Change in Total <br> Assessed Value in the Sales | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8.33 | 2008 | 6.98 |
| -2.09 | 2007 | -1.75 |
| 0.35 | 2006 | 0.54 |
| 4.68 | 2005 | 2.78 |
| 2.94 | 2004 | 4.84 |
| -2.74 | 2003 | 2.33 |
| 16.37 | 2002 | -0.3 |
| -1.93 | 2001 | 6.09 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Comparison of the percent change to the sales file to the percent change to the assessed base (excluding growth) is less than two points (1.35), and is statistically insignificant. This suggests that there is no appreciable difference between the assessment of the sold versus the unsold agricultural land within Cheyenne County.

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

There are three measures of central tendency calculated by the Division: median ratio, weighted mean ratio, and mean ratio. Since each measure of central tendency has 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. Since 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 the 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, (2007). The weighted mean, because it is a value weighted ratio, best reflects a comparison of the assessed and market value of property in the political subdivision. If the distribution of aid to political subdivisions must relate to the market value available for assessment in the political subdivision, the measurement of central tendency used to analyze level of value should reflect the dollars of value available to be assessed. The weighted mean ratio does that more than either of the other measures of central tendency.

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{7 2 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 1 . 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 . 8 7}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Table V reveals that all three measures of central tendency are within acceptable range, and each could serve as the point estimate for the overall level of value for agricultural land within Cheyenne County.

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

In analyzing the statistical data of assessment quality, there are two measures primarily relied upon by assessment officials. The Coefficient of Dispersion, COD, is produced to measure assessment uniformity. A low COD tends to indicate good assessment uniformity as there is a smaller "spread" or dispersion of the ratios in the sales file. A COD of less than 15 suggests that there is good assessment uniformity. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 235-237. 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. A PRD of greater than 100 suggests that high value properties are relatively under-assessed. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 239-240. 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 | 12.04 | 102.71 |
| Difference | 0 | 0 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Both of the qualitative statistical measures are within their respective acceptable ranges, and these indicate exceptional assessment uniformity for the agricultural land class.

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 108 | 108 | 0 |
| Median | 68.65 | 72.00 | 3.35 |
| Wgt. Mean | 68.00 | 71.92 | 3.92 |
| Mean | 70.37 | 73.87 | 3.5 |
| COD | 12.75 | 12.04 | -0.71 |
| PRD | 103.48 | 102.71 | -0.77 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 44.13 | 35.71 | -8.42 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 112.89 | 126.48 | 13.59 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Assessment actions taken to address agricultural land for 2008 included the following: the assessor sent letters to all agricultural land owners to confirm current land use. The assessor's office also recounted CRP trees and grass, thus requiring the recount of the parcel's irrigated and dry (respectively). Irrigation that consisted of one well and two pivots previously had an adjustment. This adjustment was taken off for assessment year 2008 to closer match $75 \%$ of the market. Ag values were reviewed for all of the agricultural market areas and changes were made:

In Market Area 1: Irrigated-two LCG's were raised, one was lowered, and the rest remained the same; Dryland-three LCG's were raised, one was lowered, and the others were unchanged; Grassland-all grass LCG's were raised in this market area. CRP-the top three subclasses were lowered and the bottom four were raised. Waste land was raised.

Market Area 2: Irrigated-three Land Capability Groups were raised, and the rest were unchanged. Dryland-3D remained the same and the remaining subclasses were raised. Grassland - the subclass 1G was raised, the next four subclasses were lowered and the bottom two LCG's were unchanged. CRP-all subclasses were lowered for this Market Area. Waste land was raised.

Market Area 3: Irrigated—all subclasses were raised. Dryland—all dry subclasses were raised. Grassland - the LCG 2G was raised, and the remaining subclasses were unchanged. CRP-the top subclass 1C remained the same as last year, but the remaining subclasses were raised. Waste land was raised.

Market Area 4: Irrigated-all subclasses were raised. Dryland-all subclasses of dry were raised. Grassland - no changes were made to grass values in this Market Area. CRP-the top three LCG's were lowered, and the lower four subclasses were raised. Waste land was raised to match the other agricultural Market Areas.

## 2008 Correlation Section for Cheyenne County

Market Area 5: Irrigated - no changes were made to this class of land. Dryland-no changes were made for assessment year 2008. Grassland-all LCG's were lowered. CRP—all subclasses were lowered. Waste was raised to match the other Market Areas.

Table VII appears to statistically reflect the assessment actions taken for assessment year 2008.

County 17-Cheyenne


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## County 17-Cheyenne

| Schedule II:Tax Increment Financing (TIF) |  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Value Base | Value Excess | Records | Value Base | Value Excess |
| 18. Residential | 53 | 280,428 | 5,797,358 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. Commercial | 15 | 5,157,726 | 25,007,229 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Records | Rural Value Base | Value Excess | Records | Total <br> Value Base | Value Excess |
| 18. Residential | 0 | 0 | 0 | 53 | 280,428 | 5,797,358 |
| 19. Commercial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 5,157,726 | 25,007,229 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. Total Sch II |  |  |  | 68 | 5,438,154 | 30,804,587 |


| Schedule III: Mineral Interest Records | Urban |  | SubUrban |  |  | Rural |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Value | Records |  | Value | Records | Value |
| 23. Mineral Interest-Producing | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 364 | 22,751,230 |
| 24. Mineral Interest-Non-Producing | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 206 | 136,141 |


|  | Total |  | Growth |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| 23. Mineral Interest-Producing | 364 | $22,751,230$ | 4,640 |  |
| 24. Mineral Interest-Non-Producing | 206 | 136,141 | 0 |  |
| 25. Mineral Interest Total | $\mathbf{5 7 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 , 8 8 7 , 3 7 1}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 6 4 0}$ |  |


$\left.$| Schedule IV: Exempt Records: Non-Agricultural |
| :--- |
| Urban |
| Records |$\quad$| SubUrban |
| :---: |
| Records |$\quad$| Rural |
| :---: |
| Records |$\quad$| Total |
| :---: |
| Records | \right\rvert\, | 26. Exempt | 366 | 62 | 359 | $\mathbf{7 8 7}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



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## County 17-Cheyenne

| Schedule VI: Agricultural Records: Non-Agricultural Detail | Urban |  |  | SubUrban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Acres | Value | Records | Acres | Value |
| 31. HomeSite UnImp Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 32. HomeSite Improv Land | 1 | 1.000 | 9,000 | 3 | 4.000 | 64,500 |
| 33. HomeSite Improvements | 0 |  | 0 | 3 |  | 142,917 |
| 34. HomeSite Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35. FarmSite UnImp Land | 1 | 36.080 | 31,498 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 36. FarmSite Impr Land | 3 | 43.250 | 10,163 | 2 | 4.010 | 3,008 |
| 37. FarmSite Improv | 3 |  | 15,396 | 2 |  | 41,614 |

38. FarmSite Total

| 39. Road \& Ditches | 5.460 |  |  | 6.780 |  |  | GrowthValue |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 40. Other-Non Ag Use |  | 0.000 | 0 |  | 0.000 | 0 |  |
|  | Records Rural ${ }_{\text {Acres }}$ |  | Value | Total |  | Value |  |
| 31. HomeSite UnImp Land | 23 | 23.000 | 178,500 | 23 | 23.000 | 178,500 |  |
| 32. HomeSite Improv Land | 437 | 476.990 | 4,032,170 | 441 | 481.990 | 4,105,670 |  |
| 33. HomeSite Improvements | 444 |  | 29,110,231 | 447 |  | 29,253,148 | 863,118 |
| 34. HomeSite Total |  |  |  | 470 | 504.990 | 33,537,318 |  |
| 35. FarmSite UnImp Land | 168 | 362.660 | 186,812 | 169 | 398.740 | 218,310 |  |
| 36. FarmSite Impr Land | 729 | 3,075.300 | 1,373,110 | 734 | 3,122.560 | 1,386,281 |  |
| 37. FarmSite Improv | 771 |  | 8,594,087 | 776 |  | 8,651,097 | 0 |
| 38. FarmSite Total |  |  |  | 945 | 3,521.300 | 10,255,688 |  |
| 39. Road \& Ditches |  | 9,079.450 |  |  | 9,091.690 |  |  |
| 40. Other-Non Ag Use |  | 48.490 | 0 |  | 48.490 | 0 |  |
| 41. Total Section VI |  |  |  | 1,415 | 13,166.470 | 43,793,006 | 863,118 |



