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## 2009 Commission Summary

02 Antelope

## Residential Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 165 | COD | 29.21 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 5,964,046$ | PRD | 112.02 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 5,966,046$ | COV | 51.75 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 5,769,410$ | STD | 56.06 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 36,158$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 28.63 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 34,966$ | Average Assessed Value <br> of the Base | $\$ 43,146$ |
| Median | 98 | Wgt. Mean |  |
| Mean | 108 | Max | 97 |
| Min | 12.71 |  | 408 |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 96.33 to 99.67 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 99.77 to 116.88 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 92.55 to 100.85 |

$\begin{array}{ll}\% \text { of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County } & 11.83\end{array}$
$\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period 6.26
\% of Value Sold in the Study Period

## Residential Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 178 | 97 | 28.11 | 111.03 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 202 | 97 | 36.17 | 117.39 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 203 | 98 | 33.47 | 113.39 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 168 | 98 | 22.97 | 105.17 |

Exhibit 02 - Page 1

## 2009 Commission Summary

## 02 Antelope

## Commercial Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 36 | COD | 24.82 |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 10,683,400$ | PRD | 95.32 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 10,618,400$ | COV | 41.68 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 10,544,110$ | STD | 39.45 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 294,956$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 23.22 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 292,892$ | Average Assessed Value |  |
| of the Base | $\$ 109,254$ |  |  |
| Median | 94 | Wgt. Mean | 99 |
| Mean | 95 | Max | 264 |
| Min | 42 |  |  |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 78.82 to 98.94 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 81.77 to 107.54 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 93.76 to 104.84 |


| $\%$ of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 6.03 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 6.78 |
| $\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period | 18.18 |

## Commercial Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 53 | 98 | 35.11 | 107.77 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 46 | 96 | 30.18 | 102.15 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 41 | 95 | 34.77 | 106.01 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 30 | 93 | 33.43 | 135.7 |

## 2009 Commission Summary

02 Antelope

Agricultural Land - Current

| Number of Sales | 70 | COD | 22.45 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 13,597,946$ | PRD | 102.59 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 13,159,251$ | COV | 30.32 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 10,034,435$ | STD | 23.72 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 187,989$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 16.11 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 143,349$ | Average Assessed Value <br> of the Base | $\$ 205,689$ |
| Median | 72 | Wgt. Mean |  |
| Mean | 78 | Max | 76 |
| Min | 37.29 |  | 170.73 |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| 95\% Median C.I | 70.09 to 76.16 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 72.67 to 83.79 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 70.96 to 81.54 |

$\%$ of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County 82.13

| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 1.82 |
| :--- | :--- |

\% of Value Sold in the Study Period 1.82

| Agricultural Land - History |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| 2008 | 103 | 72 | 20.26 | 106.43 |
| 2007 | 91 | 72 | 17.56 | 101.62 |
| 2006 | 85 | 76 | 17.29 | 100.64 |
| 2005 | 118 | 77 | 17.44 | 102.26 |

Opinions

# 2009 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Antelope County 

My opinions and recommendations are stated as a conclusion based on all of the factors known to me regarding the assessment practices and statistical analysis for this county. See, Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5027 (R. S. Supp., 2005). While the median assessment sales ratio from the Qualified Statistical Reports for each class of real property is considered, my opinion of the level of value for a class of real property may be determined from other evidence contained within this Reports and Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator. The resource used regarding the quality of assessment for each class of real property in this county are the performance standards issued by the International Association of Assessing Officers (IAAO). My opinion of quality of assessment for a class of real property may be influenced by the assessment practices of the county assessor.

## Residential Real Property

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of residential real property in Antelope County is $98.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Antelope 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 Antelope County is $94.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Antelope County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Agricultural Land or Special Valuation of Agricultural Land

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of agricultural or special value land in Antelope County is $72.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Antelope County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2009.


Ruth A. Sorensen<br>Property Tax Administrato

# PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics 



Exhibit 02 - Page 5

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



Exhibit 02 - Page 6

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



Exhibit 02 - Page 8

## Type: Qualified

Date Range: 07/01/2006 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/22/2009


Exhibit 02 - Page 9

# Antelope County 2009 Assessment Actions taken to address the following property classes/subclasses: 

## Residential:

Annually the county conducts a market analysis that included the qualified residential sales that occurred from 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2008. The review and analysis is done to identify any adjustments or other assessment actions that are necessary to properly value the residential class of real property.

Annually, the county plans to accomplish a portion of the required 6 year inspection process. During 2008, the prior assessor faced a recall election that resulted in a complete turnover of both the assessor and staff, in November of 2008. Whatever inspection was under way or planned in 2008 was not completed. The new assessor and staff did not attempt any residential inspection, but indicates that the 6 year inspection process will resume in 2009.

For 2009, the assessor has reviewed the preliminary statistics and re-verified some of the residential sales. As a result there were adjustments made to some minor subclasses in the towns (Assessor Locations) of Elgin and Oakdale. Additionally the county completely updated the land and improvement values in the Rural residential (known as 4500) subclass. These actions were deemed necessary be sure that Antelope had a uniform level of value among the residential subclasses. The assessor expects to return to a more proactive approach in 2009.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Antelope County

## Residential Appraisal Information

(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | Assessor and staff |
|  | Assessor |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Assessor and staff |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are <br> used to value this property class? |
|  | The actual manual cost tables are from 2004 to 2006, depending on the revaluation <br> cycle. As towns are revalued, they are recosted. The towns revalued for 2008 use <br> 2006 cost with a 2007 current cost multiplier. |
| 5. | What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was <br> developed using market-derived information? |
|  | From 2005 to 2008, depending on the revaluation cycle. As towns are revalued, <br> they are recosted and new depreciation tables are built from the market analysis <br> done at that time. The towns revalued for 2008 will have a 2007 depreciation <br> developed from current sales data. |
| 6. | What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the <br> market value of properties? |
| From 2005 to 2008, depending on the revaluation cycle. As towns are revalued, the |  |
| sales comparison approach is developed using current sales data. The assessor |  |
| indicated that this approach was useful in the larger towns like Neligh and Tilden, |  |
| but proved to be erratic in Elgin. |  |

9. Is "Market Area/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations" a unique usable valuation grouping? If not, what is a unique usable valuation grouping?
Yes: The Residential Assessor Locations are considered the best strata available in the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ to make subclass adjustments.
10. Is there unique market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. 10-001.07B? (Suburban shall mean a parcel of real estate property located outside of the limits of an incorporated city or village, but within the legal jurisdiction of an incorporated city or village.)
No: Each town including their suburban area could have its own market, but they are more appropriately grouped using Assessor Location. The suburban location, as it is defined has no locational homogeneity and thus is an inappropriate stratum for adjustment for either the county or in the Statewide Equalization process.
11. Are dwellings on agricultural parcels and dwellings on rural residential parcels valued in a manner that would provide the same relationship to the market? Explain?
No: While the valuation techniques and cost tables and depreciation tables are similar, the locational difference is a factor that must be accounted for when valuing the non-urban houses. Most of the rural residential are located in the proximity of towns or convenient transportation routes. This is not universally true of the residences on agricultural parcels. Those residences tend to be located where they are convenient for the farm and ranch operations with no real regard for residential marketability. In the out of the way locations, there tends to be more houses than are needed for current agricultural practices. The surplus residences in the more remote locations tend to be maintained at a much lower level than the ones that are occupied. The assessor does not believe that the rural residential houses are a universal surrogate in the market for the agricultural houses.

## Residential Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 41 | 0 | 0 | 41 |

$\qquad$
State Stat Run


Exhibit 02 - Page 13


PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2006 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009
State Stat Run

NUMBER of Sales: TOTAL Sales Price: TOTAL Adj. Sales Price: TOTAL Assessed Value: AVG. Adj. Sales Price: AVG. Assessed Value:
165
$5,964,046$
$5,966,046$
$5,769,410$
36,157
34,966

95\% Median C.I.: 96.33 to 99.67
NUMBER of Sales:
TOTAL Sales Price:
TOTAL Adj. Sales Price:
TOTAL Assessed Value:
AVG. Adj. Sales Price:

| YEAR | BUILT * |
| :---: | :---: |
| RANGE |  |
| 0 | OR Blank |
| Prior | TO 1860 |
| 1860 | тO 1899 |
| 1900 | TO 1919 |
| 1920 | TO 1939 |
| 1940 | TO 1949 |
| 1950 | TO 1959 |
| 1960 | тO 1969 |
| 1970 | тO 1979 |
| 1980 | TO 1989 |
| 1990 | TO 1994 |
| 1995 | TO 1999 |
| 2000 TO Present |  |
|  | ALL |


|  |  | 165 | 97.99 | 108.32 | 96.70 | 29.21 | 112.02 | 12.71 | 407.92 | 96.33 to 99.67 | 36,157 | 34,966 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SALE PRICE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| Low \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 4999 | 22 | 100.14 | 139.17 | 133.57 | 62.40 | 104.20 | 12.71 | 360.00 | 96.00 to 149.00 | 2,087 | 2,788 |
| 5000 TO | 9999 | 18 | 97.41 | 126.65 | 123.93 | 56.06 | 102.19 | 30.70 | 407.92 | 84.70 to 140.90 | 6,500 | 8,055 |
| Total \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 40 | 99.71 | 133.54 | 126.65 | 59.12 | 105.44 | 12.71 | 407.92 | 95.17 to 127.40 | 4,073 | 5,158 |
| 10000 TO | 29999 | 47 | 99.91 | 107.45 | 106.17 | 30.37 | 101.21 | 17.74 | 354.54 | 94.69 to 108.47 | 18,421 | 19,557 |
| 30000 TO | 59999 | 44 | 97.79 | 99.34 | 98.82 | 13.19 | 100.52 | 55.72 | 139.01 | 92.71 to 102.47 | 40,458 | 39,982 |
| 60000 то | 99999 | 23 | 94.80 | 92.24 | 92.24 | 10.64 | 100.00 | 56.56 | 132.82 | 90.13 to 98.01 | 74,278 | 68,513 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 9 | 95.03 | 88.59 | 88.49 | 12.18 | 100.11 | 42.38 | 102.53 | 76.68 to 102.05 | 121,633 | 107,631 |
| 150000 TO | 249999 | 2 | 96.04 | 96.04 | 96.08 | 3.95 | 99.96 | 92.25 | 99.83 | N/A | 177,000 | 170,060 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 165 | 97.99 | 108.32 | 96.70 | 29.21 | 112.02 | 12.71 | 407.92 | 96.33 to 99.67 | 36,157 | 34,966 |



PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2006 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009
NUMBER of Sales: TOTAL Sales Price: TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: TOTAL Assessed Value: AVG. Adj. Sales Price: AVG. Assessed Value
$5,964,046$
$5,966,046$
$5,769,410$
36,157
34,966
MEDIAN:
WGT. MEAN :
MEAN :
COD
PRD

[^0] 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 92.55 to 100.85

95\% Mean C.I.: 99.77 to 116.88

| COUNT | MEDIAN |
| ---: | ---: |
| 8 | 94.06 |
| 14 | 83.50 |
| 5 | 99.78 |
| 44 | 96.16 |
| 75 | 98.42 |
| 18 | 101.14 |
| 1 | 92.87 |
| 165 | 97.99 |


| CONDITION | COUNT |
| :--- | ---: |
| RANGE | 8 |
| (blank) | 14 |
| 0 | 5 |
| 10 | 44 |
| 20 | 75 |
| 30 | 18 |
| 40 | 1 |
| 50 | -165 |

