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## 2009 Commission Summary

## 17 Cheyenne

## Residential Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 436 | COD | 9.19 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 47,638,985$ | PRD | 100.96 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 47,638,985$ | COV | 13.99 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 44,862,635$ | STD | 13.30 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 109,264$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 8.88 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 102,896$ | Average Assessed Value <br> of the Base | $\$ 72,448$ |
| Median | 97 | Wgt. Mean | 94 |
| Mean | 95 | Max | 177 |
| Min | 50.17 |  |  |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 95.89 to 97.59 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 93.83 to 96.33 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 93.05 to 95.30 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 43.11 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 9.73 |
| $\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period | 13.81 |

## Residential Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 451 | 99 | 5.01 | 100.5 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 455 | 99 | 3.43 | 100.09 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 445 | 99 | 6.54 | 101.69 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 405 | 99 | 6.52 | 100.6 |

## 2009 Commission Summary

## 17 Cheyenne

## Commercial Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 47 | COD | 7.46 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 13,066,310$ | PRD | 98.11 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 13,052,807$ | COV | 17.95 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 12,999,775$ | STD | 17.54 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 277,719$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 7.20 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 276,591$ | Average Assessed Value <br> of the Base | $\$ 173,235$ |
| Median | 96 | Wgt. Mean | 100 |
| Mean | 98 | Max | 199 |
| Min | 58 |  |  |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 95.28 to 98.14 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 92.69 to 102.72 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 94.01 to 105.18 |

$\%$ of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County 18.69
$\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period 5.78
$\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period 9.23

## Commercial Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 47 | 97 | 20.01 | 100.55 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 64 | 98 | 14.15 | 101.41 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 68 | 100 | 11.42 | 102.11 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 70 | 100 | 3.82 | 103.58 |

## 2009 Commission Summary

## 17 Cheyenne

Agricultural Land - Current

| Number of Sales | 97 | COD | 13.22 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 11,972,930$ | PRD | 103.22 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 11,699,880$ | COV | 18.88 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 8,101,273$ | STD | 13.49 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 120,617$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 9.64 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 83,518$ | Average Assessed Value |  |
| of the Base | $\$ 81,008$ |  |  |
| Median | 73 | Wgt. Mean |  |
| Mean | 71 | Max | 69 |
| Min | 41.51 |  | 124.92 |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 71.01 to 73.93 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 68.79 to 74.16 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 66.13 to 72.36 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 35.90 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 2.91 |
| $\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period | 3.09 |


| Agricultural Land - History |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 108 | 72 | 12.04 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 106 | 73 | 11.99 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 96 | 77 | 12.42 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 83 | 76 | 12.34 |

Opinions

# 2009 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Cheyenne County 

My opinions and recommendations are stated as a conclusion based on all of the factors known to me 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 Cheyenne County is $96.63 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Cheyenne County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Commercial Real Property

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of commercial real property in Cheyenne County is $96.44 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Cheyenne County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Agricultural Land 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 Cheyenne County is $72.87 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Cheyenne County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2009.


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NUMBE | f Sale |  | 435 | MEDIAN: | 96 | . | COV: | 14.91 | 95\% | dian C.I.: 94.97 | to 96.65 | $\begin{gathered} (!: \text { AVTot=0) } \\ (!: \text { Derived }) \end{gathered}$ |
|  | TOTAL S | s Pric |  | , 285 | WGT. MEAN: | 91 |  | STD: | 13.88 | 95\% W9 | Mean C.I.: 89. | to 92.94 |  |
| TOT | L Adj.S | s Pric |  | , 285 | MEAN : | 93 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 9.65 |  | Mean C.I.: 91 | 6 to 94.37 |  |
|  | AL Asse | d Valu |  | , 586 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AVG | Adj. S | S Pric |  | , 497 | COD: | 10.10 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 158.78 |  |  |  |  |
|  | G. Asse | d Valu |  | , 091 | PRD : | 101.81 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 45.16 |  |  | Printed: 01/22 | 21:28:28 |
| ASSESSED VA | UE * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 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 | 6 | 101.16 | 104.31 | 98.06 | 11.45 |  | 106.37 | 81.71 | 142.42 | 81.71 to 142.42 | 3,225 | 3,162 |
| 5000 TO | 9999 | 6 | 96.93 | 95.26 | 92.89 | 16.01 |  | 102.55 | 60.70 | 120.12 | 60.70 to 120.12 | 6,791 | 6,308 |
| Total \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 12 | 99.93 | 99.78 | 94.55 | 13.59 |  | 105.53 | 60.70 | 142.42 | 84.51 to 112.35 | 5,008 | 4,735 |
| 10000 TO | 29999 | 45 | 93.78 | 91.01 | 87.58 | 13.84 |  | 103.92 | 57.41 | 138.53 | 87.53 to 97.26 | 23,956 | 20,980 |
| 30000 TO | 59999 | 85 | 97.58 | 96.78 | 93.82 | 12.00 |  | 103.15 | 50.17 | 158.78 | 95.22 to 100.39 | 46,817 | 43,926 |
| 60000 TO | 99999 | 126 | 94.14 | 90.49 | 88.01 | 9.99 |  | 102.82 | 45.16 | 118.78 | 90.78 to 95.71 | 88,320 | 77,731 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 85 | 95.46 | 91.99 | 90.56 | 8.75 |  | 101.58 | 60.90 | 118.27 | 91.47 to 97.66 | 135,848 | 123,024 |
| 150000 TO | 249999 | 70 | 96.71 | 94.59 | 93.73 | 6.24 |  | 100.91 | 64.62 | 116.70 | 95.37 to 98.02 | 207,156 | 194,176 |
| 250000 TO | 499999 | 11 | 97.59 | 93.06 | 91.06 | 6.46 |  | 102.19 | 61.97 | 101.44 | 84.14 to 99.64 | 367,020 | 334,223 |
| 500000 + |  | 1 | 98.83 | 98.83 | 98.83 |  |  |  | 98.83 | 98.83 | N/A | 1,300,000 | 1,284,825 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 435 | 95.59 | 93.07 | 91.41 | 10.10 |  | 101.81 | 45.16 | 158.78 | 94.97 to 96.65 | 109,497 | 100,091 |
| QUALITY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) |  | 9 | 96.46 | 88.40 | 95.30 | 11.56 |  | 92.76 | 61.44 | 101.49 | 68.84 to 101.48 | 190,964 | 181,997 |
| 0 |  | 21 | 96.36 | 95.91 | 94.12 | 11.64 |  | 101.90 | 60.70 | 142.42 | 86.86 to 102.32 | 16,480 | 15,512 |
| 10 |  | 4 | 91.44 | 97.26 | 95.10 | 23.98 |  | 102.28 | 67.65 | 138.53 | N/A | 20,300 | 19,304 |
| 15 |  | 6 | 96.81 | 97.44 | 94.04 | 20.32 |  | 103.61 | 68.60 | 132.57 | 68.60 to 132.57 | 17,416 | 16,379 |
| 20 |  | 92 | 96.89 | 96.46 | 94.66 | 12.52 |  | 101.90 | 53.80 | 158.78 | 94.43 to 98.99 | 49,602 | 46,953 |
| 25 |  | 132 | 95.11 | 92.15 | 90.88 | 9.15 |  | 101.40 | 50.17 | 118.78 | 93.90 to 97.58 | 93,533 | 85,003 |
| 30 |  | 104 | 94.09 | 91.28 | 90.28 | 8.65 |  | 101.10 | 45.16 | 116.47 | 90.78 to 96.29 | 129,173 | 116,622 |
| 35 |  | 31 | 95.54 | 93.01 | 92.70 | 6.51 |  | 100.34 | 56.78 | 110.06 | 92.27 to 97.38 | 212,865 | 197,321 |
| 40 |  | 32 | 98.24 | 91.94 | 90.54 | 8.65 |  | 101.54 | 48.96 | 105.30 | 95.49 to 99.64 | 226,462 | 205,044 |
| 45 |  | 2 | 85.57 | 85.57 | 84.72 | 1.67 |  | 101.01 | 84.14 | 87.00 | N/A | 253,500 | 214,753 |
| 50 |  | 2 | 86.48 | 86.48 | 91.12 | 11.60 |  | 94.91 | 76.45 | 96.51 | N/A | 342,135 | 311,744 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 435 | 95.59 | 93.07 | 91.41 | 10.10 |  | 101.81 | 45.16 | 158.78 | 94.97 to 96.65 | 109,497 | 100,091 |

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



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

## Residential

The County completed pickup work. The rural home site acre was raised. Also, the next 9 acres for rural residential properties was valued at $\$ 455 /$ acre. Any remaining acres are valued at $\$ 100 /$ acre (if it is determined that the parcel is truly rural residential). If remaining acres are truly commercial ag use, then they are valued as agricultural land.

## Residential Appraisal Information

(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | The contracted appraiser, the Assessor and her staff. |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | The contracted appraiser and the Assessor. |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | The contracted appraiser, the Assessor and her staff. |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | The date of the RCN is June, 2006. |
| 5. | What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | A market-derived depreciation schedule was developed for the residential property class in 2006, and implemented in 2007. |
| 6. | What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the market value of properties? |
|  | The Cost Approach |
| 7. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? |
|  | For Sidney, there are 6 neighborhoods; The remaining towns are classified by "Assessor Location." Rural residential has 5 neighborhoods. |
| 8. | How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? |
|  | In the case of Sidney's neighborhoods, by location and similar property characteristics. Again, the remaining towns/villages within the County are defined by their "Assessor Location." Rural residential is more matched to the agricultural market areas. |
| 9. | Is "Market Area/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations" a unique usable valuation grouping? If not, what is a unique usable valuation grouping? |
|  | As noted previously, only for the subclasses other than "Sidney" and "Rural" residential. |
| 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. At this time the Assessor believes there is not a unique market significance for the "suburban" location. |
| 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? |
|  | Yes, dwellings on agricultural and rural residential parcels are valued in a manner that would provide the same relationship to the market. |

## Residential Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 158 | 165 | 42 | 365 |

## PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics

Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2006 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009
State Stat Run