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## County 17-Cheyenne <br> 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

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

| Irrigated: | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 46. 1A | 2.010 | 1,307 | 130.260 | 84,670 | 2,362.850 | 1,535,870 | 2,495.120 | 1,621,847 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,400.820 | 2,552,474 | 4,400.820 | 2,552,474 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 59.700 | 30,447 | 2,520.420 | 1,285,427 | 2,580.120 | 1,315,874 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2.940 | 1,323 | 2.940 | 1,323 |
| 50. 3A | 23.700 | 10,073 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,205.910 | 512,526 | 1,229.610 | 522,599 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 642.290 | 224,809 | 642.290 | 224,809 |
| 52. 4A | 3.370 | 758 | 0.310 | 70 | 201.580 | 45,359 | 205.260 | 46,187 |
| 53. Total | 29.080 | 12,138 | 190.270 | 115,187 | 11,336.810 | 6,157,788 | 11,556.160 | 6,285,113 |


| Dryland: |
| :--- |
| 54. 1D1 |

Grass:

| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 1.200 | 216 | 8,197.780 | 1,865,977 | 8,198.980 | 1,866,193 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 8,558.550 | 1,931,575 | 8,558.550 | 1,931,575 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 11.170 | 1,844 | 17,222.260 | 3,402,370 | 17,233.430 | 3,404,214 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 88.290 | 20,631 | 88.290 | 20,631 |
| 68. 3G | 4.140 | 683 | 14.260 | 2,353 | 7,675.980 | 1,441,394 | 7,694.380 | 1,444,430 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 19,553.970 | 3,452,365 | 19,553.970 | 3,452,365 |
| 70.4G | 1.590 | 175 | 39.220 | 3,557 | 50,711.090 | 5,724,167 | 50,751.900 | 5,727,899 |
| 71. Total | 5.730 | 858 | 65.850 | 7,970 | 112,007.920 | 17,838,479 | 112,079.500 | 17,847,307 |


| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 11.880 | 256 | 572.800 | 19,098 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 14.860 | 75 | 14.860 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 | 0.000 | 75 |  |  |
| 75. Total | 34.810 | 12,996 | 308.630 | 130,970 | $151,882.130$ | $30,176,774$ | $\mathbf{1 5 2 , 2 2 5 . 5 7 0}$ |

## County 17-Cheyenne <br> 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

Schedule IX: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Detail
Market Area:
2

| Irrigated: | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 7,373.310 | 4,792,699 | 7,373.310 | 4,792,699 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 481.930 | 289,158 | 481.930 | 289,158 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,124.890 | 1,707,932 | 3,124.890 | 1,707,932 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 20.200 | 8,888 | 20.200 | 8,888 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 946.930 | 411,919 | 946.930 | 411,919 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,116.630 | 354,058 | 1,116.630 | 354,058 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 137.790 | 34,452 | 137.790 | 34,452 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 13,201.680 | 7,599,106 | 13,201.680 | 7,599,106 |
| Dryland: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54.1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 75,088.320 | 22,901,971 | 75,088.320 | 22,901,971 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 548.010 | 164,403 | 548.010 | 164,403 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 14,523.000 | 4,211,713 | 14,523.000 | 4,211,713 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 346.290 | 91,767 | 346.290 | 91,767 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,824.440 | 1,281,381 | 5,824.440 | 1,281,381 |
| 60.4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 11,984.800 | 1,917,576 | 11,984.800 | 1,917,576 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 603.510 | 90,557 | 603.510 | 90,557 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 108,918.370 | 30,659,368 | 108,918.370 | 30,659,368 |

Grass:

| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.280 | 45 | 10,476.070 | 1,959,526 | 10,476.350 | 1,959,571 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 323.510 | 59,200 | 323.510 | 59,200 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 32.490 | 4,874 | 9,381.090 | 1,527,075 | 9,413.580 | 1,531,949 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 26.390 | 4,214 | 26.390 | 4,214 |
| 68.3G | 0.000 | 0 | 9.310 | 1,920 | 7,144.870 | 1,083,215 | 7,154.180 | 1,085,135 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 58.420 | 9,664 | 12,844.690 | 1,918,807 | 12,903.110 | 1,928,471 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 47.910 | 5,030 | 21,549.270 | 2,308,032 | 21,597.180 | 2,313,062 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 148.410 | 21,533 | 61,745.890 | 8,860,069 | 61,894.300 | 8,881,602 |
| 72. Waste | 5.000 | 175 | 0.000 | 0 | 701.550 | 24,086 | 706.550 | 24,261 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 70.350 | 354 | 70.350 | 354 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  |
| 75. Total | 5.000 | 175 | 148.410 | 21,533 | 184,637.840 | 47,142,983 | 184,791.250 | 47,164,691 |

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## County 17-Cheyenne <br> 2008 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 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 14,652.930 | 11,178,880 | 14,652.930 | 11,178,880 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 32.170 | 22,841 | 32.170 | 22,841 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,655.670 | 1,856,201 | 2,655.670 | 1,856,201 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 7.450 | 5,066 | 7.450 | 5,066 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,582.190 | 1,034,565 | 1,582.190 | 1,034,565 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,725.470 | 879,544 | 1,725.470 | 879,544 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 148.800 | 72,962 | 148.800 | 72,962 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 20,804.680 | 15,050,059 | 20,804.680 | 15,050,059 |


| 54. 1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 104,217.320 | 33,871,111 | 104,217.320 | 33,871,111 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 782.680 | 250,462 | 782.680 | 250,462 |
| 57.2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 16,518.110 | 5,120,685 | 16,518.110 | 5,120,685 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 458.520 | 130,683 | 458.520 | 130,683 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,759.590 | 1,892,704 | 6,759.590 | 1,892,704 |
| 60.4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 15,900.400 | 3,339,116 | 15,900.400 | 3,339,116 |
| 61. 4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 793.410 | 142,814 | 793.410 | 142,814 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 145,430.030 | 44,747,575 | 145,430.030 | 44,747,575 |

Grass:

| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 16,699.460 | 4,415,085 | 16,699.460 | 4,415,085 |
| 65.2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 962.950 | 190,728 | 962.950 | 190,728 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,975.860 | 1,409,854 | 5,975.860 | 1,409,854 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 93.840 | 27,394 | 93.840 | 27,394 |
| 68.3G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,762.160 | 697,225 | 3,762.160 | 697,225 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 12,971.310 | 2,208,164 | 12,971.310 | 2,208,164 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 16,198.290 | 1,868,659 | 16,198.290 | 1,868,659 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 56,663.870 | 10,817,109 | 56,663.870 | 10,817,109 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 991.680 | 34,557 | 991.680 | 34,557 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 9.030 | 45 | 9.030 | 45 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 223,899.290 | 70,649,345 | 223,899.290 | 70,649,345 |