### 97.99

WGT. MEAN
74.37
39.98
95.22
90.00
98.12
107.79
92.87
108.32
COD
27.04
80.98
16.87
24.03
24.95
32.32

| PRD | MIN |
| ---: | ---: |
| 123.84 | 42.38 |
| 266.00 | 13.33 |
| 97.83 | 42.30 |
| 110.80 | 12.71 |
| 113.61 | 56.56 |
| 120.71 | 93.90 |
|  | 92.87 |
|  |  |
| 112.02 | 12.71 |


| MAX | $95 \%$ Median C.I. |
| ---: | :---: |
| 149.00 | 42.38 to 149.00 |
| 360.00 | 30.70 to 121.67 |
| 124.58 | N/A |
| 312.00 | 88.37 to 100.77 |
| 354.54 | 94.80 to 101.33 |
| 407.92 | 97.59 to 137.83 |
| 92.87 | N/A |
| 407.92 | 96.33 to 99.67 |


| e Price | Assd Val |
| ---: | ---: |
| 51,812 | 38,530 |
| 4,548 | 1,818 |
| 7,300 | 6,951 |
| 17,952 | 16,156 |
| 43,792 | 42,967 |
| 70,250 | 75,722 |
| 112,500 | 104,475 |
|  |  |
| 36,157 | 34,966 |

## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL:The tables in the correlation section indicate that the statistics support a level of value for the residential class of property within the acceptable range. Analysis of the qualified PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics for the residential class indicates that the median ratio is $98 \%$ and all of the relevant subclasses with a sufficient number of sales are within the acceptable range. The COD at 29.21 is not in the acceptable range and PRD at 112.02 is not in the acceptable range.
In this report are several stratifications that can be reviewed and analyzed: Under the stratification of Assessor Location each of the named strata are likely to be relevant subclasses because they are assessor defined and should have both locational and organizational integrity. There are two other stratifications that may be of interest in the residential class of property. They are Locations: Urban, Suburban \& Rural, and Status: Improved, Unimproved \& IOLL. Both of these stratifications contain interesting and relevant assessment information. When taken alone as relevant subclasses, both present problems if they are broken down and analyzed as candidates for proposed adjustments. The biggest problem that is common to both is that none of the sub strata in either stratification are related to a common location. The most important factor relating to value is and always has been location. The second but equally important problem is that assessors and appraisers rarely organize an analysis or valuation project according to those criteria. That means that some parts of each of these groupings are probably being reviewed, updated or appraised at different times and with different sets of considerations. Among the Locations: Urban, Suburban \& Rural, the members of the urban group contain all of the individual towns scattered throughout the county and each subject to their own economic conditions. Suburban is similar with the same locational and economic disparity. Rural gathers everything else together as a catchall and then is often used to predict the valuation of agricultural houses. The grouping called rural may relate to the agricultural houses in some counties or in some parts of counties, but that is best left to the judgment of local experts. Nothing that is contained in the residential R\&O Statistics can define those relationships. That leaves Assessor Location as the only stratification that is defined and supported by the assessor. Assessor Location will be the only stratification from which adjustment recommendations will be offered. Other groups with a reasonable number of sales and questionable statistics will be pointed out in order to be thorough but likely not recommended for adjustment.
Analysis:
Under the stratification of Assessor Location; no relevant substratum has a median ratio outside the acceptable range of 92 to $100 \%$. Collectively the data suggests that the median holds up as the best indication of the level of value of the class and probably each relevant subclass and no recommendation for adjustment has been 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 268 | 165 | $\mathbf{6 1 . 5 7}$ |
| 2008 | 289 | 178 | $\mathbf{6 1 . 5 9}$ |
| 2007 | 314 | 202 | $\mathbf{6 4 . 3 3}$ |
| 2006 | 290 | 203 | $\mathbf{7 0 . 0 0}$ |
| 2005 | 269 | 168 | $\mathbf{6 2 . 4 5}$ |

RESIDENTIAL:Table II is indicative that the County has utilized an acceptable portion of the available sales and that the measurement of the class of property was done with all available arms? length sales. Nothing in this data or in the assessment actions suggests a pattern of excessive trimming of sales.

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

Gloudemans, Robert J., Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 315.

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

 Continued|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 98 | 4.05 | 102 | 98 |
| 2008 | 95.27 | 2.11 | 97 | 97.46 |
| 2007 | 95 | 1.11 | 97 | 97 |
| 2006 | 96 | 4.95 | 101 | 98 |
| 2005 | 98 | 3.50 | 101 | 98 |

RESIDENTIAL:The history of this statistic has shown very consistent change in both files. In 2009, the assessed base moved more than the sales file. The assessment actions describe minor adjustments in small towns, and a fairly strong action among rural residential properties. The actions were such that the minor change to the median ratio rounded to the same in the preliminary and final statistics. This is not unusual when the action is targeted toward minor subclasses. The important thing to note is that the assessment actions resulted in improved quality statistics, and much better measured levels of value among the Assessor Locations, but not necessarily in overall increase to the class. The relationship between the trended preliminary ratio and the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median ratio may not be a useful statistic in this situation.

## 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 2009 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2009 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 2008 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.

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

\% Change in Total
Assessed Value in the Sales File

> \% Change in Total Assessed
> Value (excl. growth)

| -3.03 | 2009 | 4.05 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{0 . 3 1}$ | 2008 | 2.11 |
| $\mathbf{8 . 0 1}$ | 2007 | 1.11 |
| 7.30 | 2006 | 4.95 |
| 3.22 | 2005 | 3.50 |

RESIDENTIAL:This table is directly related to Table 3. The nature of the assessment actions created the disparity in the statistics. Additionally, the decrease to the weighted mean in the final year of the studies between the preliminary and final statistics is the basis of the sale file change calculation. This usually increases, based on assessment actions, and definitely increases if sales are being chased. This statistic is a quirk of the methodology combined with targeted assessment actions to small subclasses. In this case, there is no realistic conclusion that can be drawn from the contrasting statistics.

## 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 | 98 | 97 | 108 |

RESIDENTIAL:The median and weighted mean are within the acceptable range, while the mean is above the range. The mean was calculated above the acceptable range largely based on a few high ratios, and most of the high ratios occurred on lower price sales. Nearly $24 \%$ of the 165 sales in this class sold for less than $\$ 10,000$, and about $53 \%$ sold for less than $\$ 30,000$. It only takes a few high ratios to have a noticeable impact on the mean. The median is the measure of central tendency to be least influenced by these outliers, and in this subclass, the most reliable indicator of the level of value.

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

In analyzing the statistical data of assessment quality, there are two measures primarily relied upon by assessment officials. The Coefficient of Dispersion, COD, is produced to measure assessment uniformity. A low COD tends to indicate good assessment uniformity as there is a smaller spread or dispersion of the ratios in the sales file. 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 | 29.21 | 112.02 |
| Difference | 14.21 | 9.02 |

RESIDENTIAL:In this class of property, both the coefficient of dispersion and price related differential are outside the acceptable range. The interpretation of high CODs and PRDs that this class of property has not been valued uniformly and proportionately. Like many counties with similar demographics, the county has done a statistically respectable job on residences which sold for $\$ 30,000$ or more. They struggle with the lower cost parcels. While, it would be good to have better indicators of uniform valuation, the positive view is that these sales have not been trimmed or selectively revalued. Taking into account the presence of small dollar sales and the population range of towns from 75 to 1,660 , it is difficult to manage the quality statistics in databases with these characteristics. It might be said that there is typically very little organized market structure in small villages and the balance between supply and demand is more coincidence than market forces. A review of the assessment actions reveals a very proactive assessment process for 2009. Even though the quality of the residential valuation may be considered less than acceptable, the assessment practices are solid and consistent in spite of the measured COD and PRD.

## 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 | 162 | 165 | 3 |
| Median | 98 | 98 | 0 |
| Wgt. Mean | 97 | 97 | 0 |
| Mean | 110 | 108 | -2 |
| COD | 31.82 | 29.21 | -2.61 |
| PRD | 113.59 | 112.02 | -1.57 |
| Minimum | 12.71 | 12.71 | 0.00 |
| Maximum | 407.92 | 407.92 | 0.00 |

RESIDENTIAL:The change between the preliminary statistics and the Reports and Opinion statistics is consistent with the assessment actions reported by the County for this class of property. The difference in the number of qualified sales is a result of changes made to the sold property after the date of the sale that were deemed to have a substantial impact on the assessed value. Any such sales were removed from the qualified sales roster. The other changes are consistent with the assessment actions taken in this class of property. All of changes between the Preliminary Statistics and the Final R\&O Statistics were favorable or at worst neutral.

## VIII. Trended Ratio Analysis

In order to be meaningful, statistical inferences must be based on a representative and proportionate sample of the population. If the sales are representative of the population and the sales have been appraised in a similar manner to the unsold properties, statistical inferences should be substantially the same as statistics developed from actual assessed value. This comparison is to provide additional information to the analyst in determining the reliability of the statistical inference.

|  | R\&O Statistics | Trended Ratio | Difference |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 165 | 154 | 11 |
| Median | 98 | 108 | -10 |
| Wgt. Mean | 97 | 110 | -13 |
| Mean | 108 | 130 | -22 |
| COD | 29.21 | 43.52 | -14.31 |
| PRD | 112.02 | 118.12 | -6.10 |
| Minimum | 407.92 | 238.20 | -0.95 |
| Maximum |  | 169.72 |  |

This county has always aggressively valued, updated, inspected and adjusted property values on an ongoing basis. They have been very proactive about the 6 year ongoing inspection and review process. It must be pointed out, that the assessor and staff all changed in late 2008, and the data may contain parcels with multiple location IDs, that were not known to the preparer. All of the substantially changed issues are not absolutely worked out or known. Also this county had an abundance of small dollar sales. More than $25 \%$ of the sales were less than $\$ 10,000$ selling price. These sales undoubtedly contributed to the extreme high and low ratios, and to the extreme COD and PRD. This table lends little support for the R\&O Stats, but they tend to parallel each other. On their own, the trended statistics suggest that perhaps the level of value is somewhat higher than the R\&O Stats report. The quality of assessment may also not be represented by either of the two sets of statistics, rather exists somewhere in between. Based on some knowledge of the past assessment actions, it is likely that the quality stats and the extreme contrast between the two is more a function of the small dollar sales than a representation of the assessment practices. Since this is the first year preparing these statistics, no precedence exists from which one might draw any strong conclusions.