Exhibit 17 Page 13

# PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics 



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


Exhibit 17 Page 15

|  |  |  |  |  |  | Date Ra | , | 2006 | 8 Posted | ore. 01/23/20 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NUMBE | f Sale |  | 436 | MEDIAN: | 97 |  | COV: | 13.99 | 95\% | dian C.I.: 95.8 | to 97.59 | (!: Derived) |
|  | TOTAL S | s Pric |  | 985 | WGT. MEAN: | 94 |  | STD: | 13.30 | 95\% Wg | Mean C.I.: 93. | to 95.30 |  |
| TOT | L Adj. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | s Pric |  | 985 | MEAN : | 95 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 8.88 |  | Mean C.I.: 93 | 3 to 96.33 |  |
|  | AL Asse | d Valu |  | 635 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AVG | Adj. S | s Pric |  | 263 | COD : | 9.19 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 176.74 |  |  |  |  |
|  | G. Asse | d Valu |  | 895 | PRD : | 100.96 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 50.17 |  |  | Printed: 03/28/ | 13:07:26 |
| ASSESSED VA <br> RANGE | UE * | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX |  | Avg. Adj. Sale Price | Avg. Assd Val |
| RANGE |  |  | MEDIAN |  | WGI. MEAN | COD |  | PRD |  | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. |  |  |
| Low \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 4999 | 7 | 100.00 | 97.75 | 89.92 | 15.87 |  | 108.71 | 70.76 | 142.42 | 70.76 to 142.42 | 3,478 | 3,128 |
| 5000 TO | 9999 | 6 | 95.11 | 91.27 | 90.35 | 12.13 |  | 101.03 | 60.70 | 112.35 | 60.70 to 112.35 | 7,241 | 6,542 |
| Total \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 13 | 96.22 | 94.76 | 90.19 | 14.72 |  | 105.07 | 60.70 | 142.42 | 81.71 to 102.94 | 5,215 | 4,703 |
| 10000 TO | 29999 | 42 | 95.69 | 93.60 | 90.79 | 12.13 |  | 103.09 | 57.41 | 138.53 | 92.98 to 98.23 | 23,024 | 20,904 |
| 30000 то | 59999 | 85 | 97.68 | 98.94 | 96.17 | 11.89 |  | 102.87 | 50.17 | 176.74 | 95.55 to 100.68 | 45,647 | 43,900 |
| 60000 TO | 99999 | 123 | 94.69 | 92.26 | 90.49 | 9.04 |  | 101.95 | 56.75 | 118.78 | 92.88 to 97.02 | 85,597 | 77,461 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 85 | 96.57 | 94.14 | 92.95 | 8.12 |  | 101.28 | 66.15 | 118.27 | 94.17 to 98.33 | 132,532 | 123,184 |
| 150000 TO | 249999 | 74 | 97.68 | 96.77 | 96.22 | 5.64 |  | 100.57 | 74.23 | 116.39 | 96.30 to 98.69 | 202,524 | 194,869 |
| 250000 тO | 499999 | 12 | 97.84 | 97.84 | 97.06 | 3.98 |  | 100.81 | 89.72 | 108.83 | 93.13 to 101.44 | 341,124 | 331,093 |
| $500000+$ |  | 2 | 97.87 | 97.87 | 97.30 | 1.42 |  | 100.58 | 96.48 | 99.25 | N/A | 925,000 | 900,024 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 436 | 96.63 | 95.08 | 94.17 | 9.19 |  | 100.96 | 50.17 | 176.74 | 95.89 to 97.59 | 109,263 | 102,895 |
| QUALITY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) |  | 10 | 94.39 | 90.32 | 92.66 | 7.77 |  | 97.48 | 56.75 | 99.94 | 84.12 to 99.10 | 172,638 | 159,970 |
| 0 |  | 21 | 98.41 | 97.09 | 95.88 | 10.30 |  | 101.27 | 60.70 | 142.42 | 87.53 to 102.32 | 16,480 | 15,801 |
| 10 |  | 4 | 91.44 | 97.26 | 95.10 | 23.98 |  | 102.28 | 67.65 | 138.53 | N/A | 20,300 | 19,304 |
| 15 |  | 6 | 82.87 | 84.49 | 84.36 | 17.85 |  | 100.15 | 68.60 | 104.24 | 68.60 to 104.24 | 17,416 | 14,693 |
| 20 |  | 92 | 97.23 | 98.37 | 95.68 | 12.62 |  | 102.82 | 57.41 | 176.74 | 95.59 to 99.34 | 49,602 | 47,457 |
| 25 |  | 132 | 96.51 | 93.93 | 92.68 | 8.61 |  | 101.34 | 50.17 | 125.69 | 94.80 to 98.13 | 93,533 | 86,689 |
| 30 |  | 104 | 95.22 | 93.16 | 92.44 | 8.19 |  | 100.78 | 60.51 | 116.47 | 91.62 to 97.16 | 129,173 | 119,406 |
| 35 |  | 31 | 97.12 | 95.32 | 95.12 | 6.90 |  | 100.21 | 56.78 | 116.39 | 95.31 to 98.98 | 212,865 | 202,472 |
| 40 |  | 32 | 98.82 | 98.64 | 99.03 | 2.80 |  | 99.61 | 85.02 | 105.66 | 97.48 to 99.94 | 226,462 | 224,256 |
| 45 |  | 2 | 97.19 | 97.19 | 93.38 | 6.56 |  | 104.08 | 90.81 | 103.57 | N/A | 253,500 | 236,713 |
| 50 |  | 2 | 86.29 | 86.29 | 89.45 | 7.92 |  | 96.47 | 79.46 | 93.13 | N/A | 342,135 | 306,047 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 436 | 96.63 | 95.08 | 94.17 | 9.19 |  | 100.96 | 50.17 | 176.74 | 95.89 to 97.59 | 109,263 | 102,895 |

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


## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL:The tables and narratives that follow will show that all three measures of central tendency are well within acceptable range and any could be used as a point estimate for the overall residential level of value. The median receives very strong support from the Trended Preliminary ratio, and because of this and the remarkably low coefficient of dispersion, will probably be the measure of central tendency used for the overall level of value.

Table VI will reveal that both the COD and the PRD are well within their respective recommended standards. Interesting to note is that the Preliminary statistical profile does not show a significant difference between these two measures when a comparison is made with the R\&O profile. Again, as mentioned in previous years, the coefficient of dispersion is remarkably low for this property class.

Table VIII that compares the R\&O and Trended Values reveals that there is basically little correlation between the R\&O median and the trended median. None of the trended measures of central tendency are within acceptable range, nor are the qualitative statistics within their prescribed parameters. Is this meaningful? Since the Trended Preliminary ratio that supports the R\&O median (in fact, virtually mirrors the R\&O median) is based on one year?s change to the residential base and the Trended Values is based on at least three years change to the assessed base, it is a debatable point.

## 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 | $\mathbf{6 0 8}$ | 436 | $\mathbf{7 1 . 7 1}$ |
| 2008 | $\mathbf{6 0 3}$ | 451 | 74.79 |
| 2007 | $\mathbf{5 7 8}$ | 455 | $\mathbf{7 8 . 7 2}$ |
| 2006 | $\mathbf{5 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{4 4 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 8 6}$ |
| 2005 | $\mathbf{5 6 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 0 6}$ |

RESIDENTIAL:As indicated in Table II, a significant number of the total residential sales were qualified by the Assessor for use in the 2009 sales study. The Cheyenne County Assessor?s qualification process for residential property consists of sending a mailed questionnaire to the buyers of properties that exhibit an odd assessed value to sale price ratio. It is estimated that approximately $80 \%$ of the questionnaires are returned, and for those that are not the Assessor attempts to gather further information regarding the sale by other means (taxpayer information, etc). The questionnaires then form part of a sales verification book.

## 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.

## 2009 Correlation Section

for Cheyenne County
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 | 96 | 1.12 | 97 | 97 |
| 2008 | 98.2 | 0.86 | 99 | 98.5 |
| 2007 | 96 | 10.26 | 106 | 99 |
| 2006 | 98 | 3.84 | 101 | 99 |
| 2005 | 99 | 8.30 | 107 | 99 |

RESIDENTIAL:Comparison of the Trended Preliminary Ratio with the final R\&O Median reveals virtually no statistical difference between the two figures. Thus, each figure provides very strong support for the other.

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

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 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 |
| :---: |
| 7.06 2009 \% Change in Total Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) <br> 2.48 2008 $\mathbf{1 . 1 2}$ <br> 12.66 2007 $\mathbf{0 . 8 6}$ <br> 6.10 2006 10.26 <br> 9.10 2005 3.84 |

RESIDENTIAL:As shown in the above table, the difference between the percent change to the sales file and the percent change to the residential base (excluding growth) is less approximately six points. This is a significant difference. A review of the assessment actions taken to address the residential property class included: The County completed pickup work. The rural home site acre was raised. Also, the next 9 acres for rural residential properties was valued at $\$ 455 /$ acre. Any remaining acres are valued at $\$ 100 /$ acre (if it is determined that the parcel is truly rural residential). If remaining acres are truly commercial ag use, then they are valued as agricultural land.

It should be noted that included in the pickup work was the completion of partially valued newer homes (that sold for completed price, but were not structurally finished until the current assessment year). A review of these partial assessments and just two properties that were picked up for 2009 finds a total $\$ 741,211$ of the $\$ 1,323,049$ increase in assessed value between the Preliminary and the R\&O statistical profile. This does not take into consideration the raises to land in the rural residential subclass that adds to roughly $\$ 243,767$. Added together, this is $\$ 984,978$. This is approximately $74.45 \%$ of the assessed increase in value of the sample. However, this is only $0.3 \%$ of total residential/recreational value (from Form 45) within the County.

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

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

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

The weighted mean ratio is viewed by the IAAO as the most appropriate statistical measure for indirect equalization; to ensure proper funding distribution of aid to political subdivisions, particularly when the distribution in part is based on the assessable value in that political subdivision, Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officers, (2007). The weighted mean, because it is a value weighted ratio, best reflects a comparison of the assessed and market value of property in the political subdivision. If the distribution of aid to political subdivisions must relate to the market value available for assessment in the political subdivision, the measurement of central tendency used to analyze level of value should reflect the dollars of value available to be assessed. The weighted mean ratio does that more than either of the other measures of central tendency.

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 97 | 94 | 95 |

RESIDENTIAL:All three measures of central tendency are within acceptable range, and any could be used to describe the overall level of value for the residential property class. Again, the median receives strong support from the Trended Preliminary ratio.

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

In analyzing the statistical data of assessment quality, there are two measures primarily relied upon by assessment officials. The Coefficient of Dispersion, COD, is produced to measure assessment uniformity. A low COD tends to indicate good assessment uniformity as there is a smaller spread or dispersion of the ratios in the sales file. 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 | $\mathbf{9 . 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 9 6}$ |
| Difference | $\mathbf{0 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 0}$ |

RESIDENTIAL:Both the COD and the PRD are well within their respective recommended standards. Interesting to note is that the Preliminary statistical profile does not show a significant difference between these two measures when a comparison is made with the $R \& O$ profile. Again, as mentioned in previous years, the coefficient of dispersion is remarkably low for this property class.

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 435 | 436 | 1 |
| Median | 96 | 97 | 1 |
| Wgt. Mean | 91 | 94 | 3 |
| Mean | 93 | 95 | 2 |
| COD | 10.10 | 9.19 | -0.91 |
| PRD | 101.81 | 100.96 | -0.85 |
| Minimum | 45.16 | 50.17 | 5.01 |
| Maximum | 158.78 | 176.74 | 17.96 |

RESIDENTIAL:The one additional sale is found in Lodgepole, and was qualified as part of the verification process. Assessment actions for 2009 consisted of: The County completed pickup work. The rural home site acre was raised. Also, the next 9 acres for rural residential properties was valued at $\$ 455 /$ acre. Any remaining acres are valued at $\$ 100 /$ acre (if it is determined that the parcel is truly rural residential). If remaining acres are truly commercial ag use, then they are valued as agricultural land.

## 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 | 436 | 250 | 186 |
| Median | 97 | 89 | 8 |
| Wgt. Mean | 94 | 85 | 9 |
| Mean | 95 | 90 | 5 |
| COD | 9.19 | 20.59 | -11.40 |
| PRD | 100.96 | 105.40 | -4.44 |
| Minimum | 50.17 | 8.83 | 41.34 |
| Maximum | 176.74 | 249.28 | -72.54 |

Table VIII is a comparison of the R\&O statistical profile (that uses the reported assessed values) to statistics generated by using the assessed value in place for the year prior to the same sale. This value is then trended by the annual percent change in the assessed base (excluding growth) for the successive years through assessment year 2009. Any county that had a number of residential sales significantly above 250 was represented in the Trended Ratio Analysis by selecting 250 sales that reflected both the composition of sales contained in the sales file and the calculated estimate of the residential population. Since Cheyenne County had 436 qualified residential sales, all were trended by the aforementioned method (that is, by selecting 250 sales to represent both the sample and the base). The above table reveals that there is basically little correlation between the R\&O median and the trended median. None of the trended measures of central tendency are within acceptable range, nor are the qualitative statistics within their prescribed parameters. Is this meaningful? Since the Trended Preliminary ratio that supports the R\&O median (there is no significant statistical difference between the two) is based on one years change to the residential base and the Trended Values are based on at least three years? change to the assessed base, it is a debatable point.


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

## Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/22/2009





## Type: Qualified

(


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

## Commercial

For assessment year 2009, all commercial property within the County was reviewed and revalued. A new market-derived depreciation schedule was also developed and implemented.

## Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | The contracted appraiser |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | The contracted appraiser and the Assessor |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | The contracted appraiser. |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | June, 2008. |
| 5. | What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | The last market-derived depreciation schedule was developed in 2008 and implemented for assessment year 2009. |
| 6. | When was the last time that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | The Income Approach was last used to value the subclasses of motels/hotels in 2006, and was also used for low-income housing. |
| 7. | What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the market value of properties? |
|  | The Cost Approach, with the exceptions noted in the previous question. |
| 8. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? |
|  | Sidney has two commercial neighborhoods; the remaining towns and villages fit the "Assessor Location" designation; rural commercial constitutes a separate neighborhood subclass. |
| 9. | How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? |
|  | Primarily by location. |
| 10. | Is "Market Area/Neighborhood/Assessor Location" a unique usable valuation grouping? If not, what is a unique usable valuation grouping? |
|  | Yes, but only for towns other than Sidney, since Sidney uses neighborhoods. Also, the "Assessor Location" would be a unique usable valuation grouping for the "Rural" subclass. |
| 11. | Do the various subclasses of Commercial Property such as convenience stores, warehouses, hotels, etc. have common value characteristics? |
|  | Yes, and these fit particular occupancy code subclasses. |
| 12. | Is there unique market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. 10-001.07B? (Suburban shall mean a parcel of real property located outside of the limits of an incorporated city or village, but within the legal jurisdiction of an incorporated city or village.) |
|  | No, suburban commercial property is classified as rural commercial in Cheyenne County. |

## Commercial Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{5 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 4}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{8 7}$ |

# PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics 



## 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


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


## 2009 Correlation Section

## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL:The subsequent tables and narratives will show that regarding the measures of central tendency, all three are within acceptable range, and any could be used to represent the overall level of value for commercial property. The Preliminary statistical profile indicated that all three measures were within acceptable range as well. The R\&O median receives virtually no support from the Trended Preliminary ratio (since there is a six point difference).