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| County 17 - Cheyenne |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Schedule IX: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Detail |  |  |  | Market Area: |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | SubUrban |  | Ru |  | To |  |
| Irrigated: | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 11,417.760 | 8,962,953 | 11,417.760 | 8,962,953 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 59.100 | 42,553 | 59.100 | 42,553 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,414.370 | 1,004,206 | 1,414.370 | 1,004,206 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 21.170 | 14,819 | 21.170 | 14,819 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 853.290 | 575,979 | 853.290 | 575,979 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 957.080 | 502,471 | 957.080 | 502,471 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 67.980 | 35,010 | 67.980 | 35,010 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 14,790.750 | 11,137,991 | 14,790.750 | 11,137,991 |
| Dryland: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54.1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 97,142.170 | 34,971,170 | 97,142.170 | 34,971,170 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 874.260 | 310,365 | 874.260 | 310,365 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 13,411.350 | 4,559,845 | 13,411.350 | 4,559,845 |
| 58.3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 481.640 | 139,678 | 481.640 | 139,678 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,869.280 | 1,339,093 | 4,869.280 | 1,339,093 |
| 60.4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 7,485.510 | 1,871,479 | 7,485.510 | 1,871,479 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 366.090 | 73,218 | 366.090 | 73,218 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 124,630.300 | 43,264,848 | 124,630.300 | 43,264,848 |
| Grass: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,975.480 | 843,834 | 3,975.480 | 843,834 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 178.100 | 42,807 | 178.100 | 42,807 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,912.010 | 358,829 | 1,912.010 | 358,829 |
| 67. 3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 54.140 | 11,685 | 54.140 | 11,685 |
| 68. 3G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,303.530 | 230,835 | 1,303.530 | 230,835 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,601.670 | 791,074 | 5,601.670 | 791,074 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 14,264.580 | 1,290,668 | 14,264.580 | 1,290,668 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 27,289.510 | 3,569,732 | 27,289.510 | 3,569,732 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 323.990 | 8,120 | 323.990 | 8,120 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1.960 | 10 | 1.960 | 10 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 167,036.510 | 57,980,701 | 167,036.510 | 57,980,701 |

## County 17-Cheyenne <br> 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

Grass:

Exhibit 17 - Page 88


## County 17-Cheyenne

2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45
Schedule X: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Totals

| Urban |  |  | U | Rural |  |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AgLand | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 76.Irrigated | 325.500 | 565,639 | 190.270 | 115,187 | 60,133.920 | 39,944,944 | 60,649.690 | 40,625,770 |
| 77.Dry Land | 101.960 | 70,829 | 40.630 | 7,557 | 407,155.770 | 125,002,274 | 407,298.360 | 125,080,660 |
| 78.Grass | 259.280 | 187,950 | 214.260 | 29,503 | 258,406.390 | 41,551,957 | 258,879.930 | 41,769,410 |
| 79.Waste | 5.000 | 175 | 11.880 | 256 | 2,594.750 | 85,980 | 2,611.630 | 86,411 |
| 80.Other | 15.300 | 77 | 0.000 | 0 | 113.240 | 570 | 128.540 | 647 |
| 81.Exempt | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 82.Total | 707.040 | 824,670 | 457.040 | 152,503 | 728,404.070 | 206,585,725 | 729,568.150 | 207,562,898 |

## 2008 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 17-Cheyenne

Market Area:

| Value | \% of Value | Average Assessed Value |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |


| Dry: |
| :--- |
| 1D1 0.000 $0.00 \%$ 0 $0.00 \%$ 0.000 <br> 1D $6,986.740$ $24.96 \%$ $2,200,831$ $35.68 \%$ 315.001 <br> 2D1 $7,362.590$ $26.30 \%$ $1,509,341$ $24.47 \%$ 205.001 <br> 2D $6,435.730$ $22.99 \%$ $1,287,146$ $20.87 \%$ 200.000 <br> 3D1 117.150 $0.42 \%$ 22,259 $0.36 \%$ 190.004 <br> 3D $2,025.380$ $7.24 \%$ 374,704 $6.07 \%$ 185.004 <br> 4D1 $3,577.460$ $12.78 \%$ 626,078 $10.15 \%$ 175.006 <br> 4D $1,485.320$ $5.31 \%$ 148,532 $2.41 \%$ 100.000 <br> Dry Total $27,990.370$ $100.00 \%$ $6,168,891$ $100.00 \%$ 220.393 |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | $8,198.980$ | $7.32 \%$ | $1,866,193$ | $10.46 \%$ | 227.612 |
| 2G1 | $8,558.550$ | $7.64 \%$ | $1,931,575$ | $10.82 \%$ | 225.689 |
| 2G | $17,233.430$ | $15.38 \%$ | $3,404,214$ | $19.07 \%$ | 197.535 |
| 3G1 | 88.290 | $0.08 \%$ | 20,631 | $0.12 \%$ | 233.673 |
| 3G | $7,694.380$ | $6.87 \%$ | $1,444,430$ | $8.09 \%$ | 187.725 |
| 4G1 | $19,553.970$ | $17.45 \%$ | $3,452,365$ | $19.34 \%$ | 176.555 |
| 4G | $50,751.900$ | $45.28 \%$ | $5,727,899$ | $32.09 \%$ | 112.860 |
| Grass Total | $112,079.500$ | $100.00 \%$ | $17,847,307$ | $100.00 \%$ | 159.237 |
| Irrigated Total | $11,556.160$ | $7.59 \%$ | $6,285,113$ | $20.73 \%$ | 543.875 |
| Dry Total | $27,990.370$ | $18.39 \%$ | $6,168,891$ | $20.35 \%$ | 220.393 |
| Grass Total | $112,079.500$ | $73.63 \%$ | $17,847,307$ | $58.86 \%$ | 159.237 |
| Waste | 584.680 | $0.38 \%$ | 19,354 | $0.06 \%$ | 33.101 |
| Other | 14.860 | $0.01 \%$ | 75 | $0.00 \%$ | 5.047 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  | 199.182 |
| Market Area Total | $152,225.570$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |  |  |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $11,556.160$ | $19.05 \%$ | $6,285,113$ | $15.47 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $27,990.370$ | $6.87 \%$ | $6,168,891$ | $4.93 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $112,079.500$ | $43.29 \%$ | $17,847,307$ | $42.73 \%$ |
| Waste | 584.680 | $22.39 \%$ | 19,354 | $22.40 \%$ |
| Other | 14.860 | $11.56 \%$ | 75 | $11.59 \%$ |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $152,225.570$ | $20.87 \%$ | $30,320,740$ | $14.61 \%$ |

2008 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 17-Cheyenne

Market Area: 2

| Irrigated: | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1A1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 1A | 7,373.310 | 55.85\% | 4,792,699 | 63.07\% | 650.006 |
| 2A1 | 481.930 | 3.65\% | 289,158 | 3.81\% | 600.000 |
| 2A | 3,124.890 | 23.67\% | 1,707,932 | 22.48\% | 546.557 |
| 3A1 | 20.200 | 0.15\% | 8,888 | 0.12\% | 440.000 |
| 3A | 946.930 | 7.17\% | 411,919 | 5.42\% | 435.004 |
| 4A1 | 1,116.630 | 8.46\% | 354,058 | 4.66\% | 317.077 |
| 4A | 137.790 | 1.04\% | 34,452 | 0.45\% | 250.032 |
| Irrigated Total | 13,201.680 | 100.00\% | 7,599,106 | 100.00\% | 575.616 |
| Dry: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1D1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 1D | 75,088.320 | 68.94\% | 22,901,971 | 74.70\% | 305.000 |
| 2D1 | 548.010 | 0.50\% | 164,403 | 0.54\% | 300.000 |
| 2D | 14,523.000 | 13.33\% | 4,211,713 | 13.74\% | 290.002 |
| 3D1 | 346.290 | 0.32\% | 91,767 | 0.30\% | 265.000 |
| 3D | 5,824.440 | 5.35\% | 1,281,381 | 4.18\% | 220.000 |
| 4D1 | 11,984.800 | 11.00\% | 1,917,576 | 6.25\% | 160.000 |
| 4D | 603.510 | 0.55\% | 90,557 | 0.30\% | 150.050 |
| Dry Total | 108,918.370 | 100.00\% | 30,659,368 | 100.00\% | 281.489 |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | $10,476.350$ | $16.93 \%$ | $1,959,571$ | $22.06 \%$ | 187.047 |
| 2G1 | 323.510 | $0.52 \%$ | 59,200 | $0.67 \%$ | 182.992 |
| 2G | $9,413.580$ | $15.21 \%$ | $1,531,949$ | $17.25 \%$ | 162.738 |
| 3G1 | 26.390 | $0.04 \%$ | 4,214 | $0.05 \%$ | 159.681 |
| 3G | $7,154.180$ | $11.56 \%$ | $1,085,135$ | $12.22 \%$ | 151.678 |
| 4G1 | $12,903.110$ | $20.85 \%$ | $1,928,471$ | $21.71 \%$ | 149.457 |
| 4G | $21,597.180$ | $34.89 \%$ | $2,313,062$ | $26.04 \%$ | 107.100 |
| Grass Total | $61,894.300$ | $100.00 \%$ | $8,881,602$ | $100.00 \%$ | 143.496 |
| Irigated Total | $13,201.680$ | $7.14 \%$ | $7,599,106$ | $16.11 \%$ | 575.616 |
| Dry Total | $108,918.370$ | $58.94 \%$ | $30,659,368$ | $65.00 \%$ | 281.489 |
| Grass Total | $61,894.300$ | $33.49 \%$ | $8,881,602$ | $18.83 \%$ | 143.496 |
| Waste | 706.550 | $0.38 \%$ | 24,261 | $0.05 \%$ | 34.337 |
| Other | 70.350 | $0.04 \%$ | 354 | $0.00 \%$ | 5.031 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  | 250 |
| Market Area Total | $184,791.250$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |  |  |