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

## Type: Qualified



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

| NUMBER of Sales: |  |  |  |  | MEDIAN: <br> WGT. MEAN: | te Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/22/2009 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ( $!:$ AVTot=0) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 39 |  | 90 |  | COV: | 50.33 |  | dian | C.I.: 67.00 | to 97.93 |  |
|  | TOTAL S | s Pric | 10,812,400 |  |  | 99 |  | STD: | 47.00 | 95\% Wgt | Mean | C.I.: 93.1 | to 104.12 |  |
|  | L Adj. S | s Pric |  | , 400 | WGT. MEAN: <br> MEAN : | 93 | AVG.ABS.DEV: |  | 29.01 | 95 | Mean | C.I.: 78.62 to 108.12 |  |  |
|  | AL Asse | d Valu | 10,616,300 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AVG. Adj. Sales Price: |  |  |  | 275,958 | COD: | 32.39 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 264.31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| AVG. Assessed Value: |  |  |  | 272,212 | PRD: | 94.65 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 41.79 | Printed: 01/22/2009 21:14:38 |  |  |  |  |
| YEAR BUILT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% M | Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 0 OR Blank |  | 5 | 57.95 | 53.58 | 51.12 | 11.86 |  | 104.80 | 41.79 | 63.33 |  | N/A | 21,120 | 10,797 |
| Prior TO 1860 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1860 TO 1899 |  | 1 | 248.57 | 248.57 | 248.57 |  |  |  | 248.57 | 248.57 |  | N/A | 2,100 | 5,220 |
| 1900 TO 1919 |  | 14 | 89.57 | 90.13 | 95.25 | 13.52 |  | 94.63 | 59.43 | 124.10 | 73.98 | 8 to 101.78 | 67,857 | 64,632 |
| 1920 TO 1939 |  | 4 | 75.58 | 75.64 | 75.18 | 25.62 |  | 100.61 | 53.47 | 97.93 |  | N/A | 29,500 | 22,177 |
| 1940 TO 1949 |  | 2 | 80.41 | 80.41 | 86.05 | 37.55 |  | 93.45 | 50.22 | 110.60 |  | N/A | 227,500 | 195,765 |
| 1950 тО 1959 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1960 TO 1969 |  | 2 | 74.94 | 74.94 | 78.00 | 24.98 |  | 96.09 | 56.22 | 93.67 |  | N/A | 107,500 | 83,845 |
| 1970 TO 1979 |  | 7 | 94.76 | 116.39 | 105.83 | 47.49 |  | 109.98 | 57.23 | 264.31 | 57.23 | 3 to 264.31 | 393,814 | 416,775 |
| 1980 TO 1989 |  | 1 | 165.18 | 165.18 | 165.18 |  |  |  | 165.18 | 165.18 |  | N/A | 30,000 | 49,555 |
| 1990 TO 1994 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1995 TO 1999 |  | 2 | 81.57 | 81.57 | 98.37 | 21.30 |  | 82.92 | 64.19 | 98.94 |  | N/A | 3,020,000 | 2,970,665 |
| 2000 TO Present$\qquad$ ALL $\qquad$ |  | 1 | 106.67 | 106.67 | 106.67 |  |  |  | 106.67 | 106.67 |  | N/A | 90,000 | 96,005 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 39 | 89.57 | 93.37 | 98.64 | 32.39 |  | 94.65 | 41.79 | 264.31 | 67.00 | 0 to 97.93 | 275,958 | 272,212 |
| SALE PRICE * <br> RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% M | Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. <br> Sale Price | Avg. <br> Assd Val |
| Low \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 4999 | 3 | 63.33 | 119.30 | 163.78 | 106.62 |  | 72.84 | 46.00 | 248.57 |  | N/A | 1,233 | 2,020 |
| 5000 TO | 9999 | 2 | 79.54 | 79.54 | 81.63 | 15.76 |  | 97.44 | 67.00 | 92.07 |  | N/A | 6,000 | 4,897 |
| Total \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 5 | 67.00 | 103.39 | 100.99 | 69.05 |  | 102.38 | 46.00 | 248.57 |  | N/A | 3,140 | 3,171 |
| 10000 тO | 29999 | 9 | 82.30 | 84.22 | 82.59 | 18.12 |  | 101.97 | 58.82 | 124.10 | 59.09 | to 101.71 | 20,000 | 16,518 |
| 30000 то | 59999 | 12 | 81.04 | 87.67 | 85.87 | 37.65 |  | 102.10 | 41.79 | 165.18 | 57.23 | 3 to 105.80 | 37,716 | 32,386 |
| 60000 TO | 99999 | 3 | 101.78 | 88.22 | 86.53 | 16.52 |  | 101.96 | 56.22 | 106.67 |  | N/A | 80,000 | 69,225 |
| 100000 тO | 149999 | 4 | 85.84 | 82.38 | 82.95 | 13.00 |  | 99.32 | 64.19 | 93.67 |  | N/A | 108,525 | 90,020 |
| 150000 TO | 249999 | 2 | 157.27 | 157.27 | 149.51 | 68.07 |  | 105.19 | 50.22 | 264.31 |  | N/A | 172,500 | 257,905 |
| 250000 то | 499999 | 1 | 110.60 | 110.60 | 110.60 |  |  |  | 110.60 | 110.60 |  | N/A | 270,000 | 298,615 |
| $\begin{gathered} 500000+ \\ \text { ALL_ } \end{gathered}$ |  | 3 | 98.94 | 98.32 | 98.37 | 0.88 |  | 99.95 | 96.71 | 99.31 |  | N/A | 2,941,666 | 2,893,653 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 39 | 89.57 | 93.37 | 98.64 | 32.39 |  | 94.65 | 41.79 | 264.31 | 67.00 | 0 to 97.93 | 275,958 | 272,212 |




# Antelope County 2009 Assessment Actions taken to address the following property classes/subclasses: 

## Commercial:

Annually the county conducts a market analysis that included the qualified commercial sales that occurred from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2008. The review and analysis is done to identify any adjustments or other assessment actions that are necessary to properly value the commercial class of real property.

Annually, the county plans to accomplish a portion of the required 6 year inspection process. During 2008, the prior assessor faced a recall election that resulted in a complete turnover of both the assessor and staff, in November of 2008. Whatever inspection was under way or planned in 2008 was not completed. The new assessor and staff did not attempt any commercial inspection, but indicates that the 6 year inspection process will resume in 2009.

For 2009, the assessor has reviewed the preliminary statistics and re-verified some of the commercial sales. As a result there were adjustments made to some minor subclasses in the towns of Elgin and Neligh. These actions were deemed necessary be sure that Antelope had a uniform assessment process in the commercial class. The assessor expects to return to a more proactive approach in 2009.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Antelope County

## Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Assessor and staff |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Assessor |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Assessor and staff |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | The actual manual cost tables are from 2004 to 2006, depending on the revaluation cycle. As towns are revalued, they are recosted. |
| 5. | What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | The depreciation study dates range from 2004 to 2007 depending when the last revaluation was done. They are the same as the cost dates in each case. |
| 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? |
|  | In 2001, the county hired Stanard Appraisal to do a study. It is no longer current, and the assessor presently sees only limited value in an income approach since a majority of the commercial properties are owner occupied. |
| 7. | What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the market value of properties? |
|  | This process follows the same dates as the cost approach, 2004 to 2007. It is the county's practice to do both at the same time. |
| 8. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? |
|  | 9 -Assessor Locations |
| 9. | How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? |
|  | The market areas are defined the same as "Assessor Location". They include Brunswick, Clearwater, Elgin, Neligh, Oakdale, Orchard, Royal, Tilden and Rural. |


| 10. | Is "Market Area/Neighborhood/Assessor Location" a unique usable valuation <br> grouping? If not, what is a unique usable valuation grouping? |
| :--- | :--- |
| Yes: Normally, the commercial Assessor Locations are considered the best strata <br> available in the R\&O to make subclass adjustments. In 2009, there are so few sales <br> that it is not advisable to try to draw any conclusions from these subclasses. |  |
| 11. | Do the various subclasses of Commercial Property such as convenience stores, <br> warehouses, hotels, etc. have common value characteristics? |
|  | No: the occupancy codes by themselves as displayed in the R\&O would not be <br> certain to have common value characteristics. While they may depict common <br> construction characteristics, location and condition are property characteristics that <br> are much better correlated to value. |
| 12. | Is there unique market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. <br> 10-001.07B? (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.) |
|  | No: Each town including their suburban area could have its own market, but <br> commercial parcels are more appropriately grouped using Assessor Location. The <br> suburban location, as it is defined has no locational homogeneity and thus is an <br> inappropriate stratum for adjustment for either the county or in the Statewide <br> Equalization process. |

Commercial Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | 0 | 0 | 15 |

## PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics

Type: Qualified






## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL:The tables in the correlation section indicate that the statistics support a level of value for the commercial class of property within the acceptable range. Analysis of the qualified PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics for the commercial class indicates that the median ratio is $94 \%$ and all of the relevant subclasses with a sufficient number of sales are within the acceptable range. The COD at 24.82 is not in the acceptable range and PRD at 95.32 is not in the acceptable range.
Analysis of the statistics prepared for the commercial class presents few opportunities to do any subclass analysis or recommendations for adjustment to a relevant subclass. No matter how sales are grouped in the commercial class, there are problems identifying relevant subclasses. These statistics have all of the problems of locational and organizational integrity that the residential statistics plus at least two more. First, there are never very many commercial sales even using a three year study. Second, commercial property is a collection of income producing land and structures that have little or no economic connection to each other. In the end, the only relevant stratification presented in the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ is the Assessor Location, and even it is weak as an appraisal class. It is assessor defined and usually has locational integrity and to some extent organizational integrity if the assessor or appraiser recognizes the individual economic conditions that exist among the various uses grouped into the commercial class. At least, the assessor is likely to review, appraise and adjust the properties as they are grouped under Assessor Location in the same general time frame. Among commercial properties, there are simply less sales and more subclasses making subclass analysis and adjustment typically ill advised.
Beside Assessor Location; there are two other stratifications that have been of interest in the commercial class of property. They are Locations: Urban, Suburban \& Rural, and Status: Improved, Unimproved \& IOLL. Both of these stratifications contain interesting and relevant assessment information. When taken alone as relevant subclasses, both present problems if they are broken down and analyzed as candidates for proposed adjustments.
Analysis:
Under the stratification of Assessor Location; no relevant substratum has a median ratio outside the acceptable range of 92 to $100 \%$. Collectively the data suggests that the median holds up as the best indication of the level of value for the class and probably each relevant subclass.

## 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 98 | 36 | 36.73 |
| 2008 | 99 | 53 | 53.54 |
| 2007 | 94 | 46 | 48.94 |
| 2006 | 67 | 41 | 61.19 |
| 2005 | 53 | 30 | 56.60 |

COMMERCIAL:Table II indicates that the County has utilized about $37 \%$ of the available sales. As a percentage, that number seems low, but there are 36 sales, and the county has historically has utilized between 30 and 59 sales. Even though the percentage of sales is down, the number of sales is similar to years when nearly $60 \%$ of the available sales were utilized. There are 3 less in the final than the preliminary statistics, and they were trimmed because they were substantially changed. Nothing else in this data or in the assessment actions suggests a pattern of excessive trimming of sales. It is therefore reasonable to conclude that the even though the percentage is low, the measurement of the class of property was done with all available arms length sales.

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

Gloudemans, Robert J., Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 315.

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

 Continued|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 90 | 0.00 | 90 | 94 |
| 2008 | 97.32 | 0.98 | 98 | 97.93 |
| 2007 | 93 | 24.37 | 115 | 96 |
| 2006 | 75 | 41.77 | 106 | 95 |
| 2005 | 93 | 0.65 | 94 | 93 |

COMMERCIAL:The history of this statistic has shown no consistent change pattern in either file. In 2009, the assessor described their actions as re-verification of many of the commercial sales, some changes of qualification, and some sales deemed substantially changed. This was the new assessor's first exposure to the commercial market in Antelope County and that action resulted in some minor adjustments among a few minor subclasses. In this case, the action was the appropriate one, and was more targeted than might have been expected given the limited time that was available. It is not unusual in the case of a few minor targeted adjustments that some property moves up and some moves down. That was apparently the case as the abstract report for commercial property barely changed while the sale file showed a $4 \%$ increase as measured by the median. It is notable that the weighted mean did not change after it was rounded, supporting the notion that the actions is the sales file really were more similar to the base than the median ratio infers. The one other thing to mention is that the average assessed value of the sales is more than $250 \%$ of the base, causing a question of representativeness. Due to all of the cumulative actions and circumstances that took place in this class in 2009, it is unclear whether the trended preliminary statistic is meaningful, or is ever meaningful as a measure for the commercial class.

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

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 2009 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2009 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 2008 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.

## 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 File

\% Change in Total Assessed
Value (excl. growth)

| 5.56 | 2009 | 0.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.01 | 2008 | 0.98 |
| 64.68 | 2007 | 24.37 |
| 134.06 | 2006 | 41.77 |
| 0.00 | 2005 | 0.65 |

COMMERCIAL:This table is directly related to Table 3, so some of those comments need restating. The nature of the assessment actions created the disparity in the statistics. That was apparently the case as the abstract report for commercial property barely changed while the sale file showed a $4 \%$ increase as measured by the median and a $5.56 \%$ increase as measured by the measurement methodology. It is notable that the weighted mean for the entire commercial class did not change after it was rounded, supporting the notion that the actions is the sales file really were more similar to the base than the median ratio infers. The one other thing to mention is that the average assessed value of the sales is more than $250 \%$ of the base, causing a question of representativeness. Considering the assessment circumstances that took place in this class in 2009, it is unclear whether the change in the sales base statistic is meaningful. If not, there are no conclusions one can draw about either the level of value or the assessment practices.