Examination of the qualitative statistics reveals that they are well within their prescribed parameters according to professional standards (the COD remarkably so). Perhaps this is not surprising since assessment actions for 2009 included the review and revaluation of all commercial property within the County. A new market-derived depreciation schedule was also developed and implemented. However, because of this action taken to address the commercial property class, one would expect a more consistent correlation between the percent change to the sales base compared to the percent change to the assessed base (excluding growth)?if the sample is truly representative of the population.

## 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 | 91 | 47 | 51.65 |
| 2008 | 76 | 47 | 61.84 |
| 2007 | 88 | 64 | 72.73 |
| 2006 | 103 | 68 | $\mathbf{6 6 . 0 2}$ |
| 2005 | 104 | 70 | 67.31 |

COMMERCIAL:The percentage of sales used for assessment year 2009 appears to be the lowest represented by the historical data as shown in Table II. A further review of the total sales that occurred during the timeframe of the sales study reveals 13 substantially changed sales, and 3 sales that were either exempt, or from a corporation to its subsidiary. This would bring the percent used for 2009 to $47 / 75=62.67 \%$. The commercial review and qualification process for the County is different from that of the residential class in that all buyers of a commercial property are sent a questionnaire. The Assessor estimates that approximately $80 \%$ of these respond and this coupled with additional taxpayer information contributes to the commercial sales qualification process.

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

## 2009 Correlation Section <br> for Cheyenne County

## 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 | 95 | 7.55 | 102 | 96 |
| 2008 | 97.16 | -0.51 | 97 | 97.25 |
| 2007 | 97 | 1.09 | 98 | 98 |
| 2006 | 99 | 11.17 | 110 | 100 |
| 2005 | 100 | 1.33 | 101 | 100 |

COMMERCIAL:Table III reveals slightly more than six points difference between the Trended Preliminary ratio and the R\&O median and thus very little correlation (if any) between the two figures.

## 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 |
| :---: |
| 19.48 2009 \% Change in Total Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) <br> 5.32 2008 7.55 <br> 0.05 2007 -0.51 <br> 31.18 2006 1.09 <br> 11.38 2005 11.17 |

COMMERCIAL:Table IV shows a twelve point difference between the percent change to the sales file and the commercial base. Assessment actions for assessment year 2009 consisted of the review and revaluation of all commercial property within the County. A new market-derived depreciation schedule was also developed and implemented. Because of this, there should be a more consistent correlation between the two figures if the sample is truly representative of the population.

## 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 | 96 | 100 | 98 |

COMMERCIAL:Table $V$ reveals all three measures of central tendency to be within acceptable range, and any could be used to indicate the level of value for the commercial property class. The median would be appropriate, since the coefficient of dispersion shows little spread.

## 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 | 7.46 | 98.11 |
| Difference | 0.00 | 0.00 |

COMMERCIAL:Both rounded measures of assessment uniformity are within the prescribed parameters, and technically this should not be surprising considering that the assessor revalued all commercial property within the County.

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

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

Preliminary R\&O Statistics Change

| Number of Sales | 49 | 47 | -2 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Median | 95 | 96 | 1 |
| Wgt. Mean | 93 | 100 | 7 |
| Mean | 93 | 98 | 5 |
| COD | 26.70 | 7.46 | -19.24 |
| PRD | 99.15 | 98.11 | -1.04 |
| Minimum | 26.36 | 58.18 | 31.82 |
| Maximum | 187.33 | 199.13 | 11.80 |

COMMERCIAL:The two sale difference between the Preliminary and the R\&O statistical profile is due to these sales being found to be substantially changed, and therefore were removed from the sales file. Assessment actions taken to address the commercial property class for 2009 included: all commercial property within the County was reviewed and revalued. A new market-derived depreciation schedule was also developed and implemented.

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Date Rang | e: 07/0 | 01/2005 to 06/30/20 | Posted | fore: 01/2 | 2009 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NUMBER of |  |  | 96 |  | DIAN: | 69 |  | cov: | 20.24 | 95\% | dian C.I.: 65.0 | to 70.86 | (!: Derived) |
| (AgLand) | total Sales | s Price: |  | 930 | WGT. | MEAN: | 63 |  | STD: | 13.54 | 95\% W | Mean C.I.: 60 | to 66.07 | (!: land + NAT $=0$ ) |
| (AgLand) | total Adj.Sales | s Price: |  | 377 |  | MEAN: | 67 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 9.93 |  | Mean C.I.: 64 | to 69.58 |  |
| (AgLand) | total Assessed | d Value: |  | 783 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | AVg. Adj. Sales | s Price: |  | 128 |  | COD : | 14.37 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 109.30 |  |  |  |  |
|  | AVG. Assessed | d Value: |  | 320 |  | PRD: | 105.77 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 40.26 |  |  | Printed: 01/22/ | 2009 21:29:05 |
| DATE OF RANGE | SALE * | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. | MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I | Avg. Adj. Sale Price | Avg. <br> Assd Val |
| Qrt | S |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 07/01/05 | то 09/30/05 | 6 | 75.55 | 78.99 |  | 75.35 | 8.61 |  | 104.83 | 69.48 | 102.68 | 69.48 to 102.68 | 70,513 | 53,129 |
| 10/01/05 | то 12/31/05 | 7 | 79.89 | 77.14 |  | 77.05 | 5.24 |  | 100.12 | 69.62 | 81.91 | 69.62 to 81.91 | 87,624 | 67,510 |
| 01/01/06 | то 03/31/06 | 8 | 68.53 | 68.50 |  | 66.44 | 11.70 |  | 103.10 | 48.06 | 91.90 | 48.06 to 91.90 | 147,797 | 98,190 |
| 04/01/06 | т0 06/30/06 | 8 | 70.86 | 71.38 |  | 70.57 | 6.18 |  | 101.15 | 61.53 | 81.36 | 61.53 to 81.36 | 90,843 | 64,110 |
| 07/01/06 | то 09/30/06 | 11 | 72.19 | 73.55 |  | 72.24 | 7.33 |  | 101.81 | 61.68 | 97.21 | 68.13 to 77.37 | 88,781 | 64,139 |
| 10/01/06 | то 12/31/06 | 5 | 69.74 | 74.42 |  | 63.51 | 17.87 |  | 117.17 | 57.17 | 109.30 | N/A | 202,224 | 128,434 |
| 01/01/07 | то 03/31/07 | 8 | 68.45 | 67.78 |  | 67.47 | 2.94 |  | 100.46 | 64.35 | 71.07 | 64.35 to 71.07 | 113,771 | 76,759 |
| 04/01/07 | то 06/30/07 | 11 | 71.73 | 72.58 |  | 74.01 | 11.82 |  | 98.08 | 55.26 | 104.14 | 60.01 to 80.41 | 87,065 | 64,434 |
| 07/01/07 | то 09/30/07 | 5 | 59.51 | 62.49 |  | 59.67 | 16.10 |  | 104.72 | 50.08 | 83.69 | N/A | 102,844 | 61,368 |
| 10/01/07 | то 12/31/07 | 9 | 59.13 | 58.89 |  | 58.21 | 11.95 |  | 101.17 | 45.71 | 72.06 | 47.52 to 72.03 | 187,845 | 109,339 |
| 01/01/08 | то 03/31/08 | 12 | 47.93 | 52.16 |  | 49.22 | 18.43 |  | 105.97 | 40.26 | 71.48 | 43.15 to 65.03 | 124,629 | 61,340 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 04 / 01 / 08 \\ \quad \text { Stui } \end{array}$ | то 06/30/08 <br> dy Years $\qquad$ | 6 | 49.15 | 49.46 |  | 47.44 | 10.25 |  | 104.24 | 40.39 | 59.84 | 40.39 to 59.84 | 155,800 | 73,914 |
| 07/01/05 | то 06/30/06 | 29 | 73.47 | 73.55 |  | 70.95 | 9.01 |  | 103.67 | 48.06 | 102.68 | 69.52 to 76.65 | 101,571 | 72,060 |
| 07/01/06 | то 06/30/07 | 35 | 69.97 | 72.05 |  | 69.26 | 9.82 |  | 104.03 | 55.26 | 109.30 | 68.55 to 72.70 | 110,160 | 76,301 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { 07/01/07 } \\ \quad \text { Cale } \end{array}$ | TO 06/30/08 <br> endar Yrs | 32 | 52.53 | 55.16 |  | 53.30 | 16.86 |  | 103.49 | 40.26 | 83.69 | 47.52 to 59.84 | 144,849 | 77,202 |
| 01/01/06 | тO 12/31/06 | 32 | 70.16 | 71.88 |  | 67.90 | 9.98 |  | 105.86 | 48.06 | 109.30 | 68.13 to 73.58 | 121,776 | 82,690 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 01 / 01 / 07 \\ \quad \text { ALL } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\text { TO } 12 / 31 / 07$ | 33 | 66.72 | 66.15 |  | 64.18 | 12.50 |  | 103.08 | 45.71 | 104.14 | 60.01 to 70.86 | 123,415 | 79,204 |
|  |  | 96 | 69.13 | 66.87 |  | 63.23 | 14.37 |  | 105.77 | 40.26 | 109.30 | 65.06 to 70.86 | 119,128 | 75,320 |

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

|  |  | 96 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| (AgLand) | NUMBER of Sales: | 9, |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $11,436,377$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $7,230,783$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 119,128 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 75,320 |

(AgLand)
(AgLand) TOTAL Sales Price: TOTAL Assessed Value: AVG. Assessed Value:

## MEDIAN:

WGT. MEAN:
$\begin{array}{ll}\mathbf{M E A N}: & 63\end{array}$ MEAN.
COD: 14.37 MAX Sales Ratio: 109.30

PRD: 105.77 MIN Sales Ratio: 40.26

95\% Median C.I.: 65.06 to 70.86
95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 60.38 to 66.07

$$
\text { 95\% Mean C.I.: } \quad 64.16 \text { to } 69.58
$$

(!: Derived) (!: land $+N A T=0$ )

Printed: 01/22/2009 21:29:05
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| AREA | (MARKET) |
| RANGE |  |
| 1 |  |
| 2 |  |
| 3 |  |
| 4 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |


| STATUS: IMPROVED, UNIMPR |
| :--- | ---: |
| RANGE |
| 2 |
| ALL__ COU |


| SCHOOL DISTRICT * |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| RANGE |  |  |
| (blank) |  |  |


| $17-0001$ | 18 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $17-0003$ | 3 |
| $17-0009$ | 19 |
| $25-0025$ | 20 |
| NonValid School |  |

_ALL___


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



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 



Exhibit 17 Page 58

# PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics 



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


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


# Cheyenne <br> County 2009 Assessment Actions taken to address the following property classes/subclasses: 

## Agricultural

For Assessment year 2009, the County implemented the 2008 soil conversion and made the following adjustments to the land classes in her five agricultural market areas:

Market area 1: All irrigated and dry subclasses were raised. Lowest subclass of grass (4G) was lowered. No CRP values were changed.
Market area 2: All irrigated and dry subclasses were raised. Two grass subclasses were raised (1G and 4G). All CRP (with the exception of the top subclass) was raised.
Market area 3: All irrigated subclasses were raised. Three dry subclasses were raised (3D1, 4D1 and 4D). The two lowest grass subclasses had value changes. All but the two top CRP subclasses were raised.
Market area 4: All irrigated, dry grass and CRP subclasses were raised.
Market area 5: No subclasses received a change in value.

## Agricultural Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | The contracted appraiser, the Assessor and her staff. |
| 3. | The contracted appraiser and the Assessor. |
|  | Pickup work done by whom: |

8. What date was the last countywide land use study completed?

In 2008-2009.
a. By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.)

Via the Web Soil Survey and NRD information.
b. By whom?

The Assessor and her staff.
c. What proportion is complete / implemented at this time?

Approximately 70 to $75 \%$
9. Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations in the agricultural property class:
Five.
10. How are Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations developed?

By location, topography and soil type.
11. In the assessor's opinion, are there any other class or subclass groupings, other than LCG groupings, that are more appropriate for valuation?

Yes
a. If yes, list.