## As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $13,201.680$ | $21.77 \%$ | $7,599,106$ | $18.71 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $108,918.370$ | $26.74 \%$ | $30,659,368$ | $24.51 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $61,894.300$ | $23.91 \%$ | $8,881,602$ | $21.26 \%$ |
| Waste | 706.550 | $27.05 \%$ | 24,261 | $28.08 \%$ |
| Other | 70.350 | $54.73 \%$ | 354 | $54.71 \%$ |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $184,791.250$ | $25.33 \%$ | $47,164,691$ | $22.72 \%$ |

2008 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 17 - Cheyenne

Market Area: 3

| Irrigated: | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1A1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| 1A | $14,652.930$ | $70.43 \%$ | $11,178,880$ | $74.28 \%$ | 762.910 |
| 2A1 | 32.170 | $0.15 \%$ | 22,841 | $0.15 \%$ | 710.009 |
| 2A | $2,655.670$ | $12.76 \%$ | $1,856,201$ | $12.33 \%$ | 698.957 |
| 3A1 | 7.450 | $0.04 \%$ | 5,066 | $0.03 \%$ | 680.000 |
| 3A | $1,582.190$ | $7.60 \%$ | $1,034,565$ | $6.87 \%$ | 653.881 |
| 4A1 | $1,725.470$ | $8.29 \%$ | 879,544 | $5.84 \%$ | 509.741 |
| 4A | 148.800 | $0.72 \%$ | 72,962 | $0.48 \%$ | 490.336 |
| Irrigated Total | $20,804.680$ | $100.00 \%$ | $15,050,059$ | $100.00 \%$ | 723.397 |
| Dry: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1D1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  | 0 |  |
| 1D | $104,217.320$ | $71.66 \%$ | $33,871,111$ | $75.69 \%$ | 0.000 |
| 2D1 | 782.680 | $0.54 \%$ | 250,462 | $0.56 \%$ | 325.004 |
| 2D | $16,518.110$ | $11.36 \%$ | $5,120,685$ | $11.44 \%$ | 320.005 |
| 3D1 | 458.520 | $0.32 \%$ | 130,683 | $0.29 \%$ | 310.004 |
| 3D | $6,759.590$ | $4.65 \%$ | $1,892,704$ | $4.23 \%$ | 285.010 |
| 4D1 | $15,900.400$ | $10.93 \%$ | $3,339,116$ | $7.46 \%$ | 280.002 |
| 4D | 793.410 | $0.55 \%$ | 142,814 | $0.32 \%$ | 210.002 |
| Dry Total | $145,430.030$ | $100.00 \%$ | $44,747,575$ | $100.00 \%$ | 180.000 |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | $16,699.460$ | $29.47 \%$ | $4,415,085$ | $40.82 \%$ | 264.384 |
| 2G1 | 962.950 | $1.70 \%$ | 190,728 | $1.76 \%$ | 198.066 |
| 2G | $5,975.860$ | $10.55 \%$ | $1,409,854$ | $13.03 \%$ | 235.924 |
| 3G1 | 93.840 | $0.17 \%$ | 27,394 | $0.25 \%$ | 291.922 |
| 3G | $3,762.160$ | $6.64 \%$ | 697,225 | $6.45 \%$ | 185.325 |
| 4G1 | $12,971.310$ | $22.89 \%$ | $2,208,164$ | $20.41 \%$ | 170.234 |
| 4G | $16,198.290$ | $28.59 \%$ | $1,868,659$ | $17.28 \%$ | 115.361 |
| Grass Total | $56,663.870$ | $100.00 \%$ | $10,817,109$ | $100.00 \%$ | 190.899 |
|  |  |  | $15,050,059$ | $21.30 \%$ | 723.397 |
| Irrigated Total | $20,804.680$ | $9.29 \%$ | $44,747,575$ | $63.34 \%$ | 307.691 |
| Dry Total | $145,430.030$ | $64.95 \%$ | $10,817,109$ | $15.31 \%$ | 190.899 |
| Grass Total | $56,663.870$ | $25.31 \%$ | 34,557 | $0.05 \%$ | 34.846 |
| Waste | 991.680 | $0.44 \%$ |  | 45 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Other | 9.030 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  | 4.983 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $223,899.290$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |  |  |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $20,804.680$ | $34.30 \%$ | $15,050,059$ | $37.05 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $145,430.030$ | $35.71 \%$ | $44,747,575$ | $35.77 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $56,663.870$ | $21.89 \%$ | $10,817,109$ | $25.90 \%$ |
| Waste | 991.680 | $37.97 \%$ | 34,557 | $39.99 \%$ |
| Other | 9.030 | $7.03 \%$ | 45 | $6.96 \%$ |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $223,899.290$ | $30.69 \%$ | $70,649,345$ | $34.04 \%$ |