## 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 | 94 | 99 | 95 |

COMMERCIAL:The three measures of central tendency all are within the acceptable range and relatively similar, suggesting the level of value for this class of property is within the acceptable range. These statistics standing alone may be somewhat indicative of the level of value only because the market is static and the assessment actions were modest, and targeted to produce better uniformity. The class is highly diverse, making the likelihood remote that the statistics for the class are meaningful or representative, and for any subclasses the likelihood is even more remote. The historical level of value and the pattern of ongoing and targeted assessment practices are more persuasive that the level of value for the commercial property is being maintained at the proper level than one more year of statistics.

## 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 | 24.82 | 95.32 |
| Difference | 4.82 | -2.68 |

COMMERCIAL:The coefficient of dispersion is well above the range and the price related differential is notably below the acceptable range. This is supposed to indicate that this class of property has not been valued uniformly and proportionately. Usually a PRD below 100 indicates very progressive valuation, (overvaluing high price property and undervaluing low price property. That circumstance is rare. In this case, there was a hog confinement operation that sold for about 5.9 million dollars and a nursing home that sold for about 1.2 million dollars in a 36 sale study with a total selling price of about 10.7 million dollars. Both of these properties have ratios that are above the median and are responsible for the appearance of progressivity. That said, commercial quality statistics (good or bad), in low population counties are both more a coincidence of the data than a good indicator of assessment performance. Before making any blanket statements about the assessment uniformity of the overall county, certain demographics should be mentioned. First, the commercial property is represented by sales in extremely diverse locations, including the county seat, several villages and rural locations. Among the 36 qualified commercial sales, there were 16 different occupancy codes listed, each with the potential to be operating in a different economic environment. It might be said that there is very little organized market structure that is common to all of the far reaching locations or to all of the different property uses. With all of these variables, the commercial class is far too small to make either realistic adjustments or profound statements about the quality of assessment. Considering all of these variables and the size of the sample, there is little chance that the COD and the PRD tell much about the actual quality of assessment.

## 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 | 39 | 36 | -3 |
| Median | 90 | 94 | 4 |
| Wgt. Mean | 99 | 99 | 0 |
| Mean | 93 | 95 | 2 |
| COD | 32.39 | $\mathbf{9 4 . 6 5}$ | $\mathbf{9 5 . 3 2}$ |
| PRD | 41.79 | 41.79 | 0.62 |
| Minimum | 264.31 | 264.31 | 0.00 |
| Maximum |  | 0.00 |  |

COMMERCIAL:There was limited assessment action to this class of property reported for 2009. The county targeted several minor subclasses for revaluation based on evidence from the preliminary statistics. There were three sales removed from the preliminary file due to substantial changes made to the property after the sale. The changes between the preliminary statistics and the final statistics are typical based on the assessment action for 2009.

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/22/2009

|  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | NUMBER of Sales: | 73 |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $14,634,429$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $14,692,179$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $8,997,747$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 201,262 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 123,256 |

MEDIAN:
WGT. MEAN:
69 COV: 28.12 95\% Median C.I.: 62.22 to 72.28
MEAN: 61
68 AVG.ABS.DEV: 15.02
15.02

95\% Wgt. Mean C.I. 57.29 to 65.20
95\% Mean C.I.: 63.84 to 72.64
(!: Derived)
!: land+NAT=0) (!: ag_denom=0)

Printed: 01/22/2009 21:15:03

| RANGE | COUNT |
| :---: | :---: |
| Qrtrs |  |
| 07/01/05 то 09/30/05 | 5 |
| 10/01/05 то 12/31/05 | 4 |
| 01/01/06 то 03/31/06 | 5 |
| 04/01/06 то 06/30/06 | 4 |
| 07/01/06 то 09/30/06 | 6 |
| 10/01/06 то 12/31/06 | 7 |
| 01/01/07 то 03/31/07 | 9 |
| 04/01/07 то 06/30/07 | 3 |
| 07/01/07 то 09/30/07 | 2 |
| 10/01/07 то 12/31/07 | 5 |
| 01/01/08 то 03/31/08 | 13 |
| 04/01/08 то 06/30/08 | 10 |
| Study Years |  |
| 07/01/05 TO 06/30/06 | 18 |
| 07/01/06 то 06/30/07 | 25 |
| 07/01/07 то 06/30/08 | 30 |
| Calendar Yrs |  |
| 01/01/06 TO 12/31/06 | 22 |
| 01/01/07 то 12/31/07 | 19 |
| _ ALL_ |  |
|  | 73 |

MEDIAN

| 74.50 | 76.13 | 74.49 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 75.48 | 74.27 | 75.72 |
| 72.28 | 76.47 | 73.12 |
| 75.78 | 72.51 | 74.10 |
| 80.78 | 80.78 | 69.09 |
| 69.39 | 77.88 | 72.31 |
| 71.37 | 68.18 | 65.35 |
| 57.43 | 62.74 | 55.70 |
| 46.75 | 46.75 | 46.29 |
| 76.37 | 74.33 | 54.37 |
| 55.73 | 57.74 | 55.05 |
| 57.63 | 58.38 | 53.64 |
| 74.99 | 75.01 | 74.54 |
| 71.37 | 73.27 | 66.03 |
| 56.39 | 59.99 | 53.52 |
|  |  |  |
| 73.14 | 77.37 | 71.45 |
| 63.55 | 66.68 | 58.39 |
|  |  |  |
| 69.04 | 68.24 | 61.24 |

68.24
61.24
20.58
2.56
15.60
20.74
14.77
25.66
13.78
18.82
6.54
29.52
22.47
20.86
15.40
18.96
25.83
20.00
24.35

Avg. Adj. Avg.
11.43
31.25
121.61
62.22 to 72.28

201,262
123,256

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

|  |  | 73 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| (AgLand) | NUMBER of Sales: | $74,634,429$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $14,692,179$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $8,997,747$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 201,262 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 123,256 |

Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/22/2009

| GEO CODE / TOWNSHIP RANGE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 0935 | 2 | 60.21 | 60.21 | 61.80 | 3.34 | 97.43 | 58.20 | 62.22 | N/A | 479,726 | 296,462 |
| 1003 | 2 | 60.96 | 60.96 | 61.33 | 5.79 | 99.39 | 57.43 | 64.49 | N/A | 552,500 | 338,867 |
| 1005 | 1 | 55.73 | 55.73 | 55.73 |  |  | 55.73 | 55.73 | N/A | 200,054 | 111,495 |
| 1007 | 4 | 70.48 | 74.38 | 51.41 | 49.37 | 144.69 | 34.95 | 121.61 | N/A | 263,141 | 135,270 |
| 1009 | 2 | 50.40 | 50.40 | 59.04 | 23.71 | 85.37 | 38.45 | 62.35 | N/A | 209,000 | 123,387 |
| 1211 | 4 | 64.75 | 61.90 | 67.80 | 26.82 | 91.29 | 36.50 | 81.60 | N/A | 121,450 | 82,345 |
| 1213 | 3 | 74.43 | 79.21 | 73.95 | 11.25 | 107.11 | 69.04 | 94.17 | N/A | 109,666 | 81,101 |
| 1215 | 2 | 44.15 | 44.15 | 44.18 | 1.03 | 99.93 | 43.69 | 44.60 | N/A | 417,000 | 184,220 |
| 1217 | 4 | 72.02 | 72.04 | 72.65 | 4.86 | 99.15 | 67.03 | 77.07 | N/A | 69,562 | 50,538 |
| 1279 | 3 | 75.48 | 70.90 | 70.59 | 6.06 | 100.45 | 61.75 | 75.48 | N/A | 116,000 | 81,881 |
| 1281 | 1 | 72.01 | 72.01 | 72.01 |  |  | 72.01 | 72.01 | N/A | 500,000 | 360,065 |
| 1283 | 2 | 94.82 | 94.82 | 93.10 | 13.01 | 101.85 | 82.48 | 107.16 | N/A | 39,500 | 36,775 |
| 1487 | 4 | 62.53 | 65.80 | 50.69 | 29.77 | 129.82 | 45.68 | 92.47 | N/A | 158,453 | 80,313 |
| 1489 | 1 | 68.04 | 68.04 | 68.04 |  |  | 68.04 | 68.04 | N/A | 328,350 | 223,405 |
| 1491 | 2 | 56.83 | 56.83 | 35.44 | 45.01 | 160.33 | 31.25 | 82.40 | N/A | 30,500 | 10,810 |
| 1493 | 4 | 71.47 | 72.05 | 67.63 | 17.38 | 106.54 | 47.89 | 97.38 | N/A | 158,208 | 106,995 |
| 1559 | 5 | 55.57 | 68.60 | 56.92 | 28.95 | 120.52 | 49.80 | 96.39 | N/A | 283,160 | 161,188 |
| 1561 | 1 | 104.26 | 104.26 | 104.26 |  |  | 104.26 | 104.26 | N/A | 73,000 | 76,110 |
| 1563 | 4 | 75.56 | 80.44 | 79.43 | 23.21 | 101.27 | 56.61 | 114.03 | N/A | 192,347 | 152,776 |
| 1565 | 6 | 72.19 | 67.18 | 65.14 | 18.80 | 103.13 | 41.76 | 92.52 | 41.76 to 92.52 | 203,018 | 132,237 |
| 935 | 4 | 63.72 | 70.85 | 69.11 | 16.55 | 102.51 | 57.05 | 98.90 | N/A | 62,680 | 43,320 |
| 937 | 4 | 63.60 | 63.79 | 58.38 | 11.08 | 109.26 | 55.68 | 72.28 | N/A | 260,215 | 151,918 |
| 939 | 2 | 49.78 | 49.78 | 50.29 | 5.43 | 98.97 | 47.07 | 52.48 | N/A | 550,100 | 276,662 |
| $941 \text { ALL_ }$ | 6 | 68.87 | 67.62 | 67.37 | 11.97 | 100.37 | 48.84 | 79.72 | 48.84 to 79.72 | 96,496 | 65,013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 73 | 69.04 | 68.24 | 61.24 | 21.75 | 111.43 | 31.25 | 121.61 | 62.22 to 72.28 | 201,262 | 123,256 |
| AREA (MARKET) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 1 | 22 | 69.54 | 68.71 | 59.01 | 21.60 | 116.45 | 34.95 | 121.61 | 55.73 to 77.07 | 249,039 | 146,951 |
| 2 | 12 | 72.19 | 68.06 | 61.42 | 19.65 | 110.81 | 41.76 | 92.52 | 48.69 to 82.40 | 182,106 | 111,850 |
| 3 | 17 | 75.48 | 74.44 | 66.17 | 26.37 | 112.50 | 31.25 | 114.03 | 53.70 to 97.38 | 175,603 | 116,191 |
| 4 | 18 | 63.47 | 64.20 | 60.12 | 14.66 | 106.79 | 38.45 | 98.90 | 57.05 to 71.83 | 196,845 | 118,340 |
| 5 | 4 | 61.97 | 58.00 | 63.50 | 21.73 | 91.33 | 36.50 | 71.56 | N/A | 124,890 | 79,307 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 73 | 69.04 | 68.24 | 61.24 | 21.75 | 111.43 | 31.25 | 121.61 | 62.22 to 72.28 | 201,262 | 123,256 |



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

|  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | NUMBER of Sales: | 73 |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $14,634,429$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $14,692,179$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $8,997,747$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 201,262 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 123,256 |

Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/22/2009


# PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics 

Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/22/2009


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics




## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics





# Antelope County 2009 Assessment Actions taken to address the following property classes/subclasses: 

## Agricultural:

Annually, the county conducts the pick-up of new construction of the agricultural improvements and updates any known land use changes in a timely manner.