The Assessor believes the land classes themselves act as an appropriate valuation group - that is, irrigated, grass and dry.
12. In your opinion, what is the level of value of these groupings?

Between 69 to 75\%
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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 5}($ CRP trees, etc. $)$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 1}$ |

17 - Cheyenne county AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

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


Exhibit 17 Page 66

17 - CHEYENNE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

|  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | NUMBER of Sales: | 97 |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $11,972,930$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $11,699,880$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $8,101,273$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 120,617 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 83,518 |

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


17 - CHEYENNE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

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


|  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | NUMBER of Sales: | 97 |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $11,972,930$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $11,699,880$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $8,101,273$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 120,617 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 83,518 |

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

| MEDIAN: | 73 |  | COV: | 18.88 | 95\% Median C.I. | 71.01 to 73.93 | (!: Derived) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WGT. MEAN: | 69 |  | STD: | 13.49 | 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I. | 66.13 to 72.36 | (!: land+NAT=0) |
| MEAN : | 71 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 9.64 | 95\% Mean C.I. | 68.79 to 74.16 |  |
| COD : | 13.22 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 124.92 | Printed: 03/28/2009 13:08:00 |  |  |
| PRD : | 103.22 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 41.51 |  |  |  |


MEAN WGT. MEAN
$\qquad$

| 97 | 72.87 | 71.48 | 69.24 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


$-13$
COD

1.66
15.46
10.10
13.13
14.71
20.26
2.74

13.22

Avg. Ad
都
MEDIAN

| 88.56 | 88.56 | 88.56 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 88.56 | 88.56 | 88.56 |
| 100.71 | 100.71 | 101.15 |
| 76.60 | 75.60 | 75.96 |
| 72.72 | 70.99 | 70.67 |
| 72.87 | 72.80 | 72.17 |
| 69.51 | 64.05 | 63.45 |
| 60.69 | 64.31 | 65.55 |
| 73.13 | 73.13 | 73.32 |
|  |  |  |
| 72.87 | 71.48 | 69.24 |

99.56
99.53
100.44
100.87
100.94
98.10
99.74
103.22
MIN
MAX 95

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

|  | NUMBER of Sales: |  | 111 | MEDIAN: <br> WGT. MEAN : <br> MEAN : | 73 |  | COV: |  | 95\% Median |  | C.I.: 70.27 to 73.93 |  | (!: Derived) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TOTAL Sales Price: | 14,761,627 |  |  | 68 |  | STD: | 13.70 | 95\% Wg | Mean | : 65.06 to 71.66 |  | (!: land+NAT=0) |
|  | TOTAL Adj. Sales Price: | 14,488,577 |  |  | 71 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 9.87 |  | Mean | C.I.: 68 | 1 to 73.61 |  |
|  | TOTAL Assessed Value: | 9,904,472 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 130,527 |  | COD : | 13.57 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 124.92 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 89,229 |  | PRD : | 103.95 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 35.00 |  | Printed: 03/28/2009 13:08:12 |  |  |  |
| GEO CODE / TOWNSHIP \# |  | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | count |  |  |  |  |  |  | MIN | MAX | 95\% M | Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 2499 | 3 | 74.81 | 70.81 | 70.77 | 13.64 |  | 100.05 | 53.50 | 84.12 |  | N/A | 73,666 | 52,137 |
| 2501 | 1 | 85.06 | 85.06 | 85.06 |  |  |  | 85.06 | 85.06 |  | N/A | 67,150 | 57,120 |
| 2505 | 1 | 75.80 | 75.80 | 75.80 |  |  |  | 75.80 | 75.80 |  | N/A | 66,500 | 50,407 |
| 2507 | 4 | 69.43 | 65.15 | 57.92 | 16.16 |  | 112.47 | 42.93 | 78.81 |  | N/A | 139,650 | 80,890 |
| 2537 | 3 | 71.88 | 74.92 | 76.40 | 4.23 |  | 98.07 | 71.88 | 81.01 |  | N/A | 158,333 | 120,967 |
| 2539 | 4 | 63.56 | 63.89 | 60.76 | 12.79 |  | 105.16 | 54.69 | 73.77 |  | N/A | 177,532 | 107,864 |
| 2541 | 9 | 73.62 | 72.74 | 72.71 | 5.78 |  | 100.04 | 59.74 | 84.33 | 69.51 | 51 to 76.62 | 105,193 | 76,490 |
| 2543 | 1 | 69.25 | 69.25 | 69.25 |  |  |  | 69.25 | 69.25 |  | N/A | 80,000 | 55,401 |
| 2545 | 2 | 72.59 | 72.59 | 72.69 | 0.83 |  | 99.86 | 71.99 | 73.19 |  | N/A | 136,438 | 99,175 |
| 2547 | 2 | 78.22 | 78.22 | 78.15 | 2.87 |  | 100.10 | 75.98 | 80.47 |  | N/A | 73,490 | 57,432 |
| 2739 | 1 | 68.93 | 68.93 | 68.93 |  |  |  | 68.93 | 68.93 |  | N/A | 84,726 | 58,399 |
| 2791 | 2 | 49.13 | 49.13 | 49.36 | 15.51 |  | 99.54 | 41.51 | 56.75 |  | N/A | 255,000 | 125,864 |
| 2793 | 4 | 72.12 | 75.85 | 69.03 | 13.60 |  | 109.88 | 60.15 | 99.03 |  | N/A | 84,107 | 58,059 |
| 2795 | 6 | 64.94 | 64.50 | 58.04 | 22.06 |  | 111.14 | 45.68 | 88.56 | 45.68 | 68 to 88.56 | 120,909 | 70,170 |
| 2797 | 5 | 73.89 | 70.42 | 63.82 | 5.47 |  | 110.34 | 56.27 | 74.87 |  | N/A | 126,380 | 80,650 |
| 2799 | 3 | 73.20 | 68.18 | 70.38 | 9.88 |  | 96.88 | 54.82 | 76.52 |  | N/A | 141,750 | 99,761 |
| 2801 | 6 | 65.16 | 65.42 | 66.97 | 14.85 |  | 97.69 | 49.27 | 84.24 | 49.27 | 27 to 84.24 | 224,241 | 150,174 |
| 2803 | 2 | 67.15 | 67.15 | 71.64 | 10.98 |  | 93.72 | 59.77 | 74.52 |  | N/A | 205,000 | 146,871 |
| 2805 | 3 | 84.24 | 76.49 | 80.17 | 11.11 |  | 95.41 | 58.58 | 86.65 |  | N/A | 193,843 | 155,403 |
| 2831 | 1 | 60.69 | 60.69 | 60.69 |  |  |  | 60.69 | 60.69 |  | N/A | 440,000 | 267,052 |
| 2833 | 1 | 86.34 | 86.34 | 86.34 |  |  |  | 86.34 | 86.34 |  | N/A | 90,000 | 77,710 |
| 2837 | 5 | 64.36 | 73.15 | 73.24 | 16.68 |  | 99.88 | 61.45 | 100.07 |  | N/A | 58,120 | 42,564 |
| 2839 | 3 | 64.70 | 61.43 | 60.93 | 9.30 |  | 100.82 | 50.77 | 68.82 |  | N/A | 78,266 | 47,689 |
| 2841 | 3 | 67.79 | 57.97 | 57.23 | 17.76 |  | 101.29 | 35.00 | 71.12 |  | N/A | 335,133 | 191,810 |
| 2843 | 2 | 81.27 | 81.27 | 74.93 | 12.62 |  | 108.45 | 71.01 | 91.52 |  | N/A | 102,000 | 76,432 |
| 2845 | 2 | 75.75 | 75.75 | 76.53 | 1.80 |  | 98.98 | 74.38 | 77.11 |  | N/A | 79,500 | 60,837 |
| 3089 | 4 | 80.51 | 81.01 | 78.86 | 13.92 |  | 102.72 | 65.80 | 97.24 |  | N/A | 162,486 | 128,144 |
| 3091 | 2 | 93.56 | 93.56 | 93.56 | 1.17 |  | 100.00 | 92.47 | 94.65 |  | N/A | 72,802 | 68,115 |
| 3093 | 4 | 62.51 | 61.58 | 63.66 | 13.33 |  | 96.73 | 46.12 | 75.19 |  | N/A | 101,375 | 64,540 |
| 3095 | 6 | 63.03 | 65.71 | 65.29 | 14.21 |  | 100.65 | 53.37 | 82.79 | 53.37 | 37 to 82.79 | 76,232 | 49,769 |
| 3099 | 2 | 71.98 | 71.98 | 71.76 | 2.26 |  | 100.31 | 70.35 | 73.61 |  | N/A | 78,375 | 56,239 |
| 3101 | 1 | 74.31 | 74.31 | 74.31 |  |  |  | 74.31 | 74.31 |  | N/A | 110,000 | 81,740 |
| 3127 | 2 | 87.36 | 87.36 | 75.11 | 17.19 |  | 116.32 | 72.35 | 102.38 |  | N/A | 93,610 | 70,309 |
| 3129 | 1 | 75.61 | 75.61 | 75.61 |  |  |  | 75.61 | 75.61 |  | N/A | 265,000 | 200,367 |
| 3131 | 3 | 74.36 | 72.26 | 73.09 | 5.18 |  | 98.87 | 65.44 | 76.99 |  | N/A | 123,866 | 90,529 |
| 3133 | 2 | 66.42 | 66.42 | 66.85 | 18.35 |  | 99.35 | 54.23 | 78.61 |  | N/A | 45,187 | 30,209 |
| 3135 | 1 | 73.38 | 73.38 | 73.38 |  |  |  | 73.38 | 73.38 |  | N/A | 129,000 | 94,654 |
| 3137 | 3 | 79.08 | 74.79 | 73.41 | 10.14 |  | 101.88 | 60.61 | 84.67 |  | N/A | 132,558 | 97,307 |

17 - CHEYENNE COUNTY

## MINIMAL NON-AG

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


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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:Analysis of the following tables and narratives will reveal that all three measures of central tendency are within acceptable range, and any could represent the overall level of value for agricultural land within Cheyenne County. The median will probably serve as the point estimate of the overall level of value for agricultural land since it is strongly supported by the Trended Preliminary Ratio, coupled with a COD well within standard recommendations.

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

A review of the minimally improved (Minimal Non-Ag) overall statistics appears to confirm the R\&O overall statistics for the agricultural unimproved land.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

This section documents the utilization of total sales compared to qualified sales in the sales file. Neb. Rev. Stat. 77-1327(2) (R. S. Supp., 2007) provides that all sales are deemed to be arm's length transactions unless determined to be otherwise under professionally accepted mass appraisal techniques. The county assessor is responsible for the qualification of the sales included in the residential sales file. The Division periodically reviews the procedures utilized by the county assessor to qualify/disqualify sales.

The Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officials, (2007), indicates that low levels of sale utilization may indicate excessive trimming by the county assessor. Excessive trimming, the arbitrary exclusion or adjustment of arm's length transactions, may indicate an attempt to inappropriately exclude arm's length transactions to create the appearance of a higher level of value and quality of assessment. The sales file, in a case of excess trimming, will fail to properly represent the level of value and quality of assessment of the population of residential real property.

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 137 | 97 | $\mathbf{7 0 . 8 0}$ |
| 2008 | 127 | 108 | $\mathbf{8 5 . 0 4}$ |
| 2007 | 140 | 106 | 75.71 |
| 2006 | 175 | 96 | 54.86 |
| 2005 | 175 | 83 | 47.43 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:Table II indicates a very reasonable percentage of agricultural unimproved sales used for assessment year 2009. The process of sales verification and qualification of agricultural sales is the same discussed for the commercial property class.

## 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.

## 2009 Correlation Section

for Cheyenne County
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 | 7.46 | 74 | 73 |
| 2008 | 68.65 | 6.98 | 73 | 72 |
| 2007 | 75 | -1.75 | 74 | 73 |
| 2006 | 77 | 0.54 | 77 | 77 |
| 2005 | 76 | 2.78 | 78 | 76 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:A comparison of the Trended Preliminary ratio with the R\&O median shows slightly more than one point difference between the two figures, and each provides quite strong support for the other.

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

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 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)

| 13.21 | 2009 | 7.46 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 8.33 | 2008 | 6.98 |
| -2.09 | 2007 | -1.75 |
| 0.35 | 2006 | 0.54 |
| 4.68 | 2005 | 2.78 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:Comparison of the percent change to the sales file to the percent change to the assessed base (excluding growth) shows an approximate six point difference. This may not prove to be statistically significant, since assessment actions taken to address the agricultural land class included: the implementation of the 2008 soil conversion, and adjustments in value to subclasses in four of the five agricultural market areas. Again, the six point difference between the two figures may indicate that the sample is not perfectly representative of the agricultural land base.