2008 Agricultural Land Detail
County 17-Cheyenne
Market Area:
Average Assessed Value*

| Irrigated: | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1A1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 1A | 11,417.760 | 77.20\% | 8,962,953 | 80.47\% | 785.001 |
| 2A1 | 59.100 | 0.40\% | 42,553 | 0.38\% | 720.016 |
| 2A | 1,414.370 | 9.56\% | 1,004,206 | 9.02\% | 710.002 |
| 3A1 | 21.170 | 0.14\% | 14,819 | 0.13\% | 700.000 |
| 3A | 853.290 | 5.77\% | 575,979 | 5.17\% | 675.009 |
| 4A1 | 957.080 | 6.47\% | 502,471 | 4.51\% | 525.004 |
| 4A | 67.980 | 0.46\% | 35,010 | 0.31\% | 515.004 |
| Irrigated Total | 14,790.750 | 100.00\% | 11,137,991 | 100.00\% | 753.037 |
| Dry: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1D1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 1D | 97,142.170 | 77.94\% | 34,971,170 | 80.83\% | 359.999 |
| 2D1 | 874.260 | 0.70\% | 310,365 | 0.72\% | 355.003 |
| 2D | 13,411.350 | 10.76\% | 4,559,845 | 10.54\% | 339.998 |
| 3D1 | 481.640 | 0.39\% | 139,678 | 0.32\% | 290.004 |
| 3D | 4,869.280 | 3.91\% | 1,339,093 | 3.10\% | 275.008 |
| 4D1 | 7,485.510 | 6.01\% | 1,871,479 | 4.33\% | 250.013 |
| 4D | 366.090 | 0.29\% | 73,218 | 0.17\% | 200.000 |
| Dry Total | 124,630.300 | 100.00\% | 43,264,848 | 100.00\% | 347.145 |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | $3,975.480$ | $14.57 \%$ | 843,834 | $23.64 \%$ | 212.259 |
| 2G1 | 178.100 | $0.65 \%$ | 42,807 | $1.20 \%$ | 240.353 |
| 2G | $1,912.010$ | $7.01 \%$ | 358,829 | $10.05 \%$ | 187.671 |
| 3G1 | 54.140 | $0.20 \%$ | 11,685 | $0.33 \%$ | 215.829 |
| 3G | $1,303.530$ | $4.78 \%$ | 230,835 | $6.47 \%$ | 177.084 |
| 4G1 | $5,601.670$ | $20.53 \%$ | 791,074 | $22.16 \%$ | 141.221 |
| 4G | $14,264.580$ | $52.27 \%$ | $1,290,668$ | $36.16 \%$ | 90.480 |
| Grass Total | $27,289.510$ | $100.00 \%$ | $3,569,732$ | $100.00 \%$ | 130.809 |
| Irigated Total | $14,790.750$ | $8.85 \%$ | $11,137,991$ | $19.21 \%$ | 753.037 |
| Dry Total | $124,630.300$ | $74.61 \%$ | $43,264,848$ | $74.62 \%$ | 347.145 |
| Grass Total | $27,289.510$ | $16.34 \%$ | $3,569,732$ | $6.16 \%$ | 130.809 |
| Waste | 323.990 | $0.19 \%$ | 8,120 | $0.01 \%$ | 25.062 |
| Other | 1.960 | $0.00 \%$ |  | 10 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  | 5.102 |
| Market Area Total | $167,036.510$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |  |  |

## As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $14,790.750$ | $24.39 \%$ | $11,137,991$ | $27.42 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $124,630.300$ | $30.60 \%$ | $43,264,848$ | $34.59 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $27,289.510$ | $10.54 \%$ | $3,569,732$ | $8.55 \%$ |
| Waste | 323.990 | $12.41 \%$ | 8,120 | $9.40 \%$ |
| Other | 1.960 | $1.52 \%$ | 10 | $1.55 \%$ |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $167,036.510$ | $22.90 \%$ | $57,980,701$ | $27.93 \%$ |

## 2008 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 17-Cheyenne

Market Area: 5

| Irrigated: | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1A1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 1A | 84.640 | 28.55\% | 209,061 | 37.77\% | 2,470.002 |
| 2A1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 2A | 134.370 | 45.33\% | 298,974 | 54.02\% | 2,225.005 |
| 3A1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 3A | 25.690 | 8.67\% | 17,726 | 3.20\% | 689.996 |
| 4A1 | 23.970 | 8.09\% | 14,142 | 2.56\% | 589.987 |
| 4A | 27.750 | 9.36\% | 13,598 | 2.46\% | 490.018 |
| Irrigated Total | 296.420 | 100.00\% | 553,501 | 100.00\% | 1,867.286 |
| Dry: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1D1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 1D | 124.420 | 37.78\% | 122,553 | 51.07\% | 984.994 |
| 2D1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 2D | 105.990 | 32.19\% | 88,501 | 36.88\% | 834.993 |
| 3D1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 3D | 18.670 | 5.67\% | 7,281 | 3.03\% | 389.983 |
| 4D1 | 64.030 | 19.44\% | 18,569 | 7.74\% | 290.004 |
| 4D | 16.180 | 4.91\% | 3,074 | 1.28\% | 189.987 |
| Dry Total | 329.290 | 100.00\% | 239,978 | 100.00\% | 728.774 |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| IG | 38.620 | $4.05 \%$ | 30,124 | $4.61 \%$ | 780.010 |
| 2G1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| 2G | 91.920 | $9.65 \%$ | 65,204 | $9.98 \%$ | 709.355 |
| 3G1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| 3G | 88.280 | $9.27 \%$ | 51,051 | $7.81 \%$ | 578.285 |
| 4G1 | 228.690 | $24.00 \%$ | 153,621 | $23.50 \%$ | 671.743 |
| 4G | 505.240 | $53.03 \%$ | 353,660 | $54.10 \%$ | 699.984 |
| Grass Total | 952.750 | $100.00 \%$ | 653,660 | $100.00 \%$ | 686.077 |
| Irrigated Total | 296.420 | $18.35 \%$ | 553,501 | $38.24 \%$ | $1,867.286$ |
| Dry Total | 329.290 | $20.38 \%$ | 239,978 | $16.58 \%$ | 728.774 |
| Grass Total | 952.750 | $58.97 \%$ | 653,660 | $45.16 \%$ | 686.077 |
| Waste | 4.730 | $0.29 \%$ | 119 | $0.01 \%$ | 25.158 |
| Other | 32.340 | $2.00 \%$ | 163 | $0.01 \%$ | 5.040 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  | 8 |
| Market Area Total | $1,615.530$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,447,421$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |

## As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | 296.420 | $0.49 \%$ | 553,501 | $1.36 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | 329.290 | $0.08 \%$ | 239,978 | $0.19 \%$ |
| Grass Total | 952.750 | $0.37 \%$ | 653,660 | $1.56 \%$ |
| Waste | 4.730 | $0.18 \%$ | 119 | $0.14 \%$ |
| Other | 32.340 | $25.16 \%$ | 163 | $25.19 \%$ |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $1,615.530$ | $0.22 \%$ |  | $1,447,421$ |

## 2008 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 17-Cheyenne

|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AgLand | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| Irrigated | 325.500 | 565,639 | 190.270 | 115,187 | 60,133.920 | 39,944,944 |
| Dry | 101.960 | 70,829 | 40.630 | 7,557 | 407,155.770 | 125,002,274 |
| Grass | 259.280 | 187,950 | 214.260 | 29,503 | 258,406.390 | 41,551,957 |
| Waste | 5.000 | 175 | 11.880 | 256 | 2,594.750 | 85,980 |
| Other | 15.300 | 77 | 0.000 | 0 | 113.240 | 570 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |


| Total | 707.040 | 824,670 | 457.040 |  | 728,404.070 |  | 206,585,725 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AgLand | Total <br> Acres | Value | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average <br> Assessed Value* |
| Irrigated | 60,649.690 | 40,625,770 | 60,649.690 | 8.31\% | 40,625,770 | 19.57\% | 669.843 |
| Dry | 407,298.360 | 125,080,660 | 407,298.360 | 55.83\% | 125,080,660 | 60.26\% | 307.098 |
| Grass | 258,879.930 | 41,769,410 | 258,879.930 | 35.48\% | 41,769,410 | 20.12\% | 161.346 |
| Waste | 2,611.630 | 86,411 | 2,611.630 | 0.36\% | 86,411 | 0.04\% | 33.087 |
| Other | 128.540 | 647 | 128.540 | 0.02\% | 647 | 0.00\% | 5.033 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |


| Total | $729,568.150$ | $207,562,898$ | $729,568.150$ | $100.00 \%$ | $207,562,898$ | $100.00 \%$ | 284.501 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