During 2008, the prior assessor faced a recall election that resulted in a complete turnover of both the assessor and staff, in November. For 2009, the new assessor found it necessary to do a comprehensive analysis of the agricultural land values and of the existing market areas. As a result, there were no changes to the geographical make-up of the market areas, but there were extensive changes made to the value schedules within each market area. The assessor re-verified many of the existing sales and all of the new sales in the agricultural land sales file. This resulted in some adjustments for irrigation equipment on some sales, and the removal of some sales as substantially changed for irrigation that was added after the date of the sale.

The county also reported reviewing the depreciation on the agricultural outbuildings. They concluded that it was necessary to adjust the depreciation process to realign the values.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Antelope County

## Agricultural Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | Assessor and staff |
|  | Assessor |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Assessor and staff |
| 4. | Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically <br> define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? |
|  | Yes |
| a. | How is agricultural land defined in this county? |
| Regardless of size, the parcel must be used predominantly for agriculture. |  |
| 5. | When was the last date that the Income Approach was used to estimate or <br> establish the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | N/A <br> 6. |
|  | If the income approach was used, what Capitalization Rate was used? |
| 7. | What is the date of the soil survey currently used? |
|  | 1978: The county will not implement the new survey until 2010. <br> 8. |
|  | What date was the last countywide land use study completed? <br> 2007 |
| a. | By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.) <br> The county uses aerial photos from FSA and GIS maps as well as information from <br> the Department of Natural resources website. Physical inspections are ongoing and <br> conducted when taxpayers report changes and when land use changes are noticed <br> during pick-up work or observed at other times throughout the year. |
| b. | By whom? |
|  | Assessor and staff |


| c. | What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 100\% |
| 9. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations in the agricultural property class: |
|  | 5: -Market areas |
| 10. | How are Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations developed? |
|  | The market areas are defined by topography and groupings of similar soil characteristics. They are delineated along section lines. There was no change in the areas for 2009. |
| 11. | In the assessor's opinion, are there any other class or subclass groupings, other than LCG groupings, that are more appropriate for valuation? <br> Yes or No |
|  | No: The assessor prefers structuring values by market area and LCG within each market area. |
| a. | If yes, list. |
|  | N/A |
| 12. | In your opinion, what is the level of value of these groupings? |
|  | N/A |
| 13. | Has the county implemented (or is in the process of implementing) special valuation for agricultural land within the county? |
|  | No |

## Agricultural Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 83 | 0 | 0 | 83 |

PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009


PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009


PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009


PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009


PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009


PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified

Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009






## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The tables in the correlation section indicate that the statistics support a level of value for the agricultural land class of property within the acceptable range. Analysis of the qualified PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics for the agricultural land class indicates that the median ratio is $72 \%$ and all of the relevant subclasses with a sufficient number of sales are within the acceptable range. The COD at 22.45 is not in the acceptable range and the PRD at 102.59 is in the acceptable range.
Analysis of the statistics prepared for the agricultural land class presents few opportunities to do any subclass analysis or recommendations for adjustment to a relevant subclass. No matter how sales are grouped in the agricultural land class, there are problems identifying relevant subclasses. The only relevant stratification presented in the R\&O is the Area (Market). It is assessor defined and usually has locational integrity, geographic similarity and organizational integrity. Typically the assessor or appraiser recognizes the individual economic conditions that exist among the various market areas that stratify the agricultural land class. The assessor is likely to review, appraise and adjust the properties as they are grouped under Area (Market). A second analysis process available in the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ that relates indirectly to the assessor acknowledged use subclasses of; Irrigated Land, Dry Land \& Grass Land, is the analysis of the three Majority Land Use stratifications. They are relevant to the appraisal of agricultural land, but cannot be used to predict the statistical results of any adjustments within the R\&O. If the prediction of the statistical impact is important, these stratifications though interesting become useless. That said; there may be instances when a recommendation will be made to adjust by land value by use, based on the Majority Land Use tables.
Analysis:
Under the stratification of Market Area; Area 1 is a relevant substratum with 21 sales and has a median ratio of $75.69 \%$ which is fractionally outside the acceptable range of 69 to $75 \%$. In the companion analysis with $5 \%$ minimally improved sales, there are 28 sales with a median ratio of $73.05 \%$. The additional sales make the $5 \%$ minimally improved analysis stronger and there is no recommendation for adjustment.
Under the stratification of Majority Land Use > 80\%; IRRGTD, with 23 sales has a median ratio of $75.69 \%$ which is fractionally outside the acceptable range of 69 to $75 \%$. In the companion analysis with $5 \%$ minimally improved sales, there are 32 sales with a median ratio of $71.44 \%$. The additional sales make the $5 \%$ minimally improved analysis stronger and there is no recommendation for adjustment.
Collectively the data suggests that the median holds up as the best indication of the level of value for the class and probably each relevant subclass.

## 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 190 | 70 | 36.84 |
| 2008 | 242 | 103 | 42.56 |
| 2007 | 245 | 91 | 37.14 |
| 2006 | 214 | 85 | 39.72 |
| 2005 | 183 | 118 | 64.48 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:Table II indicates that the County has utilized about $37 \%$ of the available sales. As a percentage, that number is low, and the 70 sales included in 2009 is the least the county has historically utilized. The number has ranged between 70 and 118 sales and the percentage between 37 and 70 percent. Even though the percentage of sales is down, it is consistent with the pattern from the last 4 years which ranged from 37 to 43 percent utilization. Among agricultural property statewide, and particularly in areas with significant irrigation, the number of sales has declined because of conversion from grass or dry land use to irrigated land use. Antelope County is impacted by an irrigation moratorium and there have been an unusually high number of such conversions in recent years. This pattern is expected to stabilize and probably reverse as the NRD is now fully allocated for new wells. During 2008, the county contracted with Wayne Kubert of Great Plains Appraisal to do a comprehensive study of the agricultural sales and market areas. There was additional scrutiny by the new assessor as agricultural land values and market areas were highly contentious issue during 2008. In spite of all of this attention, there were only 3 sales removed between the preliminary and final statistics, but 33 less than the prior year. Given the scrutiny of sales for 2009, it is likely that there were too many sales utilized for 2008, rather than too few for 2009. Nothing else in this data or in the assessment actions suggests a pattern of excessive trimming of sales. It is therefore reasonable to conclude that the even though the percentage is low, the measurement of the class of property was done with all available arms length sales. sales.

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

Gloudemans, Robert J., Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 315.

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

 Continued|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 69 | 9.23 | 75 | 72 |
| 2008 | 65.35 | $\mathbf{1 9 . 0 0}$ | 78 | 72.28 |
| 2007 | 73 | 0.88 | 74 | 72 |
| 2006 | 68 | 12.42 | 77 | 76 |
| 2005 | 65 | 21.36 | 79 | 77 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The relationship between the trended preliminary ratio and the R\&O median ratio in 2009 suggests the valuation process somewhat disparate. The county has a strong recent history of very similar changes in the two statistics that are recorded in this table. That pattern has changed somewhat in the past 2 years when the assessed base has grown faster than the sales file, suggesting that the agricultural class has been overvalued. That might be true if there were not unprecedented value increases taking place in the agricultural land market and if the measurement process adjusted sales to reflect that increasing trend. Under the present market conditions, this table is not a good indicator of the level of value for agricultural land.

## 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 2009 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2009 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 2008 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.

## 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 File |
| :---: |
| 33.33 2009 \% Change in Total Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) <br> 21.94 2008 9.23 <br> 3.96 2007 19.00 <br> 12.26 2006 0.88 <br> 28.63 2005 12.42 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:In 2009, the apparent change in the sales file of $33 \%$ far overstates the change due to assessment actions and is merely a quirk based on the change calculation in the measurement methodology. The median for the class increased only $3 \%$ between the preliminary and the final statistics. The weighted mean increased $15 \%$ and the mean about $10 \%$. It is unlikely that the sales file change represents anything and the change to the assessed base indicates the change to the class. The statistics, including the preliminary median of $69 \%$ probably are not representative of the class in this case.

## 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 | 72 | 76 | $\mathbf{7 8}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The median ratio is within the acceptable range. The weighted mean is slightly above and the mean is noticeably above the acceptable range. In this class, there are 70 unimproved sales that were spread across 3 years of study. The years included in this study reflect some of the most significant increases in value of agricultural land in recent memory. The aggregate increase to agricultural land reflected in Table IV was about $9 \%$ in 2009 following about $19 \%$ in 2008. Most of the high ratios occur among the older sales as they are updated with current values. The sale prices in the sales file are not adjusted for time. This practice artificially inflates the ratios of older sales particularly during rapid value increases. This is more noticeable in the mean ratio calculation as it reacts strongly to outlier ratios. In all, the relationship of these statistics is what should be expected for this property type in the current economic times.

## 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 | 22.45 | $\mathbf{1 0 2 . 5 9}$ |
| Difference | 2.45 | 0.00 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The COD is outside of the range and the PRD is well within the range. Analyzing the statistics for this class suggests that the assessment has been done uniformly and proportionately. In the current market cycle, the value of agricultural land has been increasing at unprecedented rates. Most of the higher ratios are among the older sales and the small dollar sales. Conversely many of the lower ratios occurred among the more recent sales. In this county, there was an extraordinary effort to verify and scrutinize all sales and verify current land use, since agricultural land values were an emotionally charged issue in 2008. Antelope County probably exceeded typical verification standards for a single year, creating the possibility that the statistics actually do reflect valuation uniformity. In the case of the valuation of agricultural land, the system of market analysis and value application is done consistently within the agricultural classification structure.

## 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 | 73 | 70 | -3 |
| Median | 69 | 72 | 3 |
| Wgt. Mean | 61 | 76 | 15 |
| Mean | 68 | 78 | 10 |
| COD | 21.75 | 22.45 | 0.70 |
| PRD | 111.43 | 102.59 | -8.84 |
| Minimum | 31.25 | 37.29 | 6.04 |
| Maximum | 121.61 | 170.73 | 49.12 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:There was comprehensive review and analysis to this class of property reported for 2009 . The county targeted the total restructure of the agricultural land revaluation process. They also sought to validate their current market areas. There were three sales removed from the preliminary file due to substantial changes made to the property after the sale. One thing of note is that the preliminary median seemed higher than it should have been. This might be due to the need to lower values of some LCG's in individual Market Areas and raise them in others. Otherwise the changes between the preliminary statistics and the final statistics are typical based on the assessment action for 2009.