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

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

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

The weighted mean ratio is viewed by the IAAO as the most appropriate statistical measure for indirect equalization; to ensure proper funding distribution of aid to political subdivisions, particularly when the distribution in part is based on the assessable value in that political subdivision, Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officers, (2007). The weighted mean, because it is a value weighted ratio, best reflects a comparison of the assessed and market value of property in the political subdivision. If the distribution of aid to political subdivisions must relate to the market value available for assessment in the political subdivision, the measurement of central tendency used to analyze level of value should reflect the dollars of value available to be assessed. The weighted mean ratio does that more than either of the other measures of central tendency.

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 73 | 69 | 71 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:Table V reveals that all three measures of central tendency are within acceptable range and any could serve as the point estimate for the overall level of value for agricultural land. Because the coefficient of dispersion is within recommended standards (shown in the next table), the median will be used to describe the overall level of value of agricultural land within Cheyenne County.

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

In analyzing the statistical data of assessment quality, there are two measures primarily relied upon by assessment officials. The Coefficient of Dispersion, COD, is produced to measure assessment uniformity. A low COD tends to indicate good assessment uniformity as there is a smaller spread or dispersion of the ratios in the sales file. A COD of less than 15 suggests that there is good assessment uniformity. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 235-237. The IAAO has issued performance standards for major property groups:

Single-family residences: a COD of 15 percent or less.
For newer and fairly homogeneous areas: a COD of 10 or less.
Income-producing property: a COD of 20 or less, or in larger urban jurisdictions, 15 or less. Vacant land and other unimproved property, such as agricultural land: a COD of 20 or less.
Rural residential and seasonal properties: a COD of 20 or less.

Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 246.

The Price Related Differential, PRD, is produced to measure assessment vertical uniformity (progressivity or regressivity). For example, assessments are considered regressive if high value properties are under-assessed relative to low value properties. A PRD of greater than 100 suggests that high value properties are relatively under-assessed. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 239-240. A PRD of less than 100 indicates that high value properties are relatively over-assessed. As a general rule, except for small samples, a PRD should range between 98 and 103 . This range is centered slightly above 100 to allow for a slightly upward measurement bias inherent in the PRD. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 247.

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{1 3 . 2 2}$ | 103.22 |
| Difference | 0.00 | 0.22 |

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

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 96 | 97 | 1 |
| Median | 69 | 73 | 4 |
| Wgt. Mean | 63 | 69 | 6 |
| Mean | 67 | 71 | 4 |
| COD | 14.37 | 13.22 | -1.15 |
| PRD | 105.77 | 103.22 | -2.55 |
| Minimum | 40.26 | 41.51 | 1.25 |
| Maximum | 109.30 | 124.92 | 15.62 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The one sale difference between the Preliminary and R\&O statistics is due to a reclassification of a previously coded rural residential sale that was found to be agricultural in use. Assessment actions taken to address agricultural land for 2009 included the following: the County implemented the 2008 soil conversion and made adjustments to the land classes in her five agricultural market areas:

Market area 1: All irrigated and dry subclasses were raised. Lowest subclass of grass (4G) was lowered. No CRP values were changed.
Market area 2: All irrigated and dry subclasses were raised. Two grass subclasses were raised (1G and 4G). All CRP (with the exception of the top subclass) was raised.
Market area 3: All irrigated subclasses were raised. Three dry subclasses were raised (3D1, 4D1 and 4D). The two lowest grass subclasses had value changes. All but the two top CRP subclasses were raised.
Market area 4: All irrigated, dry grass and CRP subclasses were raised.
Market area 5: No subclasses received a change in value.
Table VII appears reflect these changes.

| Total Real Property | Records : 9,219 | Value : 753,407,311 | Growth 11,818,414 |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sum Lines 17, 25, \& 30 |  |  |  |


| Schedule I : Non-Agricultural Records |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  | Growth |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |  |
| 01. Res UnImp Land | 599 | 4,906,598 | 27 | 200,190 | 129 | 1,366,860 | 755 | 6,473,648 |  |
| 02. Res Improve Land | 3,025 | 25,441,603 | 76 | 1,556,505 | 424 | 6,814,673 | 3,525 | 33,812,781 |  |
| 03. Res Improvements | 3,162 | 235,722,295 | 80 | 9,477,612 | 484 | 39,003,729 | 3,726 | 284,203,636 |  |
| 04. Res Total | 3,761 | 266,070,496 | 107 | 11,234,307 | 613 | 47,185,262 | 4,481 | 324,490,065 | 6,231,181 |
| \% of Res Total | 83.93 | 82.00 | 2.39 | 3.46 | 13.68 | 14.54 | 48.61 | 43.07 | 52.72 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 05. Com UnImp Land | 150 | 5,186,404 | 8 | 146,477 | 33 | 618,511 | 191 | 5,951,392 |  |
| 06. Com Improve Land | 446 | 19,547,453 | 20 | 250,883 | 43 | 921,195 | 509 | 20,719,531 |  |
| 07. Com Improvements | 473 | 94,784,552 | 20 | 1,606,912 | 50 | 6,528,495 | 543 | 102,919,959 |  |
| 08. Com Total | 623 | 119,518,409 | 28 | 2,004,272 | 83 | 8,068,201 | 734 | 129,590,882 | 3,380,871 |
| \% of Com Total | 84.88 | 92.23 | 3.81 | 1.55 | 11.31 | 6.23 | 7.96 | 17.20 | 28.61 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 09. Ind UnImp Land | 2 | 58,350 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 543,664 | 36 | 602,014 |  |
| 10. Ind Improve Land | 3 | 144,827 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 1,273,837 | 42 | 1,418,664 |  |
| 11. Ind Improvements | 3 | 175,091 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 9,053,707 | 43 | 9,228,798 |  |
| 12. Ind Total | 5 | 378,268 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 10,871,208 | 79 | 11,249,476 | 0 |
| \% of Ind Total | 6.33 | 3.36 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 93.67 | 96.64 | 0.86 | 1.49 | 0.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13. Rec UnImp Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 87,960 | 1 | 87,960 |  |
| 14. Rec Improve Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 34,621 | 1 | 34,621 |  |
| 15. Rec Improvements | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 171,446 | 1 | 171,446 |  |
| 16. Rec Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 294,027 | 2 | 294,027 | 0 |
| \% of Rec Total | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Res \& Rec Total\% of Res \& Rec Total | 3,761 | 266,070,496 | 107 | 11,234,307 | 615 | 47,479,289 | 4,483 | 324,784,092 | 6,231,181 |
|  | 83.89 | 81.92 | 2.39 | 3.46 | 13.72 | 14.62 | 48.63 | 43.11 | 52.72 |
| Com \& Ind Total | 628 | 119,896,677 | 28 | 2,004,272 | 157 | 18,939,409 | 813 | 140,840,358 | 3,380,871 |
| \% of Com \& Ind Total | 77.24 | 85.13 | 3.44 | 1.42 | 19.31 | 13.45 | 8.82 | 18.69 | 28.61 |
| 17. Taxable Total | 4,389 | 385,967,173 | 135 | 13,238,579 | 772 | 66,418,698 | 5,296 | 465,624,450 | 9,612,052 |
| \% of Taxable Total | 82.87 | 82.89 | 2.55 | 2.84 | 14.58 | 14.26 | 57.45 | 61.80 | 81.33 |

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## Schedule II : Tax Increment Financing (TIF)

|  | Records | Urban <br> Value Base | Value Excess | Records | SubUrban <br> Value Base | Value Excess |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18. Residential | 53 | 280,428 | 6,925,555 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. Commercial | 5 | 1,418,347 | 5,413,828 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other |  | 0 <br> Rural <br> Value Base | 0 <br> Value Excess | $0$ <br> Records | 0 <br> Total Value Base | 0 <br> Value Excess |
| 18. Residential | 0 | 0 | 0 | 53 | 280,428 | 6,925,555 |
| 19. Commercial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1,418,347 | 5,413,828 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. Total Sch II |  |  |  | 58 | 1,698,775 | 12,339,383 |

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 | 378 |  | 17,159,840 | 378 |  | 17,159,840 | 852,510 |
| 24. Non-Producing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 206 |  | 136,141 | 206 |  | 136,141 | 0 |
| 25. Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 584 |  | 17,295,981 | 584 |  | 17,295,981 | 852,510 |


| Schedule IV : Exempt Records : Non-Agricultural |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban Records | SubUrban <br> Records | Rural Records | Total Records |
| 26. Producing | 365 | 62 | 359 | 786 |


| Schedule V : Agricultural Records |  |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban |  |  |  | Total |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value |  |  | Records | Value | Records | Value |
| 27. Ag-Vacant Land | 8 | 449,939 | 2 | 23,966 | 2,518 | 164,091,395 | 2,528 | 164,565,300 |
| 28. Ag-Improved Land | 3 | 424,273 | 3 | 217,100 | 737 | 66,462,208 | 743 | 67,103,581 |
| 29. Ag Improvements | 3 | 15,396 | 3 | 184,531 | 805 | 38,618,072 | 811 | 38,817,999 |
| 30. Ag Total |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,339 | 270,486,880 |

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|  | Urban |  |  | SubUrban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Acres | Value | Records | Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
|  | Records | ${ }_{\text {Acres }} \quad \text { Rural }$ | Value | Records | Total Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| Schedule VIII : Agricultural Records : Special Value |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Records | Urban Acres | Value | Records | SubU <br> Acres | Value |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Value N/A |  | $0.00$ <br> Rural Acres |  | 0 Records |  | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ \text { Value } \end{gathered}$ |
| 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 17 Cheyenne

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 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 46. 1A | 867.78 | 7.66\% | 629,147 | 9.38\% | 725.01 |
| 47. 2A1 | 4,895.35 | 43.23\% | 3,182,004 | 47.46\% | 650.01 |
| 48. 2A | 3,437.65 | 30.36\% | 1,959,465 | 29.23\% | 570.00 |
| 49.3A1 | 121.46 | 1.07\% | 61,337 | 0.91\% | 505.00 |
| 50.3A | 1,122.72 | 9.91\% | 533,309 | 7.95\% | 475.02 |
| 51.4A1 | 654.43 | 5.78\% | 255,230 | 3.81\% | 390.00 |
| 52. 4A | 224.31 | 1.98\% | 84,122 | 1.25\% | 375.03 |
| 53. Total | 11,323.70 | 100.00\% | 6,704,614 | 100.00\% | 592.09 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 55. 1D | 5,423.76 | 19.61\% | 1,789,847 | 26.96\% | 330.00 |
| 56. 2D1 | 7,015.95 | 25.36\% | 1,824,152 | 27.48\% | 260.00 |
| 57. 2D | 8,437.65 | 30.50\% | 1,729,761 | 26.06\% | 205.01 |
| 58.3D1 | 398.16 | 1.44\% | 77,645 | 1.17\% | 195.01 |
| 59.3D | 2,248.22 | 8.13\% | 438,430 | 6.60\% | 195.01 |
| 60.4D1 | 3,367.22 | 12.17\% | 639,778 | 9.64\% | 190.00 |
| 61.4D | 773.46 | 2.80\% | 139,225 | 2.10\% | 180.00 |
| 62. Total | 27,664.42 | 100.00\% | 6,638,838 | 100.00\% | 239.98 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 64. 1G | 6,343.87 | 5.65\% | 1,462,544 | 8.40\% | 230.54 |
| 65. 2G1 | 6,499.35 | 5.79\% | 1,451,152 | 8.34\% | 223.28 |
| 66. 2G | 20,175.18 | 17.96\% | 4,071,451 | 23.40\% | 201.80 |
| 67.3G1 | 1,344.15 | 1.20\% | 266,211 | 1.53\% | 198.05 |
| 68. 3G | 8,412.44 | 7.49\% | 1,588,958 | 9.13\% | 188.88 |
| 69.4G1 | 18,570.58 | 16.53\% | 3,295,534 | 18.94\% | 177.46 |
| 70.4G | 50,986.13 | 45.39\% | 5,265,789 | 30.26\% | 103.28 |
| 71. Total | 112,331.70 | 100.00\% | 17,401,639 | 100.00\% | 154.91 |
| Irrigated Total | 11,323.70 | 7.42\% | 6,704,614 | 21.77\% | 592.09 |
| Dry Total | 27,664.42 | 18.12\% | 6,638,838 | 21.56\% | 239.98 |
| Grass Total | 112,331.70 | 73.59\% | 17,401,639 | 56.52\% | 154.91 |
| Waste | 549.34 | 0.36\% | 18,573 | 0.06\% | 33.81 |
| Other | 784.66 | 0.51\% | 26,985 | 0.09\% | 34.39 |
| Exempt | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 152,653.82 | 100.00\% | 30,790,649 | 100.00\% | 201.70 |