[^0]
## 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45 Compared with the 2007 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL)

|  | 2007 CTL <br> County Total | 2008 Form 45 County Total | Value Difference <br> (2007 Form 45-2006 CTL) | Percent Change | 2008 Growth <br> (New Construction Value) | \% Change excl. Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Residential | 300,985,947 | 313,596,818 | 12,610,871 | 4.19 | 10,333,823 | 0.76 |
| 2. Recreational | 758,409 | 1,080,654 | 322,245 | 42.49 | 0 | 42.49 |
| 3. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwellings | 32,219,214 | 33,537,318 | 1,318,104 | 4.09 | *---------- | 4.09 |
| 4. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 333,963,570 | 348,214,790 | 14,251,220 | 4.27 | 10,333,823 | 1.17 |
| 5. Commercial | 98,080,255 | 99,289,081 | 1,208,826 | 1.23 | 1,804,617 | -0.61 |
| 6. Industrial | 8,943,310 | 8,996,410 | 53,100 | 0.59 | 0 | 0.59 |
| 7. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 10,171,184 | 10,255,688 | 84,504 | 0.83 | 863,118 | -7.66 |
| 8. Minerals | 23,425,021 | 22,887,371 | -537,650 | -2.3 | 4,640 | -2.32 |
| 9. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 140,619,770 | 141,428,550 | 808,780 | 0.58 | 1,804,617 | -0.71 |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 474,583,340 | 489,643,340 | 15,060,000 | 3.17 | 13,006,198 | 0.43 |
| 11. Irrigated | 36,131,635 | 40,625,770 | 4,494,135 | 12.44 |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 120,869,553 | 125,080,660 | 4,211,107 | 3.48 |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 36,902,817 | 41,769,410 | 4,866,593 | 13.19 |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 79,549 | 86,411 | 6,862 | 8.63 |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 39,497 | 39,497 | -38,850 | -98.36 |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 194,023,051 | 207,562,898 | 13,539,847 | 6.98 |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of All Real Property | 668,606,391 | 697,206,238 | 28,599,847 | 4.28 | 13,006,198 | 2.33 |
| (Locally Assessed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^1]
# 2007 Plan of Assessment for Cheyenne County, Nebraska Assessment Years 2008, 2009, and 2010 <br> Date: June 15, 2007 

## Plan of Assessment Requirements

Pursuant to Neb.Laws 2005, LB263, 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 assessments 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) $75 \%$ of actual value for agricultural land and horticultural land; and
3) $75 \%$ of special value for agricultural and horticultural land, which meets the qualifications for special valuation under 77-1344, and $75 \%$ of its recapture value as defined in 77-1343 when the land is disqualified for special valuation under 771347.

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

## General Description of Real Property in Cheyenne County:

Per the 2007 County Abstract, Cheyenne County consists of the following real property types:

|  | Parcels | \% of Total Parcels | \% of Taxable Value Base |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | 4389 | 48.14 | $44.96 \%$ |
| Commercial | 739 | 8.10 | $14.84 \%$ |
| Industrial | 77 | 00.84 | $1.33 \%$ |
| Agricultural | 3336 | 36.58 | $35.27 \%$ |
| Mineral | 576 | 06.32 | $03.49 \%$ |
| Recreational | 2 | 00.02 | $00.11 \%$ |

Agricultural land-taxable acres 728,986.88

| Irrigation | Dry land | Grassland | Waste | Other |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $8.38 \%$ | $57.16 \%$ | $34.00 \%$ | $.44 \%$ | $.02 \%$ |

Other pertinent facts-36,453.12 acres or $4.76 \%$ of Cheyenne County is residential, commercial and or industrial.

New Property: For assessment year 2007 an estimated 820 building and/or information statements were filed for new property construction/additions in the county.

For more information see 2007 Reports \& Opinions, Abstract and Assessor Survey

## Current Resources

A. Staff-1 Deputy Assessor and 3 Clerks
B. Budget-\$168,700
C. Training-Workshops and required continuing education for certification for assessor \& deputy.
D. Cadastral Maps accuracy/condition, other land use maps, aerial photos-Our cadastral map is continually updated per Neb statutes. It is dated 1968 and is worn out. Our aerial maps are updated on a continual basis and they are dated about 1989-1991.
E. Property Record cards-On file in the assessor's office are property record cards for each parcel of real property including improvements on leased land and exempt properties. These are updated every time a valuation year has been done and before the valuation notices are sent out June 1. We have both a hard copy and electronic version of the property. Each card or electronic copy contains a worksheet of the property, picture, sketch of the improvement, school district codes, four or more years of valuation history including the nature of the change and an indication of assessment body or official ordering the change. The cost approach is most generally used in valuing the residential and commercial properties. We have also used the income and cost approach for some of our low-income housing. Sales comparisons are used for our agricultural land.
F. Software for CAMA, Assessment Administration, GIS-The Cheyenne County Assessor's office has a contract with Terra Scan through the Department of Property Assessment \&

Taxation for support. The data used for cost calculations is supplied by Marshall \& Swift. We do not have GIS.
G. Web-based-No real property is currently on the Internet.

## Current Assessment Procedures for Real Property

A. Discover, list \& inventory all property-After all Real Estate transfers are transferred to the new owner all corresponding changes are made to the record card, computer, and cadastral map. The transfer is reviewed by the assessor and deputy to ascertain if it is a good sale. If the property is a commercial or agricultural parcel, we try to contact the buyer or seller, either by letter or telephone to verify the sale. All sale verifications are kept in a notebook in the office. If the sale is over or under $50 \%$ of the assessed value, we do a drive by or visit the property to confirm our information. Cheyenne County is zoned as well as Sidney, Potter and Lodgepole. All building permits are handled through the City of Sidney and are received in the assessor's office at month's end. We also go out physically and review areas of the country as well as the towns to pick up additional building projects that owners failed to apply for permits.
B. Data Collection-For 2007, the north side of Sidney was physically reviewed as well as Dalton, Potter, Lodgepole, Lorenzo, Sunol and Brownson. Land value changes occurred in several subdivisions in Sidney and Potter, Gurley and Dalton. Mobile homes also were revalued with a new depreciation schedule. Our appraiser, Jerry Knoche, physically measured and reviewed all new residential, commercial and agricultural improvements.
C. Review assessment sales ratio studies before assessment actions-Ratio studies were done on all classes of property. The assessor's office tried to contact either the buyer or seller by phone, in person or by a letter to qualify the agricultural and commercial sales. Agricultural sales were studied by processing all agricultural lands with improvements and without improvements. Each market area was defined and ratio studies were done. Each individual class of land was defined and ratio studies were done for them. The ideal was for each land class to come in between $69-75 \%$ of value so that all land classes were equalized. Ratio studies on all residential parcels were done to double check the median. Sidney and the rural residential as well as Potter, Dalton, Lodgepole, and Gurley were analyzed for being in compliance. A two mile corridor around Sidney was revalued as sales were showing the land and improvements were not high enough. Subdivisions were individually studied to check their ratios. A new 2006 cost index was implemented for all residential homes in the county. All residential homes in Cheyenne County have been physically inspected in the last 3 years. Commercial parcels were analyzed and ratios were run. Commercial land values in Potter and Dalton were raised. Sioux Meadows again was physically inspected and new values were placed on apartments, homes and commercial buildings that had been renovated. All pickup work and new
construction were added to the assessment rolls. Low-income housing was reviewed and an income approach to value was developed.

## D. Approaches to value

1.) Market Value- For 2007, we did a duplicate sales study on all residential sales, and we worked multiple regression studies on the areas we revalued. We analyzed our agricultural sales and either moved up or moved down some values on the three classes of land (irrigation, dry land and grassland) so that we were within the 69-75\% of market value.
2.) Cost Approach-The cost manual used for 2007 for residential and rural properties was 2006. Depreciation studies were done with the duplicate sales and a new depreciation was used for 2007. Matched pair studies were also used to track the depreciation. The commercial properties are in the 1999 cost index. We are still within the sales ratio, but we need to update the cost index.
3.) Income Approach-The income approach was used for several low income housing parcels. Information timely provided by management for the low income housing was used.
4.) Land Valuation-Studies were done in each market area as a whole as well as each individual market. Contacts were made to the buyers and sellers of the land as well as visiting the sale parcels. Each land class was tested so that every class (irrigation, grass, and dry land) came in within the $69-75 \%$ of value.
E. Reconciliation of final value and documentation-Each parcel shows how we arrived at the value using the Marshall and Swift costs for the index we used for 2007. New agricultural values are shown on the agricultural record as well as the soil type with the final value.
F. Review assessment sales ratio studies after assessment actions-Ratios were run for each residential and commercial city and town as well as all rural residential and commercial parcels to check to see if we were within market value. Ratios were run in each agricultural area as well as for each land class to check our new values.
G. Notices and public relations-Valuation notices were sent out May 31, 2007. Along with the notice was a letter explaining why valuations changed along with the agricultural, residential and commercial sales. A legal notice certifying the completion of the real property assessment roll was published in the Sidney Sun-Telegraph. By June 6 of each year, the assessor mails assessment/sales ratio statistics (as determined by TERC) to the media (KSID and Sidney Sun-Telegraph) and also posts the level of value, etc in assessor’s office.