| Total Real Property <br> Sum Lines 17, 25, \& 30 | Records : 7,007 | Value : 961,429,815 | Growth 536,785 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |


| Schedule I : Non-Agricultural Records |  |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  | Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |  |
| 01. Res UnImp Land | 304 | 389,665 | 15 | 116,775 | 73 | 1,097,950 | 392 | 1,604,390 |  |
| 02. Res Improve Land | 1,812 | 3,394,210 | 109 | 1,897,795 | 261 | 4,859,365 | 2,182 | 10,151,370 |  |
| 03. Res Improvements | 1,823 | 69,465,655 | 114 | 9,694,030 | 268 | 20,188,640 | 2,205 | 99,348,325 |  |
| 04. Res Total | 2,127 | 73,249,530 | 129 | 11,708,600 | 341 | 26,145,955 | 2,597 | 111,104,085 | 530,005 |
| \% of Res Total | 81.90 | 65.93 | 4.97 | 10.54 | 13.13 | 23.53 | 37.06 | 11.56 | 98.74 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 05. Com UnImp Land | 78 | 257,100 | 4 | 13,085 | 13 | 178,195 | 95 | 448,380 |  |
| 06. Com Improve Land | 351 | 1,816,770 | 18 | 338,320 | 40 | 1,575,085 | 409 | 3,730,175 |  |
| 07. Com Improvements | 359 | 16,283,760 | 20 | 1,738,380 | 52 | 35,215,020 | 431 | 53,237,160 |  |
| 08. Com Total | 437 | 18,357,630 | 24 | 2,089,785 | 65 | 36,968,300 | 526 | 57,415,715 | 0 |
| \% of Com Total | 83.08 | 31.97 | 4.56 | 3.64 | 12.36 | 64.39 | 7.51 | 5.97 | 0.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 09. Ind UnImp Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 10. Ind Improve Land | 3 | 36,105 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 41,730 | 5 | 77,835 |  |
| 11. Ind Improvements | 3 | 425,790 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 94,770 | 5 | 520,560 |  |
| 12. Ind Total | 3 | 461,895 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 136,500 | 5 | 598,395 | 0 |
| \% of Ind Total | 60.00 | 77.19 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 40.00 | 22.81 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13. Rec UnImp Land | 0 | 0 | 1 | 44,870 | 15 | 780,495 | 16 | 825,365 |  |
| 14. Rec Improve Land | 0 | 0 | 1 | 28,730 | 14 | 831,420 | 15 | 860,150 |  |
| 15. Rec Improvements | 0 | 0 | 5 | 47,800 | 19 | 939,890 | 24 | 987,690 |  |
| 16. Rec Total | 0 | 0 | 6 | 121,400 | 34 | 2,551,805 | 40 | 2,673,205 | 0 |
| \% of Rec Total | 0.00 | 0.00 | 15.00 | 4.54 | 85.00 | 95.46 | 0.57 | 0.28 | 0.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Res \& Rec Total | 2,127 | 73,249,530 | 135 | 11,830,000 | 375 | 28,697,760 | 2,637 | 113,777,290 | 530,005 |
| \% of Res \& Rec Total | 80.66 | 64.38 | 5.12 | 10.40 | 14.22 | 25.22 | 37.63 | 11.83 | 98.74 |
| Com \& Ind Total | 440 | 18,819,525 | 24 | 2,089,785 | 67 | 37,104,800 | 531 | 58,014,110 | 0 |
| \% of Com \& Ind Total | 82.86 | 32.44 | 4.52 | 3.60 | 12.62 | 63.96 | 7.58 | 6.03 | 0.00 |
| 17. Taxable Total | 2,567 | 92,069,055 | 159 | 13,919,785 | 442 | 65,802,560 | 3,168 | 171,791,400 | 530,005 |
| \% of Taxable Total | 81.03 | 53.59 | 5.02 | 8.10 | 13.95 | 38.30 | 45.21 | 17.87 | 98.74 |

Schedule II : Tax Increment Financing (TIF)


Schedule III : Mineral Interest Records

| Mineral Interest | Records | Urban | Value | Records | SubUrban | Value | Records | Rural | Value | Records | Total | Value | Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 23. Producing | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |
| 24. Non-Producing | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |
| 25. Total | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |


| Schedule IV : Exempt Records : Non-Agricultural |
| :--- |
| $\qquad$Urban <br> Records |
| 259 |
| 26. Producing |


| Schedule V : Agricultural Records |  |  |  |  | Rural |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  |  |  | Total |  |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |
| 27. Ag-Vacant Land | 23 | 305,805 | 22 | 2,869,545 | 2,517 | 438,927,130 | 2,562 | 442,102,480 |
| 28. Ag-Improved Land | 7 | 92,015 | 98 | 16,261,625 | 1,098 | 278,485,120 | 1,203 | 294,838,760 |
| 29. Ag Improvements | 8 | 390,900 | 98 | 5,635,700 | 1,171 | 46,670,575 | 1,277 | 52,697,175 |
| 30. Ag Total |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,839 | 789,638,415 |

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|  | Urban |  |  | SubUrban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Acres | Value | Records | Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
|  | Records | Rural <br> Acres | Value | Records | Total Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 8 | 978.12 | 444,300 | 8 | 978.12 | 444,300 |

## Schedule VIII : Agricultural Records : Special Value

|  | Records | Urban Acres | Value | Records | Sub <br> Acres | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Value N/A | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ \text { Records } \end{gathered}$ |  | Value | 0 Records |  |  |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Value | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

* LB 968 (2006) for tax year 2009 and forward there will be no Recapture value.


## County 02 Antelope

2009 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45
Schedule IX : Agricultural Records : Ag Land Market Area Detail Market Area 1

| Irrigated | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 | 3,711.01 | 3.34\% | 8,535,325 | 3.73\% | 2,300.00 |
| 46. 1A | 7,051.34 | 6.35\% | 16,218,100 | 7.09\% | 2,300.00 |
| 47. 2A1 | 4,331.50 | 3.90\% | 9,529,290 | 4.16\% | 2,200.00 |
| 48. 2A | 2,683.62 | 2.42\% | 5,903,955 | 2.58\% | 2,200.00 |
| 49.3A1 | 37,898.39 | 34.12\% | 79,586,625 | 34.78\% | 2,100.00 |
| 50.3A | 47,243.28 | 42.53\% | 94,486,550 | 41.29\% | 2,000.00 |
| 51.4A1 | 7,215.50 | 6.50\% | 12,987,875 | 5.68\% | 1,800.00 |
| 52.4A | 943.10 | 0.85\% | 1,603,275 | 0.70\% | 1,700.01 |
| 53. Total | 111,077.74 | 100.00\% | 228,850,995 | 100.00\% | 2,060.28 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 1,372.67 | 3.78\% | 1,921,735 | 4.28\% | 1,400.00 |
| 55. 1D | 2,514.01 | 6.93\% | 3,142,565 | 7.00\% | 1,250.02 |
| 56. 2D1 | 1,529.20 | 4.21\% | 1,911,550 | 4.26\% | 1,250.03 |
| 57. 2D | 1,306.28 | 3.60\% | 1,632,880 | 3.64\% | 1,250.02 |
| 58.3D1 | 14,218.73 | 39.19\% | 17,773,665 | 39.58\% | 1,250.02 |
| 59.3D | 13,884.28 | 38.27\% | 17,355,620 | 38.65\% | 1,250.02 |
| 60.4D1 | 1,270.52 | 3.50\% | 1,016,415 | 2.26\% | 800.00 |
| 61. 4D | 185.95 | 0.51\% | 148,765 | 0.33\% | 800.03 |
| 62. Total | 36,281.64 | 100.00\% | 44,903,195 | 100.00\% | 1,237.63 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 244.40 | 0.00\% | 204,295 | 0.81\% | 835.90 |
| 64. 1G | 516.28 | 1.60\% | 431,880 | 1.72\% | 836.52 |
| 65. 2G1 | 490.56 | 1.52\% | 412,275 | 1.64\% | 840.42 |
| 66. 2G | 1,068.92 | 3.32\% | 893,795 | 3.55\% | 836.17 |
| 67.3G1 | 4,193.70 | 13.01\% | 3,473,660 | 13.81\% | 828.30 |
| 68.3G | 17,983.41 | 55.78\% | 14,945,440 | 59.42\% | 831.07 |
| 69.4G1 | 5,760.95 | 17.87\% | 3,617,565 | 14.38\% | 627.95 |
| 70.4G | 1,980.78 | 6.14\% | 1,171,515 | 4.66\% | 591.44 |
| 71. Total | 32,239.00 | 100.00\% | 25,150,425 | 100.00\% | 780.12 |
| Irrigated Total | 111,077.74 | 60.00\% | 228,850,995 | 75.89\% | 2,060.28 |
| Dry Total | 36,281.64 | 19.60\% | 44,903,195 | 14.89\% | 1,237.63 |
| Grass Total | 32,239.00 | 17.41\% | 25,150,425 | 8.34\% | 780.12 |
| Waste | 300.86 | 0.16\% | 32,280 | 0.01\% | 107.29 |
| Other | 5,230.21 | 2.83\% | 2,615,105 | 0.87\% | 500.00 |
| Exempt | 593.01 | 0.32\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 185,129.45 | 100.00\% | 301,552,000 | 100.00\% | 1,628.87 |

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## County 02 Antelope

2009 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45
Schedule IX : Agricultural Records : Ag Land Market Area Detail Market Area 2

| Irrigated | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 | 1,868.59 | 3.50\% | 4,110,900 | 3.67\% | 2,200.00 |
| 46. 1A | 3,387.61 | 6.35\% | 7,452,740 | 6.65\% | 2,200.00 |
| 47. 2A1 | 3,600.24 | 6.75\% | 7,920,515 | 7.07\% | 2,200.00 |
| 48. 2A | 1,360.82 | 2.55\% | 2,993,810 | 2.67\% | 2,200.00 |
| 49.3A1 | 12,583.98 | 23.58\% | 27,684,725 | 24.72\% | 2,200.00 |
| 50.3A | 17,043.69 | 31.93\% | 35,791,735 | 31.96\% | 2,100.00 |
| 51.4A1 | 6,761.70 | 12.67\% | 13,185,340 | 11.77\% | 1,950.00 |
| 52.4A | 6,763.44 | 12.67\% | 12,850,530 | 11.47\% | 1,900.00 |
| 53. Total | 53,370.07 | 100.00\% | 111,990,295 | 100.00\% | 2,098.37 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 656.65 | 4.98\% | 525,320 | 6.29\% | 800.00 |
| 55. 1D | 1,188.22 | 9.02\% | 950,575 | 11.38\% | 800.00 |
| 56. 2D1 | 1,129.69 | 8.57\% | 790,770 | 9.47\% | 699.99 |
| 57. 2D | 421.07 | 3.20\% | 273,710 | 3.28\% | 650.03 |
| 58.3D1 | 4,218.20 | 32.01\% | 2,636,580 | 31.58\% | 625.05 |
| 59.3D | 4,042.53 | 30.68\% | 2,425,495 | 29.05\% | 599.99 |
| 60.4D1 | 977.38 | 7.42\% | 488,690 | 5.85\% | 500.00 |
| 61. 4D | 544.46 | 4.13\% | 258,630 | 3.10\% | 475.02 |
| 62. Total | 13,178.20 | 100.00\% | 8,349,770 | 100.00\% | 633.60 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 186.66 | 0.00\% | 91,790 | 0.53\% | 491.75 |
| 64. 1G | 258.55 | 0.68\% | 124,350 | 0.72\% | 480.95 |
| 65. 2G1 | 272.48 | 0.71\% | 143,605 | 0.83\% | 527.03 |
| 66. 2G | 275.37 | 0.72\% | 136,585 | 0.79\% | 496.01 |
| 67.3G1 | 2,333.10 | 6.12\% | 1,195,965 | 6.89\% | 512.61 |
| 68.3G | 7,338.84 | 19.26\% | 3,817,770 | 21.99\% | 520.21 |
| 69.4G1 | 8,052.89 | 21.13\% | 3,996,435 | 23.01\% | 496.27 |
| 70.4G | 19,394.37 | 50.89\% | 7,858,660 | 45.26\% | 405.20 |
| 71. Total | 38,112.26 | 100.00\% | 17,365,160 | 100.00\% | 455.63 |
| Irrigated Total | 53,370.07 | 49.70\% | 111,990,295 | 80.64\% | 2,098.37 |
| Dry Total | 13,178.20 | 12.27\% | 8,349,770 | 6.01\% | 633.60 |
| Grass Total | 38,112.26 | 35.49\% | 17,365,160 | 12.50\% | 455.63 |
| Waste | 473.54 | 0.44\% | 47,355 | 0.03\% | 100.00 |
| Other | 2,251.06 | 2.10\% | 1,125,530 | 0.81\% | 500.00 |
| Exempt | 735.33 | 0.68\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 107,385.13 | 100.00\% | 138,878,110 | 100.00\% | 1,293.27 |