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## County 17 Cheyenne

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 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 46. 1A | 6,418.80 | 48.67\% | 4,653,672 | 52.63\% | 725.01 |
| 47. 2A1 | 1,472.74 | 11.17\% | 1,053,018 | 11.91\% | 715.01 |
| 48. 2A | 3,116.29 | 23.63\% | 2,056,755 | 23.26\% | 660.00 |
| 49.3A1 | 180.09 | 1.37\% | 108,054 | 1.22\% | 600.00 |
| 50.3A | 1,001.59 | 7.60\% | 525,853 | 5.95\% | 525.02 |
| 51.4A1 | 866.82 | 6.57\% | 390,081 | 4.41\% | 450.01 |
| 52. 4A | 130.90 | 0.99\% | 55,637 | 0.63\% | 425.03 |
| 53. Total | 13,187.23 | 100.00\% | 8,843,070 | 100.00\% | 670.58 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 55. 1D | 74,923.39 | 68.54\% | 23,975,499 | 71.26\% | 320.00 |
| 56. 2D1 | 3,726.70 | 3.41\% | 1,173,953 | 3.49\% | 315.01 |
| 57. 2D | 11,517.06 | 10.54\% | 3,570,303 | 10.61\% | 310.00 |
| 58.3D1 | 2,794.43 | 2.56\% | 838,330 | 2.49\% | 300.00 |
| 59.3D | 6,046.70 | 5.53\% | 1,723,396 | 5.12\% | 285.01 |
| 60.4D1 | 9,664.27 | 8.84\% | 2,222,798 | 6.61\% | 230.00 |
| 61. 4D | 640.82 | 0.59\% | 140,979 | 0.42\% | 220.00 |
| 62. Total | 109,313.37 | 100.00\% | 33,645,258 | 100.00\% | 307.79 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 64. 1G | 9,895.69 | 16.05\% | 1,919,979 | 19.92\% | 194.02 |
| 65. 2G1 | 1,243.74 | 2.02\% | 240,614 | 2.50\% | 193.46 |
| 66. 2G | 8,935.71 | 14.50\% | 1,502,141 | 15.58\% | 168.11 |
| 67.3G1 | 1,337.72 | 2.17\% | 231,383 | 2.40\% | 172.97 |
| 68. 3G | 11,284.97 | 18.31\% | 1,782,517 | 18.49\% | 157.95 |
| 69.4G1 | 7,475.67 | 12.13\% | 1,206,516 | 12.52\% | 161.39 |
| 70.4G | 21,466.25 | 34.83\% | 2,756,323 | 28.59\% | 128.40 |
| 71. Total | 61,639.75 | 100.00\% | 9,639,473 | 100.00\% | 156.38 |
| Irrigated Total | 13,187.23 | 7.13\% | 8,843,070 | 16.96\% | 670.58 |
| Dry Total | 109,313.37 | 59.09\% | 33,645,258 | 64.51\% | 307.79 |
| Grass Total | 61,639.75 | 33.32\% | 9,639,473 | 18.48\% | 156.38 |
| Waste | 727.49 | 0.39\% | 24,862 | 0.05\% | 34.18 |
| Other | 117.92 | 0.06\% | 1,916 | 0.00\% | 16.25 |
| Exempt | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 184,985.76 | 100.00\% | 52,154,579 | 100.00\% | 281.94 |

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## County 17 Cheyenne

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 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 46. 1A | 14,611.42 | 70.20\% | 14,216,318 | 72.42\% | 972.96 |
| 47. 2A1 | 702.37 | 3.37\% | 667,257 | 3.40\% | 950.01 |
| 48. 2A | 2,076.39 | 9.98\% | 1,947,288 | 9.92\% | 937.82 |
| 49.3A1 | 761.35 | 3.66\% | 652,780 | 3.33\% | 857.40 |
| 50.3A | 1,208.05 | 5.80\% | 1,026,758 | 5.23\% | 849.93 |
| 51.4A1 | 1,316.13 | 6.32\% | 1,019,296 | 5.19\% | 774.46 |
| 52. 4A | 137.64 | 0.66\% | 101,791 | 0.52\% | 739.55 |
| 53. Total | 20,813.35 | 100.00\% | 19,631,488 | 100.00\% | 943.22 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 55. 1D | 104,541.99 | 71.81\% | 33,976,912 | 73.89\% | 325.01 |
| 56. 2D1 | 3,113.99 | 2.14\% | 996,479 | 2.17\% | 320.00 |
| 57. 2D | 14,124.57 | 9.70\% | 4,378,636 | 9.52\% | 310.00 |
| 58.3D1 | 2,521.31 | 1.73\% | 756,394 | 1.65\% | 300.00 |
| 59.3D | 5,761.79 | 3.96\% | 1,613,298 | 3.51\% | 280.00 |
| 60.4D1 | 14,427.75 | 9.91\% | 3,967,798 | 8.63\% | 275.01 |
| 61. 4D | 1,080.37 | 0.74\% | 291,712 | 0.63\% | 270.01 |
| 62. Total | 145,571.77 | 100.00\% | 45,981,229 | 100.00\% | 315.87 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 64. 1G | 16,500.34 | 29.18\% | 4,437,759 | 39.06\% | 268.95 |
| 65. 2G1 | 1,342.23 | 2.37\% | 303,470 | 2.67\% | 226.09 |
| 66. 2G | 5,610.02 | 9.92\% | 1,382,558 | 12.17\% | 246.44 |
| 67.3G1 | 813.70 | 1.44\% | 199,369 | 1.75\% | 245.02 |
| 68.3G | 4,270.31 | 7.55\% | 866,556 | 7.63\% | 202.93 |
| 69.4G1 | 10,392.05 | 18.38\% | 2,160,021 | 19.01\% | 207.85 |
| 70.4G | 17,621.93 | 31.16\% | 2,012,349 | 17.71\% | 114.20 |
| 71. Total | 56,550.58 | 100.00\% | 11,362,082 | 100.00\% | 200.92 |
| Irrigated Total | 20,813.35 | 9.29\% | 19,631,488 | 25.49\% | 943.22 |
| Dry Total | 145,571.77 | 65.00\% | 45,981,229 | 59.71\% | 315.87 |
| Grass Total | 56,550.58 | 25.25\% | 11,362,082 | 14.75\% | 200.92 |
| Waste | 961.05 | 0.43\% | 33,495 | 0.04\% | 34.85 |
| Other | 71.88 | 0.03\% | 2,247 | 0.00\% | 31.26 |
| Exempt | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 223,968.63 | 100.00\% | 77,010,541 | 100.00\% | 343.85 |

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## County 17 Cheyenne

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 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 46. 1A | 11,462.45 | 77.59\% | 9,513,850 | 80.85\% | 830.00 |
| 47. 2A1 | 438.83 | 2.97\% | 331,321 | 2.82\% | 755.01 |
| 48. 2A | 966.47 | 6.54\% | 720,032 | 6.12\% | 745.01 |
| 49.3A1 | 294.39 | 1.99\% | 216,381 | 1.84\% | 735.01 |
| 50.3A | 632.61 | 4.28\% | 449,158 | 3.82\% | 710.01 |
| 51.4A1 | 809.18 | 5.48\% | 445,055 | 3.78\% | 550.01 |
| 52. 4A | 168.25 | 1.14\% | 90,855 | 0.77\% | 540.00 |
| 53. Total | 14,772.18 | 100.00\% | 11,766,652 | 100.00\% | 796.54 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 55. 1D | 97,890.59 | 78.86\% | 37,198,443 | 81.64\% | 380.00 |
| 56. 2D1 | 2,983.09 | 2.40\% | 1,103,748 | 2.42\% | 370.00 |
| 57. 2D | 10,443.78 | 8.41\% | 3,759,765 | 8.25\% | 360.00 |
| 58.3D1 | 1,533.52 | 1.24\% | 467,758 | 1.03\% | 305.02 |
| 59.3D | 4,267.11 | 3.44\% | 1,237,466 | 2.72\% | 290.00 |
| 60.4D1 | 6,052.51 | 4.88\% | 1,596,377 | 3.50\% | 263.75 |
| 61.4D | 956.49 | 0.77\% | 200,868 | 0.44\% | 210.01 |
| 62. Total | 124,127.09 | 100.00\% | 45,564,425 | 100.00\% | 367.08 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 64. 1G | 4,510.90 | 16.58\% | 1,260,014 | 29.20\% | 279.33 |
| 65. 2G1 | 133.67 | 0.49\% | 37,911 | 0.88\% | 283.62 |
| 66. 2G | 1,811.06 | 6.66\% | 410,926 | 9.52\% | 226.90 |
| 67.3G1 | 30.39 | 0.11\% | 5,828 | 0.14\% | 191.77 |
| 68. 3G | 1,635.38 | 6.01\% | 337,449 | 7.82\% | 206.34 |
| 69.4G1 | 3,114.00 | 11.44\% | 601,933 | 13.95\% | 193.30 |
| 70.4G | 15,976.20 | 58.71\% | 1,660,776 | 38.49\% | 103.95 |
| 71. Total | 27,211.60 | 100.00\% | 4,314,837 | 100.00\% | 158.57 |
| Irrigated Total | 14,772.18 | 8.84\% | 11,766,652 | 19.08\% | 796.54 |
| Dry Total | 124,127.09 | 74.30\% | 45,564,425 | 73.88\% | 367.08 |
| Grass Total | 27,211.60 | 16.29\% | 4,314,837 | 7.00\% | 158.57 |
| Waste | 318.98 | 0.19\% | 7,997 | 0.01\% | 25.07 |
| Other | 624.41 | 0.37\% | 15,577 | 0.03\% | 24.95 |
| Exempt | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 167,054.26 | 100.00\% | 61,669,488 | 100.00\% | 369.16 |

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## County 17 Cheyenne

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 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 46. 1A | 7.00 | 2.47\% | 17,290 | 3.29\% | 2,470.00 |
| 47. 2A1 | 96.30 | 33.98\% | 218,602 | 41.59\% | 2,270.01 |
| 48. 2A | 110.91 | 39.13\% | 246,777 | 46.95\% | 2,225.02 |
| 49.3A1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 50.3A | 45.41 | 16.02\% | 31,333 | 5.96\% | 690.00 |
| 51.4A1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 52. 4A | 23.80 | 8.40\% | 11,662 | 2.22\% | 490.00 |
| 53. Total | 283.42 | 100.00\% | 525,664 | 100.00\% | 1,854.72 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 55. 1D | 108.79 | 42.25\% | 107,159 | 54.48\% | 985.01 |
| 56. 2D1 | 6.80 | 2.64\% | 6,018 | 3.06\% | 885.00 |
| 57. 2D | 77.46 | 30.08\% | 64,681 | 32.89\% | 835.02 |
| 58.3D1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 59.3D | 2.66 | 1.03\% | 1,037 | 0.53\% | 389.85 |
| 60.4D1 | 60.40 | 23.46\% | 17,516 | 8.91\% | 290.00 |
| 61. 4D | 1.40 | 0.54\% | 266 | 0.14\% | 190.00 |
| 62. Total | 257.51 | 100.00\% | 196,677 | 100.00\% | 763.76 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 64. 1G | 44.01 | 4.40\% | 34,330 | 4.96\% | 780.05 |
| 65. 2G1 | 32.28 | 3.23\% | 25,018 | 3.62\% | 775.03 |
| 66. 2G | 93.88 | 9.39\% | 66,753 | 9.65\% | 711.05 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 68.3G | 246.04 | 24.62\% | 150,950 | 21.81\% | 613.52 |
| 69.4G1 | 83.96 | 8.40\% | 62,972 | 9.10\% | 750.02 |
| 70.4G | 499.16 | 49.95\% | 351,984 | 50.86\% | 705.15 |
| 71. Total | 999.33 | 100.00\% | 692,007 | 100.00\% | 692.47 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Irrigated Total | 283.42 | 17.88\% | 525,664 | 37.15\% | 1,854.72 |
| Dry Total | 257.51 | 16.25\% | 196,677 | 13.90\% | 763.76 |
| Grass Total | 999.33 | 63.06\% | 692,007 | 48.91\% | 692.47 |
| Waste | 4.03 | 0.25\% | 101 | 0.01\% | 25.06 |
| Other | 40.54 | 2.56\% | 368 | 0.03\% | 9.08 |
| Exempt | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 1,584.83 | 100.00\% | 1,414,817 | 100.00\% | 892.72 |