Level of Value, Quality and Uniformity for assessment year 2007:

| Property Class | Median | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Residential | 99.00 | 3.43 | 100.09 |
| Commercial | 98.00 | 14.15 | 101.41 |
| Agricultural | 73.00 | 11.99 | 102.08 |

(COD means coefficient of dispersion and PRD means price related differential.) For more information regarding statistical measures see 2007 Reports and Opinions.

## Assessment actions planned for Assessment Year 2008

Residential-We will do statistics on all the residential homes in Sidney, Dalton, Potter, Gurley, Lodgepole, Potter and/or the country. If it indicates that we need to do a new depreciation and put in a new 2007 cost index, it will be done. Sioux Meadows will again be looked at to see if any new improvements have been done. All new residential homes, additions, etc will be physically measured and inspected and put on the tax rolls. All sales $50 \%$ above or $50 \%$ below the sale price will be physically inspected or looked at with a drive by to check our current record card to make sure all information is correct. All permits will be inspected. Land values in the towns and rural residential will need to be looked at again to make sure we are keeping up with sales. Duplicate sales and matched pairs and multiple regression and model building will be utilized to monitor the market as well as running statistics for all residential property and subclasses. Review residential sale rosters for any changes or corrections.

Commercial-We are going to try to review at least one-half of our commercial properties in the county in 2007 and the other one-half in 2008 so that we can put them in a new cost index in 2009. Sioux Meadows subdivision will need to be physically inspected again as they are improving the area more each year. The area of I-80 will have to be looked at as it is still growing. New construction and vacant land sales are occurring and will need to be reviewed. Three new TIF projects have been presented to the City of Sidney. We will review low-income housing and do an income and cost approach. More new low-income housing has been built in 2007 and they will all need to be reviewed for completion. All permits and pickup work will be assessed. All sales $50 \%$ above and $50 \%$ below the sales price will be physically checked to verify our records. Commercial sale rosters will be reviewed for any changes or corrections. Statistics will be run to show the level of value.

Agricultural-All five market areas will be looked at for changes in value for dry land, irrigation and grass as well as any use changes. Also any market areas that show an indication of a difference in value within an area will be checked to see if we need to develop another market area. We will try to contact either the buyer or seller to determine whether the sale is an arms length sale or not and if there are any adjustments to the sale price because of personal property or any other indication pertinent to the sale. Letters will be sent to agricultural owners for expiring or new CRP contracts. Physically inspect different areas of agricultural land for any land change uses. Agricultural sale rosters will be reviewed for any changes or corrections. Develop criteria to be used in making the determination of primary use of a parcel of land including a field review of the property. The criteria will be used to determine if the parcel is eligible for assessment as agricultural or horticultural land.

Special Value-Ag-land-as of this moment there is no special value in Cheyenne County for Ag-land

## Assessment Actions Planned For Assessment Year 2009

Residential-Statistics will be run on each class and subclass of residential properties to check to see if we are in compliance. If the statistics show that we are overvalued or under valued, we will take steps to rectify the valuations. Review mobile homes and rural residential properties. Review vacant land sales in the country and in the urban areas. Review all sales $50 \%$ above and $50 \%$ below sales price to verify property record card. All permits and pickup work to be reviewed and put on the assessment rolls. Again, use duplicate sales, multiple regressions and matched pair studies to monitor the market and refine depreciation schedules. Residential sale rosters will be reviewed and corrected.

Commercial-All commercial land will have been physically reviewed and a new cost index and depreciation will be used to value the properties. Land will need to be reviewed. All permits and pickup work will be assessed and put on the tax rolls. Commercial sale rosters will be reviewed and corrected.

Agricultural Land- Letters will be sent out to all agricultural owners about their expired CRP contracts. Statistics will be run for all market areas and as a whole. All land classes will be looked at statistically to see if they are in at market value and adjusted accordingly. Buyers or sellers will be contacted to verify sales. Land classes will need to be double checked for any use changes. Commercial sale rosters will be reviewed and corrected.

Special Value-Ag land-As Sidney grows, it may be necessary to look at Special Valuation, especially on the eastern edge of the City.

## Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2010

Residential-Statistics will be run to determine the median, COD and PRD. It may be necessary to move up or down a class, subclass, subdivision or town. Mobile homes and rural residential will be checked for any significant changes. Matched pair studies, duplicate sales and multiple regression and market models will be utilized. Review the cost index and make changes if necessary. Residential sale rosters will be reviewed and corrected. Put on the assessment roll all new residential permits-new construction, additions, alterations, etc. Begin a physical review of all residential properties.

Commercial-All commercial properties will have been put on with a new cost index in 2009. All sales will be reviewed to see if the cost index is keeping up with the sales. All land values will be reviewed. All pickup work and permits will be appraised and put on the assessment roll. The buyer or seller will be contacted to verify sales. If applicable, use income approach with cost approach on properties. Commercial sale rosters will be reviewed and corrected.

Agriculture-Double-check all market areas. Run statistics on all markets areas and subclasses. Contact buyers or sellers to verify sales. Check dry land, irrigation and grass
for any change of use. Check on expiring or new CRP contracts. Agricultural sale rosters will be reviewed and corrected.

Special Value-Ag land-If conditions exist to look at special value; it will be implemented.