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## County 02 Antelope

2009 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45
Schedule IX : Agricultural Records : Ag Land Market Area Detail Market Area 3

| Irrigated | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 | 6,956.72 | 11.21\% | 17,043,955 | 12.83\% | 2,450.00 |
| 46. 1A | 21,620.54 | 34.83\% | 52,970,330 | 39.86\% | 2,450.00 |
| 47. 2A1 | 3,932.62 | 6.33\% | 8,258,500 | 6.21\% | 2,100.00 |
| 48. 2A | 485.33 | 0.78\% | 970,660 | 0.73\% | 2,000.00 |
| 49.3A1 | 7,760.47 | 12.50\% | 15,132,930 | 11.39\% | 1,950.00 |
| 50.3A | 15,298.04 | 24.64\% | 29,066,280 | 21.87\% | 1,900.00 |
| 51.4A1 | 4,031.59 | 6.49\% | 6,450,535 | 4.85\% | 1,600.00 |
| 52.4A | 1,996.21 | 3.22\% | 2,994,315 | 2.25\% | 1,500.00 |
| 53. Total | 62,081.52 | 100.00\% | 132,887,505 | 100.00\% | 2,140.53 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 2,320.24 | 7.79\% | 2,088,215 | 9.67\% | 900.00 |
| 55. 1D | 9,046.10 | 30.35\% | 7,689,180 | 35.62\% | 850.00 |
| 56. 2D1 | 1,695.15 | 5.69\% | 1,356,115 | 6.28\% | 800.00 |
| 57. 2D | 286.19 | 0.96\% | 214,660 | 0.99\% | 750.06 |
| 58.3D1 | 3,106.02 | 10.42\% | 2,174,205 | 10.07\% | 700.00 |
| 59.3D | 8,583.12 | 28.80\% | 5,579,055 | 25.84\% | 650.00 |
| 60.4D1 | 3,417.58 | 11.47\% | 1,879,685 | 8.71\% | 550.00 |
| 61. 4D | 1,347.08 | 4.52\% | 606,200 | 2.81\% | 450.01 |
| 62. Total | 29,801.48 | 100.00\% | 21,587,315 | 100.00\% | 724.37 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 438.83 | 0.00\% | 296,190 | 1.74\% | 674.95 |
| 64. 1G | 2,494.66 | 8.37\% | 1,783,750 | 10.47\% | 715.03 |
| 65. 2G1 | 885.31 | 2.97\% | 573,550 | 3.37\% | 647.85 |
| 66. 2G | 217.76 | 0.73\% | 139,695 | 0.82\% | 641.51 |
| 67.3G1 | 1,762.49 | 5.92\% | 1,125,240 | 6.60\% | 638.44 |
| 68.3G | 5,503.78 | 18.48\% | 3,606,200 | 21.16\% | 655.22 |
| 69.4G1 | 6,450.91 | 21.66\% | 3,778,545 | 22.17\% | 585.74 |
| 70.4G | 12,035.10 | 40.40\% | 5,740,365 | 33.68\% | 476.97 |
| 71. Total | 29,788.84 | 100.00\% | 17,043,535 | 100.00\% | 572.14 |
| Irrigated Total | 62,081.52 | 50.63\% | 132,887,505 | 77.28\% | 2,140.53 |
| Dry Total | 29,801.48 | 24.30\% | 21,587,315 | 12.55\% | 724.37 |
| Grass Total | 29,788.84 | 24.29\% | 17,043,535 | 9.91\% | 572.14 |
| Waste | 68.22 | 0.06\% | 6,825 | 0.00\% | 100.04 |
| Other | 883.31 | 0.72\% | 441,655 | 0.26\% | 500.00 |
| Exempt | 290.58 | 0.24\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 122,623.37 | 100.00\% | 171,966,835 | 100.00\% | 1,402.40 |

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## County 02 Antelope

2009 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45
Schedule IX : Agricultural Records : Ag Land Market Area Detail Market Area 4

| Irrigated | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 | 1,832.69 | 7.61\% | 3,848,645 | 9.16\% | 2,100.00 |
| 46. 1A | 1,343.11 | 5.57\% | 2,686,220 | 6.39\% | 2,000.00 |
| 47. 2A1 | 2,652.88 | 11.01\% | 4,775,160 | 11.36\% | 1,799.99 |
| 48. 2A | 3,666.40 | 15.22\% | 6,416,250 | 15.26\% | 1,750.01 |
| 49.3A1 | 9,125.28 | 37.87\% | 15,284,890 | 36.36\% | 1,675.01 |
| 50.3A | 3,592.43 | 14.91\% | 6,017,310 | 14.31\% | 1,675.00 |
| 51.4A1 | 1,082.94 | 4.49\% | 1,732,700 | 4.12\% | 1,600.00 |
| 52.4A | 797.82 | 3.31\% | 1,276,505 | 3.04\% | 1,599.99 |
| 53. Total | 24,093.55 | 100.00\% | 42,037,680 | 100.00\% | 1,744.77 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 1,399.37 | 9.40\% | 1,469,330 | 10.20\% | 1,049.99 |
| 55. 1D | 1,119.54 | 7.52\% | 1,175,500 | 8.16\% | 1,049.98 |
| 56.2D1 | 1,235.08 | 8.30\% | 1,235,080 | 8.58\% | 1,000.00 |
| 57. 2D | 2,624.39 | 17.63\% | 2,624,390 | 18.23\% | 1,000.00 |
| 58.3D1 | 5,566.44 | 37.39\% | 5,288,140 | 36.72\% | 950.00 |
| 59.3D | 2,093.34 | 14.06\% | 1,884,005 | 13.08\% | 900.00 |
| 60.4D1 | 652.99 | 4.39\% | 555,045 | 3.85\% | 850.01 |
| 61. 4D | 197.98 | 1.33\% | 168,290 | 1.17\% | 850.04 |
| 62. Total | 14,889.13 | 100.00\% | 14,399,780 | 100.00\% | 967.13 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 309.21 | 0.00\% | 259,055 | 1.20\% | 837.80 |
| 64. 1G | 602.83 | 1.75\% | 496,905 | 2.31\% | 824.29 |
| 65. 2G1 | 1,029.52 | 3.00\% | 798,770 | 3.71\% | 775.87 |
| 66. 2G | 3,781.80 | 11.01\% | 2,979,120 | 13.85\% | 787.75 |
| 67.3G1 | 3,810.42 | 11.09\% | 2,831,755 | 13.16\% | 743.16 |
| 68.3G | 4,629.89 | 13.48\% | 3,461,325 | 16.09\% | 747.60 |
| 69.4G1 | 5,564.24 | 16.20\% | 3,321,100 | 15.44\% | 596.86 |
| 70. 4G | 14,625.58 | 42.57\% | 7,365,520 | 34.24\% | 503.61 |
| 71. Total | 34,353.49 | 100.00\% | 21,513,550 | 100.00\% | 626.24 |
| Irrigated Total | 24,093.55 | 32.13\% | 42,037,680 | 53.41\% | 1,744.77 |
| Dry Total | 14,889.13 | 19.86\% | 14,399,780 | 18.29\% | 967.13 |
| Grass Total | 34,353.49 | 45.82\% | 21,513,550 | 27.33\% | 626.24 |
| Waste | 159.25 | 0.21\% | 15,920 | 0.02\% | 99.97 |
| Other | 1,484.95 | 1.98\% | 742,475 | 0.94\% | 500.00 |
| Exempt | 2,133.53 | 2.85\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 74,980.37 | 100.00\% | 78,709,405 | 100.00\% | 1,049.73 |

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## County 02 Antelope

2009 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45
Schedule IX : Agricultural Records : Ag Land Market Area Detail Market Area 5

| Irrigated | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 | 1,782.79 | 28.18\% | 4,278,695 | 30.67\% | 2,400.00 |
| 46. 1A | 319.77 | 5.05\% | 767,445 | 5.50\% | 2,399.99 |
| 47. 2A1 | 275.38 | 4.35\% | 660,915 | 4.74\% | 2,400.01 |
| 48. 2A | 699.68 | 11.06\% | 1,679,230 | 12.04\% | 2,400.00 |
| 49.3A1 | 558.16 | 8.82\% | 1,283,760 | 9.20\% | 2,299.99 |
| 50.3A | 1,239.76 | 19.59\% | 2,851,440 | 20.44\% | 2,299.99 |
| 51.4A1 | 1,067.36 | 16.87\% | 1,814,510 | 13.01\% | 1,700.00 |
| 52. 4A | 384.63 | 6.08\% | 615,405 | 4.41\% | 1,599.99 |
| 53. Total | 6,327.53 | 100.00\% | 13,951,400 | 100.00\% | 2,204.87 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 1,119.08 | 29.89\% | 1,846,485 | 33.24\% | 1,650.00 |
| 55. 1D | 213.05 | 5.69\% | 351,530 | 6.33\% | 1,649.99 |
| 56. 2D1 | 208.14 | 5.56\% | 343,430 | 6.18\% | 1,650.00 |
| 57. 2D | 969.55 | 25.90\% | 1,599,760 | 28.80\% | 1,650.00 |
| 58.3D1 | 502.27 | 13.42\% | 828,750 | 14.92\% | 1,650.01 |
| 59.3D | 495.43 | 13.23\% | 396,350 | 7.13\% | 800.01 |
| 60.4D1 | 185.71 | 4.96\% | 148,570 | 2.67\% | 800.01 |
| 61. 4D | 50.18 | 1.34\% | 40,145 | 0.72\% | 800.02 |
| 62. Total | 3,743.41 | 100.00\% | 5,555,020 | 100.00\% | 1,483.95 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 209.06 | 0.00\% | 128,405 | 1.23\% | 614.20 |
| 64. 1G | 60.70 | 0.37\% | 37,755 | 0.36\% | 621.99 |
| 65. 2G1 | 121.24 | 0.73\% | 70,355 | 0.67\% | 580.30 |
| 66. 2G | 1,187.12 | 7.15\% | 771,745 | 7.40\% | 650.10 |
| 67.3G1 | 793.71 | 4.78\% | 474,595 | 4.55\% | 597.95 |
| 68. 3G | 5,217.11 | 31.42\% | 3,612,905 | 34.65\% | 692.51 |
| 69.4G1 | 3,843.40 | 23.15\% | 2,549,660 | 24.45\% | 663.39 |
| 70.4G | 5,170.78 | 31.14\% | 2,782,480 | 26.68\% | 538.12 |
| 71. Total | 16,603.12 | 100.00\% | 10,427,900 | 100.00\% | 628.07 |
| Irrigated Total | 6,327.53 | 22.47\% | 13,951,400 | 45.79\% | 2,204.87 |
| Dry Total | 3,743.41 | 13.29\% | 5,555,020 | 18.23\% | 1,483.95 |
| Grass Total | 16,603.12 | 58.95\% | 10,427,900 | 34.23\% | 628.07 |
| Waste | 1,252.26 | 4.45\% | 412,215 | 1.35\% | 329.18 |
| Other | 238.21 | 0.85\% | 119,105 | 0.39\% | 500.00 |
| Exempt | 416.02 | 1.48\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 28,164.53 | 100.00\% | 30,465,640 | 100.00\% | 1,081.70 |