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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 | 309.64 | 538,924 | 179.34 | 119,777 | 59,890.90 | 46,812,787 | 60,379.88 | 47,471,488 |
| 77. Dry Land | 44.12 | 28,394 | 40.63 | 8,185 | 406,849.41 | 131,989,848 | 406,934.16 | 132,026,427 |
| 78. Grass | 387.03 | 258,644 | 212.56 | 31,363 | 258,133.37 | 43,120,031 | 258,732.96 | 43,410,038 |
| 79. Waste | 5.00 | 175 | 11.88 | 416 | 2,544.01 | 84,437 | 2,560.89 | 85,028 |
| 80. Other | 15.30 | 77 | 0.00 | 0 | 1,624.11 | 47,016 | 1,639.41 | 47,093 |
| 81. Exempt | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 82. Total | 761.09 | 826,214 | 444.41 | 159,741 | 729,041.80 | 222,054,119 | 730,247.30 | 223,040,074 |


|  | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Irrigated | $60,379.88$ | $8.27 \%$ | $47,471,488$ | $21.28 \%$ | 786.21 |
| Dry Land | $406,934.16$ | $55.73 \%$ | $132,026,427$ | $59.19 \%$ | 324.44 |
| Grass | $258,732.96$ | $35.43 \%$ | $43,410,038$ | $19.46 \%$ | 167.78 |
| Waste | $2,560.89$ | $0.35 \%$ | 85,028 | $0.04 \%$ | 33.20 |
| Other | $1,639.41$ | $0.22 \%$ | 47,093 | $0.02 \%$ | 28.73 |
| Exempt | 0.00 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.00 |
| Total | $\mathbf{7 3 0 , 2 4 7 . 3 0}$ | $100.00 \%$ | $\mathbf{2 2 3 , 0 4 0 , 0 7 4}$ | $100.00 \%$ | 305.43 |

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

| 17 Cheyenne | E3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2008 \text { CTL } \\ & \text { County Total } \end{aligned}$ | 2009 Form 45 County Total | Value Difference <br> (2009 form 45-2008 CTL) | Percent <br> Change | 2009 Growth <br> (New Construction Value) | Percent Change excl. Growth |
| 01. Residential | 313,957,552 | 324,490,065 | 10,532,513 | 3.35\% | 6,231,181 | 1.37\% |
| 02. Recreational | 1,080,654 | 294,027 | -786,627 | -72.79\% | 0 | -72.79\% |
| 03. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwelling | 33,083,073 | 37,248,984 | 4,165,911 | 12.59\% | 1,353,852 | 8.50\% |
| 04. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 348,121,279 | 362,033,076 | 13,911,797 | 4.00\% | 7,585,033 | 1.82\% |
| 05. Commercial | 118,810,440 | 129,590,882 | 10,780,442 | 9.07\% | 3,380,871 | 6.23\% |
| 06. Industrial | 8,996,410 | 11,249,476 | 2,253,066 | 25.04\% | 0 | 25.04\% |
| 07. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 9,981,730 | 10,197,822 | 216,092 | 2.16\% | 0 | 2.16\% |
| 08. Minerals | 22,569,261 | 17,295,981 | -5,273,280 | -23.36 | 852,510 | -27.14 |
| 09. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 160,357,841 | 168,334,161 | 7,976,320 | 4.97\% | 4,233,381 | 2.33\% |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 508,479,120 | 530,367,237 | 21,888,117 | 4.30\% | 11,818,414 | 1.98\% |
| 11. Irrigated | 40,587,184 | 47,471,488 | 6,884,304 | 16.96\% |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 125,130,240 | 132,026,427 | 6,896,187 | 5.51\% |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 41,710,765 | 43,410,038 | 1,699,273 | 4.07\% |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 86,876 | 85,028 | -1,848 | -2.13\% |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 36,590 | 47,093 | 10,503 | 28.70\% |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 207,551,655 | 223,040,074 | 15,488,419 | 7.46\% |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of all Real Property | 716,030,775 | 753,407,311 | 37,376,536 | 5.22\% | 11,818,414 | 3.57\% |
| (Locally Assessed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# 2008 Plan of Assessment for Cheyenne County, Nebraska Assessment Years 2009, 2010, and 2011 <br> Date: June 15, 2008 

## Plan of Assessment Requirements

Pursuant to Neb.Laws 2005, LB263, Section 9, on or before June 15 each year, the assessor shall prepare a plan of assessment, (herein after referred to as the "plan"), which describes the assessment actions planned for the next assessment year and two years thereafter. The plan shall indicate the classes or subclasses of real property that the county assessor plans to examine during the years contained in the plan of assessment. The plan shall describe all the assessment actions necessary to achieve the levels of value and quality of assessments practices required by law, and the resources necessary to complete those actions. On or before July 31 each year, the assessor shall present the plan to the county board of equalization and the assessor may amend the plan, if necessary, after the budget is approved by the county board. A copy of the plan and any amendments thereto shall be mailed to the Property Assessment Division of the Nebraska Department of Revenue on or before October 31 each year.

## Real Property Assessment Requirements:

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

Assessment levels required for real property are as follows:

1) $100 \%$ of actual value for all classes of real property excluding agricultural and horticultural land
2) $75 \%$ of actual value for agricultural land and horticultural land; and
3) $75 \%$ of special value for agricultural and horticultural land, which meets the qualifications for special valuation under 77-1344, and $75 \%$ of its recapture value as defined in 77-1343 when the land is disqualified for special valuation under 77-1347.

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

## General Description of Real Property in Cheyenne County:

Per the 2008 County Abstract, Cheyenne County consists of the following real property types:

|  | Parcels | \% of Total Parcels | \% of Taxable Value Base |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | 4415 | 48.30 | $44.98 \%$ |  |
| Commercial | 736 | 8.05 | $14.24 \%$ |  |
| Industrial | 79 | 00.86 |  |  |
| Agricultural | 3337 | 36.50 |  |  |
| Mineral | 570 | 06.24 | $36.05 \%$ |  |
| Recreational | 4 | 00.04 | $03.28 \%$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | $00.15 \%$ |
| Agricultural land-taxable acres | $729,568.15$ |  |  |  |
| Irrigation | Dry land | Grassland |  |  |
| $8.31 \%$ | $55.83 \%$ | $35.48 \%$ | Waste | Other |
|  |  |  | $.36 \%$ | $.02 \%$ |

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

New Property: For assessment year 2008, 1967 building and/or information statements were filed for new property construction/additions in the city and county, changes in CRP and new EQUIP programs and general information to update parcels.

For more information see 2008 Reports \& Opinions, Abstract and Assessor Survey

## Current Resources

A. Staff-1 Deputy Assessor and 3 Clerks
B. Budget- $\$ 177,500$
C. Training-Workshops and required continuing education for certification for assessor \& deputy.
D. Cadastral Maps accuracy/condition, other land use maps, aerial photos-Our cadastral map is continually updated per Neb statutes. It is dated 1968 and is worn out. Our aerial maps are updated on a continual basis and they are dated about 1989-1991.
E. Property Record cards-On file in the assessor's office are property record cards for each parcel of real property including improvements on leased land and exempt properties. These are updated every time a valuation year has been done and before the valuation notices are sent out June 1. We have both a hard copy and electronic version of the property. Each card or electronic copy contains a worksheet of the property, picture, sketch of the improvement, school district codes, four or more years of valuation history including the nature of the change and an indication of assessment body or official ordering the change. The cost approach is most generally used in valuing the residential and commercial properties. We have also used the income and cost approach for some of our low-income housing. Sales comparisons are used for our agricultural land.
F. Software for CAMA, Assessment Administration, GIS-The Cheyenne County Assessor's office has a contract with Terra Scan through the Property Assessment Division, Department of Revenue, for support. The data used for cost calculations is supplied by Marshall \& Swift.
G. Web-based-No real property is currently on the Internet.

## Current Assessment Procedures for Real Property

A. Discover, list \& inventory all property-After all Real Estate transfers are transferred to the new owner all corresponding changes are made to the record card, computer, and cadastral map. The transfer is reviewed by the assessor and deputy to ascertain if it is a good sale. If the property is a commercial or agricultural parcel, we try to contact the buyer or seller, either by letter or telephone to verify the sale. All sale verifications are kept in a notebook in the office. If the sale is over or under $50 \%$ of the assessed value, we do a drive by or visit the property to confirm our information. Cheyenne County is zoned as well as Sidney, Potter and Lodgepole. All building permits are handled through the City of Sidney and are received in the assessor's office at month's end. We also go out physically and review areas of the country as well as the towns to pick up additional building projects that owners failed to apply for permits.
B. Data Collection-For 2008, our appraiser, Jerry Knoche, physically measured and reviewed all new residential, commercial and agricultural improvements. Mr. Knoche also is reviewing all commercial property, sales and depreciations so Cheyenne County can implement a new cost index for commercial and industrial properties for 2009. Letters were sent out in October of 2007 to all farmers to double check if new acres had been put in CRP, EQUIP or any other changes in irrigation, dry land or grass acres for 2008.
C. Review assessment sales ratio studies before assessment actions-Ratio studies are done on all classes of property. The assessor's office contacts either the buyer or seller by phone, in person or by a letter to qualify the agricultural and commercial sales. Agricultural sales were studied by processing all agricultural lands with improvements and without improvements. Each market area was defined and ratio studies were done. Each individual class of land was defined and ratio studies were done for them. The ideal was for each land class to come in between $69-75 \%$ of value so that all land classes were equalized. Ratio studies on all residential parcels were done to double check the median, aggregate mean and weighted mean, price related differential, the coefficient of dispersion and standard deviation. These studies included Sidney and the rural residential as well as Potter, Dalton, Lodgepole, and Gurley. All sales were analyzed to make sure Cheyenne County was in compliance with respect to equalization procedures. A new 2006 cost index was implemented for all residential homes in the county in 2007. All residential homes in Cheyenne County have been physically inspected in the last 3 years. Commercial parcels were analyzed and ratios were run. All pickup work and new construction were added to the assessment rolls. Lowincome housing was reviewed and an income approach to value was developed.

## D. Approaches to value

1.) Market Value- For 2008, depreciation studies and statistics were reviewed to make sure our values were still within the $92 \%$ to $100 \%$ of market values. We tested new home site values for agricultural residential in areas 452, 453, 454 and agricultural improved areas $2,3 \& 4$ to make sure that those areas were not too high or too low. We analyzed our agricultural sales and either moved up or moved down some values on the three classes of land (irrigation, dry land and grassland) so that we were within the $69-75 \%$ of market value.
2.) Cost Approach-The cost manual used for 2008 for residential and rural properties was 2006. Depreciation studies were done with the duplicate sales and a new depreciation was used for 2007. Matched pair studies were also used to track the depreciation.

The commercial properties are in the 1999 cost index. We are still within the sales ratio, but we need to update the cost index.
3.) Income Approach-The income approach was used for several low income housing parcels. Information timely provided by management for the low income housing was used.
4.) Land Valuation-Studies were done in each market area as a whole as well as each individual market. Contacts were made to the buyers and sellers of the land as well as visiting the sale parcels. Each land class was tested so that every class (irrigation, grass, and dry land) came in within the $69-75 \%$ of value.
E. Reconciliation of final value and documentation-Each parcel shows how we arrived at the value using the Marshall and Swift costs for the index we used for 2008. New agricultural values are shown on the agricultural record as well as the soil type with the final value.
F. Review assessment sales ratio studies after assessment actions-Ratios were run for each residential and commercial city and town as well as all rural residential and commercial parcels to check to see if we were within market value. The Sioux Meadows commercial sales were low, but due to high sales and foreclosures on the same properties, these values were left alone. Ratios were run in each agricultural area as well as for each land class to check our new values.
G. Notices and public relations-Valuation notices were sent out May 30, 2008. Along with the notice was a letter explaining why valuations changed along with the agricultural, residential and commercial sales. A legal notice certifying the completion of the real property assessment roll was published in the Sidney Sun-Telegraph. By June 6 of each year, the assessor mailed assessment/sales ratio statistics (as determined by TERC) to the media (KSID and Sidney Sun-Telegraph) and posted the level of value, etc in the assessor's office.

Level of Value, Quality and Uniformity for assessment year 2008:

| Property Class | Median | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Residential | 99.00 | 5.01 | 100.50 |
| Commercial | 97.00 | 20.01 | 100.55 |
| Agricultural | 72.00 | 12.04 | 102.71 |

(COD means coefficient of dispersion and PRD means price related differential.)
For more information regarding statistical measures see 2008 Reports and Opinions.