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

1. The assessor's office maintains over 9,700 real property parcels. Each card is continually updated with new values and data sheets as well as an explanation what we did that valuation year with that parcel. We continually update our cadastral and aerial maps with split outs and new ownership changes.
2. Annually prepare and file Assessor Administrative Reports required by law/regulation:
a. Abstracts (Real \& Personal)-This is a summary of all the agricultural residential and commercial parcels in Cheyenne County broken down into classes and subclasses and their valuations. The personal property abstract is a summary of all commercial and agricultural personal property and their value. The real estate abstract is due on or before March 19 of each year and the personal property abstract is due on or before June 15 of each year. The abstract for real property shall include a report of the current assessed value for properties that sold and are listed in the state's sales file.
b. Assessor's survey-Each year on or before June 15, each assessor must outline what they are planning to focus on for the following valuation year. This plan of action must be presented before the Board of Equalization before July 31 of each year. The Department of Property Assessment and Taxation receives a copy of this report on or before October 31 of each year. This survey is a report of information regarding each assessor's office.
c. Sales information to PA\&T rosters \& annual Assessed Value Update w/abstract-Sales information is reviewed and qualified as either a good sale or not. For commercial and agricultural sales, we try to verify prices and personal property. Rosters of all sales from the Department of Property Assessment and Taxation are checked in July, September, and November and the final rosters come in January and are used as our preliminary statistics for the new year. After all new values are put on the parcels, an abstract of all real property is filed on or before March 19
d. Certification of value to political Subdivision-By August 20 of each year, current valuations of all personal property, central assessed and real property by class or subclass for all political
entities must be certified. These certified values are used in determining tax levies.
e. School District Taxable Report-The report of each school district's current valuations of all personal property, central assessed and real property by class or subclass as required by the Property Tax Administrator.
f. Homestead Exemption Tax Loss Report (in conjunction w/treasurer)-File on or before November 30 of each year with the County Treasurer, the total tax revenue that will be lost to the taxing agencies within the county from taxes levied and assessed in that year because of exemptions allowed under Chapter 77 article 35.
g. Certificate of Taxes Levied Report-This report is the current year's valuations, tax rates, and taxes levied for each political subdivision levying a tax in a county. Taxes levied for bonds shall be identified separately from other taxes levied. The CTL report shall include each political subdivision's property tax loss due to homestead exemptions, taxes collected for public power districts, other in-lieu of taxes, valuation and taxes for community redevelopment projects, consolidated tax districts descriptions and rates, tax rate or levy sheets and any other information required by the Property Tax Administrator.
h. Report of current values for properties owned by Board of Educational Lands \& Funds-Section 72-258.03 requires the Property Tax Administrator to determine "adjusted values" for each of these parcels. So that she or he may determine these values, the assessor sends the assessed value and school district information to PAT on or before December 1 of that year.
i. Report of exempt property and taxable government owned property-Not later than December 1, 2004, and every fourth December 1 thereafter, the county assessor or each county has to file with the Property Tax Administrator and the county board a report specifying the following information for the then current year: The legal description and owner of all property owned by the state or a governmental subdivision of the state and the legal description and owner of all property subject to taxation pursuant to sections 77-202.11 and 77202.12.
j. Annual plan of assessment report-A report that addresses the level, quality and uniformity of assessment, and shall propose actions to be taken for the following years to assure uniform and proportionate assessments and is within the constitutional, statutory, and administrative guidelines as set forth in Nebraska law.
3. Personal Property-Approximately 1900 personal property schedules are processed each year. We mail all of out of state schedules during the first week of January. Subsequently we send out the rest of the schedules
during the middle of March if the people haven't filed yet. After May 1 we go through all of the schedules that aren't in and send out a failure to file notice and penalties applied as required. If a schedule is timely filed, but without a signature, an unsigned notice is sent out. After July 31, a penalty of $25 \%$ is attached to each schedule not filed and a notice of failure to file is again sent out.
4. Permissive exemptions-Approximately 100 permissive exemptions are administered each year. Each application is reviewed and a recommendation is made to the Board of Equalization.
5. Taxable government owned property-Each year before March 1 the county assessor shall send a notice to the state or to any governmental subdivision if it has property not being used for a public purpose upon which a payment in lieu of taxes is not made. The notice shall inform the state or governmental subdivision that the property will be subject to taxation for property tax purposes.
6. Homestead exemptions-Approximately 400 homestead exemptions are processed each year. Applications received from the Department of Revenue are mailed to the prior year recipients before February 1 of each year. Every application is examined by the assessor, and except for the income requirements, it is determined whether or not such application should be approved or rejected. If it is approved, the county assessor marks the same approved and signs the application. If the application is not allowed by reason of not being in conformity to law, the assessor marks the application rejected and states thereon the reason for such rejection and signs the application. All application rejections are notified of such action by mailing a written notice to the applicant at the address shown in the application, which notice is mailed not later than July 31 of each year except in cases of a change in ownership or occupancy from January 1 through August 15 or a late application authorized by the county board, the notice is sent within a reasonable time.
7. Centrally assessed-All valuations certified by PA\&T for railroads and public service entities are reviewed, and assessment and tax billing records are established. If any new tax districts or sanitary tax districts have been established, new boundary maps are sent to the central assessed companies. PA\&T is also informed if there are new tax districts, sanitary improvement districts, etc. Any new towers, railroad tracks, etc., are also reported to PA\&T.
8. Tax increment financing-This report includes a copy of the redevelopment plan and any amendments, if not already filed, including the date of the approval of the plan and its boundaries and the total valuation of the real property in the redevelopment project subject to allocation before the project began. In subsequent years, the report indicates by tax year, the total consolidated tax on the property in the redevelopment project and the total amount of ad valorem taxes on property in the redevelopment project paid into a special fund for the payment of principal and interest. Sidney has five (6) Tax Increment

Financing projects. We also fill out reports sent to us from the City of Sidney for new valuations on TIF projects.
9. Tax districts and tax rates-The assessor is responsible for maintaining all real and personal property in the correct tax district. Any tax or school district change requires us to make sure all real and personal property is classified in such. For taxing purposes, we are responsible for making sure all tax rates are correct when we do the billing for taxes at the end of November. Also our grand values in each taxing entity are used to figure tax rates on.
10. Tax lists-On or before November 22 of each year, the county assessor prepares and certifies the tax list to the county treasurer for real property, personal property and centrally assessed properties.
11. Tax list corrections-The county assessor prepares tax list correction documents for county board approval. It includes the date, name, address, year corrected, school district, tax district, description of the property and the original tax, the corrected tax, added tax or deducted tax and the reason for the correction.
12. County Board of Equalization-The county assessor attends all county board equalization meetings for valuation protests and assembles and provides information for the board so that they may make an informed decision about the protest.
13. TERC appeals-The assessor prepares information to defend their valuation and attends taxpayer appeal hearings before TERC.
14. TERC statewide equalization-The assessor attends hearings if it is applicable to the county, defending values, and/or implementing orders of the TERC. If a county has to raise or lower a class or subclass, an abstract has to be re-certified by June 5 of that year.
15. Education-The assessor and his/her deputy beginning January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2010 must have 60 hours of approved continuing education to be eligible to receive approval by the Property Tax Administrator for re-certification. These hours are obtained through workshops, educational classes, and assessor meetings.

## Conclusion

The 2007-2008 budget request for the assessor's office is $\$ 172,500$. The assessor and deputy assessor will be attending several classes during the year to keep up with continuing education requirements. The budget request for the appraisal budget out of the General Fund is $\$ 50,000$. Jerry Knoche is the appraiser for Cheyenne County and Pritchard and Abbott will do the minerals. A budget for appraisals out of the General Fund was approved by the commissioners for $\$ 45,000$, the same budget for the last 5 years.

Respectfully submitted,

## 2008 Assessment Survey for Cheyenne County

## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

| 1. | Deputy(ies) on staff |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | One |
| 2. | Appraiser(s) on staff |
|  | None |
| 3. | Other full-time employees |
|  | Three |
| 4. | Other part-time employees |
|  | None |
| 5. | Number of shared employees |
|  | None |
| 6. | Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year |
|  | \$177,500 |
| 7. | Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system |
|  | \$14,000 |
| 8. | Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above |
|  | \$177,500 |
| 9. | Amount of the total budget set aside for appraisal work |
|  | None |
| 10. | Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops |
|  | \$4,500 |
| 11. | Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget |
|  | \$45,000, taken from the inheritance fund (that is part of the General Fund). |
| 12. | Other miscellaneous funds |
|  | The county has designated money for general computer repair/replacement out of the General Fund. The assessor's office part of this would be $\$ 2,500$. |
| 13. | Total budget |
|  | \$225,000 (\$177,500 assessor's budget + \$45,000 from the inheritance fund, + $\$ 2,500$ for the office specific computer equipment from the General Fund) |

a. Was any of last year's budget not used:

Yes, \$3,300.

## B. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

| 1. | Administrative software |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Terra Scan |
| 2. | CAMA software |
|  | Terra Scan |
| 3. | Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? |
|  | Yes |
| 4. | Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? |
| 5. | The Deputy Assessor |
|  | Does the county have GIS software? |
| 6. | No |
|  | Nho maintains the GIS software and maps? |
| 7. | Personal Property software: |
|  | Terra Scan |

## C. Zoning Information

| 1. | Does the county have zoning? |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | Yes |
|  | If so, is the zoning countywide? |
| 3. | Yes |
|  | What municipalities in the county are zoned? |
| 4. | Lodgepole, Potter and Sidney |
|  | When was zoning implemented? |

## D. Contracted Services

| 1. | Appraisal Services |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | Knoche Appraisal. |
|  | Other services |
| Terra Scan for administrative, CAMA, and personal property software. <br> Pritchard and Abbott for oil and gas. |  |

## Certification

This is to certify that the 2008 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 Cheyenne County Assessor, by certified mail, return receipt requested, 70062760000063875494.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2008.


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

[^1]:     outbuildings is shown in line 7.