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## Schedule X : Agricultural Records :Ag Land Total

|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 76. Irrigated | 94.61 | 195,550 | 5,691.41 | 12,254,355 | 251,164.39 | 517,267,970 | 256,950.41 | 529,717,875 |
| 77. Dry Land | 77.51 | 83,700 | 3,532.21 | 3,553,670 | 94,284.14 | 91,157,710 | 97,893.86 | 94,795,080 |
| 78. Grass | 78.54 | 51,560 | 3,152.39 | 1,899,415 | 147,865.78 | 89,549,595 | 151,096.71 | 91,500,570 |
| 79. Waste | 0.00 | 0 | 59.84 | 13,760 | 2,194.29 | 500,835 | 2,254.13 | 514,595 |
| 80. Other | 1.58 | 790 | 276.29 | 138,145 | 9,809.87 | 4,904,935 | 10,087.74 | 5,043,870 |
| 81. Exempt | 25.00 | 0 | 12.75 | 0 | 4,130.72 | 0 | 4,168.47 | 0 |
| 82. Total | 252.24 | 331,600 | 12,712.14 | 17,859,345 | 505,318.47 | 703,381,045 | 518,282.85 | 721,571,990 |


|  | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Irrigated | $256,950.41$ | $49.58 \%$ | $529,717,875$ | $73.41 \%$ | $2,061.56$ |
| Dry Land | $97,893.86$ | $18.89 \%$ | $94,795,080$ | $13.14 \%$ | 968.35 |
| Grass | $151,096.71$ | $29.15 \%$ | $91,500,570$ | $12.68 \%$ | 605.58 |
| Waste | $2,254.13$ | $0.43 \%$ | 514,595 | $0.07 \%$ | 228.29 |
| Other | $10,087.74$ | $1.95 \%$ | $5,043,870$ | $0.70 \%$ | 500.00 |
| Exempt | $4,168.47$ | $0.80 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.00 |
| Total | $\mathbf{5 1 8 , 2 8 2 . 8 5}$ | $100.00 \%$ | $\mathbf{7 2 1 , 5 7 1 , 9 9 0}$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,392.24$ |

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## 2009 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45 Compared with the 2008 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL)

| Antelope |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

# Antelope County 3 Year Plan of Assessment 2009-2011 <br> March 18, 2009 


#### Abstract

I ntroduction This plan of assessment is required by law, pursuant to section 77-1311, as amended by 2001 Neb. Laws LB 170, Section 5, and as amended by 2005 Neb. Laws LB 263, Section 9. It is to be submitted to the Antelope County Board of Equalization on or before July $31^{\text {st }}$, and the Department of Property Assessment \& Taxation on or before October $31^{\text {st }}$, and every three years thereafter. The assessor shall update the plan yearly between the adoptions of each three-year plan. The plan and any update will describe all the duties of the of the Antelope County Assessor. It shall indicate the classes or subclasses of real property that the Antelope County Assessor plans to examine during the years contained in the plan of assessment. The plan shall describe all the assessment actions necessary to achieve the levels of value of quality of assessment practices required by law and the resources necessary to complete those actions.


## General Description of the Value Base of Antelope County

As reported on the 2009 County Abstract, Antelope County has a total count of 7,007 parcels. The residential parcel count is approximately $37 \%$ of the total; the Commercial/Industrial parcel count is $8 \%$ of the total base. Agricultural property accounts for $55 \%$ of the base. The total Antelope County real estate valuation as reported on abstract, excluding centrally assessed property, is 961,429.815. The total personal property value is $45,221,792$. Antelope County handled 1,085 personal property schedules in 2008.

Staff/ Training

The staff of the Antelope County Assessor's Office consists of the Assessor and three full time clerks. The Assessor compiles all reports, values all real property, inspects real property, maintains the sales file, makes corrections to the property records cards as dictated by 521 's, death certificates, and court judgments, prices all improvements, updates cadastral maps, manages office finances, and supervises all other duties with the assistance of a full time clerk. The Personal Property clerk manages personal property files, oversees the homestead exemption program, handles the permissive exemptions, and reports office inventory, compiles the annual inventory list, and updates the website. An additional clerk is responsible for the creation, operation \& maintenance of our GIS database, which includes the
digitizing of parcels, the application of current land use layers, and the calculation of agricultural land use acres.

The Assessor holds his assessor certification and is required to complete continuing education to maintain certification. In the future, a deputy assessor will be assigned and required to obtain certification and maintain continuing education, as well.

## Public Re lations

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

## ESRI Arc-GIS

As of 2004, ownership is being tracked on the ESRI Arc-GIS computer program. This is kept current with land transfers. In 2007 the services of GIS Workshop were secured in an effort to improve our system. All rural parcels have been drawn \& labeled and are updated on a continuous basis. Urban parcels are in the process of being labeled. This program is a asset to both our staff and county.

## Procedure Manuals

The previous assessor developed a policy and procedure manual for the Antelope County Assessor's office. This manual adheres to stature, regulation, and directive. It will continue to be revised and updated under the new Assessor.

## Property Record Cards

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

## Homestead Exemptions

Homestead exemptions are accepted and processed according to State Statute 773510 through 77-3528. Every prior year's applicant is mailed pre-printed forms at the beginning of the homestead season in February. Applications are accepted from February 1st through June 30th. Four hundred sixty homestead exemptions were filed in the Antelope County Assessor's Office in 2008. The Antelope County Assessor's office arranged for staff members of Goldenrod Hills to be available for assistance without fee to filers for the completion of the income portion of their homestead applications. This assistance was offered from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on February 18th, March 12th \& 26th, April 2nd \& $16^{\text {th }} \& 30$ th, May 7 th $\& 21$ st, and June 11th. Dates for assistance are publicized in all local newspapers throughout the filing period. The Antelope County Assessor's Office telephones all prior-year applicants who have not yet submitted their application as the filing deadline approaches, which usually begins one month prior to the deadline to allow for the scheduling of assistance with the income forms if needed. The Antelope County Assessor's Office works in conjunction with the Antelope County Veteran's Service Officer to insure that all qualifying applicants receive the exemption status that is most applicable to their situation. The Antelope County Assessor plans on accepting \& processing homestead exemptions, arranging for assistance with the completion of required forms, performing telephone reminders, and working with the Veteran's Service Officer every year for the next three years.

## Personal Property

All personal property is handled according to Regulation 20. All schedules are to be filed by May 1st to be considered timely. From May 1st to July 31st, all schedules received by the office receive a 10\% penalty. After July 31st, a $25 \%$ penalty is assessed. Advertisements are placed in the county newspapers prior to all postcard mailings to remind taxpayers that it is personal property filing time. The taxpayer's federal income tax depreciation schedule is used as a basis for the personal property schedule. Local accountants, upon request, are provided with a list of taxpayers, and then request their clients' forms in advance, which they complete and return to our office. The personal property abstract is due, and completed by June 15th. The Antelope County Assessor's Office anticipates this process to continue throughout the next three years.

## Centrally Assessed/ Railroad Property

Centrally assessed values are expected from the State Department of Property Assessment \& Taxation by August 10th. The values provided are entered into the computer and balanced by Assessor's Office staff. All corrections are forwarded to the Property Tax Division. The Antelope County Assessor's Office anticipates no changes in this process over the next three years.

## Permissive Exemptions

Permissive exemption forms are prepared by Assessor's Office staff, and mailed to all entities that were permissively tax exempt the previous year by December $1^{\text {st }}$. These forms are received back into the office by the end of the calendar year. The Assessor reviews all of the applications, brings the applications before the County Board, and makes recommendations as to their qualifications. As property transfers in \& out of exemption, the assessor contacts the parties involved to ensure that the proper classification is given to the property, and that all requirements are fulfilled.

## Levies

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

## County Board of Equalization/ TERC Appeals

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

## Real Property Assessment Requirements

All real property in the State of Nebraska is subject to property taxation unless expressly exempted by Nebraska Constitution, or is permitted by the constitution and legislation adopted by the legislature. All real property is to be valued according to market value. Residential, Commercial, Industrial, and Recreational properties are to be valued at $100 \%$ of market value. Agricultural land is to be valued at $75 \%$.

## 2009- Resedential

Preliminary sales stats indicated that an increase of at least $10 \%$ was required in the rural residential, 4500 class. After reviewing the parcels, it was determined that a revaluation of land was needed as well as an increase in improvement value. As a solution, all 4500 property classes were identified and reclassified to pull depreciation from a separate table that identified a more appropriate valuation for this neighborhood.

## 2010- Resendential

All residential properties will be evaluated and a determination made as to whether additional depreciation changes may be necessary in other areas as well.

Specific attention will be made to Orchard and Royal Residential, specifically lot values to determine if correct valuation is in place.

## 2011-Resendential

A "small town" valuation update will occur to include Tilden, Oakdale, and Clearwater. Review of each parcel and necessary updates will occur.

## Pick-Up Work

The assessor and staff will gather all necessary data, which will be entered into the Terra Scan program to be valued like all comparable property by the Assessor.

## 2009-Commercial

Preliminary sales statistics indicated that Elgin commercial was undervalued. A review was made and adjustments were made accordingly to bring the ratio within compliance.

## 2010-2011-Commercial

Statistics will be reviewed and property may be reappraised or updated as deemed
necessary.

## Pick- Up Work

The assessor and staff will gather all necessary data, which will be entered into the Terra Scan program to be valued like all comparable property by the Assessor.

## 2009-Agricultural

To verify that all Ag land was in the acceptable range, revaluation of all Ag land in the county occurred and is now within compliance.

A review of all outbuilding depreciation occurred when it was discovered that many of these were undervalued due to increased depreciation.

## 2010-2011 Agricultural

Statistics will be reviewed and property may be reappraised or updated as deemed necessary.

## Additional

Over the next year, the Assessor will gather information and make a determination on the viability of continuing with the current 5 Market Areas. The decision may occur to reduce the number of Market Areas if the gathered statistics verify this will be a positive change.

## Conclusion

The aforementioned changes and predictions are all based on a two month review of Antelope County's needs. I currently have all new staff, as well as many carry over duties from the previous Assessor that are being concluded. As I familiarize myself with the county, I reserve the right to make changes and adjustments to my projected plan due to budget constraints, time, or other outside forces. However, be assured that any additional changes or inclusions will be performed to comply with any and all regulations and correct values.

Gene Schaaf

Antelope County Assessor

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Antelope County

## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

| 1. | Deputy(ies) on staff |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 |
| 2. | Appraiser(s) on staff |
|  | 0 |
| 3. | Other full-time employees |
|  | 2 |
| 4. | Other part-time employees |
|  | 0 |
| 5. | Number of shared employees |
|  | 0 |
| 6. | Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year |
|  | \$93,000 |
| 7. | Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system |
|  | N/A: (County general pays the main computer costs for all offices. The assessor's office pays for specialty applications like GIS.) |
| 8. | Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above |
|  | \$93,000 |
| 9. | Amount of the total budget set aside for appraisal work |
|  | None |
| 10. | Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops |
|  | None |
| 11. | Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget |
|  | $\$ 22,000$ : (this includes some workshop costs as well as some supplies and any contract work done, unused monies in this budget can be rolled over from prior year) |


| 12. | Other miscellaneous funds |
| ---: | :--- |
| None |  |
| 13. | Total budget |
| $\$ 115,000: \quad$ (this represents about a $\$ 6,500$ reduction from 2008) |  |
| a. | Was any of last year's budget not used: |
|  | No: (The current assessor is uncertain but said very little if any) |

## B. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

| 1. | Administrative software |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | TerraScan |
| 2. | CAMA software |
|  | TerraScan |
| 3. | Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? |
|  | Yes |
| 4. | Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? |
|  | Staff |
| 5. | Does the county have GIS software? |
|  | Yes |
| 6. | Who maintains the GIS software and maps? |
|  | Staff |
| 7. | Personal Property software: |
|  | TerraScan |

## C. Zoning Information

1. Does the county have zoning?

Yes

| 2. | If so, is the zoning countywide? |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3. | What municipalities in the county are zoned? |
| 4. | Neligh and Tilden |
|  | When was zoning implemented? |

## D. Contracted Services

| 1. | Appraisal Services |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | None |
| 2. | Other services |
|  | None by assessor. Board has an agland analysis contract with Wayne Kubert. |

## Certification

This is to certify that the 2009 Reports and Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator have been sent to the following:

Four copies to the Tax Equalization and Review Commission, by hand delivery.
One copy to the Antelope County Assessor, by hand delivery.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2009.



Ruth A. Sorensen
Property Tax Administrator


[^0]:    95\% Median C.I.: 96.33 to 99.67