## Assessment actions planned for Assessment Year 2009

Residential-We will do statistics on all the residential homes in Sidney, Dalton, Potter, Gurley, Lodgepole and agricultural residential. If it indicates that we need to do a new depreciation and put in a new cost index, it will be done. We are already in the process of reviewing the sales and their depreciation for the last 2 years. An excel sheet has been set up with the sale dates, RCN's, land values, $\%$ of depreciation, etc. Statistics that have been run, show that agricultural residential areas 450, 451, 452,453 and 454 are out of compliance. Lodgepole will need to be reviewed again as sales are showing that the median and PRD are out of compliance. Sidney's median and COD and PRD are still between 92 and $100 \%$ of value. Subdivisions in Sidney have been reviewed to double check their statistics and make sure they are still ok. We have a new TIF project that will begin in 2009 for new homes. All new residential homes, additions, etc will be physically measured and inspected and put on the tax rolls. All sales $50 \%$ above or $50 \%$ below the sale price will be physically inspected or looked at with a drive by to check our current record card to make sure all information is correct. All permits will be inspected.

Land values in the towns and rural residential will need to be looked at again to make sure we are keeping up with sales. Duplicate sales and matched pairs and multiple regression and model building will be utilized to monitor the market as well as running statistics for all residential property and subclasses. Review residential sale rosters for any changes or corrections.

Commercial-Jerry Knoche will finish the review of our commercial properties. Excel worksheets have been set up to examine land, RCN's, sales, and depreciation. We will probably put the commercial properties in the 2008 cost index. New construction and vacant land sales will be measured and evaluated. We will review low-income housing and do an income and cost approach. All permits and pickup work will be appraised. All sales $50 \%$ above and $50 \%$ below the sales price will be physically checked to verify our records. Commercial sale rosters will be reviewed for any changes or corrections. Statistics will be run to show the level of value.

Agricultural-All five market areas will be looked at for changes in value for dry land, irrigation and grass as well as any use changes. Also any market areas that show an indication of a difference in value within an area will be checked to see if we need to develop another market area. We will try to contact either the buyer or seller to determine whether the sale is an arms length sale or not and if there are any adjustments to the sale price because of personal property or any other indication pertinent to the sale. Changes to the soil maps and mapping symbols will need to be counted for inclusion in 2009. Physically inspect different areas of agricultural land for any land change uses and contact agricultural owners for any updates. Agricultural sale rosters will be reviewed for any changes or corrections. Develop criteria to be used in making the determination of primary use of a parcel of land including a field review of the property. The criteria will be used to determine if the parcel is eligible for assessment as agricultural or horticultural land. Send out letters to agricultural land owners to check for CRP expirations and new contracts.

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

## Assessment Actions Planned For Assessment Year 2010

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

Commercial-All commercial land will have been put in a new cost index in 2009. Statistics will be run to make sure all land and improvements are still in compliance. All permits and pickup work will be assessed and put on the tax rolls. Commercial sale rosters will be reviewed and corrected.

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

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

## Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2011

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

Commercial-Review all sales and statistics for compliance. All pickup work and permits will be appraised and put on the assessment roll. The buyer or seller will be contacted to verify sales. If applicable, use income approach with cost approach on properties. Commercial sale rosters will be reviewed and corrected.

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

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

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

1. The assessor's office maintains over 9,200 real property parcels. Each card is continually updated with new values and data sheets as well as an explanation on what we did that valuation year with that parcel. We continually update our cadastral and aerial maps with split outs and new ownership changes.
2. Annually prepare and file Assessor Administrative Reports required by law/regulation:
a. Abstracts (Real \& Personal)-This is a summary of all the agricultural residential and commercial parcels in Cheyenne County broken down into classes and subclasses and their valuations. The personal property abstract is a summary of all commercial and agricultural personal property and their value. The real estate abstract is due on or before March 19 of each year and the personal property abstract is due on or before June 15 of each year. The abstract for real property shall include a report of the current assessed value for properties that sold and are listed in the state's sales file.
b. Assessor's survey-Each year on or before June 15, each assessor must outline what they are planning to focus on for the following valuation year. This plan of action must be presented before the Board of Equalization before July 31 of each year. The Department of Revenue Property Assessment Division, receives a copy of this report on or before October 31 of each year. This survey is a report of information regarding each assessor's office.
c. Sales information to PAD rosters \& annual Assessed Value Update w/abstract-Sales information is reviewed and qualified as either a good sale or not. For commercial and agricultural sales, we try to verify prices and personal property. Rosters of all sales from the Property Assessment Division are checked in July, September, and November and the final rosters come in January and are used as our preliminary statistics for the new year. After all new values are put on the parcels, an abstract of all real property is filed on or before March 19
d. Certification of value to political Subdivision-By August 20 of each year, current valuations of all personal property, central assessed and real property by class or subclass for all political entities must be certified. These certified values are used in determining tax levies.
e. School District Taxable Report-The report of each school district's current valuations of all personal property, central assessed and real property by class or subclass as required by the Property Tax Administrator.
f. Homestead Exemption Tax Loss Report (in conjunction w/treasurer)-File on or before November 30 of each year with the County Treasurer, the total tax revenue that will be lost to the taxing agencies within the county from taxes levied and assessed in that year because of exemptions allowed under Chapter 77 article 35.
g. Certificate of Taxes Levied Report-This report is the current year's valuations, tax rates, and taxes levied for each political subdivision levying a tax in a county. Taxes levied for bonds shall be identified separately from other taxes levied. The CTL report shall include each political subdivision's property tax loss due to homestead exemptions, taxes collected for public power districts, other in-lieu of taxes, valuation and taxes for community redevelopment projects, consolidated tax districts descriptions and rates, tax rate or levy sheets and any other information required by the Property Tax Administrator.
h. Report of current values for properties owned by Board of Educational Lands \& Funds-Section 72-258.03 requires the Property Tax Administrator to determine "adjusted values" for each of these parcels. So that she or he may determine these values, the assessor sends the assessed value and school district information to PAT on or before December 1 of that year.
i. Report of exempt property and taxable government owned property-Not later than December 1, 2004, and every fourth December 1 thereafter, the county assessor or each county has to file with the Property Tax Administrator and the county board a report specifying the following information for the then current year: The legal description and owner of all property owned by the state or a governmental subdivision of the state and the legal description and owner of all property subject to taxation pursuant to sections 77-202.11 and 77202.12. This may be revised as a bill was introduced to eliminate this report.
j. Annual plan of assessment report-A report that addresses the level, quality and uniformity of assessment, and shall propose actions to be taken for the following years to assure uniform and proportionate assessments and is within the constitutional, statutory, and administrative guidelines as set forth in Nebraska law.
3. Personal Property-Approximately 1900 personal property schedules are processed each year. We mail all of out of state schedules during the first week of January. Subsequently we send out the rest of the schedules during the middle of March if the people haven't filed yet. After May 1 we go through all of the schedules that aren't in and send out a failure to file notice and penalties applied as required. If a schedule is timely filed, but without a signature, an unsigned notice is sent out. After July 31, a penalty of $25 \%$ is attached to each schedule not filed and a notice of failure to file is again sent out.
4. Permissive exemptions-Approximately 100 permissive exemptions are administered each year. Each application is reviewed and a recommendation is made to the Board of Equalization.
5. Taxable government owned property-Each year before March 1 the county assessor shall send a notice to the state or to any governmental subdivision if it has property not being used for a public purpose upon which a payment in lieu of taxes is not made. The notice shall inform the state or governmental subdivision that the property will be subject to taxation for property tax purposes.
6. Homestead exemptions-Approximately 400 homestead exemptions are processed each year. Applications received from the Department of Revenue are mailed to the prior year recipients on February 1 of each year. Every application is examined by the assessor, and except for the income requirements, it is determined whether or not such application should be approved or rejected. If it is approved, the county assessor marks the same approved and signs the application. If the application is not allowed by reason of not being in conformity to law, the assessor marks the application rejected and states thereon the reason for such rejection and signs the application. All application rejections are notified of such action by mailing a written notice to the applicant at the address shown in the application, which notice is mailed not later than July 31 of each year except in cases of a change in ownership or occupancy from January 1 through August 15 or a late application authorized by the county board, the notice is sent within a reasonable time.
7. Centrally assessed-All valuations certified by PAD for railroads and public service entities are reviewed, and assessment and tax billing records are established. If any new tax districts or sanitary tax districts have been established, new boundary maps are sent to the central assessed companies. PAD is also informed if there are new tax districts, sanitary improvement districts, etc. Any new towers, railroad tracks, etc., are also reported to PAD.
8. Tax increment financing-This report includes a copy of the redevelopment plan and any amendments, if not already filed, including the date of the approval of the plan and its boundaries and the total valuation of the real property in the redevelopment project subject to allocation before the project began. In subsequent years, the report indicates by tax year, the total consolidated tax on the property in the redevelopment project and the total amount of ad valorem taxes on property in the redevelopment project paid into a special fund for the payment of principal and interest. Sidney has six (6) Tax Increment Financing projects. We also fill out reports sent to us from the City of Sidney for new valuations on TIF projects.
9. Tax districts and tax rates-The assessor is responsible for maintaining all real and personal property in the correct tax district. Any tax or school district change requires us to make sure all real and personal property is classified in such. For taxing purposes, we
are responsible for making sure all tax rates are correct when we do the billing for taxes at the end of November. Also our grand values in each taxing entity are used to figure tax rates on.
10. Tax lists-On or before November 22 of each year, the county assessor prepares and certifies the tax list to the county treasurer for real property, personal property and centrally assessed properties.
11. Tax list corrections-The county assessor prepares tax list correction documents for county board approval. It includes the date, name, address, year corrected, school district, tax district, description of the property and the original tax, the corrected tax, added tax or deducted tax and the reason for the correction.
12. County Board of Equalization-The county assessor attends all county board equalization meetings for valuation protests and assembles and provides information for the board so that they may make an informed decision about the protest.
13. TERC appeals-The assessor prepares information to defend their valuation and attends taxpayer appeal hearings before TERC.
14. TERC statewide equalization-The assessor attends hearings if it is applicable to the county, defending values, and/or implementing orders of the TERC. If a county has to raise or lower a class or subclass, an abstract has to be re-certified by June 5 of that year.
15. Education-The assessor and his/her deputy beginning January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2010 must have 60 hours of approved continuing education to be eligible to receive approval by the Property Tax Administrator for re-certification. These hours are obtained through workshops, educational classes, and assessor meetings.

## Conclusion

The 2008-2009 budget request for the assessor's office is $\$ 184,873$. This figure includes raises for the staff. The assessor and deputy assessor will be attending several classes during the year to keep up with continuing education requirements. The budget request for the appraisal budget out of the Inheritance Fund is $\$ 56,500$. Jerry Knoche is the appraiser for Cheyenne County and Pritchard and Abbott will do the minerals.

Respectfully submitted,
Assessor signature
Date: June 15, 2008

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Cheyenne County

## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

| 1. | Deputy(ies) on staff |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | One |
| 2. | Appraiser(s) on staff |
| 3. | None |
|  | Other full-time employees |
| 4. | Other part-time employees |
|  | None |
| 5. | Number of shared employees |
|  | None |
| 6. | Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year |
| 7. | \$184,400 |
| 8. | Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system |
|  | Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above |
| 9. | Amount of the total budget set aside for appraisal work |
|  | None <br> 10. |
|  | Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops |
| 11. | Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget |
|  | \$ 52,100 that is part of the County's General Fund. |
| 12. | Other miscellaneous funds |
|  | None. |
| 13. | Total budget |
|  | \$236,500 (line $8+$ line $11+$ line 12 ) |
| a. | Was any of last year's budget not used: |
|  | Yes, \$2,627. |
|  |  |

## B. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

| 1. | Administrative software |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Terra Scan |
| 2. | CAMA software |
| 3. | Terra Scan |
|  | Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? |
|  | Yes |


| 4. | Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? |
| :--- | :--- |
| 5. | The Deputy Assessor |
| 6. | Does the county have GIS software? |
| 6. | The County has implemented GIS software this year; GIS WorkShop |
| 7. | The Deputy Assessor and office staff. |
|  | Personal Property software: |
|  | Terra Scan |

## C. Zoning Information

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

## D. Contracted Services

## 1. Appraisal Services

Knoche Appraisal
2. Other services

Terra Scan for Administrative, CAMA, and personal property software; Pritchard and Abbott for oil and gas.

## 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 Cheyenne County Assessor, by hand delivery.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2009.



